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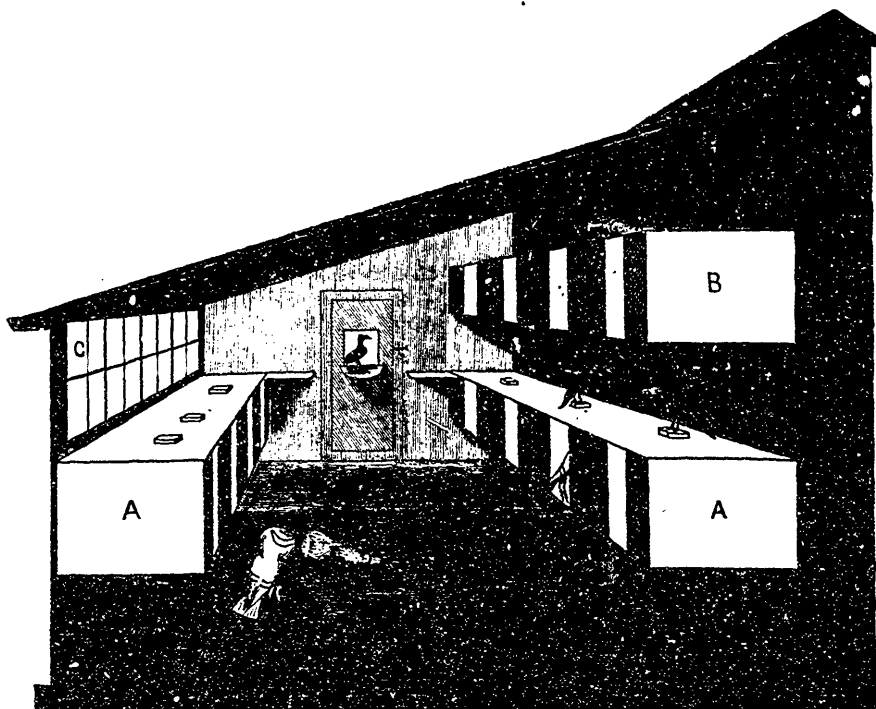
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 7.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1884.

No. 7.



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the foot.

FIG. 5.—GENERAL LOFT.

A. A. Breeding pens. B. Mating, etc., Pens. C. Windows.

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.

The Pigeon Loft.

BY OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

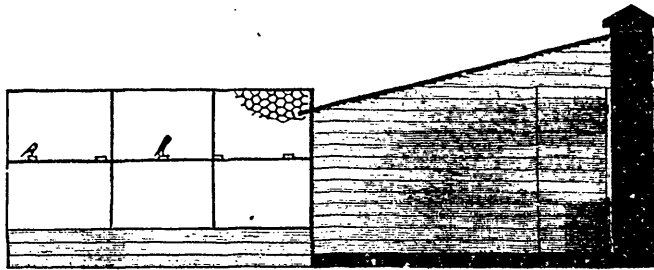
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Our loft being now ready we will proceed to the general management of its inmates. The first thing required is a mortar-box, which should contain a plentiful supply of grit (*i. e.*, clean sand and mortar), to assist digestion. This is a *sine qua non*

if the birds are to be kept in full vigor. It must be placed where the birds can all have ready access to it, and where the contents will be kept dry and unsoiled by the birds. The water fountains should be constructed in such a manner that they can be readily taken apart for cleaning. The old fashioned ones in one piece, with only a small hole at one side, are an abomination, and the cause of much disease. The best are made of glazed earthenware (in shape similar to Fig. 8), which, though not so durable, are preferable to metal ones. Where these are not procurable an ordinary jam-pot is the best substitute. The fountains should be kept inside the loft, as the water is then kept at a more even temperature. A large shallow pan should be pro-

vided in the outer flight for the birds to bathe in. This should be always kept filled, except in frosty weather. Both baths and fountains should be cleaned out and water renewed *daily*. The droppings should be removed and the floor scraped and

swept *every morning* before the birds are fed, and once a week each pen and shelf should be carefully brushed out, taking care to remove all accumulations of dust and dirt from corners and behind nests of sitting birds; where there are squabs the



Scale 1-8in. to the foot.

Fig. 1.—Design for Breeding Loft. End Elevation.

pen should be cleaned out daily. Some, I have no doubt, will think I am entering too much into details and enjoining unnecessary trouble, but I am

convinced by painful experience, that the pigeon-loft is no exception to the old saying, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." There are so many differences of opinion as to what constitutes cleanliness; one considers that he is doing all that is needed if the loft is cursorily scraped every other day. Some think once a week a superfluity, and how often do we not find the scrapings accumulating for days in a corner of the loft, with very likely a defunct squab or a few bad eggs. Such fanciers are the majority of those who weekly write to the journals asking why it is so many of their birds die from roup

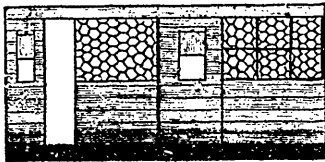


Fig. 2.—Front Elevation of two compartments, the outer flight showing window lowered and door partly open.

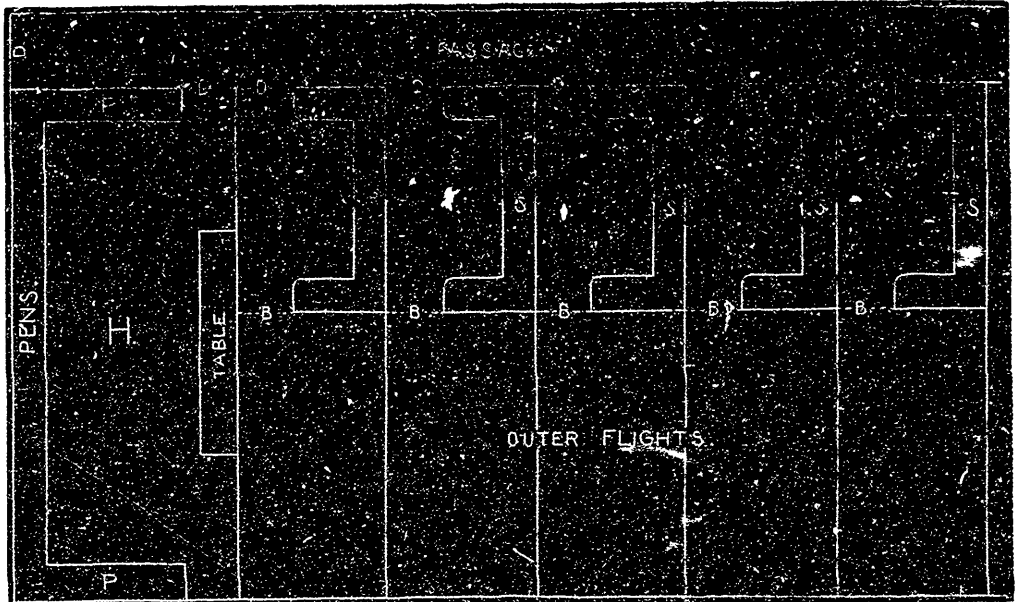


Fig. 3.—Plan. B. Door, with stage and landing board. D D D, Doors. S S S, Shelves.

canker, etc., etc. Ye gods! is it not surprising so many survive it, to say nothing of the insect vermin which make the nests almost untenable for the old birds, and suck the life-blood of the squabs. This is an extreme picture, but not overdrawn, and

many more lofts come "within a measurable distance" of such a state. Given a dry loft, well ventilated, kept scrupulously clean, and plenty of clean food and water, and the death rate will be very small indeed. For scraping the loft an ordi-

mary garden hoe is as good as anything, a small one with six inch handle for the pens, and a large one with long handle for the floor. All this, though very formidable in print, is very simple when once you have got into the way of it, and occupies very little time.

