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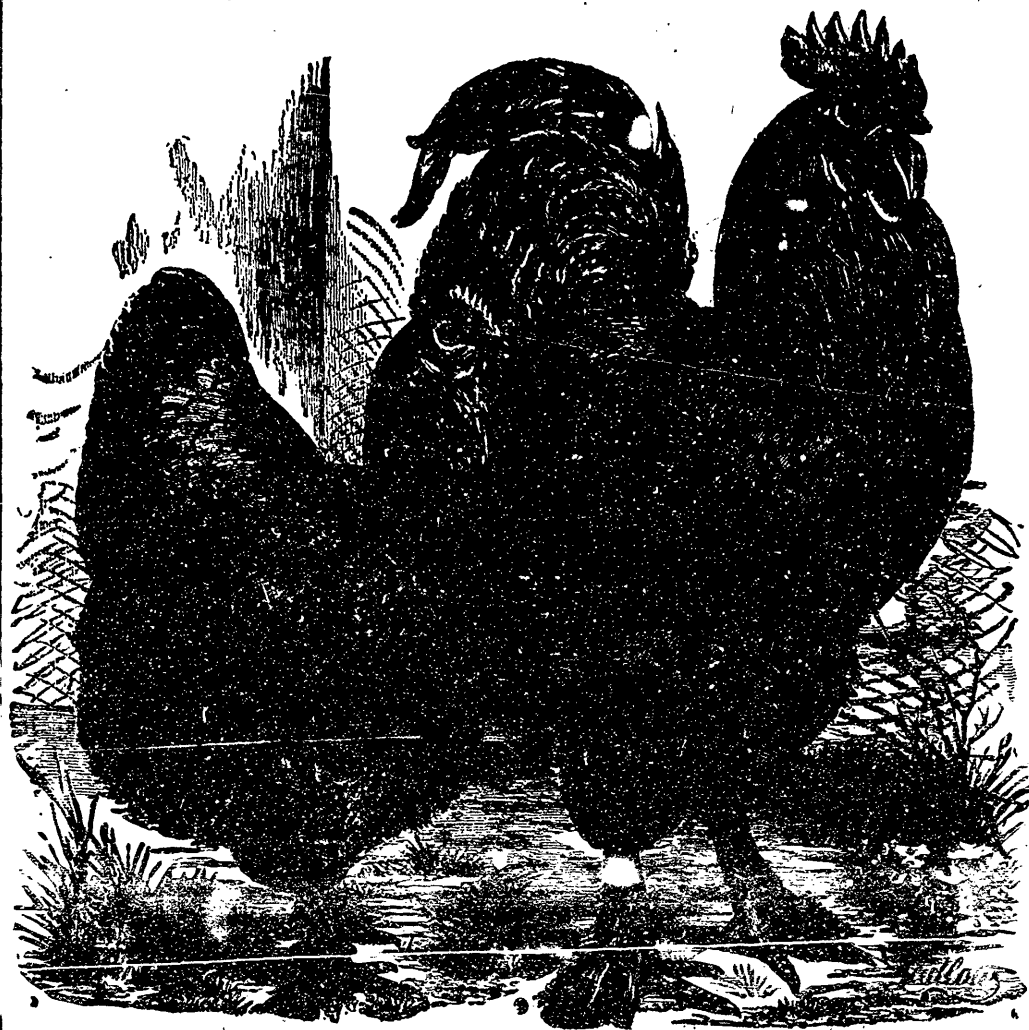
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 7.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1884.

No. 4.



LANGSHANS.

Since the introduction of Langshans into England by Major Croad, in 1862, they have met with a great deal of opposition. They, unfortunately for their general popularity, greatly resemble Black Cochins, and the suspicion was strong that the birds represented as a new variety from the north of China were but poor Black Cochins, and their importation a made-up story to attract attention, and secure sales for stock which, as Black Cochins, had no chance in the show-pen. The Major proved himself to be a man of metal, and he stuck bravely to his favorites. The fight has been long and bitter, but the Langshan came out victorious, and it is now almost univerrally admitted

to have merits and peculiarities that stamp it as a distinct breed,—or if not a distinct breed, at least as widely separated from Black Cochins as the other varieties of Cochins are from each other, for it is a fact, well established, that all the large varieties, known by us as Asiatics, originally came from the north of China. All are from the same parent stock, but climate, different modes of treatment, and perhaps fashion, have caused the changes in the fowls found in the different localities. Old fanciers, who remember the early importations of Black Cochins, say they much resembled the Langshans imported by Major Croad in later days. When first introduced into England there was nothing like the distinction between the different varieties of Cochins that is now found. It took years of careful breeding and selection to establish the four varieties as we now have them, and there is no doubt but that the line will soon be so distinctly drawn between Black Cochins and Langshans that anyone can easily discern it. The most marked points in contrast between them now are: Langshans have higher combs, larger and higher tails, with long and flowing sickle feathers in the cocks; fluff not so abundant, less leg and foot feathering, (heavy middle toe feathering is a disqualification in Langshans), legs black, (B. Cochin legs black or shading into willow or yellow), web and bottom of foot pinkish white (B. C. yellow); skin, white, (Black Cochin, yellow). The wings are much larger, the legs longer, and the bird on the whole more active looking.

In America Langshans made rapid progress, and had it not been at the time of their first importation that Plymouth Rocks were claiming the public attention, their popularity would have been much more general. As it was the demand for fowls and eggs was much beyond the supply, and there is no doubt but many breeders of Black Cochins took advantage of this demand, and the similarity in appearance of the two varieties, to sell their stock as Langshans. The detection of this caused a feeling of suspicion, which retarded the popularity of the new breed, and gave its opponents an opportunity to ridicule the breed and its breeders, which they eagerly availed themselves of. One thing, however, is certain, the mixture of the two varieties, which this substitution caused, has done a great deal to improve the Black Cochin, in color at least, as must be plain to anyone who has given the matter any attention. Those who have given Langshans a fair trial speak very highly of them. They are credited with being good layers, giving eggs freely in winter; good setters and mothers, and their flesh as being white tender and juicy. They are very active for such a large fowl, foraging with great freedom. The eggs usually hatch well, and the chicks are easily reared. They are

less subject to roup than other varieties. Their plumage is intense in its gloss and richness; on the whole, they are a real good variety, and will make their way well to the front.

Our engraving is, we believe, a copy of one made by Mr. Ludlow, of England, the celebrated artist, and correctly portrays a pair of birds imported from China by Major Croad. We are indebted for the use of this engraving to Mr. F. J. Grenny, of Brantford, who has for many years bred Langshans successfully.

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

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

Many works have appeared from time to time bearing upon the history of the origin of the Plymouth Rocks, but although the researches of the writers point to the same conclusions, there are hardly any of them who agree as to facts; but the whole, taken collectively, the evidence therein carefully sifted, the chaff separated from the grain, and the conclusions arrived at can but satisfy the most unbelieving whence sprung the breed of fowls which now stand preeminently at the head of our domestic poultry.

In all these works, it seems to me that the most vital points of all the scientific points (as far as the art of breeding is concerned) has been totally ignored. In order to trace for cause and effect, we must probe the mysteries of nature to the very root, and enlist the services of the science of natural history to aid us in the search.

In nature we find a race of animals, a race of birds, which reproduce themselves and their species in exact form, as to size, shape, color, feather, and habits, from one generation to another, and all without the aid of man. Man, it is true, by and with the aid of scientific research, and adhering strictly to the great principles of nature, has been enabled to produce, by a process called scientific breeding, certain type of fowl and beast, which for domestic purposes are superior to those found in a wild state. But mark the result. The handiwork of man is imperfect indeed, even with all the genius of science to aid him, as compared with that of his creator. Compare, for instance, the beautifully plumaged birds of nature, especially those of tropical climes, also the beauty of forms found in the animal kingdom, both on land and in the sea, with the imperfect work man can achieve, which after all is that which mostly tends towards solid and material advantages.

There is life on and in the land, on and in the water, and through the expanse of atmosphere. Life teems around us. Here it assumes the most gigantic forms; there the most powerful micros-

cope is required to assure us of its tangible presence. We cannot contemplate life as an abstract idea; we cannot dissociate it from *matter* under forms and certain modes of composition,—and to bodies exhibiting these forms and these modes we assign the term *organic*. The phenomena manifested by organic bodies, the result of an innate power in the body itself, collectively make up our ideas of *life*. We sometimes talk of a *vital principle*, but the expression is calculated only to cover our ignorance respecting the ultimate cause of the phenomena uniformly exhibited by all living beings. This principle is a mystery. An animal, a fowl or a plant develops itself from its embryo condition to maturity; its development supposes the reception and assimilation of external matters, the throwing away of useless or effete matters, a constant change of particles; growth up to a certain point, and then, as if the living machinery wore itself out in the working, decline, and death. But why so? We cannot tell. But this we know, that after death the elements which compose the body, and which were composed in one harmonious whole, contrary to the laws of chemistry, are now freed from their mystic governance—they separate, they return to the earth and atmosphere; and the once living body is dissolved. All organic bodies propagate their species respectively. The idea of spontaneous generation, as it is termed, is absurd. No combination of material particles can produce an organic being; but light, heat, and other influencing causes can and do excite the development of dormant germs. But those germs had paternity—they sprung, not from a fortuitous concurrence of atoms, but were the results of a law impressed upon all organic beings.

As being more nearly allied to the subject in hand, let us turn to that part of the animal kingdom represented by birds and fowls of the air. The number of classes and families as classified by naturalists are legion, and probably there are many yet undiscovered in foreign, unknown and inaccessible lands. We can but believe that all these numerous families or distinct species of fowls and birds are the same as existed at the creation. Each species is now, as then, a distinct species; distinct in every particular characteristic as to size, form, shape, color, habits, etc. We do not find sparrows mating and breeding with swallows or crows, or hawks; the bluebird with the robin, and so on. No; each family, guided by some great universal law, keeps pure and untainted within itself. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any new and distinct species of birds or wild fowl have come into existence since the creation; still there are those who believe that creation may have been going on, and that the great power which called all creatures into existence, can and may

call up from time to time other races, according to a vast scheme beyond the comprehension of our minds. But even granting this, the theory of spontaneous generation is not the less absurd.

The naturalist, whose pleasing duty it is to properly classify the different objects of the animal kingdom which come into his hands, is struck with admiration at *the perfect resemblance in every point and every detail* of the different families of birds and fowls; every feather is of same shape size, color and markings. Take any species you like it is all the same, there is no difference; they are one of a great family, and their law knows no change.

(To be continued.)

Scoring.

Editor Review.

Permit me to express my sympathy with most of the sentiments expressed in your quotation in last issue from an English contemporary; especially do I concur in your comments upon it. But, when you consider the spirit of the times—how sternly and emphatically the British are now wont to demand all needed reforms—you will admit, I think, that it is no wonder that our mother should regard her pliable and unprogressive offspring with feelings akin to pity and commiseration. But seriously, Sir, we are a cautious people. There is no doubt but our judges have done their duty in the past, but does not the increase of the poultry industry in Canada necessitate the same changes which the same causes have produced in other countries? The greater the number of competitors, and consequently the closer the competition, the more perfect the system of judging requisite to give satisfaction. I admit that our Ontario show does not bear out the truth of this assumption; but on the other hand, note the subordinate associations springing up in all directions, and their success, and may we not count on many of the exhibitors at these smaller shows becoming exhibitors at the Ontario show in time? Especially will this be the case if scoring is adopted.

