

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 7

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 12.



## MOTTLED JAVAS.

In June last the Review presented its readers with a history of Javas. Those who have a file of the Review are referred to that number, but for the benefit of those who have not I will give a skeleton of facts which are necessary in order to more fully understand the subject.

The original Java is solid black—our first knowledge of which extends back for a period of nearly thirty years, where we find them bred in obscurity in the State of Missouri, U. S. This is all that is known of their direct origin. From that point some of them found their way into New York

State, and from this wing all modern Javas descended. They were always noted for their large size, quick maturity, hardiness, and excellent table qualities. For the space of twenty years they were bred in farmyards and by cottagers, who selected vigorous birds for breeding, but fine points were not understood, and consequently ignored. Numerous defects, which, although not averse to general usefulness, were very annoying to a genuine fancier, was the result. Red feathers and white feathers, crooked combs and pin-feathered shanks were common faults, not only in the young birds

but in the breeding yards. Before they were inspected by competent judges with a view to admission into the *Standard*, no attention had been paid to the shape of the comb. False feathers, although tolerated, were regarded as defects, but the original breeders had considered a *single* comb sufficient, no matter what shape it might assume. The above named faults, so long ignored, had become parts and parcels of Javas—in-bred qualities which were very discouraging to one who could appreciate them, one who had fought defects and knew the result of careless breeding. Faults will always crop out in the progeny of the most careful matings, and they will always multiply in careless matings. Javas are possessed of so much vigor and stamina that perfection in any point will reproduce itself to an encouraging degree. I have noticed this particularly in combs. Crooked and otherwise ill-shaped combs are very common in the original stock, and are the worst faults that I have had to contend with, yet a vigorous male bird with a fine, straight, evenly serrated comb, well mated, will always produce a very large per cent. of good combs. In mating for other fine points the result will be the same, and we must always select for a combination of perfect points.

Mottled Javas are the result of crossing a pure Black Java cock with a white hen. The latter was selected from a yard that had been bred true to color for a number of years, but unlike any standard variety. In general characteristics the Mottles differ from the Blacks only in color, which should be broken black and white throughout, the more evenly marked the better. The color of the shanks should be broken yellow and blue, or yellow and black, but solid color of either hue will often appear. Either is tolerated, but perfection consists in the yellow and dark blotches. The bottoms of the feet are always yellow, corresponding to the color of the skin. In color of plumage I like to see, as much as possible, feathers partially black and partially white, especially the hackle, saddle, and tail feathers, yet solid white and solid black feathers are not considered faults. The markings should be distinct. Instead of the two colors running into each other, in the shading off or pepper-and-salt style, black should be clear black and white should be white. Yet mixed colors, black and white, are no evidence of bad breeding.

I always advocate a high standard, and strive to reach it, and at the same time I wish to avoid over-estimating the breed.

Black Javas have been bred in for nearly thirty years, all crossing having been made from different families of the same stock. About ten years since fifty per cent. of foreign blood was introduced, which resulted in Mottled Javas. The latter have

only been bred in one-third as long as the former, still they seem to lack hardiness. I have no trouble in rearing the chicks, but the old fowls are not as free from disease as the Blacks, and the same care bestowed on either proves far more profitable in Blacks than Mottles. This may not be sufficient evidence to pronounce against the latter, for my first experience with them was as encouraging as with the former. I shall still try to bring them up to my idea of what they should be, for they possess enough merit to justify the effort.

In selecting breeding stock, choose vigorous birds, with straight combs, evenly marked plumage and clean shanks. Crooked combs, red or brassy feathers, and pin-feathered shanks, are in-bred qualities which will sometimes appear, but birds possessing them should always be sacrificed.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 5th, 1884.

### Preparing Fowls for Exhibition.

*Continued.*

Feeding for exhibition is the next feature or item to be attended to.

Where birds are always fed plenty of good solid grain very little additional feeding is necessary, still I would indulge in just a little. At about six weeks before exhibition the birds may be selected, and kept by themselves. It is a good idea to select several more than is intended to be exhibited, as some may fail in preparation or not get into desirable condition. By having them separate you can give them a little extra food without treating your whole stock to the same. And they can be kept cleaner. I have found corn meal, baked, and damped with milk, one of the very best articles of food for this purpose. I have also used with satisfactory results sunflower seed and a cattle-food prepared by some firm in the west, at London, I think.