We now come to the nests. These I prefer of earthenware, as they are readily cleaned and give no shelter to vermin, while the eggs cannot run

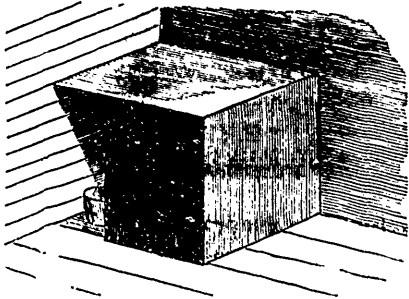


Fig. 4.—Shield for nest.

away into a corner and get chilled. They should be made with a good wide base so that they cannot capsiz with a heavy bird standing on the edge. (Figs. 9 and 10 show the old and new patterns.) For Pouters or Runts the pan should be 12 inches

ulating food in addition to the foregoing, such as maize (Indian corn), wheat, hempseed, with a little dari; during the winter omit wheat and hemp, and substitute barley and buckwheat. The two latter should not be given to the birds during the breeding season, as many squabs are choked from the angular grains becoming fixed crossways in their juvenile gullets. Beware of artificially or kiln-

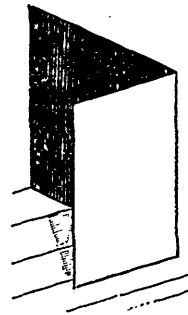


Fig. 7.—Shield for nest.

dried corn. I lost two very valuable birds, and several other breeders suffered likewise after one of our large shows in 1882, from *gestro enteritis* (inflammation of the bowels), caused by eating kiln-dried corn at the show. Many will, I know,

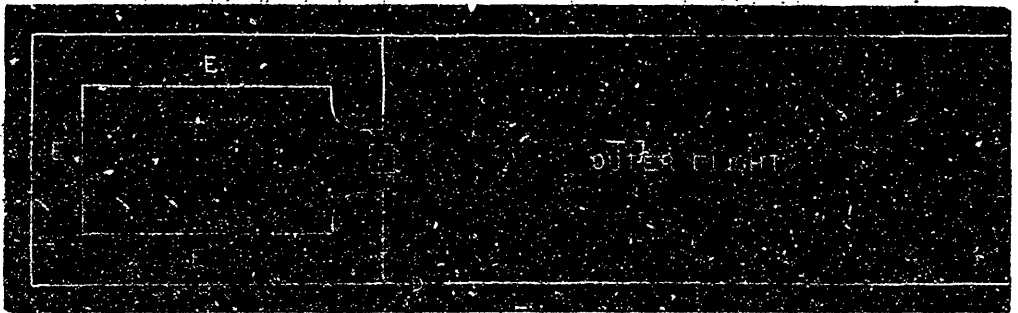


Fig. 6.—Plan of general Loft. D, outer door. E E, Shelves. F, door, with landing-board in centre.

across; for smaller breeds 10, 8, or even 6 inches will suffice. For the nests I prefer a foundation of coarse pine sawdust, with plenty of clean, soft wheat straw on top.

The interior of loft should be lime-washed every spring and autumn, before and after the breeding season, the nest-pens and pans two or three times during the breeding season, the woodwork outside will require painting every two or three years.

I must now say a few words on the feeding question. In selecting the corn, choose only *sound, dry* samples, not wormeaten or green, which latter will bring on diarrhoea, which is so fatal, especially to young or delicate birds. I dare say you have many kinds of grain with which we are unacquainted. The staple food in England is *grey* peas or tares, or vetches, and for the larger breeds good sound tick beans, when they are procurable. During the breeding season I give my birds rather more stim-

condemn the free use of hemp, maize, etc., but I have always found the most satisfactory results from a mixed bill of fare; of course the staple foods, peas, beans and tares should predominate. The greater variety the better, and the birds eat more heartily. We should not ourselves care to live on roast beef all our lives. (The white, or as we call them, Canadian pease should not be used.) The best time for feeding is early in the morning as soon as they are cleaned out, say about 8.30, and again at 2.30, and they should not have more than they will readily pick up. They are more lively and feed the squabs more vigorously than when fed from a hopper. We would lose an appetite if the remains of our previous meal was left in the room till the time for the next. Many good fanciers I know use the hopper, on the principle that in a state of nature birds have constant access to food. I would remind such that the wild birds

have to work for their living, and glean a grain here and there, which alters the case completely. If they will turn the hopper into a gravel box for a season I don't think they will revert to the old plan again. Carriers and Barbs must be fed from a pan, as their wattles prevent them seeing to pick up a single grain. Other breeds should be fed from the floor; the squeakers, if the nests are on the ground, toddle out and learn to peck sooner than they would otherwise do. When the birds

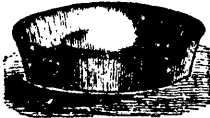


Fig. 8.—The drinking fountain.

are in close confinement, without access to grass, a cabbage or lettuce should be hung up in the loft when in season for them to peck at.

As I mentioned before, it is necessary to have at least one spare loft to receive the young birds as soon as the old ones turn them adrift. At the end



Fig. 9.—The nest pan—as it is.

of the breeding season, about the second week in August, the cocks and hens should be separated and kept in different lofts until the worst of the winter is over. With us about the middle of February is quite early enough to match them again; with you, I presume, the season is later. On no

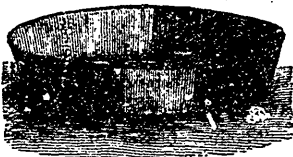


Fig. 10.—The nest-pan—as it should be.

account let an open winter tempt you to break your rule and commence earlier than usual, or the penalty will be severe. If anyone doubts the benefit

of separating the sexes for the winter, I can only say, try it once, and the renewed vigor with which the birds set about their family duties the next spring will fully prove its beneficial effects. The "state of nature" argument has no force on account of the artificial and high-pressure condition in which our birds are kept.

If these few observations are the means of eliciting the opinions and experiences of other fanciers, and of assisting any new members of the fancy in the management of their birds, I shall be amply repaid. I need only add that should I have omitted or failed to sufficiently explain any detail in these hurried notes, I shall be pleased to furnish any further details the readers of the Review may find wanting.

OLLUF.

England, May 30th, 1885.

Season Notes.

PIGEONS.

Look well after all young birds. See that the old ones are feeding them; if not, you will require to hand-feed. Continue removing them to a separate loft as soon as they are able to peck. You will find the extra trouble will well pay you. Young Carriers and Pouters are much benefited by a second shift; that is, when the first pair of feeders have fed off their soft food, remove to the care of a pair who have just hatched, or only hatched a few days. If especially large birds are aimed at, putting each young bird *singly* to a pair of feeders is beneficial. A pill of oat meal and cod liver oil every night is also good for Pouters.

Some young birds are now in moult (which occurs to all young pigeons at about the age of three months), and will want to be well looked after and kept free from draughts and damp, as this is the most critical period of their lives, and numbers are lost by "going light," which is probably a kind of liver disease, and is almost incurable. We have found the best remedy for this to be cod liver oil and good nourishing food.