The practice of having the owners names on the coops when the fowls are being judged, needs no comment from me after what has been said. I shall just observe that I have ever failed to understand what good purpose it could serve. Nor can I think that any judge in Canada would choose to have it so if he had to perform the work of judging.

I see that "Pure Blood" has supplied what was, to me, a "missing link;" that is, the method of procedure followed by American judges under the scoring system. Now, in the first place, it is plainly evident that "Pure Blood," knows whereof he speaks, and it is just as plain that all the speci-

mens not disqualified are scored. And, when accompanied by a clerk, as "Pure Blood" describes, why should this method occupy more time, or as much time, as taking each specimen out and looking it over and over till the whole is committed to memory? I cannot see why scoring with a clerk is not the shortest method of the two by far.

Now, Sir, does it not occur to your mind that language used in connection with this feature of the case at the annual meeting of the Association was a little strong? Why any of our local judges should take the advocacy of this system as a personal offence I cannot understand. I, for one, say, and say it emphatically, that I have never directly or indirectly impugned the honesty of any of our judges. I have attacked their system as being an obsolete one, and I shall continue to do so till they adopt one more reasonable, and partaking of the advancement of the age. By these reforms their advocates cannot expect favors, for by them such a thing is made impossible, and every judge, wherever he be, is in a position to deal out square, even-handed justice to every man; and he cannot fail to give satisfaction to nearly all, for if a judge go into a room not knowing one man's bird from another's, and by a score-card give a reason for his decision, how can exhibitors reasonably complain. I admit that this will not make his judgement perfect; nor can any system do this, either morally, physically or mentally; but because we cannot become perfect, shall we decide not to improve at all? Surely not. Where would the world of improvements be to-day if all had adopted this course.

When we consider the number and magnitude of shows judged by I. K. Felch,—New York, for example, 220 Light Brahmas and 232 Plymouth Rocks—and keenness of the competition under such circumstances, and how few public complaints have ever appeared against him; and when we go further and examine the system with which he has become identified, giving to every man a detailed report of his work so that his decisions can be compared with those of others, is it not an unanswerable argument in favor of this system that so few complaints have arisen?

Of course I attribute all this to the system carried out by a competent judge, for I assume that I. K. F. is an honest man, and desirous of giving satisfaction by fair judging. His readiness to adopt the scoring system and to use it at every show he judges, thus giving exhibitors an opportunity to criticise his decision with those of others, proves this.

I do not mean to say that those who do not believe in this system, and do not adopt it, are actuated by dishonest motives. I do not think so, but I do think that by the present system they cannot nor have not the means of proving their integrity by

a complete report of their decision. To what does O. Mowat or Sir John A. resort when any insinuations of dishonesty is made? Why the full record of the case or transaction, or the report; and what would be thought of them if they said, "No means have yet been instituted in this particular case by which a record is kept, by which a report can be made out?"

I had not intended to return to this subject again, but have made up my mind that now is the time to get the mind of the fancy on this matter. If the majority say nay! then I am satisfied to remain as we are, at if the opposite is the truth let us have it.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, March 31st, 1884.

Frauds.

It is an old saying that there is fraud in every trade, but there is scarcely any business where fraud can be carried out, by any one so disposed, with so much impunity as in the poultry and egg line. It is a sort of pig in the poke affair from beginning to end, and all that is to be depended upon is the known character of the party from whom one is purchasing, for honesty and squareness in dealing. A person may buy a setting of expensive eggs from another party at a distance, they arrive apparently all right, but after three weeks of patient waiting, nothing comes from them, and then the season is partially or wholly lost. Of course I do not include in this category all who sell eggs, for their number is legion, but there are some who make a business of selling eggs that are never intended to hatch, and which are of no earthly use except to the man who sells them for \$2.00 or more a dozen.

There are several varieties of frauds which I will consider in this article, and we may sum them up under the following heads, as egg frauds and fowl frauds. Under the first named there are those who sell eggs knowing them to be not fertile, or in which the vitality is purposely destroyed. There are those again who advertise eggs of certain breeds and strains of fowls that, when hatched, do not in the most remote particular resemble the breed represented, but are in most cases dunghills, or some scrub stock of perhaps several varieties of fowls; and there are again some who when asked for a certain kind of eggs will say they can supply them, and they do so at 15 cents per dozen from the nearest grocery store, but the after purchaser generally has the privilege of paying \$2.00 or \$2.50 a dozen for these same eggs. With this kind of fraud I have had experience, for I have been sold myself, and I only found it out by the merest accident from a third person. In this case I was

fortunate enough to recover my money by threatening to prosecute for fraud; but it does not often happen that even this can be done. The only safeguard against fraud of any kind in eggs is to deal only with men of known honesty and squareness in dealing; and where any breeder gains a reputation of this kind it is generally a fact that soon becomes known far and wide, *vice versa*. The same thing applies with equal truth, with only one exception, that a man's character for knavery or gouging of any kind travels much faster than for good, so that at the end of a season or two he is pretty well known as a fraud, and is well advertised by those whom he has succeeded in swindling.

Frauds in fowls are more apparent and easier avoided; but even here the fowl sharper sometimes, or I should say very often, manages to take in the unwary. This is done by sending out inferior stock, culls, or birds that resemble the breed indicated, but have been run out or bred with a cross.

Of the first kind of fraud mentioned under these heads I will give a case in point. A friend of mine, who is interested in the poultry business, desired to purchase certain varieties of fowls, and to this end he wrote to a certain breeder in Ontario, one of the John Robertsons in the business, enquiring for these fowls. In due time back came an answer from the man of many breeds saying he could supply the birds wanted, and naming his prices, which, let me say, were by no means moderate. Thinking it all square, my friend sent the order, and after waiting sometime along came the birds, eighteen in number, and oh ye gods! what a collection! The scrub stock and culls of as many different poultry yards as there were varieties in the lot. Some of them were chicks only eight or ten weeks old, and this lot was delivered here in December. Just imagine for a moment the motly crew: a Houdan cockerel, minus a muff and beard; a trio of White Cochins, so called, chicks so young that the cockerel could not be distinguished from the pullets, and so miserably thin and starved that a grain of corn passing through their interior made a perceptible bulge on the outside (this is a little strong but it conveys the idea of how thin they were); a trio of White-crested Polands; the pullet about the size of a Leghorn at 10 weeks old, and the cockerel not much larger, with a wry tail; a pair Plymouth Rock cockerels, and later two Houdans, a hen and a pullet, packed in the same crate as a S. Spangled Hamburg cockerel; in consequence of which the Houdan pullet was stripped of her crest and so injured that she died soon after arriving. Now, after the representations made by this breeder as to the quality, &c., of his fowls, the sending of such a lot was nothing short of a downright swindle;

but as the money was sent there was no redress. But that man is pretty well advertised here, and I do not think he will make many more sales in this district.

Of the other kind of fraud, sending out cross-bred fowls, let me relate a little fact in the form of a fable. Esop pointed his fables with a moral but the moral in my case I will leave my readers to deduce for themselves. There was a certain man in a village in Ontario who kept fowls of several kinds, which he was very careful to keep separate that they might each breed after their own kind; but it so happened that after the season was over he allowed them to run together. A Spanish cock seeing a Black Cochin hen that took his eye, mated with her, and the consequence was that she stole away her nest and hatched several chicks, that in due time grew and waxed strong. One day along came a man who sold fowls (and their purchasers too) for a living, and seeing the Spanish-Cochin chicks, a great idea came into his head. He forthwith purchased them for a small sum and conveyed them home, and shortly after some fine Langshans were for sale. And behold, in the same town in which this breeder lived there dwelt another breeder who loved the Langshan, and he went unto the first man and said unto him, "Friend, sell me some of thy strain of Langhans, that I may put them with mine to improve my stock;" and he sold them for many shekels, and he smiled inwardly to himself and said, "Lo, I have scooped him in on those birds." But the second man, what said he? He took the fowls home, and in the course of time mated them with his own, and they bred and multiplied, but behold the chicks had white faces, and the breeder was astonished and marvelled muchly at such an occurrence, until a friend told him the secret of it, and his astonishment vanished, and he waxed wrath and opened his mouth and spake many thing, even stupendous remarks that it would not profit a Sunday school scholar to hear, but which, if directed at that flock of white-faced chickens would have singed them clean. A whole season was lost, and it was only after a period of two years that the second breeder succeeded in cleaning them out and restoring the original purity of his flock.

Now this is the fable. Let those who will point it with a moral to suit themselves. This illustrates the fraud of cross-bred fowls that are sent out as being pure stock. It is not often played successfully; occasionally some one is bitten, and the breeders character rises accordingly. I have seen this swindle carried out in sending out P. Rocks that were apparently good, but all their progeny came with feathered legs, showing plainly the Cochin cross that had been let in, most likely to improve the size of some strain that had run

out. Buyers cannot be too careful whom they deal with to avoid disappointment and delay, for a bad setting of eggs means the best of the season lost, while a pair of scrub or cull fowls are a disgrace to any poultry yard that is claimed to be run on first-class principles. As a general rule those breeding but few varieties, or even one, are more likely to have high-class birds of that kind than those breeding from fifteen to sixty kinds of land and water fowl, rabbits, dogs, ferrets, and every other kind of live stock they can raise or buy from different farm-yards all over the country.

WHITE LEGHORN.

Bowmanville, March 4th, 1884.

More About the Composition of an Egg Shell.

Editor Review,

Please give me room for a few words in support of my arguments in last issue of your journal on the composition of an egg shell. A correspondent, signing himself "Incognitus," who seems to fear to let his name be known, in the February number of your journal attempts to hold my article up to ridicule, and uses language that, I think, should not be used by one writer to another—unless, at any rate, the attacking party follows the example of the party he attacks, and gives his proper signature.

Let the readers of the Review read over the article I penned, and judge who is in fault. I did not say that egg shells were composed of phosphate of lime, but sure it is that both Mr. Spillett and "Incognitus" inferred that I did so.

Now, Mr. Spillett says that all the carbon is destroyed from the stone by action of the fire, and is no more carbonate of lime, but "lime." Well, this being so, why is it dosed out to fowls, if, as "Incognitus" says, the shells of eggs are ninety-five per cent. of carbonate of lime? "Incognitus" goes on to say that he was pleased with the way that Mr. Spillett refuted my article in December. Now, in the name of common sense, where did Mr. Spillett refute my article? Why nowhere: but verified my meaning. So has "Incognitus," but he has refuted Mr. Spillett point blank.

The authority I have on the subject is from Bousingault, from Miché, Liebig, and from Johnston, whose works I happen to have before me.

Now, by feeding carbonate of lime in the shape of crushed limestone (not burned) to fowl (that by consequence of enclosure and not having a chance to run about at large where they may select such bits as their taste and nature may desire) will very much aid the disposal of eggs. I have been keeping fowls for thirty years, and though having a lime-kiln on my place, I never yet saw

a fowl eat or peck at *raw lime*, neither have I seen the man who ever did so. Hens will peck at plaster, when they are confined to close quarters, for the sake of the sand (or silicate) that is in the mortar—not for the mortar. Just place each separate before the fowls and you have not long to wait for an evidence that I am right; especially give river sand, which is composed so much of small crushed shells. Had I not said *vica versa* "Incognitus" might have had room for his attack.