When fowls are being thus overfed a little tincture of iron in drinking water has a good effect, as has wood coals, pounded and mixed with soft feed. The latter, in my opinion, is the better. For grain I do not think good wheat can be improved upon for health. It ought to be scattered among chaff, or butter, forest leaves, as they are always free from dust and do not pack down like chaff, etc.

It is an advantage to have a feeding-shed, attached to each building or shed, having a southerly exposure. Here birds can be allowed out to scratch and eat till they are satisfied, when they will return to their pen thoroughly warmed up.

My experience is that no bird can be stuffed or over-fed with any description of food, whether "hard" or "soft," without inducing coarseness. I have had more trouble in this direction when no

thing but dry grain was fed than under any other regimen, and less of it with good baked food; still too much of any will produce it.

For floors, where cleanliness is an object, road-dust is, in my opinion, the very worst thing that can be used. If a bird get the least bit damp it is soon in a mess. And the whole place is kept polluted—you can't touch any part but you are covered with dust. Why will it not be as easy and as economical of time to take a few minutes every morning, and clean up, and thus keep the place clean and sweet without the necessity of using such a nuisance on account of its deodorizing properties? And further, if you wish to get up nice exhibition birds, *you must*. Sawdust is clean and sweet, and with it your house is always clean, and you can go into it with pleasure; but lake or river sand is the very best thing of all. Get up a few loads in summer, get it dry, and store away in boxes or barrels for winter use; clean up every morning, take a pail of this sand and sprinkle over the floor, and if any brother fancier can improve on that for cleanliness and comfort to his flock, I am mistaken.

I have noticed that many beginners go to the general newspapers with their little difficulties, and the answer to this question, "Road-dust" seems to be fossilized. Of course if we assume that the cleaning is to be done once a week or once a month, or even once a winter, then the advice fits exactly. But surely a man don't presume to call himself a fancier whose only anxiety is to have his birds come out in good health and laying condition in spring, with as little trouble as possible? Evidently the advice is intended for a poulterer or farmer, whose sole object in keeping fowls is profit. It can't be pleasure or it would be a pleasure to have and keep them clean. A man who stands at the door of his hen-house once a day, and throws in a supply of food, can hardly be called a fancier. If so his fancy shows itself strangely. The true fancier goes in, and not unfrequently takes a seat or leans against a wall, and surveys his birds with critical eye, noting a weakness here and a deficiency there, concludes that his whole flock partake of a certain thing that he don't like, and, as a result, sends off to some brother fancier for a specimen to fill in that gap. And is he likely to do this amid the accumulations of months, and his vision beclouded by clouds of dust? Hardly.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Nantye P. O., Nov. 27th, 1884.

Keep the fowls employed, the quarters clean and free from leaks and draughts, feed and water regularly, and you may reasonably expect to have healthy fowls and eggs in plenty.

## The Winter Season.

Editor Review.

The season is now here when the expert market poulterer reaps his harvest. As the cold weather approaches, fresh eggs become scarce, and prices go up as a consequence. The average farmer's chickens are hatched too late to commence laying in the fall; and even if hatched early, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred their houses and general treatment are not such as to induce laying at this season of the year. And by the time the old hens get over their moult, the weather is so cold and everything looks so dreary, and when we add to the inclemency of the weather the fact that she is half starved, it is no wonder that poor Biddy turns sulky and persistently refuses to lay. The miseries and privations endured by many farmer's fowls during winter is sufficient to call forth the sympathy of the most hard-hearted. Fowls, turkeys, ducks and geese all huddled into one miserable, draughty, leaky hovel, swarming with vermin and filth, nearly frozen during cold snaps, and in mild weather half stifled at night with poisonous air, never a drop of water to drink, unless they are fortunate enough to find some melted snow, and hardly enough food to keep the life in them. Such is the treatment most farmers consider good enough for poultry.