A little green food, in the way of a sod of grass or head of lettuce, occasionally thrown down in the loft, will be appreciated by the old birds, and will benefit them. If your birds are entirely confined, don't forget gravel, salt, and old mortar rubbish, which are essential to the digestion of their food, and will materially assist in keeping them in good health.

We have received an article from "Oluff" on hand-feeding, which will appear in next issue.

CANARIES.

Extra precautions will have to be taken against the "red mites" during the very hot weather, as

then, if the cages are at all dirty or left uncleaned, they will appear in myriads, and sap the life-blood of young and old alike. Look at the ends of the perches. If vermin are in the cage you will generally find them clustered round the ends of the perches. Hold the ends over the flame of a lamp for a few seconds, and then dip them two inches deep in coal oil. This will effectually destroy them here. We have found coal oil also very good to brush into all cracks and crevices. Some people object to it on account of the strong smell, and say it stupifies the birds, but we have never found it to have this effect. By sprinkling a little flour of aniseed (which is also a vermin killer) over the coal oil it does away with a great deal of the strong smell.

Change the nest when the fourth egg is laid first making it warm by rolling a hot egg in it before returning the eggs. Change again when the young are ten days old. Some fanciers change a third time, just before they are to hatch. You may sprinkle a little of the aniseed powder in the nests too; it will assist in keeping the hen free from insects.

Questions and Answers.

R. Young.—Carriers.—Carriers do best when flown till six months old, then confined. Put the grain in a hopper, not on the ground, as some heavily wattled birds cannot see to eat off the ground.

"Canary."—Young Canaries.—You can generally tell the sex of canaries when about a month old. The throat begins to expand a little in the males, and they begin to warble a little.

A. Brown.—Wing disease.—Wing disease in pigeons is generally a sign of scrofula, and is hereditary. It is sometimes occasioned by an accident. If it takes the form of a tumor, pluck out all the flight-feathers in the wing affected, also all the small feathers near the tumor. The growth of the new feathers will generally reduce the swelling.

The English Skylark in America.

Two years ago eighty-four English skylark were imported and loosed in Bergen county, New Jersey. This was in the spring, and it was ascertained afterwards that about fifty of them paired and remained not far from where they first beat the free air of America with their wings. The lark is not a migratory bird, and it was feared that our northern winters would prove too severe for them, but during the next summer they were heard in Bergen and Passaic counties. This, the third summer of their liberty, shows yet stronger proofs of their

naturalization and ability to breed here. They have been heard in more places. The New York Sun says that "one thing said to be much in favor of the increase of the lark in this country is its hardiness. It can endure cold and heat. It takes a long range of distribution, from the south of Europe as far north as Norway and Lapland, and American ornithologists lay claim to it as an American bird, from its being occasionally found in Greenland and the Bermudas. Vigilance, it is thought, may be required to protect them from enemies, and to discover what are their worst enemies. From the fact that skylarks increase most rapidly in highly cultivated grounds, it is inferred that man is not his worst enemy, although large numbers are destroyed by man. As it sleeps and nests on the earth, it is thought probable that its worst enemies are small animals, such as minks, weasels and skunks."

A parrot belonging to a railway signalman named Jackman, living at Wimborne, Dorset, was stung to death by bees recently. The bird had been hung out of doors almost daily in fine weather, and had never been attacked before. It is supposed that it must have struck at a bee with its beak or wings, and that the bees near at once flew into the cage and attacked the bird.

Breeding Dark Brahmas.

By L. O. R. NORRIS-EXLE, IN "POULTRY".

Having been asked to put on paper my notions as to the mating of Dark Brahmas with a view to producing first-class specimens for the show pen, I readily acquiesce, partly in the hope that I may be able to give some useful advice to beginners—of course there are many skilled breeders who know all that I can hope to tell—and partly in the hope that my views may give rise to discussion, and that I and others may learn something we did not know before from the experience of those who may be willing to publish what has struck them as important during their career as breeders of Dark Brahmas.

Firstly I must premise that I accept, for the purpose of this article, the following ideals:—1, That the show Brahma cock should have either an entirely black breast and fluff, or that the breast and fluff should be slightly, and only slightly, laced with white, the white to be confined to the edge of the feather, and in no degree to be splashed on the feathers. (A splashed breast in a cockerel I dislike exceedingly, and also in an adult cock though in adults it is far more excusable.) That whether cock or cockerel, the white of his neck, saddle, and shoulder should be of the purest blue-silver, this being far more difficult to obtain on the sad-

de than elsewhere, and not difficult on the shoulder.

The color of the white referred to is that when freshly moulted out, and is not exactly connected with the question of sun-tan, which in my opinion is a very forgivable fault in the summer and autumn, as it is not desirable that the most valuable birds, which have been used for breeding all the season, should be defeated by far worse specimens which have merely been secluded and "blanched" in order to carry off summer prizes and establish a "summer show reputation" for their owners. On the other hand, as I have myself possessed two cocks which practically refused to tan under the most trying circumstances, I believe care and selection would establish this peculiarity, which already exists in some breeds of fowls, I believe.

2. That the show Dark Brahma hen or pullet should be sharply and evenly pencilled all over the body and right up to the top of the throat; should be of a clear ground color, silver or blue-grey, not brown; should be a large massive bird, but still highly bred in appearance, with a fine small head, free from coarseness, and especially of a fine narrow pattern of pencilling, or at any rate rather narrow than broad; and last and most important, that the pencilling should all be of the same style, thickness, &c., and that the ground color should be of the same shade all over—a somewhat rare point, as tricolored birds are frequently seen in the prize-lists, though scarcely superior in other respects to competitors which are really of the same ground color all over.

Now I will try and answer the question "How would you proceed with a view to breeding show cocks and cockerels?"

I would answer that, great as is the importance of the hens for a cock-breeding pen, the importance of the cock is greater from a breeding point of view, and also because his characteristics are transmitted to the offspring of all his mates, while an inferior hen (inferior for the particular purpose I mean, as many good hens will never breed a show cockerel) affects only her own offspring, so far at any rate as we know.

Now for breeding cocks. (1) I should select as the chief necessity a cock or cockerel of the purest white obtainable, as my experience goes to prove that, though the hen has considerable influence on this point, the cock has very much more.

2. I should select a cock or cockerel quite free from brown or grizzled feathers on the shoulder and wing. I do not object to a cockerel which is dark on shoulder provided that his dark feathers are a rich metallic color, and that his hackles are correspondingly dark. Such usually moult out into splendidly colored cocks if well bred, and produce

chickens of the most intense color, but brown and grizzled feathers on shoulder and wing are my abomination, and most of all in an adult cock. They almost always are hereditary, and as for some years birds free from this fault have been obtainable, it seems a mistake to admit a bird faulty in this respect into one's breeding pen. I select, if possible, a cockerel for breeding which has never, even in his baby feathers, had a foul feather. These birds are worth their weight in gold if good otherwise. In purchasing an adult cock I should carefully enquire whether he had clear or foul shoulders as a cockerel, as many foul-colored cockerels moult into clear or nearly clear shouldered adults.

3. I should choose a cockerel with a fine head and comb, the cock having great influence in this point if bred for it for generations. I have known great disappointment resulting from carelessness as to the combs of the ancestors, two fine-combed (though only so by chance) parents throwing back to their coarse-combed parents and grand-parents.