How many fanciers crush bones to give hens? I do myself, but not for the purpose of making egg-shells, but because there is always some flesh and fat about them, and the substance is hard and sharp, and affords the gizzard assistance in grinding the food, and there may be some composition in the phosphate that may be required for the sustenance of the fowls. Does not the male bird partake of the same rations as the hens, and who will say that they require lime to make shells?

I see you have made a typographical error: *transmitted* should have read *transmuted*. However it is quite evident that "Incognitus" does not see the difference.

I should like to say something in regard to scoring, but as your several correspondents have, to my view, pretty well covered the ground, it would be useless for me to repeat. I should like to see all birds that are entered duly scored, and such birds that attained say a score of 85 or 90 points be recognized as standard birds, and the date of the score, and the age of the bird be duly recorded by someone, say yourself, Mr. Editor, and receive a suitable fee for so doing. Then those wishing to buy or sell or advertise standard fowls could deal in such a manner that each would know exactly what was meant.

Yours truly,

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, March 10th, 1884.

Poultry on the Farm.

We have watched and read your articles with great interests, and while we can appreciate how to make large crops pay, it has been our lot for the last few years to content ourselves cultivating a few square rods devoted to small vegetables and rearing a small stock of poultry. The latter subject seems to have been ignored in your department, and through the apprehension that a series of articles on this branch would be profitable as well as interesting, I have brought the question before the readers:

The scarcity of eggs and poultry, and the consequent high prices the past season, suggest a screw loose somewhere, and it only remains for some of our "go ahead" farmers, their wives and

their child. discover where it is, and reap a rich harvest.

But it will not pay to raise poultry, nine out of ten of our farmers will say. We have so many chickens, have fed them so much grain the past season and have had only a few eggs: its a losing investment and the sooner we chop off their heads the better.

Possibly this may be the case. We will throw them some corn and give them a treat, and while they are eating we will examine them. That's a fair cock; but what long legs, and how thin he is; in fact, the whole flock look as if they could squeeze through any two pickets on the fence. Half of the hens have become of age and the remainder must be their mothers—with two or three exceptions there are no pullets. "But what will you do with them when you chop off their heads?" "Oh, we'll take them to market. Poultry is high and there will be no trouble to dispose of them." "Where is your poultry house?" We have no regular house, most of them roost in the tool house, and the remainder in the hay-mow." "Well, where do they lay?" "All over, and it don't pay to hunt them up."

It is not surprising that you find they do not pay. Your flock is made up almost entirely of hens that have passed their prime years ago. You have no regular house where you can keep them warm, and no nice clean nests in which they can deposit their eggs. You half starve them and render it necessary for them to be continually going in search of sufficient food to live, and thus render them tough and unfit for market. They are allowed to roost where they please, fouling your hay, tools and wagons, besides losing their valuable manure.

If you managed your other live stock or your crops in this manner, it would be but a short time before the sheriff would pay you a visit.

There is no doubt that poultry will pay better than any branch of the farms' products for the time and money invested, if properly handled; and it will be our pleasure another week to show facts and figures and tell how to do it.—L. S. in-Steuben Signal.

Animal Food for Poultry.

Editor Review.

Below you will find a copy of a letter which appeared in the *Germanstown Telegraph*. As I am a great advocate of meat for both hens and chicks, and as the chicken season will soon be upon us you may deem it worthy of a notice in the *Review*:

"We do not think that we can be mistaken in the belief that we should be far more successful in the raising of young chickens by giving them a great deal more animal food than we are in the practice of doing. Cornmeal mush, boiled pcta-

toes, and similar substances generally compose, as we all know, the principal food for young chickens, but we see no reason why these young birds should be exceptions to the ordinary rule of young birds in general, which feed largely, indeed chiefly, on animal food, even those which when they are matured, live mostly on fruits and seeds, are fed when in their nests on worms, grubs and insects. We notice the old birds are all day long busily engaged supplying their young with food, but always with animal food. In fact, it is very rare that we have seen anything else. Why, then, should chicks be an exception?"

"The recommendations, almost without exception, in our poultry publications are to give more animal food to our grown fowls if we expect them to give us more eggs, especially in winter when they can help themselves to none. That it is a great inducement to make them lay more generously, we have too many proofs to admit of any doubt. Besides, it is claimed that animal food has other advantages in the way of good health, etc. Why, then, let us ask again, should the young chicks not be benefited with at least a moderate supply of animal food? All chicken raisers know the great losses always suffered in the growth of them, and may it not be owing, to a large extent, to the withholding entirely of this strengthening food, which is of so much benefit to the matured bird. We therefore suggest to the breeders to change their method of feeding their young chickens, by giving them a due proportion of animal food, chopped up in very small pieces, and thus find out each one for himself whether it is not a very decided benefit in raising to maturity an additional number of the chicks unto strong healthy fowls."

Would like to hear through the columns of the *Review*, say next fall, from any who may have tried it.

Yours, &c.,

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Morrisburg, April 10th, 1884.

List of Awards at the Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association.

Held at Toledo, Ohio, January 2nd to 8th, 1884.

JUDGES—J. K. Felch, B. N. Pierce, Dan. White.

BRAHMAS.—Light—cock, 2nd, 89 points; hen, 2nd, 88½; pullet, 1st, 93, 2nd, 91½, Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio. Dark—cock, 2nd, 85½; cockerel, 1st, 90½, Thos Ferrine, Camp Hagerman, Ohio; 2nd, 90½, C Ballou, Worcester, Mass., 3rd, 89½, E H Bauman, Ada, Ohio; 4th, 80, C Harris, Columbus, Ohio; hen, 1st, 90½, 2nd, 89½, Thos Ferrine; Pullet, 1st, 91, 2nd, 90½, 3rd, 90½, 4th, 90½, John Preston, La Grange, Ind.

COCHINS.—Buff—cock, 1st, 95, 2nd, 83, T F McGrew, Jr., Springfield, Ohio; 3rd, 70, M M Connor, Ada, Ohio; cockerel, 1st, 92½, T F McGrew; 2nd, 92, 3rd, 91½, M M Connor, 5th, 91½, Fred E Scheel, Bellevue, Ills.; hen, 1st, 93½, 3rd, 93, T F McGrew, Jr.; 2nd, 92½, M M Connor; 4th, 93, Fred E Scheel; pullet, 1st, 94, 2nd, 93, M M Connor; 3rd, 92½, Fred E Scheel; 4th, 92, T F McGrew, Jr.; breeding pen, 1st, T F McGrew; 2nd, M M Connor; 3rd, Fred E Scheel. Partridge—cock, 1st, 92½, W

B Shyrigh, Urbana, Ohio; hen, 1st, 04, J S Kieder, Logansport, Ind; 2nd, 03, D R Brubaker, Mansfield, Ohio; 3rd, 01, Wm Kline, Hayesville, Ohio; pullet, 1st, 02, 3rd, 00, 4th, 00, W B Shyrigh; 2nd, 02 1-2, J S Kieder. Black-cock, 2nd, 88, D R Brubaker; cockerel, 1st, 0, J W Heabler, Attica, Ohio; 2nd, 80, D R Brubaker; hen, 1st, 00, pullet, 1st, 01, J W Heabler. Pea-comb Partridge—Cock, 1st, 00; cockerel, 1st, 02, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; pullet, 1st, 02, Wm Kline; 2nd, 00, P Williams.

LANGSHIRE.—Cock, 1st, W O Dakin, Toledo, Ohio. cockerel, 1st, 03 1-2, Chas W Butterfield, Bellows Falls, Vt.; 2nd, 88, 3rd, 87, W O Dakin; hen, 1st, 03 1-2, 2nd, 80, same; pullet, 1st, 04 1-2, C W Butterfield; 2nd and 3rd, W O Dakin. Breeding pen, 1st, same.

AMERICAN.—Plymouth Rocks—cock, 1st, 05, Jas E White, Englewood, Ill; 2nd, 03 1-2, 3rd, 00 1-2, Geo T Pitkin, Chicago, Ill; 4th, 87 1-2, Joe Farmer, Flushing, Ohio; 1st, 03, a tie between J E White and G T Pitkin; 3rd, 02, 4th, 02, J E White; pullet, 1st, 00, 2nd, 04, 4th, 03, Geo T Pitkin; 3rd, 03, Jas E White; breeding pen, 1st, G T Pitkin; 2nd and 3rd, James E White, Wyandottes—cock, 2nd, 84, C Harris; 3rd, 82, A L Smith, Toledo, Ohio; cockerel, 1st, 00, C W Rollens, Ashland, Ohio; 2nd, 80, 3rd, 82 1-2, 4th, 81 1-2, W O Dakin; hen, 1st, 03 1-2, 2nd, 02, C Harris, 3rd, 88, Chas McClave; pullet, 1st, 03 1-2, 3rd, 80, 4th, 83 1-2, C W Rollens; 2nd, 01, W A Dakin. American Dominiques.—Cockerel, 1st, 00 1-2, pullet, 2nd, 89 1-2, C Harris. Black Javs.—Cockerel, 1st, 04 1-2, Stanton & Wells, Greenwood, Ind; 2nd, 82, C Harris; hen, 1st, 03, E & F Seeks, West Dover, Ohio; pullet, 1st, 04 1-2, C Harris; 2nd, Stanton & Wells.

DORRINGS.—Cockerel, 2nd, Jacob Ryder, Waynesboro, Pa.; 2nd, Stanton & Wells; hen, 2nd, Jacob Ryder; pullet, 2nd, Stanton & Wells.

HAMBURG.—Silver-spangled—cockerel, 1st, 02 1-2, 3rd, 89 1-2, M H Walworth, Hillsdale, Mich; 2nd, 02, Jacob Ryder; hen, 1st, 05, same; pullet, 1st, 03 1-2, 2nd, 02, M H Walworth. Golden-spangled—cockerel, 1st, 01, hen, 1st, 00, Jacob Ryder. Silver-pencilled—cock, 1st, 03, hen, 1st, J F Seeks, Rochester, Ohio. Golden-pencilled—cock, 2nd, 86, J F Seeks; Cockerel, 1st, 02, Stanton & Wells, 2nd, 89, 3rd, 80, J F Seeks; hen, 2nd, 87; pullet, 1st, 00 1-2, 2nd, 87, J F Seeks; 3rd, 83 1-2, Stanton & Wells. Black—Cock, 1st, hen, 1st, 02, 2nd, 00 1-2; pullet, 1st, 04, Frank Shaw, London, Ontario, Canada; 2nd, 02, Stanton & Wells. Breeding pen, 1st, Frank Shaw.

SPANISH.—White-faced Black—Cock, 1st, 02 1-2, Wm Kline cockerel, 2nd, 83 1-2, Stanton & Wells; hen, 1st, 03 1-2, Wm Kline; pullet, 2nd, 89 1-2, Stanton & Wells. White Leghorns.—cockerel, 1st, 03, L F Harris, Toledo; 2nd, 02, H C St John, Washington, D. C.; pullet, 1st, 03, same; 2nd, 01, L F Harris. Brown Leghorns—cock, 2nd, 89 1-2, A L Smith; cockerel, 1st, 02 1-2, C Harris; 2nd, 01, 3rd, 85 1-2, A L Smith; hen, 2nd, 80, same; pullet, 1st, 02, C Harris; 2nd, 00, 3rd, 88, A L Smith. Black Leghorns—cockerel, 2nd, 89 1-2, Chas McClave; pullet, 2nd, 89, A Buckwell, Toledo, Ohio.