Many of our city fanciers who zealously attend to the wants of their pets, and who seldom go to the country in winter, may perhaps think this picture overdrawn, but I am sorry to say it is only too true a description of thousands of farm-yards.

Under such conditions as these it is no wonder that eggs become scarce in winter. Indeed the only wonder is that the fowls do not become scarce too.

The poulterer who hatched his chickens in April or early May has nearly all his pullets laying now, provided they are the right kind, and have had proper care. Those which have not commenced to lay should be fed stimulating food until they commence to shell out, then they can be forced still more, gradually increasing the pressure until they are in full laying condition, then by judicious management they can be kept at it all winter.

The shelter provided is quite as important a matter as the food. The house should be warmly built, and kept scrupulously clean, and should be provided with a window to admit light. If possible the dust-bath should be so situated that the rays of the sun will strike it through the window. This is one of the greatest treats that can be given fowls in winter. It affords them lots of amusement and exercise to dig and scratch in the dry dust, and above all it keeps them free of lice.

It will be a great advantage if a shed is attached to each fowl-house. It should have a good roof,

and be closed at both ends and back, and the front should face the south. The floor should be of earth. In such quarters as these fowls will be profitable stock.

In addition to the grain and meal fed, they should also have plenty of green food. A cabbage suspended in the centre of the fowl-house by a string attached to the ceiling, will be greatly relished by the birds. It should be about a foot from the floor. A small wire basket of about two quarts capacity should be hung against the wall, and be filled each morning with steamed clover hay. The clover can be steamed by setting the basket on top of a kettle of boiling water. The basket should be made of galvanized wire to prevent rust. Fine gravel, charcoal broken up to the size of corn, plaster or broken oyster shells should also be provided, and, most important of all, a constant supply of pure water. In feeding laying hens it is best to heat the grain in very cold weather by putting it in shallow tin trays and setting in the oven for a few minutes.

A variety of grain should be fed. The best time to seed corn is at the evening meal before going to the perch, as it will last longer in the crop than anything else.

Those who care well for their fowls at this season of the year will be amply repaid for their trouble by a generous yield of eggs, and there is every reason to suppose that prices will be as good this winter as last, when fifty cents per dozen was paid in Toronto. There is lots of money in eggs at thirty cents, and when forty and fifty cents are offered it shows most conclusively that the supply is not equal to the demand.

I have heard of several parties going into the poultry-farming business on rather an extensive scale, and I should be glad to hear their experience through the columns of the Review.

Wishing you, Mr. Editor, and all your readers, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,

I remain dear sir,

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Dec. 6th, 1884.

### Plymouth Rocks.

Editor Review,

This family or variety of the feathered tribes are having the attention of the fancy turned towards them in a very striking manner by the unusually long and practical controversies by prominent breeders, now going on in some of the poultry journals and papers of the neighboring republic, as to the requirements of the *American Standard* concerning them.

One prominent point—in fact the most prominent—under discussion is the call of the *Standard*

for matching in the show pen, which most of the prominent breeders class as being a great blunder of the committee of A. P. A. who had the Plymouth Rock variety under their consideration; they claiming that as nature always clothes the male in a lighter-colored garment than his companion, the female the clause "matching in the show pen" should be left out as far as he is concerned. Others declaring that they will never become exhibitors until they can show them just as they would breed them to obtain good and desirable results.

While the defenders of the make-up of the *Standard* admit, in a great measure, that it is not quite correct—there was a mistake, that it is not some of the committee, or the printer, or somebody else—we who are looking on and are trying to pick up something, are learning a good deal about the history and make-up of our pets, and I think the fraternity—that is the "green uns"—are greatly indebted to those old, practical breeders for all the information they have given in their discussions upon this subject in the American poultry journals.

Now, Mr. Editor, it must be patent to most of your readers that the Plymouth Rocks of the present day are not yet a perfected fowl. It will take probably another ten years of careful breeding on the part of those fanciers who have selected this breed as their choice to present a bird to the fraternity with the perfection to which the Light Brahma, for instance, can lay claim—a nearer similarity in color of the sexes. Getting rid of the bronzed leg of the female (inherited from her ancestors on her own side), the white in ear-lobe, the horn-colored beak, &c.; these will all disappear, no doubt, in time under careful selection and proper attention given to mating.