4. Choose a cock or cockerel that is free from twisted feathers in wing, and, if an adult cock in full feather, see that his wing is well clipped up. Cockerels are sometimes bullied by others and get their wings disordered while the feather is young and sappy. Such look bad as cockerels, but often come perfectly sound in wing when moulted, and breed perfectly sound winged chickens. Adult cocks also are sometimes loose in wing (and also partially furnished cockerels, owing to some of the feathers not being sufficiently grown to hold the others in place.

5. I should prefer a sound-hackled bird, free from streak, and showing no black edge to the feathers. Such birds were rare, but are more common nowadays, when most birds shown have hackles at any rate dark enough—some too dark.

6. I do not like white in the tail of a cockerel, but in an adult cock, if it is not very extreme, it is a comparatively slight fault; and in both Dark and Light Brahmas I have noticed that those cockerels which, as cockerels, have beautifully laced tails, develop (when they moult) tails with more or less white in them. Even then it rarely runs to the shaft of the feather, but is a broader edge. If it runs to the shaft of the feather, making the feather, when seen without examination, white right across, it is, I think, a far worse fault. I like a tail of moderate size, neither the big tail of the Dorking nor the soft tail of the Cochin. The latter is, I think, the worse fault of the two, as it generally proceeds from a Cochin cross, and not always a very remote one.

7. I should look for bone, width, and a lively carriage, more or less resembling that of a Game cock in its appearance of energy and vitality. The legs should be of medium length; if either too long

or too short the hens can be selected with an opposite tendency to counteract that of the cock, but I have noticed that cocks either very long or very short in leg are, for obvious reasons, not such good stock-getters as those of more medium length. Size I like if I can get it, but it is not always the largest cocks that breed the largest chickens, nor, may I add *en passant*? is it the largest eggs that produce the finest fowls.

(To be continued.)

Sitting Brahmas.

We have been very much amused at times by the pertinacity with which some people maintain that Brahmas are inveterate sitters; and as we had only had experience with the Dark variety we supposed (in our earlier days) that the Light Brahma must be such, and hence the impression; but as we gained in years and experience, we did also, to a certain extent, in knowledge, and we find the Light variety are not inveterate sitters. In fact your able correspondent from Lefroy went so far in a recent issue of the Review as to claim almost perfect immunity from this charge for the Lights, and, if we remember aright, accused the Dark variety of bringing reproach upon their noble cousins. Now, as to Dark Brahmas, we have had a lengthened experience with them, and find them as free from broodiness as is at all desirable. A friend and neighbor of ours has Plymouth Rocks; now our birds began to lay weeks before his, and yet he supplied us with hens for sitting weeks before our Dark Brahmas became broody.

By the way, we had a remarkable experience with a Dark Brahma pullet this season in sitting, or rather laying while sitting. As soon as she showed a desire to incubate she was shut on a nest with a few nest eggs. She stuck to her business well, but laid two eggs in three days. We then gave her twelve eggs, which were marked. She laid three eggs the first week, and altogether in the three weeks laid six eggs. As she was a fine bird and would be required for exhibition this fall, we did not let her have the chicks, but gave them to another hen. In a few days she was shelling out the eggs regularly every day. When I say a few days I mean inside of a week. This is the only pullet that hatched this season for us. We set two others, but they left the nests and went to laying again, which sent us scouring the village for sitters. In one case the eggs were cold for twenty-four hours before we secured a sitter; the result was two days after the allotted time there was three chicks out of eleven eggs. The pullet set just seven days before leaving them.

Now, our belief in this matter is that the really thoroughbred Brahma is not an inveterate setter,

but when mongrel blood is introduced it increases the tendency to broodiness; and further, that in-breeding also has a tendency in that direction. We feel disposed to believe that a non-sitting Brahma will yet be produced.

We are happy to be able to add our testimony to the many already reported as to the present favorable season for hatching.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, Ont., July 2nd, 1884.

Chicken Raising.

Editor Review.

I congratulate you upon the continued success and advancement of the Review; especially during the last year has this advancement been most apparent, to my mind. If the condition of the poultry interest in Canada is in as flourishing a condition as the state of its representative organ indicates—and I think it is a safe criterion—then this industry is growing rapidly. This is not only a satisfactory state of things for you, Sir, but also for the fraternity at large.

Of course there is another side to this question, which is, The greater the interest displayed, and the greater the number engaged in this pleasant and healthful industry, raising chickens, the stronger will be the competition at our shows. But this is only an apparent evil, even to those who have been for years in the business, if I may call it so. This is just what is needed to stimulate to renewed exertion, even the veterans. It is little short of a calamity to a variety, if not to its breeder, that one breeder should get a corner in that variety at the exhibitions for many years in succession.

To me the letters of W. F. James, Esq., and J. Y. Bicknell have been very interesting and valuable, and the result of the non-hatching investigation of last year has given me, and I have no doubt the majority of your readers, great satisfaction. Now, though the large, or it may be the largest nugget of truth has been brought to the surface in this case, yet I am persuaded that there are still lesser ones to be dug after, the aggregate value of which is scarcely less than that of the larger one. I have seen it stated somewhere in poultry literature that "the price of success in poultry breeding is eternal watchfulness," and my experience leads me to heartily endorse the sentiment. But to conclude that all has been discovered and unravelled in any department of knowledge is to put us off our guard, and to insure that state of mental indifference which must retard that progress which is so desirable. This combined searching after truth is doubtless the very best method which can be adopted to secure access into its hidden depths,

yet hidden from only those who refuse to search.

This kind of thing is worth all the bickerings and brawls among disappointed exhibitors and ambitious breeders which can be printed. Thus men, by their short-sighted plunges after popularity only succeed in making themselves notorious, and in casting a shade on their once fair reputation. But why the public should be made unwilling and disgusted listeners to their unseemly quarrels is a mystery to me. It must be a great satisfaction to the readers of REVIEW to have such matter excluded from its columns. Of course writers may grow warm over their discussions, and this will only make the discussion all the more effective and interesting, but when they display that ambition which will destroy any obstacle to personal aggrandizement and advantage, no matter what it may be, or destroy another's whole reputation, if possible, in order that they may add one grain to their own, the fray becomes disgusting.

But, sir, I set out to write upon the subject of chicken raising; but my introductory part has assumed such proportions that I shall have to cut it short. In the first place, I agree with the crowd of writers upon the subject of feeding. That is, that food should be given often, say five or six times per day, and regularly, with some variety, and that food should be of the most nourishing kind. I have tried all kinds of regimens, and have settled down to barley and pease meal, mixed in the proportion of three parts barley to one of pease. As a staple I do not think this can be improved upon. If mixed just damp and baked till thoroughly cooked, and then wetted with milk—sweet milk preferable, but buttermilk will do—this forms, in my opinion, the best chicken feed to be produced. For the last feed at night whole sound wheat is just what is required, and little chicks a week old will peck it up. I find that after being fed for a month in this way that no matter what else you substitute for the wheat for evening feed, they do not appear satisfied, but will run out of their pen every time you pass, until they get a few handfuls of wheat, when they go off perfectly satisfied. I say to the beginner, whole, sound wheat, and I mean it. I do not hint at screenings. They are not fit for hen feed or chicken feed, nor no other feed that I am aware of, and it don't pay to buy them at a cent per pound or sixty cents per bushel when good wheat can be got for \$1.00. I have no hesitation in saying that one bushel of good wheat will furnish more solid food than three of any screenings that I have ever seen. Of course if you have a lot on hand without paying for it there may be some inducement to use it under the head of economy, but don't. Have it ground and feed it to pigs or cattle, and if you won't feed wheat feed chopped pease instead. But though good

food, properly fed, and at the proper time, is an important condition, I do not think it the most important. Plenty of pure fresh air in the sleeping apartment is no less important than food. A large per cent. of the ills to which chicken life is heir is due to too close confinement. I find leg-weakness set down to in-breeding, &c., but tent coops would be nearer the truth. I shall have to reserve the rest of this subject for next month.