POLISH.—White-crested Black—cock, 1st, 07 1-2, 3rd, 01 1-2, W A Jeffrey, Ashland, Ohio; 2nd, 06, Chas McClave; cockerel, 1st, 00 1-2, 2nd, 03 1-2, 3rd, 03 1-2, Chas McClave; 4th, 02, W A Jeffrey; hen, 1st, 06, 3rd, 05, W A Jeffrey; 2nd, 05, 4th, 05, Chas McClave; pullet, 1st, 03 1-2, 2nd, 03 1-2, W A Jeffrey; 3rd, 03, 4th, 03, Chas McClave; breeding pen—1st, W A Jeffrey; 2nd, Chas McClave. Silver (bearded)—cock, 1st, cockerel 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; breeding pen, 1st, Chas McClave.

FRENCH.—Houdans—cock, 1st, 00, 3rd, 88, Jas E White; 2nd, 88, John B Clark, Washington, Pa.; cockerel, 1st, 00 1-2, 2nd, 89, Jas E White; 3rd, 87 1-2, C Harris; hen, 1st, 85, 3rd, 00 1-2, Jas E White; 2nd, 81 1-2, John B Clark; 4th, 80, J F & D D Casement, Painesville, Ohio; pullet, 1st, 02, 2nd, 01 1-2, 3rd, 01 1-2, 4th, 00 1-2, Jas E White; breeding pen, 1st, same. Creve-Coeur—Pullet, 1st, 00, W A Jeffrey.

GAME.—Black-breasted Red—cock, 1st, 05, 2nd, 00 1-2, A C Ficklin, Tuscola, Ill; 3rd, 89, E & F Sites; cockerel, 1st, 04 1-2, 2nd, 03 1-2, A C Ficklin; 3rd, 90, J W Opfner, Elyria, Ohio; hen, 1st, 06, 3rd, 02 1-2, 4th, 02, A C Ficklin; 2nd, 03, S W Curtis, Monroe, Mich; Pullet, 1st, 05 1-2, 3rd, 04, A C Ficklin; 2nd, 05, E & F Sites; 4th, 03, J W Opfner; breeding pen, 1st, A C Ficklin. Brown Reds—Cock, 1st, 00; pullet, 1st, 01, E & F Sites. Yellow Duckwing—cock, 1st, 01, hen, 1st, 00, E & F Sites. Red Pile—cock, 1st, 02 1-2, Wm Vaughan, Huntsville, Ala; 2nd, 85 1-2; hen, 1st, 02 1-2, E & F Sites. Black—pullet, 2nd, 89 1-2, same.

GAME BANTAMS.—Black-breasted Red—cock, 1st, 00 1-2, 2nd, 87; cockerel, 1st, 01, 2nd, 00, 3rd, 88; hen, 1st, 04 1-2, 2nd, 02 1-2; pullet, 1st, 03, 2nd, 89, C S Dutton, East Saginaw, Mich. Yellow Duckwing—cockerel, 2nd, 88 1-2, 3rd, 87; pullet, 1st, 00, 2nd, 89, C S Dutton. Silver Duckwing—cock, 2d, 86 1-2; cockerel, 2nd, 89 1-2; hen, 1st, 02, 2nd, 00 1-2; pullet, 1st, 03, L. L., 30, 3rd, 00, 4th, 00, Chas McClave.

BANTAMS NOT GAME.—Golden Sbricht—cockerel, 2nd, 88 1-2; hen, 1st, 00 1-2; pullet, 1st, 01, J F Seeks. Silver Sbricht, cockerel, 2nd, 89, 3rd, 83 1-2; hen, 1st, 03 1-2; pullet, 1st, 00 1-2, 2nd, 87 1-2, J F Seeks. Black African—cockerel, 1st, 01 1-2, same.

TURKEYS.—Bronze—Old, 1st, 00, 06, R H Peck, Ravenna, Ohio; 2nd, 05, 05, Chas McClave. Young, 1st, 00, 07, 2nd, 04, 05, breeding pen, 1st, same.

GESE.—Toulouse—old, 1st, Chas McClave.

DUCKS.—Rouen—old, 1st, 05 1-2, 03 1-2, Chas McClave. Young, 1st, 03, 04, 2nd, 01, 04, J F Seeks. Pekin—old, 1st, 00, 02; young, 1st, 04, 03, Chas McClave.

PIGEONS.—Carriers—Black, cock, 1st, hen 1st; Pouters, red-pied, cock, 1st, hen 1st, blue-pied, cock 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st and 2nd; White, cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st and 2nd, Black-pied, cock, 1st, hen 1st; Jacobins, Red, cock, 1st, hen, 1st; Yellow, cock, 1st, hen 1st; White, cock, 1st, hen, 1st; Ice Pigeons, 1st; Moorheads, 1st; Magpies, 1st; Swallows, 1st; Yellow wing Turbits, 1st; Blue African Owls, 1st; Red mottled Tumblers, L. F., 1st; Kite Tumblers, L. F., 1st; Yellow Tumblers, L. F., 1st, C S Dutton, East Saginaw, Mich; Red, S. F. Bald Tumblers, 1st and 2nd; Black, S. F. Bald Tumblers, 1st; Blue, S. F. Bald Tumblers, 1st; Silver, S. F. Bald Tumblers, 1st. Oriental Rollers, 1st and 2nd, W B Hinsdale, Wadsworth, Ohio.

CANARIES.—Haze Mountain—1st and 2nd; St Andreasburg, 1st and 2nd, Dr. J P Shilling, Louisville, Ohio.

RABBITS.—Lop-ear, 1st, W B Hinsdale.

GUINEA PIGS—1st, W B Hinsdale.

It is a common belief among persons who keep poultry that the shocks and tremors to which eggs are subject during transport on road or railway affect the germ contained in the eggs. M. Daresté, who has been studying this matter, found, a few years ago, that in eggs submitted to incubation directly after a railway journey the embryo very generally died; but a few days rest before incubation obviated this. He has lately inquired into the effect of shocks on the fecundated egg-germ, with the aid of a *tupotense*, or machine used by chocolate-makers to force the paste into the mills; it gives 120 blows a minute. Monstrosities were always the result of the tremors so caused. This cause is the more remarkable that it acts before the evolution of the embryo, whereas the other causes M. Daresté has indicated, as elevation or lowering of temperature, diminution of porosity of the egg-shell, the vertical position of the egg, and unequal heating, only modify the embryo during the evolution. The modification impressed on the germ by those shocks did not disappear after rest, as in cases mentioned above, but it is not known why. A few eggs escape the action.

A first-class fancier and advertiser in the Rev. ew writes:—"The letters are showering in. I actually have offered birds scoring from 90 to 92 points for \$4.00 and \$5.00, and that is the last of it. And those men all want a first-class bird, No. 1, A. 1, copper-bottomed, and something more if you can put it on. Some days I get eight or nine letters of inquiry, generally three or four; now add that up for a year and it walks off with the price of two or three of the best trios."

Mr. Weeks, of Strathroy, is the owner of a Partridge Cochins hen that has lately been showing what she can do in the way of laying eggs of assorted sizes. Last week she succeeded in varying the weight from 95 grains (less than one-fourth of an ounce) up to three and a half ounces.

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.

Questions and Answers.

1. Should blue Pouters have white flight feathers? That is, should the large feathers of the wing when closed show a pure white or a solid blue throughout? I have a young Pouter hen that is thus marked with white feathers, also a white spot on her breast. Her parents were a solid blue throughout.

1. When Jacobins are exhibited, and all things being equal except the size, of two pairs shown which should receive first prize, the large or the small ones?

B. A. Brown.

Ans.—1. The proper markings for blue Pouters are: Semi-circle of white on crop, extending from a single feather at the eye to a depth of two or three inches at the centre; a few white feathers at the shoulders, called the "rose," which should be rose-shaped, but if each feather is separate and distinct is sufficient; flights or large wing feathers, white; clear white feathers on legs and feet.

2. Other properties being equal, the smaller would win.

3. Will you kindly inform me if the sun should shine on a rabbitry, and if rabbits should have the sun like fowls?

London, March 6th, 1884. A. M.

Ans.—Rabbits require a moderate degree of sunshine, but the rabbitry should be arranged with blinds to the windows to shut out the very strong noontday sun in summer, which would entirely spoil the black points on some varieties, such as Himalayan. If A. M. will let us know what varieties he keeps, and how his rabbit house is placed, we will be pleased to answer his enquiries more fully.

Our English Correspondence.

Sir,—The reports which reach me from all quarters only too fully bear out the forebodings I expressed last month. I never recollect a season when the birds, especially the hens, looked so thoroughly knocked up at the commencement as they do this year, there having been no frost to brace them for the strain of another breeding season. The loss, both of old birds and of the early youngsters, has been far above the average.

The question which perplexes most breeders at this period of the year is, what is to be done with the surplus stock? Too often they are allowed to crowd the lofts and interfere with the breeding birds. Many of them it is almost impossible even to give away, for there are numbers of such "wasters" annually bred, even in the best studs, and the sale of them is yearly decreasing. But they must, at any loss, be cleared out of the way and consigned to their proper place—a pigeon pie—or there will be small chance of any young birds. The sooner fanciers recognize this fact the better for themselves and the fancy at large.

The demand for really first-class stock is still very encouraging, and there is a ready sale for good birds at satisfactory prices. Perhaps the fancy prices are fewer than a few years ago, when the pigeon market, like most others, was unduly inflated, but still there are sufficient to encourage most of us with the chance of winning the *Grand* 1/3 of the year. The following are some of the principal prizes realized last season: Last October a Turbit cock was claimed at Dorchester show at the catalogue price, £37; at the Crystal Palace, a month later, a Carrier sold for £37, and an Owl for £65. The poultry, too, are quite as forward. A Cochin fetched £37 at the Palace, while at Birmingham the record was cut by two Game cocks, which were claimed at £101 each.

The past month has little of interest to tell. The show season is practically over with the old year, though a few stragglers linger for a few weeks longer; but with the new year breeders turn once more to the breeding loft and commence setting their house in order.

There has been an agitation started in the papers to prohibit the use of sticks at shows. The proposal bears on the face of it the stamp of incompetence and ignorance of the subject. Without a stick we should see very little of the birds but the fathers. How many exhibitors would enter at a show which announced that neither judges, reporters nor visitors should be permitted to use sticks? The disappointed exhibitor would be the only one in his element.

OLUF.

England, March 10th, 1883.

P. S.—At a large sale of Pouters in London last week, some very good prices were realized; four birds fetched 27, 26, 24, and 22 guineas each, while several sold at 6 to 10 guineas. O.

Poultry Farming and Other Matters.

Editor Review.

According to promise I now sit down to write you my monthly letter; but, to tell the truth, I am rather at a loss for a subject this time. Not because the many points connected with poultry culture are fully discussed and worn threadbare. Far from it; but because there are so many points to discuss, that I hardly know which one to tackle first.

It may interest those of your readers who breed Black Cochins, to know, that by some oversight in the description of Black Cochin hen, in the revised *Standard of Excellence*, tail has been entirely omitted. It must not be supposed that on this account any sort of a tail will do. The standard description is as follows: "Tail, plumage deep black; short, small, carried almost horizontally and almost concealed by the cushion. Value of tail is 7, and is rarely perfect in shape and carriage, B. N. Pierce."

In view of the great interest that is taken in poultry farming in the Eastern States, it is surprising that the subject has been so long neglected in Canada. It may not be known to all your readers that in the vicinity of Boston and New York there are quite a number of poultry farms that are doing a large and profitable business. The bulk of the revenue is derived from eggs, but the profits from early spring chickens, which are sold as broilers, is no inconsiderable item. Mr.

W. H. Rudd, of South Scituate, Mass., who is proprietor of a large establishment of this sort, says that a net profit of \$2.00 per hen is easily realized with proper management, and I quite believe what he says. However this result is not attained by all. I have a letter from a gentleman who owns a poultry farm not far from Boston. He keeps twelve hundred hens. He says he made a profit of 75 cents per hen last year, which he considers very poor, and attributes the result to bad management and inattention. He has to be away a great deal, and leaves his poultry to the care of others.

But even at 75 cents per head, this is \$900 00 per year, clear profit, and one man and a good strong boy could attend this number of birds, provided the buildings were properly arranged, and labor saving appliances used.

There are lots of farmers in Canada, who work like slaves, and still don't make a net profit of nine hundred a year, and yet this result, and I venture to say even a better one, may be attained by any one in Canada, provided they are not too great a distance from Toronto or Montreal; and provided also that they understand the business in all its detail, and are interested in the prosecution of it. This is a great point. I believe, to make a success of the poultry business it is absolutely necessary to have a love for it. To take so great an interest in it, that it is greater pleasure to be working among the fowls than to be engaged in any other form of amusement; that may be called a pleasurable pastime. Such a man as this will be a success as a poulterer, and there is lots of room for such men to engage in the business.

The price obtained for eggs in Toronto and Montreal is almost, if not quite as high, as Boston and New York prices. In Toronto this winter, choice new laid brought 40 cents per dozen, and for two or three weeks 50 cents was readily obtained. I am informed by a resident of Montreal that 50 cents per dozen is the usual price there in winter, and in view of the demand for choice new laid eggs, he is erecting a poultry house to accommodate five hundred hens, and he intends to extend his buildings as circumstances may require.

Now, while I am on the subject, I will say a word or two about eggs. Most people think that "an egg is an egg," and to a certain extent no doubt they are right, but there is a vast difference in the quality of eggs. What a difference there is between thoroughbred Light Brahma eggs and the hen fruit usually to be found in the average corner grocery? Whenever I enter a store and see a basket of eggs of all shapes and sizes, but usually very small, white and dirty, and scarcely two of them the same size, I cannot repress a feeling of pride at the sorry figure they cut when compared with the large, uniform, and richly colored eggs of my Light Brahmas.

To obtain the highest prices eggs must be large, brown and strictly new laid. Brown eggs sell readily at a good price, when white ones go begging. It will be found more profitable to produce the best, than to produce an inferior grade of eggs. This rule applies just as well to eggs as to anything else.

The next consideration, then, is the breed of hens to be used. I take it for granted that no intelligent man will use mongrels now, when thorough-breds can be so easily obtained. By all

means use thorough-breds, and your eggs will be uniform. There are many people who think that Leghorns and other non-setting breeds are the most profitable when egg production is the primary object. To all such I would say that they are not kept on any of the most successful egg farms of the United States. And I would not advise any one who intends going into the business to keep them. I shall not discuss the merits or demerits of Leghorns, but will merely say they lay a white shelled egg, and the brown are the eggs that have the call.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLITS.

Toronto, April 7th, 1884.

Seasonable Suggestions.

The present may be called the poultryman's season of hope. None of the disappointments incident to the poultry fancy have yet befallen him, and he is looking forward with pleasure to the hatching and growth of his flocks for another year. He who is content to wait until the month of April to commence hatching operations escapes a great deal of the trouble and annoyance consequent on trying to keep young chicks alive and thrifty through the cold, damp and blustering weather of the latter part of March and fore part of April. The chickens that come after the middle of this month will be in time to be placed in outside quarters at once, where they can run about and gather strength in the sunshine, and after the warm spring showers, pick the fresh and tender growth springing from the earth. When the soil of the garden is being made ready for planting what enjoyment and life they will derive from scratching among it, and feeding on the insects and worms that spring brings forth. What a contrast to the early life of the winter hatched chicken, which must be a season of hardships, unless they have the constant attention of the attendant and artificially warmed quarters.

SETTING THE HEN.

The setting of the first hen of the season is always an important event, even to the old poultryman. A great deal depends on setting the hen properly, so we will try and give the beginner some instructions. The hen must be in earnest in her work, and remain closely on the nest for a couple of days and nights before the eggs are given her. Prepare a nest in a secluded place, on the ground if possible, and if this cannot be done place five or six inches of earth in a box, slightly hollow out the centre, and on this put an inch or so deep of soft hay or straw. Scatter sulphur plentifully on this, and it is ready for the eggs. Don't give more eggs than the hen can easily cover. Give her a good dusting with sulphur, working well into the skin. If she appears contented with the nest, clucking and arranging the eggs under her, she is all right; but if not it is better to give her a few common eggs, or nest eggs, and close her on the nest for a day or two, until she settles down. She should be so situated that other hens or animals cannot disturb her.

For a nest for a hatching hen nothing surpasses the following:—Take a cheese box, and with four lath 22 inches long, separate the top from the bottom, nailing the laths on the inside firmly with clout nails. This will leave an opening of about

nine inches between the top and bottom, around which coarse canvass must be tacked, allowing it to lap over between two of the laths, which will be the door for the hen to come off and go on at. With the earth and straw, as before directed, this makes an almost perfect nest.

After nine or ten days incubation the fertile eggs can easily be discovered by holding between the eye and the strong light of a lamp. The fertile eggs will have a dark appearance, while the unfertile will be as clear as when placed under the hen. See that the hens and nests are kept free from vermin, and that the hens are fed and watered every day.

CARE OF THE YOUNG CHICKS.

In most cases it is best not to disturb the hen while the chicks are hatching out, further than to remove the empty shells. If the eggs were fresh when set, all should be hatched out by the end of the twenty-first day, but cases have been known where they have not hatched until a couple of days later. The hen and chickens should be allowed to remain on the nest twenty-four hours after the last is hatched. The chicks will not require food until the end of this time, and will gain more strength under the hen than anywhere else. The food for the first week should be hard boiled egg and bread crumbs broken fine. Very little will be taken at a time and the food should be given every couple of hours. A comfortable coop, with water-tight roof should be ready for them, and so arranged that the hen can be confined in it and the chickens have their liberty. After the chickens become strong the hen may be allowed to run with them a few hours each day. She will teach them to search for insects and other food. The coop must be cleared out every day, and dry earth or sand scattered over the floor. The quarters must be kept perfectly clean, and both hen and chicks free from vermin, or they cannot be expected to thrive.

There should be a thorough cleaning up of the poultry houses, runs and appliances in this month. The whitewash brush should be used freely. The value of coal oil and lime-wash in the poultry house cannot be over-estimated, as only by the free use of those agents can the great enemy of poultry, lice, be kept away.

Make preparations now to provide shades for the chicks in the hot days of summer. Plant sunflower and hemp seed in the runs, and protect them until they get started well in growth. These plants make excellent shade in summer, attract insect life, and in the fall produce nutritious food.

A Visit to the Fanciers of Sherbrooke.

Editor Review.

Sir,—The day being fine and spring-like, I thought I would take a holiday, and avail myself of a long standing invitation to visit the fanciers of Richmond, P. Que., so taking the early train I was soon bowling merrily along towards that town, distant about forty miles from Sherbrooke.

Arriving there I ran across W. L. Ball, out driving, and, judging from his turn-out, Friend Ball knows the points of a good horse as well as those of B. B. Red Games. I was soon conducted to the poultry establishment, at the back of the house. It would take me too long to describe this establishment so as to do it justice, so will merely say that it is built and laid out in the latest and most

approved style, and contains all the most modern improvements that means and experience could beget.

I must confess I was prepared to see some Games that would be hard to beat, as Mr. Ball's reputation as a breeder of this beautiful variety is well known and firmly established, but I was not prepared to see such a high average of fine breeding pens and exhibition stock as is contained in these yards. Yard 1 contains several celebrated hens, including "Princess" and "Primrose," mated to one of the finest cockerels I ever saw, and I have seen the cup-winning birds at the Palace and Birmingham, England, also the best in the States for many years. The pullets had that beautiful shade of color so hard to breed, lofty and stylish carriage, plumage like a coat of mail, and perfect whip tails. As for the cockerel, it would indeed take word-painting to describe such a beautiful bird. His long, lean, snaky head; short hackle, of the beautiful light red color; broad shoulders, and straight, flat back; brilliant color, under-color like the raven's, high, lofty station and perfect whip tail, make a picture I defy Pierce or Ludlow to correctly portray. I was shown several other magnificent yards where the females ranged from the slim and lady-like up to colossus 7 and 8 pound hens; all were of a high average. In another compartment we found ranged around in separate pens numerous exhibition males and stock for sale, which is fine and large, although being rapidly thinned out by buyers. Mr. Ball then drove me out to two separate farms where he is also breeding many fine pens of Games.

My next visit was to the yards of Mr. Charles Campbell. Here also I met with an agreeable surprise. Numerous yards of Light Brahmans were passed in review before me, and I never expected to find such birds outside the yards of Philander Williams. One pen of several young cockerels especially took my fancy. I doubt if there was a bird in the lot would score less than 94 points, and some would go over. Certainly I don't see how Mr. C. keeps his birds in such beautiful, clean condition: coral red about head and comb, plumage as white as snow, with that beautiful greenish-blue gloss on tails, and black hackles, edged with white. Well, I suppose it's a secret.

On our way to the train we called in to inspect the yards of Mr. C. N. Desaulniers, who breeds Dark Brahmans. His stock was large and very fine, and shewed remarkable good judgement in mating.

Now, Sir, one thing struck me very forcibly.—It seems to me we Canadians are altogether too modest about our stock as compared with our English and American cousins. I found Messrs. Ball and Campbell quiet and unobtrusive, and not given to "blowing" about their stock; but we find a stock of Games and Brahmans which, in the hands of such men as Spaulding and Williams, would bring fabulous sums; and I may say the same of English breeders. Their stock is open for inspection and speaks for itself.

After spending a very pleasant day, I boarded the train for Sherbrooke, much pleased with my trip amongst the Richmond fanciers, and am convinced that should any of your readers visit Richmond, Ball and Campbell will be delighted to show them around.

Yours, etc.,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 13th, 1884.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—
JAS. FULLERTON,
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ADVERTISING RATES.

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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 next issue of the REVIEW will contain a full history of the Java fowl—with illustration—by Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y., who is, of all fanciers of that variety, best qualified to give it: also an excellent article on "Scoring an open judging," by the noted breeder and Judge, Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick, Mass., besides several other interesting articles which came to hand too late for this issue.