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, July 2nd, 1884.

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

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

Continued.

THEIR ORIGIN.

The Plymouth Rocks are a made-up breed, and there were many crosses in their early history, and strange blood has been used even as late as 1879 and 1880. There has been much disputing as to the different breeds used to form the original strain, some writers asserting one thing, which is as positively denied by another authority, and as all the researches have been made that ever will be, the matter will probably rest *in statu quo*.

Mr. Stoddard asserts that Black Java hens had a great deal to do with the origin of this breed, and a great many accepted this assertion as true, as it accounted for the strong tendency in the pullets to throw black or dark; but, Bishop and other writers combat this assertion. After reading all the authorities on the subject, and thoroughly analyzing the different proofs offered, I have come to the conclusion that in one strain only were Black Java hens used, and that was in the Spaulding stock; but the other strains were free from Java blood except where crossed with the Spaulding strain.

There is no doubt in my mind that the old American fawn-colored fowl, the Cochon, the Grey Chittogong, and the American *Dominiques* were the original progenitors of the Plymouth Rocks, and the prepotency of the Dominique blood is shown in every feather of the Rocks to-day, and I am firmly of the opinion that they had more to do with the make-up of that breed than any other of the crosses mentioned. I doubt if any judge to-day could tell the difference between Dominique and Plymouth Rock feathers, unless he saw them plucked.

There is no doubt that from time to time different breeders have used an infusion of other blood to bring about some desired change, such as the Light Brahma, which accounted for the objectionable feathered legs which some years ago would crop out in the chickens, even from the best breeders; but it cannot be denied that such an infusion

was of great benefit—to wit, in producing the Asiatic shape and form of the Plymouth Rock of to-day.

I take it, however, that the origin of the breed is a matter for purely scientific experts to fight over and settle as best they may. The Plymouth Rock of to-day is an established breed, and will reproduce itself to feather if care is taken in the matings—and just here I would say that great care must be taken in mating, otherwise there will be nothing but disappointment. No breed of fowls have attracted more attention or gained more popularity on account of their sterling worth than the Plymouth Rocks have during the past few years. Their peculiar make up has given them a certain hardiness which fits them for the farm and recommends them to the ordinary poultry keeper.

Their faults as well as their fine points should be thoroughly understood.

Beginning with pure and first-class stock of the best blood and strain, we may yet in the course of a few seasons go from bad to worse so rapidly as to have, ere the flock is in its fourth year, nothing but dunghill stock, and that is why I lay so much stress on careful mating—which will be treated upon at length in another chapter.

In order to keep up the flock breeders must raise a large number of chicks every season, as there is always a large shrinkage from one cause and another. It is self-evident that a breeder who has but a few good birds to show for his season's breeding is in no position to sell stock, for a few sales would exhaust his resources, and leave him no selection to continue his next season's breeding.

If, therefore, instead of thirty the breeder raises from two to three hundred chicks, and by good management rears thirty or forty No. 1 cockerels and pullets, he may consider himself very fortunate—and just here I would like to say a word on this subject. When buying eggs from old and reliable breeders, whose stock is known to be A. 1, and whose reputation for honesty and square dealing is firmly established, amateurs as a rule expect every chick to be a No. 1 exhibition bird. Now, my young friend, this is all wrong and an injustice to the breeder. As a rule, if the hatch brings forth a trio of birds that will score from 90 to 93 and 94 points, the purchaser ought to be satisfied, as he should remember that were he to purchase such a trio from any first-class dealer he would have to pay \$30 or \$40 for them. This rule applies to all breeds of fowls, yet we hear the expression often used, "I only got four or five prime fowls out of the hatch, and the balance had dark beaks and legs," &c., &c. No matter how perfect the flock may be there will always be some culls, as there is a tendency to throw back in the best and oldest

strains, and no breeder expects to obtain more than a certain per centage of exhibition fowls from any one hatch. And now a few words as to

MATING.

The most important and striking characteristic that presents itself to a student of Plymouth Rocks is the peculiar difference in the color effects on the two sexes. First, last and always, the males come lighter than the females. *It is a thing we must never forget in dealing with this breed.* It will beat us if we do, but we shall never beat that. It is in the bird, it is in the blood, it is the law of this color that the males will not only be several shades lighter in color, but the width of the bars will be about one-third of the light spaces between them. It is a very light pullet that has the space between the bars equal in width to the bars themselves, and from that the bars grow less all the way down to no space at all, or solid color. To illustrate this point I cannot do better than to quote from "Bishop." Regarding the difference in color between the male and female, he says: "The Dominique presents the same characteristics—in fact, the Plymouth Rock inherits this peculiarity, with its color, from the Dominique, and wherever you find the Dominique color in Leghorns or elsewhere, you find the same law to govern, and the fact must be accepted as a law and not a mere eccentricity. As soon as you get outside the solid colors—as white and black—the utmost diversity is manifested. The tyro refuses to credit the statement that the Partridge Cochon cock and hen are of the same breed; the Dark Brahma shews as wide a difference between the sexes, and what could be more unlike than the cocks and hens of the various Games and Pheasants, all the way to the song birds, as gaily dight as the butterflies themselves."

(To be continued.)

That Incubator Swindle.

Editor Review.

In the May issue of the Review you published an article headed "Poultry Raising in Kansas," purporting to be written by L. L. Johnson, of Fort Scott, Kansas, in which that individual gives a very glowing and of course disinterested (?) description of his experience with the "Common Sense" incubator.

Mr. Johnson very kindly and thoughtfully informs us slow-going, hen-setting Canadians that he has hatched exactly 1,030 fine chicks out of less than 1,200 eggs with this precious "Common Sense" incubator, and then he proceeds very confidentially to tell us that he believes he is placing it modestly when he says that he hopes by July to clear \$2,500, and still pursue his "usual business."

Now, all this is very kind of Mr. Johnson, but no doubt some of your readers would have been benefitted still further if, in introducing himself, friend (?) Johnson had told what his "usual business" consisted of.

It appears that Mr. Johnson has been introducing himself to the American poultry fraternity through the medium of the various journals, and some of them have become so interested in the Kansas gentleman that they have taken the trouble to look up his "pedigree."

Knowing that you always like to give every man his due, Mr. Johnson included, I inclose a clipping from the "American Poultry Yard" of June 14th, which will further enlighten your readers as to the "usual business" of the Kansas gentleman, whose acquaintance I hope has not been too costly to many of them.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, July 4, 1884.

THAT SWINDLE AGAIN

If an honest enterprise is started on a good basis it often seems hard to gain a foothold and to establish a claim for a place among the recognized industries of the race. And in view of this it is rather surprising how easily some swindle or sharpers' business will take hold of a gullible public through the press.

We have frequently exposed a humbug which started in New Concord, Ohio (and hasn't moved very far from there yet) under the euphonious title of the "North American Poultry Association," trusting to success from the likeness of the name to that of the chartered and well-known "American Poultry Association." This fraudulent concern has published a sheet occasionally—not nominally by this association, but under the name of others in this tricky set—which is made up largely of editorials copied from other papers, printed without credit, and bogus advertisements. There have been very many "side shows" and inducements held out to subscribers and patrons, all of which have been proven fraudulent.