A communication is to hand, just as we go to press, from Mr. Joseph Dilworth, late secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario, explaining the cause of delay in payment of the prize money of the late show at Toronto. We are sorry we cannot give it in full this month. It appears the Government grant was not received by the Treasurer until the 10th of the present month. The prizes will now be paid, less 25 per cent., which amount will, it is claimed, cover the debt the society has contracted in Toronto.

The financial statements and auditors' reports of the last three years have not been published, and we think it in the interest of the association that they be no longer withheld.

Editor Review.

Often in looking over the pages of the REVIEW my eye falls on certain short paragraphs which, I think must proceed from the sanctum of its editor; such as the following: "Those indebted to us have received their accounts, but very few have paid any attention to them;" "Will the friends send in their subscriptions," &c. Now, I am persuaded that those appeals, from what I know of the editor, come from that sanctum with very great reluctance. The editing and printing of the REVIEW, as far as its editor is concerned, must be more a work of love than gain; therefore, brother fanciers, we ought not, under any consideration, neglect to give him all the help possible to sustain *our own* paper, that is doing so much for the advancement of the poultry interest throughout the

whole Dominion, and helping those who use its advertising columns and read its pages to reap a benefit far beyond what its editor does. Come now, one and all, resolve that those appeals will never *mar* the pages of *your* paper again, and I am sure we will all reap the benefit resulting from it in encouraging its editor, and strengthening his hands in the good work he is laboring to promote.

THOMAS COSTEN.

Montreal, April 4th, 1884.

We are thankful to friend Costen for the words of advice given above to delinquent patrons of the REVIEW, and hope it may be acted on. He is quite right in his surmise that such appeals are made by us with great reluctance, but it is our only resource, except to repeatedly mail accounts to each, which entails a heavier expense than the result in the past has justified. On the 2th of last month we mailed accounts for advertising amounting to \$160.00, in each case urgently requesting an early remittance, and up to the present date but \$8.00 of the amount has been received. We would ask those parties, most of them business men, how they would like to run their business with such customers? At the present time there is over \$600 due us by fanciers, and neither the extent of our business nor our circumstances are such as to justify us in carrying such a load. We would therefore ask *all* indebted to us to remit at once. We need the money due us, and hope we will not be compelled to resort to harsh measures to collect it, *but have it we must.*

Editor Review.

I understand that some party or parties have a charge to make against Mr. W. H. Crowie, the late Superintendent of the Ontario exhibition. Now, Sir, circulating reports and not making a charge, in my opinion, has a tendency to leave a cloud on Mr. Crowie's character, and in justice to him, whatever there is against him in his official capacity, should be made known, and Mr. Crowie allowed a chance to defend himself. I think in the REVIEW is the proper place to ventilate grievances of this nature. Hoping this letter may have the desired effect, I am yours respectfully,

CHAS. BONNICK.

Toronto, April 7th, 1884.

A Good Record.

Editor Review.

I have a few White Leghorns that I think are pretty hard to beat as egg producers. They were hatched on the 20th of June, 1883, and commenced to lay on the 20th of December; since which time they have laid steadily. In the last three weeks I got 100 eggs from the six pullets. I think this will be difficult to beat. I never got less than 18 eggs per week in the cold weather, and got 150 from them in March. Who can show a better record?

WHITE LEGHORN.

Toronto, April 5th, 1884.

We will give anyone sending the publisher of the REVIEW 8 new subscribers before the 15th of May, one setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, from our stock, which is as good as the best.

THORNE & AETZEL, Seaforth, Ont.

Mr. T. H. Matthews, of Tilsonburg, reports getting a large egg from one of his Houdan hens. It measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

G. F. C., St. Thomas, asks:—Will you please inform me where I can get a plan of a hen house sufficient for 3,000 hens? Ans. We cannot. It has been frequently proved by costly experience that hens will not do well in large colonies. Thirty separate houses will answer better. Ed.

I wish that this scoring question could be well ventilated this summer. We all know that it is not perfect, but it is by far the most satisfactory. We have tried both ways, and every member of our society is in favor of the score-card; and it would be strange, if it were not the best way, that it would not have some opponents to point out its inferiority. The men down here are fanciers, and would willingly come West to show if the birds were only scored, and I am sure international medals would be given by the fanciers.

Yours truly,
J. H. CAYFORD.
Sec'y M. P. & P. S. A.

Montreal, March 17th, 1884.

Eastern Townships Poultry and Pet Stock Association,

A meeting of the Eastern Townships Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held on Saturday, March 8th, at 8 o'clock p. m., at which a full attendance of officers and members were present, the President Mr. C. J. Odell, in the chair. The Treasurer, Mr. A. T. Winter, laid his statement on the table showing the receipts and expenditures of the third annual exhibition of the association, which was very satisfactory to the members. It was decided to hold exhibitions annually, the next to take place during the month of January, 1885. Frank H. Thomas, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- John Ramsay, Owen Sound, Ont.
- W. F. James, Sherbrooke, Que.
- R. Mackay, Hamilton, Ont.
- J. H. Pierce, Bowmanville, Ont.
- Albert F. Dawes, Lachine, P. Q.
- J. & A. Brooks, Goble's Corners, Ont.
- A. T. Winter, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
- Hugh Beckham, Montreal, P. Q.
- E. Koster, Brantford, Ont.
- Chas. Bonnick, Toronto, Ont.
- C. J. Odell, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

WANTED.—An Angora buck rabbit; also a silver-gray buck. H. B. DONOVAN, 222 Argyle St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—1 pair of Peacocks, old birds, cock with grand tail in full plumage. ARTHUR W. SMITH, Simcoe.

FOR SALE.—Two Water Spaniel dog pups, six months old; 1 Bull Terrier dog pup, nine months old. All fine bred pups. M. T. KEATING, 493 Dominique St., Montreal, Q.

FOR SALE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins—cock took 2nd prize at late Ontario show, held in Toronto. Price, \$10. Speak quick. JOHN RAMSAY, Owen Sound, Ont.

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

FOR SALE.—Ground Oyster Shells, \$1.60 per 100 lbs., \$3.00 per barrel. GEORGE PERRY, JR., Poultry Exchange, 705 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—A limited number of settings of B. B. Red Game eggs from Birds direct from Dr. Cooper, Ireland, at \$4. P. & D. O'BREED, Tilsonburg, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE.—From prize birds: Light Brahmas and W. Dorkings. Also one trio W. Dorkings. F. W. FRANK, Box 143, STRATHROY,

FOR SALE.—Stag, two pullets and hen, White Game; Stag took 2nd, pullet 1st, hen 2nd at Poultry Show, Toronto, price, \$3.00. Also Spanish cock that has taken four 1st prizes, price \$1.00. J. PEART, Freeman, P. O.

FOR SALE.—A fine pen of S. S. Hamburgs, five birds, \$6; Pekin Duck and W. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50; Spanish cockerels from \$2 to \$3 each; P. Rock cockerels, \$1.50 each. J. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pen White Leghorns, cockerel, 2 hens and 4 pullets, first-class breeders; cheap for want of room; or will exchange for singing birds, Scotch Fancy Canaries preferred. WM. SANDERS JN, Stratford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Egg for hatching from White Leghorns, pea-comb Partridge Cochins, and Black Spanish; prize-winning stock—also Game Bantams—at \$3.00 per setting. A. T. WINTER, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—One Fox Terrier bitch, 15 months old, good grit and good for rats; also pups, two months old. Game Bantam cockerels (Black Reds). Apply to CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Trio Plymouth Rocks, dark specimens, bright yellow beaks and legs, price, \$6.00; pair Langshans, (Croad, pure), \$5.00, or will exchange for Langshan pullets or other standard poultry. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale fowl that will win or die in the pit everytime: Black, Brown, Blue, Ginger Red, and Piles. Eggs in season, \$2.50 for 13. EARLY & O'MALLEY, 3-3 Address Wm. J. Early, St. Catharines, Ont.

NOTICE.—Breeders having good stock to dispose of, or wishing to buy to mate stock, would do well to write GEORGE PERRY, JR., Poultry Exchange, 705 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

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

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to get good pullets cheap (Wm. Moore's strain): 1 cockerel, a fine one, and 7 pullets that are now laying; will only be sold in one lot. Price, \$12. Write soon. H. J. BLACK, Wardsville, Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.—From one of the best pens in the province; cockerel (son of Pilgrim) mated with 7 grand hens and pullets, prize winners at the large shows; \$2.50 per setting. W. SANDERSON, Stratford, Ont.

WANTED.—Everybody interested in Poultry to send address on postal card for printed contents of Complete Poultry Book, the great German System of Preserving Eggs, and sixteen valuable receipts, with Poultry Book, sent for \$1. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One Duckwing Game cockerel and 3 pullets, \$5.00; 1 Black Hamburg cockerel, \$2.00; 4 Black Leghorn pullets, \$2.00 each; or will exchange for Japanese, Black African, Golden or Silver Sebright Bantams or eggs. J. & A. BROOKS, Goble's Corners, Ont.

GUY CARR, of Compton, Que., has sold his Black Hamburg cockerel "Champion," and hen "Rose," to O. C. Wilson, of Seaforth, Ont. They were bred from the "Green Gloss" strain, and are well known as taking 1st at Sherbrooke, in competition with the best birds East and West.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two splendid White Leghorn Cockerels, \$3.00 each. Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per thirteen. No better stock known. Wm. J. SMITH,

Breeder of Jersey Cattle and High-class Poultry, Angus, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Some first-class Game Bantams: 2 Duckwing cockerels, 1 pullet; 1 Black-red cockerel, 1 pullet, 1 cock, 1 hen; 2 Pile cockerels, 1 pullet; 1 Brown-red pullet; 1 Hound bitch, Fox Terrier bitch and pup. Will sell eggs from the above fowls at \$3.00 per setting. Address W. J. HARRINGTON, 772 Yonge St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Having received instructions from my son in the North West to dispose of all his stock, the following will be sold cheap: 1 trio Plymouth Rocks, 1 trio Dark Brahmas, 1 Dark Brahma cockerel and 1 hen, 1 white Poland pullet, good crest; 1 pair Black African Bantams, 1 pair Silver Sebright bantams, 1 pair Golden Sebright Bantams, 1 pair Duckwing Bantams, 1 Duckwing Bantam cockerels, 1 cock and 3 hens B. B. R. Game Bantams, and 2 pairs blue Antwerp pigeons. Write for wants. H. CARTER, Simcoe, Ont.

THE COMPLETE POULTRY BOOK, (illustrated)—A \$9.00 book for 60c.; based upon Tegetmeier's standard work, and four receipts for prevention and cure of Roup, Cholera, Gapes, also Lice Extirminator, with full instructions for making and managing an incubator, costing \$5.00, holding 100 eggs, sent prepaid for \$1.25. E. R. LEWIS, Collingwood, 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 Soapers," Empire incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 8c. for circular. 137f. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big Pay. 40 samples only 10c. None free. Cut this out. ACME NOVELTY Co., Clintonville, Conn.

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE.
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,
Patent Att'ys, Washington, D. C.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me.



J. H. PIERCE,
Bowmanville, - Ont.,
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 13. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.



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

A limited number of settings for sale from ten of my best hens and pullets, at \$4.00 for 13. Orders filled in rotation.

Cash must accompany orders.



A. T. WINTER,
Sherbrooke, - P. Q.,
Breeder of

Black Breasted Red, Red File,
and
SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

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. 4-6



J. GUNNING,
Sherbrooke, - P. Q.,
Breeder of

White Leghorns,

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



JAS. HUSBAND & SON,
Cairngorm P. O. - Ont.,
Breeder of
White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

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.

8to12



R. G. MARTIN,
Marysville, - Ontario,
Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,
Plymouth Rocks,

B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS,
HOUDANS, SILVER POLAND, &c.

Prize-winners in each variety.

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

2-y



W. H. CROWIE,
111 Bellwood's Avenue, Toronto,
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 Gr't 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 13.

2-y

Edmond Nugent, M.S.

Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

Being largely engaged in

BEE CULTURE,

I have a number of Colonies for sale, also Swarms in the season, standard Langstroth and other moveable frame hives, these white figured Sections, noted throughout Canada, Foundation, Queens, Nuclei, Extractors, Smokers, and Apiary requisites.



H. B. DONOVAN,
225 Argyle St., - Toronto, Ont.,
Breeder of

"Autocrat" Light Brahmans,
JAPANESE BANTAMS,
Fancy Pigeons,
CANARIES:

BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN.

—also—
Ring Doves.

12-y



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,
WM. McNEIL, Proprietor,
 Breeder but not importer of
WHITE COCHINS,
White-C, Black, G. and S. Polands,
G. and S. Spangled, S. Pencilled and Black
Hamburgs; G. and S. Sebright, Black
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.



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

Breeder and Importer of
BLACK RED



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



JOHN FINCH,
Seaforth, - - - Ont.,

Breeder of
Autoocrat
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

At the Seaforth show, 1884, 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.



W. SANDERSON,
Stratford, - - - Ont.,

Breeder of
Plymouth Rocks,
 (two yards,)

BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,
WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Eggs and Birds for sale.
 Correspondence invited.

2-y



A. W. GRAHAM,
ST. THOMAS, - ONTARIO.
 Breeder of

WHITE LEGHORNS,
 and
Light Brahmas.

Every bird sold this season gave entire satisfaction.
 Eggs now for sale: White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13; Lt. Brahmas, \$2.00 per 13.

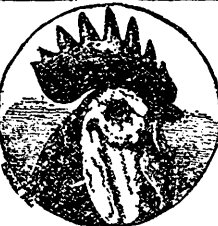


Brant Poultry Yards,
Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR,
 Write or send for my

New Illustrated Catalogue
 of Choice

BUFF COCHINS, LANGSHANS, WHITE DORKINGS,
 LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK
 HAMBURGS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 PYLE BANTAMS,
 and other pure bred Poultry.



J. M. CARSON,
Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,
 Breeder of

W. F. B. SPANISH, W. C. B.
 Polish, Plymouth Rocks, and
 others.

At the Industrial 1881, diploma on pen Spanish, do on W. Leghorns, and 2d on ch's; Industrial, Toronto, 1883, 2d on old cock; Provincial, 1885, Guelph, 1st on old pair and

1st and 2nd on chicks. At the late Ontario Poultry Show, Toronto, 1884, 1st on cockerel.

3-y



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

Breeder of
DARK BRAHMAS.
 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—10-y

Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,
 Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B.
 Red, Brown Red, Red Pile and Duck-
 wing Game,

ALL EXHIBITION STOCK
 of the highest quality.

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

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



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

First-Class Fowls
 of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.
 Plymouth Rocks,—Keefer and Fullerton's stock.
 W. F. Black Spanish—Imported stock.
 B. B. R. Games, Black and G. S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.
 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.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

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.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,
Breeder of Houdans and Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

LEWIS THORNE, SEAPORTH, ONT.,
Breeder of high-class Plymouth Rocks, exclusively.

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

GEORGE WALKER, Box 74, LAUREL, P. O.,
Breeder of Asiatics and Spanish.

CHAS. BONNICK,
Toronto,

Breeder of First Prize

WHITE-LEGHORNS

and

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per 13.

Also Fox Terrier Dogs.

Some grand Leghorn pullets for sale. 4-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the following varieties:

*Bl'k Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks
and Langshans,*

At \$2.00 per Setting of 13.

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

ALBERT F. DAWES, Lake View Poultry Yard,
LACHINE, P. Q.

—COOLEY POND POULTRY YARD,—
J. & A. BROOKS, Proprietors,

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

WM. BROWN,

No. 93, Denison Avenue, Toronto, Ont.,

Breeder of

Light Brahmas, 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 13.

Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 13. 2-6

WM. MOORE,

Box 163,

LONDON, ONT.,

Breeder of

*Brown and White Leghorns,
Black Spanish,*

—AND—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Plymouth Rocks, Hawkin's and Conger's
strains; Leghorns and Spanish, not to be beaten.

Out of 11 entries at the Western Fair, 1883, I
took 9 prizes.

Eggs for Hatching, at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 26.
2-3t

**P. A. MACGOWAN,**

MONCTON, N. B.,

Breeder of

**STANDARD LIGHT BRAHMAS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.**

I am breeding from two yards of Brahmas for 1894.

Yard 1.—An imported cock, mated to 8 hens and pullets
scoring from 90 to 96 points. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Yard 2.—1st prize cockerel at St. John, 1893, mated to
seven large hens. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.

My Plymouth Rocks are pure Essex strain, imported this
winter from Vermont. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.

My Ducks are from E. F. Erland, direct, and are very fine
and large, weighing from 15 to 20 lbs per pair. Eggs, \$2.00 for 11.

See my prize list:—1st, 2nd and special on Brahmas, and
2nd on Plymouth Rocks at St. John Poultry Exhibition, 1892;
1st on Brahma fowls, also 1st and 2nd on chicks, 1st on Ply-
mouth Rock fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, and 1st on Ducks at
Dominion and Centennial Exhibition, at St. John, Oct. 1893.

All eggs packed in baskets and a fair hatch guaranteed. 3-3

GLUCKE POULTRY YARDS.**H. W. KNOWLES,**

P. O. Box 120, - Lachute, P. Q.,

Breeder of

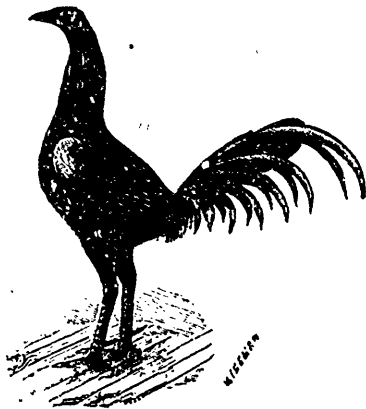
**Plymouth Rocks, (3 pens),
S. C. Brown Leghorns, Mammoth
Bronze Turkeys, and Rouen
& Pekin Ducks.**

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
10th Sept.

Eggs for Hatching—P. Rocks, \$2.50 per sett-
ing 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 varie-
ties for sale in the Fall. I warrant my stock to
do well on exhibition, and to stand the test of
all tests—breeding.

\$66 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay abso-
lutely sure. No risk. Capital not required.
Reader, if you want business at which persons
of either sex, young or old, can make great
pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write
for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine



EGGS FOR HATCHING

From the following varieties :

Black Red, Brown Red, Duck-wing, and Red Pile Game,
At \$5.00 per Setting.

My birds are strictly high class, as will be seen by reference to the prize-lists.

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

11-

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
Preston, - - Ontario,
Breeder of High Class

**WHITE AND BROWN
LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

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

Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

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

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 who 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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—from—

"LOCUST GROVE POULTRY YARDS,"

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Breeder of twenty varieties of choice Pure-Bred Poultry.
Send for beautifully illustrated 30 page catalogue, describing Fowls, and giving prices of Eggs for Hatching. 2-y

BL'K-BREASTED RED GAME.

I can spare a few settings of eggs from 3 pens of Black-breasted Red Games, all A 1 birds.

One of my cocks was shown at the late exhibition in Toronto, and was pronounced by all who saw him (except the judge) to be the second best bird of the class in the exhibition.

B. B. Red Game eggs, \$3.00 per setting. B.B. Red Game Bantam eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

3-2 T. DAYE, Cornwall, Ont.

PURE LANGSHANS,

(Exclusively.)

Remember that We Bred the birds that won 1st at Sherbrooke, Can., and we also bred 100 more equally good, and many still better.

Our yards are the largest and finest of any in America.

Send for handsomely illustrated circular.

Eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26.

A. A. & L. H. HALLADAY,
3-3 Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.

J. H. CAYFORD.

Box 1168, - - - Montreal, P.Q.

Breeder of

Dark Brahmas.

My birds took two 1sts at Toronto, 1883; three 1sts, three 2nds and one 3rd at Montreal, 1883; three 1sts at Sherbrooke, 1884; four 1sts and one 2nd at Montreal, 1884.

A few Chicks for sale Cheap.

EGGS \$3.00 PER SETTING. 2 3t

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

PEASE'S

"FEATHERED WORLD,"

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,
Tells you All About your Birds, their Management, etc., etc.
Only 50 cents per year.

Sample Copy Free. Address
GEO. C. PEASE, Reading, Pa., U.S.

CHAS. CAMPBELL,
Richmond, P. Qu.,
Breeder of

Light Brahmas,

Exclusively.

At Sherbrooke, Jan'y, 1884, my birds made almost a clean sweep—the Judge stating that it was the best class of Brahmas he ever met at any show in Canada—winning 1st on cock, hen, and breeding pen, 2nd on cock and hen, 3rd on hen, pullet and cockerel; also special for best breeding pen of any variety on exhibition, and silver medal for best collection of either Light or Dark Brahmas.

Yard 1—Headed by "Fortune," never yet beaten in the show pen, winning 1st as cockerel at Montreal, 1883, 1st in Montreal and Sherbrooke as cock, 1884.

Yard 1—"Little Fortune" is a very promising cockerel, never shown. These are mated to all my prize-winning hens and pullets, scoring from 90 to 95 points each.

My stock is celebrated for fine low combs, well marked hackles, pure white in color, are low set and of great weight.

Several very fine birds for sale, fit for any competition, at reasonable prices. Write at once if wanted, as the room is required.

Eggs for hatching.

2-3



FOR SALE,

5 L't Brahma Cockerels,

Bred from 2nd prize cock at Brampton, 1882, 1st, Toronto Industrial, 1882; 1st at Yorkville and 1st at Ontario, 1883; 2nd at Ontario, 1884. Also, a few pullets and hens Price of cockerels \$4.00 each

Also, a few Black Cochins cockerels and pullets, all bred from my prize-winners: 1 White Leghorn cockerel, good bird, \$2.00; and a Peacock.

EGGS for Hatching,—L. Brahmas, \$2.50; Black Cochins, \$1.00.

A few choice Antwerp Pigeons for sale, or will exchange any of the above—open for offers.

JNO. JAMES,
2-3t 80 Yorkville Avenue, Toronto.

AGENTS

wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U.S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free.

HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Readers, when writing to our advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in the Review.

Blyth Poultry Yards!

EGGS

That will hatch every time, from the following varieties:

Plymouth Rocks,

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 & DUCK WING 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.

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 (1884) 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 States have contributed to the 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, short 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 3—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. Ficklin's strain, United States.

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

Stableford Bro's,

Watford, Ont

Sale of Fancy Pigeons.

I offer for sale the following high class pigeons:

1 pair of cream colored Isabella Pouters, worth \$25 in Europe; will sell them now for \$10.