The (apparently) most successful dodge yet tried, judging by the length of time it takes to kill it, is worked as follows: J. M. Bain, New Concord, Ohio, professes to have something with "millions in it," in the shape of "The Common Sense Incubator, which will turn all the eggs in the country into chickens and the chickens into gold so fast that it won't make any difference to the poultryman whether we have a tariff for revenue only, a flood or two, cyclones, or in fact anything at all, except the "Common Sense Incubator" and plenty of eggs. But Mr. Bain must have \$2 for every book he sells giving you directions how to construct your incubator, and then he will let you go on to glory. Of course it's a humbug. We've said so a great many times before. But the letters which are sent out from different enthusiasts (?) to the newspapers all over the country lead many unsuspecting editors to believe that there is some money somewhere in the country, and that it must be locked up in the poultry business; so they give place in their

columns to a letter exactly like the following, or so nearly so that there is no fun in it, and Mr. Bain gets another free advertisement, and continues raking in two dollar bills.

PORT SCOTT, Kansas, May 20.—The mails bring into the post office here a large number of letters addressed to L. L. Johnson, Fort Scott, Kansas, in response to an advertisement appearing in many Eastern, Canadian, and Southern papers, purporting to be a letter from Johnson setting forth the value of a certain egg incubator. Information is furnished by the postmaster that there is not now, and never has been, any such person as J. L. Johnson in this city, and any statements in reference to egg hatching or egg incubators, purporting to have been written from here by said Johnson, are fictitious and fraudulent.

Green Food.

Not alone on account of its healthful tendency is green food valuable for fowls. Few who have not been close observers know how largely it contributes to the food supply of fowls that have free access to it at all times in summer. If the poultryman will watch his fowls he will soon be convinced that a plot of grass reserved for the flock will give excellent returns. It will be found to reduce the grain bill fully one-half. A drink of fresh water and a few handfuls of grain first thing in the morning will prepare the fowls for a pleasant and profitable day on the grass run, if sufficiently large and well shaded, and they will be found too anxious to get a long the grass wet with dew to more than satisfy the pressing calls of hunger and thirst before entering on the more pleasant repast made up of fresh grass and the insect life found among it.

If the grass run is not available the fancier is seldom so situated that he cannot procure a supply of green food by cutting. This should be cut early in the morning before the dew is off, and put in a box or trough in the shade. It will be greatly relished, but will only in a small measure compensate for the grass run, as it soon loses its freshness, and has not the insect life in it to provoke exercise and appetite. The supply should be secured daily, and any left from the previous day raked up and removed, as nothing is more apt to produce crop-binding in fowls than withered grass.

Vermin.

Editor Review.

Although upon an old subject, I feel inclined to say a few words to some of my less experienced brother fanciers, induced partly by oft-repeated enquiries, and partly by advice repeatedly given in almost every poultry journal you take up. I refer to the matter of vermin on the young broods, and in the poultry house. This pest seems to be the great trouble with some folk in the keeping of

poultry, and has been the cause of many giving up the whole business of chicken raising, and retiring in disgust from that which would be to them not only a source of pleasure but profit, could this one difficulty be overcome: and yet of all the troubles this one is the easiest to be overcome—or what is still better, to be prevented.

The cure advocated by most writers in American journals, as well as our own, is coal oil or kerosene, which I have no doubt will accomplish the object desired if used as recommended, liberally on the roosts and in the house, and in fact upon the birds themselves, but then it is in some measure at the expense of that strict cleanliness which is so desirable, while a better and more effectual remedy can be had in the use of carbolic powder, which has also the advantage of being cheap. Fifty cents worth will be found sufficient to purify and keep clean for a year a house capable of holding two hundred fowl. It only costs about ten cents per pound. The easiest and most effectual way of applying it is to dust a little of the powder in the nests where the hens lay, and by this means the bird gets a fresh application every time she visits the nest, and therefore as the source from which the trouble arises (the hen herself) is kept pure and free from all such, there can be no trouble in the house.

The writer has adopted this plan for years, and can assure all who may be afflicted with anything of the kind in their poultry houses that if they will use this means, so simple and cheap, they will banish forever all trouble of the kind.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, July 8, 1884.

The Fox Terrier.

One of the most popular breeds of dogs of the present day is the fox terrier, and is one whose popularity will increase every day the more it is known. He is a capital watch dog, one of the best vermin dogs, and on account of his size and short coat, in the case of the smooth fox terrier, the most suitable dog to have in the house. He is a faithful companion, good-tempered, and game to the death.

The fox terrier is, I believe, a cross between the beagle and English terrier, in the case of the smooth, and the beagle and Scotch terrier in the case of the rough. Thus we have the short, cobby body and falling ears of the beagle, and markings very similar to the hound, while there is the true terrier in head, neck, and general symmetry.

It was not till the years 1852 and 1863 that we read of fox terriers making any mark on the bench, when the celebrated "Jock" first appeared. And from that day I do not think there is a breed of dogs that has increased in proportion so greatly both in number and popularity.

The fox terrier, to my fancy, should not be much over 16 pounds in weight. Many go considerably beyond this, and no doubt may be very good dogs; but let us keep a dog to some standard. They are termed "fox terriers" from being used to enter earth when the fox has made his hole, and should your terrier be much over the above weight he will have some difficulty in entering unless his chest is small, and then you lose depth, which gives fuller play to the lungs. But they might very well be divided into two

classes; the larger ones being more the match for killing the fox or encountering larger game, for you must remember the fox terrier in hunting is only used for driving out Reynard, not for killing him. Consequently, you do not require so heavy a dog, and you will find that a well-bred fox terrier, with the ordinary courage of the breed, and that has been properly looked after, will tackle game much his superior in weight. The other characteristics are clear and well-defined. The head long and flat, tapering evenly from the ears to the nose, with only a slight hollow in front of their brows, small eyes and good muscle, but not such as are swelling as in the bull dog. The nose and eyelids should be dark, ears V shaped, falling forward and downward, set close to the cheek. The legs should be bony and straight; the coat hard, thick, and glossy, and in the rough fox terrier rather long, with a thick undercoat. The color is not of much account as long as you steer clear of brindle spots, as showing the bull cross, and liver, showing mongrel blood. In symmetry the dog must be in the best proportions consistent with the necessary power, with a gay character, showing lots of game in him.

For breeding purposes procure the best bitch your pocket will allow, remembering the old proverb "penny wise and pound foolish," one with a pedigree that can be relied upon. Procure the services of the best stud dog on hand, and be not ashamed to pay a good fee. With ordinary luck you will succeed, and have some satisfaction, otherwise it will be a long struggle, and one with many disappointments. You may find some individual prize-taking dogs, of whom their masters are rightly proud, whose progeny fall far below the mark on account of the strain not being fixed. But where is the master who is not proud of his dog, even though it be a cur? Thus we hear of the oft "imported dog" as being a certificate of good breeding; but there are curs with masters in foreign countries as well as in Canada, and these will emigrate to Canada with the whole family, and thus attain the title. The pups of fox terriers are a little difficult to raise, but with a healthy bitch and a summer litter, this will not amount to much. Hoping to hear from others on this subject,

Yours truly,

Deer Park, July 7, 1884.

L. H. B.

Editor Review.