1 pair of blue Fantails, worth about \$10; will sell them for \$6.

1½ pair of plain headed white Fantails, 2 cocks and 1 hen, worth \$10; will sell the lot for \$6.

1 fine black Fantail hen, worth \$5; will sell her for \$3.

These birds are all bred from my choicest imported stock.

A. GOEBEL,
Mitchell, Ont.

4-1f

ALLEN'S

CANADIAN POULTRY HATCHER!

NO LAMP! NO SMELL! NO RISK!

The Simplest, Best and Cheapest!

Can be managed by a Girl 12 years of age.

Burning the Eggs Impossible!

Hatcher for 72 Eggs.....\$5.00

Hatcher and Artificial Rearer..... 25.00

Apply to

FRED ALLEN, MAKER,
Woodbine Avenue, Norway, Ont.

FLETCHER & HENDERSON, Agents.

2

424, Yonge St., Toronto.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,
BURGESS & DOUGLS, Proprietors.**

Woodstock. (Box 171.) Ontario

Breeders of the following varieties of prize-winning fowls:

W. C. B., Golden-spangled, Silver-spangled and White Polands; Black, White, and Partridge Cochins, Golden-pencilled and Black Hamburgs, Silver-grey Dorkings, White and Brown Leghorns, —Black African and Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Breinen Geese.—

For Prizes won, see last year's numbers of the Review, as won by W. H. Hill, late of Beachville, also February Review for prizes at Senforth. We purchased Mr. Hill's entire collection, and have some fine birds.

Send for Circular, which contains all information as to price of eggs, prizes won, etc.

JOHN RAMSAY.

Owen Sound, Ontario,

Breeder of



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



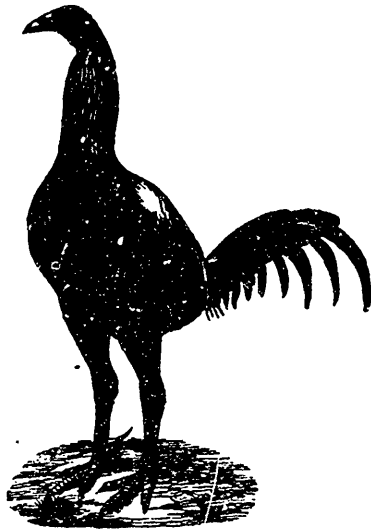
Prize birds at the show of the Poultry Ass'n of Ont., in each variety.

Two pens of Leghorns. Eggs from each variety, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed in baskets. Write for wants. 4y

Wm. McLOUD,

Lucan, Ontario,

Breeder of



Black B. Red and White Games,

COLORED, SILVER GRAY and WHITE

DORKINGS,

BLACK HAMBURGS,

L't Brahmans & P. Rocks,

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

2-1f

**ONLY
DARK BRAHMAS !
NO OTHER THAN DARK BRAHMAS !**

1st on cock at Toronto last year.
1st " " this "
2nd " Sherbrooke this year.
2nd and 3rd on cockerels at Sherbrooke this year.
2nd and 3rd on pullets " " "

Eggs for hatching. \$3.00 per setting.

Birds for sale.

C. N. DESAULNIERS.
Richmond, P. Que.

2-3t

E. HAGGITH,

Bowmanville, Ontario,

Breeder of

PURE-BRED L'T BBAHMAS.

I have lately procured from S. Spillett. of Le-froy, a very high-class cockerel, at great expense, which I have mated with a fine pen of Duke of York pullets, from which I expect grand results. The cockerel took 1st at the recent show held here, also special for the best L. B. cockerel on exhibition.

Eggs for hatching in season, \$3.00 per 13. 3



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, \$3.00 per setting

11 y.



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

-Breeder of-



Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.

Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883 :

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

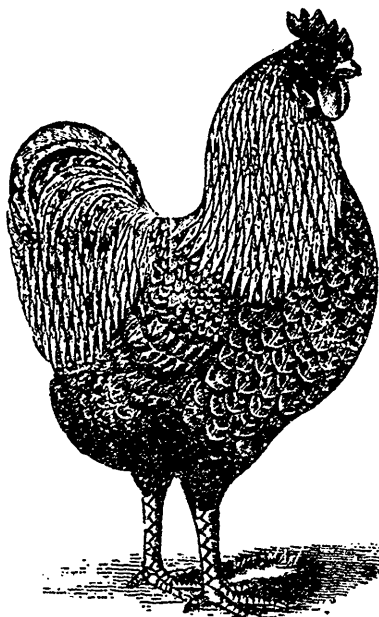
THOMAS COSTEN,

-Breeder of-

Light Brahmas

-AND-

Plymouth Rocks.



After 8 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 Autocrat strains, a pen of each; cocks weighing eleven and a half and twelve pounds, hens from nine to 10 pounds, and scoring from 89 to 92 points.

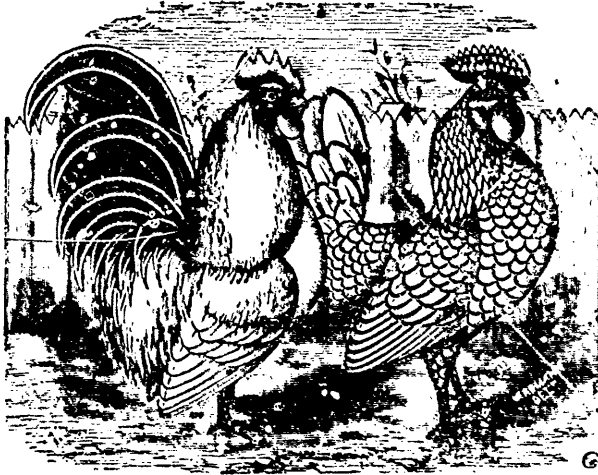
Eggs, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 doz. for \$4.

Some fine birds of both varieties for sale.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of the following
FANCY VARIETIES:

BLACK and SILVERS. HAMBURGS.

Japanese Black African & Silver Sebright
BANTAMS.

In consequence of having my entire flock
of old Bantams killed this fall, I will have a
young stock for sale.

Have yet a few
FINE HAMBURG CHICKS TO SPARE.

Eggs for Sale in season at \$3 per setting,
except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Square dealing guaranteed in every in-
stance.

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 score:

*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, 91 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, Langshars, 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.

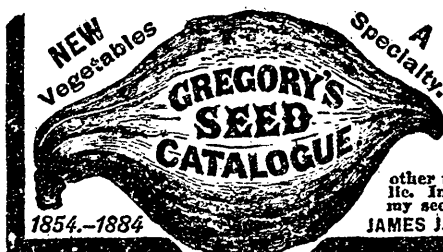
DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters,
Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese
Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers,
Black-and-tan Terriers,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

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

Write for just what you want, and address

G. H. PUGSLEY,

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford Ont.



My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for
1884, the result of thirty years' experience as a
Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply.
All my Seed is warranted to be fresh and true to
name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I agree
to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable
Seed, one of the most extensive to be found in any
American Catalogue, is a large part of it of my
own growing. As the original introducer of
Early Beet, Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead
Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, and scores of
other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the pub-
lic. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant
my seed, will be found my best advertisement.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.



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.

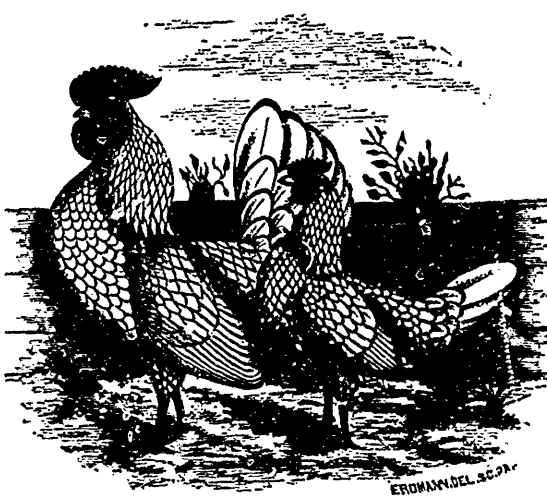
At Montreal, 1884, I was awarded on Light Brahma: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th,

At Saerbrooke, 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,	" " 8.00 "

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 Revizw. Eggs packed in baskets, and shipped in rotation. Squaring dealing my motto.



WELBONS SPECIALTIES

Geo. O. Medden

Breeder of
 FANCY PIGEONS,
 LONDON, ONTARIO.

Strathroy Poultry Yards,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

HURD & McKEIGAN, - PROPRIETORS,

Breeders and Importers of High-class

*Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Black-Red,
Brown Red and Duckwing*

GAMES

See February number of REVIEW for prizes won at the late P. A. of O. show, held at Toronto.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

At \$2.50 per 13, or \$4.00 for 24; except Brown Reds, which will be \$1.00 per 13.

Eggs packed in baskets, and warranted fresh and pure. Send for circular.

E. H. HURD,

A. McKEIGAN,

P. O. Box 257, STRATHROY.

2y

JAMES O'NEIL,

Eagle Place Poultry Yards,

Brantford, Ontario,

Breeder and Importer of

High - Class Poultry,

*Black Red, Brown Red, Black and White Games, Buff Cochins,
Light Brahmas.*

Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times.

Birds shipped from my yard if not as represented may be returned, and I will return the money in full. Eggs in season. No Circulars. Write for what you want.

1-y

L. WHITING,

Box 973, - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of Pure

White & Br'n Leghorns,

and PEKIN DUCKS.

At the only three shows I have yet exhibited, my birds were awarded the following premiums.

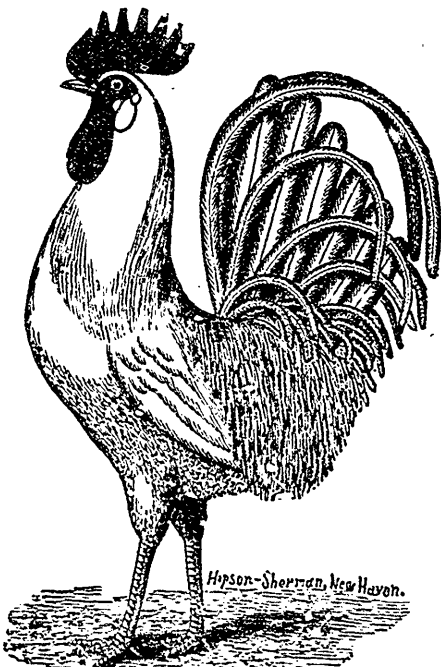
At the Industrial Exhibition, 1883, White Leghorn Breeding Pen, 1st: Cockerel, 1st, Cock, 2nd; Pullet, 2nd. At the County of Lincoln Fair, held in St. Catharines, 1883, on White Leghorns, 1st and 2d, Brown Leghorns, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd special for best exhibit of Leghorns. At Ontario Poultry Association's show, 1884, my W. Leghorns were awarded 1st on hen, 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on cock; Brown: 1st on pullet, 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on hen; Pekin Ducks: 3rd on drake, 3rd on duck.

As my stock is all imported from the best breeders, I claim that it is second to none in Canada.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$2.50 per 13, \$6.00 for 39. Orders booked on receipt of \$1.00.

Surplus stock all sold. Please enclose stamp for answer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

9-y



Hopson-Sherman, New Haven.