We have occasionally read in the columns of your valuable periodical matters of interest relating to the kennel, but could not this be made a permanent treat to your numerous readers? Your serial is entitled "THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW: devoted to Poultry and Pet Stock." Now I think that members of the canine race are equal if not superior to poultry as pets. At any rate, let us consider them the guardians of our feathered tribes from the night attacks not only of coons, skunks, rats, and such like, but even of man himself, such as he is. Should your doing so lead to an open correspondence on the subject, many will gain thereby, and it cannot but increase even the present great value of the POULTRY REVIEW.

L. H. B.

We will gladly make room in the REVIEW for matters pertaining to the kennel, and hope dog fanciers will not be slow in availing themselves of it.—Ed.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 16TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half "	8.00	15.00	23.00
Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

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

In the Matter of the Circulation of the Canadian Poultry Review.

I, James Fullerton, of the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, publisher of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, do Solemnly Declare that the actual monthly circulation of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, during the present year, has exceeded seven hundred and fifty copies each month.

That I am the publisher of said CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, and therefore have a full knowledge of the said facts.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

Declared before me at the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, this 23d day of June, A. D 1884.
JAMES FULLERTON.
JAMES NOBLE,
Police Magistrate.

In the 'Canadian Newspaper Directory,' published by the Mail Advertising Agency, the circulation of the Review is quoted as being less than five hundred. At the request of the manager, Thos W. Dyas, we supplied him with the correct figures, but at the same time declined to give him an advertisement for the pamphlet, which was urgently solicited. It is quite probable that had we advertised with him our circulation would have figured better—according to the size of the advertisement he received. We know the so-called "Canadian Newspaper Directory" to be perfectly unreliable as a guide to advertisers.

The Free Lance, now in its 8th month, is "devoted to the exposure of fraud and the protection of the public." It has not yet succeeded in unearthing many frauds in Canada. Might it not find something in the above to start on? The Lance is published by Spence & Co., at 8 King St. East, Toronto; subscription 25c per annum.

We would again request those in arrears for subscription and advertising to remit. Those in arrears for subscription will find their bills in the Review for this month. There are a great many whose accounts date back beyond the present year, to whom this is the last notice before suit.

The School Supplement, published by Eaton, Gibson & Co., Toronto, is an excellently printed sheet of sixteen pages, and is full of matter of practical utility to both teacher and student. All the educationists speak well of it. Subscription \$1 per year, in advance. Address the publishers, at 9 Toronto St.

On resigning his position as principal of the Preston Public School, with which institution he has been connected for about fifteen years, Mr. W. Stahlschmidt was presented by the Board of School Trustees with a valuable silver water service of five pieces, accompanied by a very appreciative address. His pupils and ex-pupils also presented him with a handsome and costly silver cake-basket, fruit-stand and berry-dish, as a token of their appreciation of his services as their teacher. Mr. Stahlschmidt is one who believes that anything that is worth doing is worth doing well, and acts accordingly. Such men are sure to be appreciated. He resigns this position to give his full attention to the manufacture of school, church, and office furniture, for the manufacture of which he has fitted up one of the most complete establishments on this continent. We wish him success in his new enterprise, and we are certain from what we know of him, that from the excellence of his work he will deserve it. We hope he will still find time to attend to his Leghorns.

The Dominion Exhibition.

The Dominion Exhibition Committee and the executive of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet stock Association are co-operating to make the poultry and pet stock department of the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition a grand success. An excellent prize-list, aggregating \$750, is prepared, careful and experienced fanciers have been appointed to feed and care for the fowls, and the services of I. K. Felch secured as judge. The birds will be scored. A hearty invitation is extended to Ontario fanciers to enter their birds at this show. If they cannot accompany them, they can depend on their receiving the best of care, and being promptly returned at the close of the show. We hope a great number of Ontario fanciers will avail themselves of this opportunity to show the people of the sister province the quality of their stock. See advertisement on last page of cover.

Extracts from Correspondence.

This has been the best spring I have ever had in the poultry business. I have filled more orders for eggs than during any two former years. I could not fill all orders, and in some cases had to send half settings in place of full ones. The hatching has been very satisfactory. I have a grand lot of chicks—some two hundred and fifty, and sixty bantams—and they are the finest I ever raised. One hen hatched out six broods. Can any of your readers beat that? The success I have had in selling eggs and fowls I owe to the REVIEW.

WM. MCNEIL.

London, July 4th, 1884.

A great deal of the demand that we have had this season for egg has come from Manitoba and the North-west, and notwithstanding the long distance to be carried and the delay, the hatching reports have been good. At home we have been very successful, and have now a lot of excellent chicks, which we expect will be heard from when the showing season comes round.

THORNE & AETZEL.

Seaforth, July 5th, 1884.

I am always pleased to see the REVIEW, the last more so than ever, as it contained your declaration to its circulation of over 750 copies. I hope you will soon be able to report it as over 1,000, and continue to increase. Each one of your present subscribers should get a new one. Find enclosed \$1, and send REVIEW for one year to the enclosed address.

J. O'DONOHUE.

Waterloo, July 1st, 1884.

I would like to ask through your paper if any of its readers have Black Spanish fowl laying larger eggs than mine are, viz: two egg, each weighing 3½ oz., and measuring 7½ in. round the ends and 6½ in. round the centre. I bought the fowls this spring from J. H. Pierce, whose advertisement I saw in the REVIEW.

H. C. McCUAIG.

Caledonia, July 3rd, 1884.

Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

The regular quarterly meeting of the above society was held in the Hope Coffee House on the 5th of June, the President, W. Lavers, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Lavers reported from the committee appointed to confer with the Exhibition Committee, as follows:

The committee met Mr. Leclerc, the Secretary, at his office, and he informed them that he would do all in his power to forward the poultry interests at the coming exhibition, and would thoroughly revise the prize-list and regulations, and would

place a representative of the society as superintendent of the poultry building during the exhibition.

The report was adopted, and the President submitted a proof of the prize-list and regulations, which was considered very satisfactory. Prizes for chicks were offered in every class, and the regulations were such as would meet the approval of every fancier. To give the exhibition the widest publicity among the fanciers of the Dominion, the Executive Committee were authorized to advertise the exhibition in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

The Hon. A. A. Tallion, Attorney-General and Premier of the Province of Quebec, was elected an Hon. Vice-President.

JAMES W. CAYFORD, Secretary.

Montreal, July 8, 1884.

Culling Plymouth Rock Chicks.

Perhaps there is no variety of fowls bred to-day that give their breeders so many surprises and disappointments as Plymouth Rocks do in their first season. We are constantly in receipt of letters from beginners in poultry breeding stating that they have bought eggs from such and such a breeder advertising in the REVIEW, and the result is that the chickens have nearly all dark legs and beaks, the feathers are all wrong, etc., etc. To all these we would say, Don't be too quick to condemn. Anyone who expects to get a brood of Plymouth Rock chickens when hatched to have bright yellow legs and beaks, and plumage similar to that of their parents, will be sadly disappointed. The great majority of Plymouth Rock chickens when hatched have dusky or spotted legs and beaks, and when they are clear when hatched they frequently become quite dusky before they are a month or six weeks old. Legs, beaks and plumage will all brighten up with age, and some of those that appear almost hopelessly dark when young, will make good birds when matured. The first prize cockerel and pullet at the last show of the P. A. of Ont. were far from being clear on beaks and legs when young chickens, but we never remember having seen brighter legs and beak on a Plymouth Rock than this cockerel had at maturity. Only the most experienced with this variety can tell with any degree of certainty from what the chicken is what the adult fowl will be. There is but one safe rule for the beginner to follow in culling Plymouth Rock chicks, and that is to kill off those that are too light in color, for every change will bring them lighter. Age, which improves the darker ones, brings disappointment to him who pins his faith on the light ones. We would recommend beginners who have procured eggs this

season, and have broods of chickens from them, to suspend judgement until the birds have put on their adult plumage in the fall. Then, and not till then, can they tell the real value of what they have.

Water.

A few years ago there was quite a controversy among fanciers as to whether young chickens would thrive better when supplied plentifully with water, or when deprived of it altogether. In England—where the latter theory originated, and had most supporters—with its moist climate and more temperate weather, the chickens might thrive without water being supplied them, but in this country it would be nothing less than cruelty to deprive them of it. It is only necessary to see with what relish it is taken after the chickens have been for some time deprived of it in warm weather, to be convinced that it is necessary for their comfort and health.

Fresh water should be supplied three times a day in hot weather, early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening. The vessels containing it should be kept in a shaded place, and rained out every time the water is changed.

Shows to Occur.

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, P. Q., 5th to 13th September, 1884. Dr. Leclerc, Secretary, 76 St. Gabriel St. Montreal.

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

Western Fair, London, 22nd to 26th September, 1884. Geo. McBroom, Secretary, London, Ont.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE.—Five well-bred Bull pups; white with brindle marking on head; stock A. 1. Write for prices, pedigree, &c. JAS. O'NEIL, Brantford, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE Black and tan Terrier, young, or Dark Brahma fowls for medium Bull or Bull Terrier; must be sharp watch dog. J. W. BARTLETT, Lambeth, Ont.

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FOR SALE.—Good breeding Mastiff bitch, from imported stock, also a few pups from her. Address PAUL CRAMER, Port Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A breeding pen of Black Games, cock and 3 hens, cock, high-stationed bird, and perfect in plumage. Will sell cheap as I have no time to look after them. This is a good chance to start in on, as the birds are all A 1, and will breed true.

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FOR SALE.—7 Black Javas, 1 cock, which took 1st at Sherbrooke as cockerel, 1884, and 6 hens, one 1st as pullet at Sherbrooke, one 1st as hen and one 2nd as pullet at Sherbrooke, 1884, and one took 1st at St. Louis, 1st at Toledo, 1884, as pullet, and two others equally as good, and six chicks hatched on May 1st, from Dr. Weston's pens; three White Leghorns, 1 cock and 2 hens; also, 1 Plymouth Rock cock, from Sid. Conger's yards; also, an incubator, 100 egg, made by Hooper, new this spring. Here is a bargain for some one, as \$40.00 takes the lot. Going out of business. E. G. FRANCIS, Port Hope, Ont.

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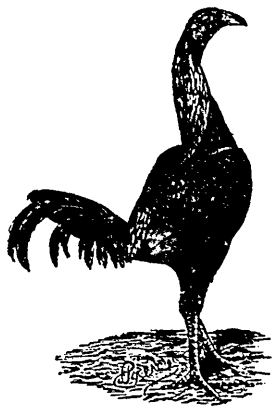
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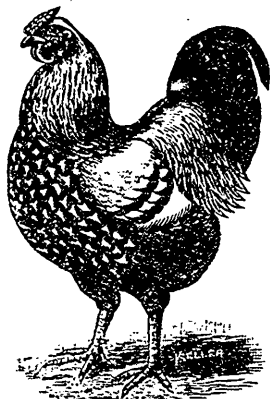
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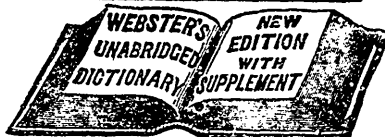
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My first personal trip to one of the largest and best exhibitions I ever witnessed, held at Lancaster, Penn., U. S. A., and every bird scored,

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

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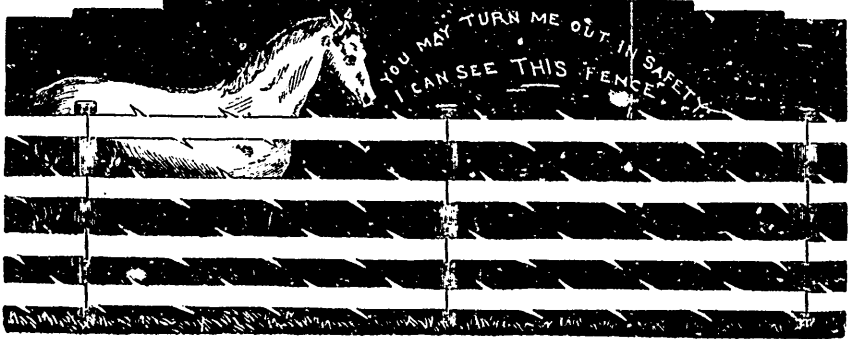
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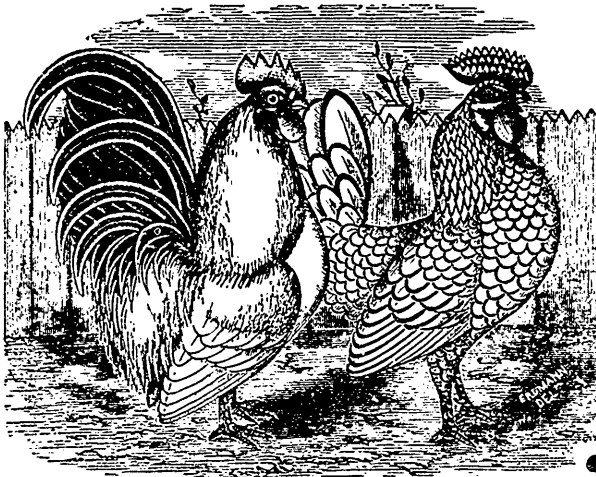


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Light Brahmas
and White Leghorns.

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the Montreal show, January 1883, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd, cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

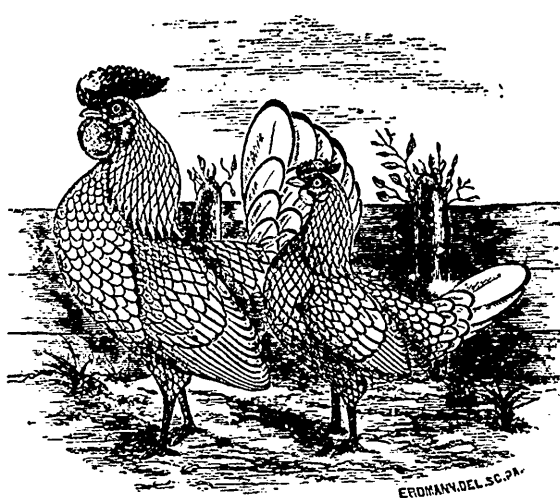
At Montreal, 1884, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th,

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

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

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THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties

of

HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry,

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

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



WILSONS' SPECIALS 1888

LONDON, ONTARIO,

G. S. Widdan

Breeder of
FANCY PIGEONS,

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 Registry) 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, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 25. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

4-y

W. F. JAMES.

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

England, Ireland and the United
perfection of

DESCRIPTION OF

Yard 1—Headed by cock "Douglas." This bird weighs 8lbs, 9oz., has a fine long head, beautiful rich red garnet eyes, 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 our B. B. Reds.

BREEDING PENS :

Yard 2—Headed by celebrated cock "Lmerick 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

EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

High Class Poultry.

Must be Sold ! No Reserve !!

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

3-y

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.