There is one thing very clear to my mind—as the colors of the male stand to-day you cannot procure pullets and cockerels of the desired colors from the same matings. The breeder is compelled to have two or more pens of different matings to obtain birds of the different sexes of standard colors—the light-colored hens mated with a light colored cock to procure standard pullets will give you cockerels too light in color for anything except for the pot, and the dark-colored (or now) exhibition colored cock, mated with the same colored hens as the light cock, will give you cockerels all right, but pullets will be almost too dark for anything. Thus the breeding of Plymouth Rocks at the present time is more difficult and expensive than most other breeds from the one mating of which you can procure both sexes of standard merit. Nevertheless there is enough in the Plymouth Rocks to warrant breeders in taking this extra expense and trouble, with the additional prospect in the near future of increasing the value

and usefulness of a bird that has already won for itself a greater reputation in a shorter time than any other variety.

I do sincerely hope that the breeders of Plymouth Rocks will not tire or grow weary in the good work until the ideal bird stands forth as a reward for their indefatigable perseverance and toil.

#### PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Nov. 30th, 1884.

#### Shipping Hampers.

The construction of shipping hampers may well receive more attention from fanciers than has been given in the past. Both bulk and weight are points taken into consideration by express companies when making their charges, and not unfrequently shippers pay nearly as much on account of the unnecessary weight of coops as would go far towards providing a good lot, in every way more suitable than the great lumbering ones so frequently used. The weight of the case confining pure-bred fowls in shipment is of more importance than that used on most articles. The rate charged by the majority of companies is double, or two regular rates, and as this includes the hamper as well as the fowls, it will be easily seen that a great saving can be effected by using the lightest material consistent with safety.

The best hamper in use for carrying fowls to and from shows is that made of willow. They are strong, light, roomy, and, when lined with cotton or canvas, are sufficiently warm for winter use. Where these can be obtained we would advise their use before all others, but there has been some difficulty in getting them of late years. Next to these our preference would be given to hampers made by building a light frame and covering with cotton or canvas. These should be 22 inches square for a pair of medium-sized fowls, and at least two feet high for Asiatics and Games. The bottom or floor can be made of half inch lumber, and the top of the same or canvas as preferred. A brace of light wood should be placed diagonally on the back and each end to increase the strength. A light strip, three or four inches wide, should be nailed all around the bottom. A hamper of this size, and made in this way, will weigh from six to eight pounds. When the bottom is littered with a few inches of cut hay or straw the inmates will be quite comfortable.

Coops with slatted fronts are a very poor kind for winter use, or in fact for use at any time, as the slats are very apt to get broken in handling, and the birds to escape. Many have hampers of this description which they use at the local shows, where they are compelled to provide their own exhibition coops. When these are used the slatted

parts should be covered with canvas. The birds will then be made much more comfortable and safe.

It will pay every fancier to provide himself with neat and light hampers. When a bird is sent to a customer he is always pleased to see that his interests have been considered by the seller in shipping light. Make the hampers so that they will serve the double purpose of carrying your birds to the exhibitions and afterwards carrying orders to customers. When putting the price on a bird add to it the price of a good hamper, and send it. If you choose to pay double express rates on a lot of lumber to and from the shows, it is not fair to compel your customers to do it on their purchases.

#### Facts.

##### Editor Review.

A correspondent in your last issue makes an appeal for "facts." Now, one fact is that our Brahmas are shelling out eggs liberally, while most of our acquaintances who keep Leghorns are getting none.

We are not prepared for a moment to assume that for the whole year we can get as many eggs from a given number of Brahmas as from Leghorns, but we do assert the *fact* that our experience has been vastly in favor of the Brahma as a winter-layer. Last season our pullets began to lay in November and continued almost every day until May before showing any desire to incubate, while a friend of ours in this vicinity kept Leghorns, and their house was warm enough that water would not freeze in it except on extreme occasions, and he had but one hen that came near doing as well.

In our earlier days we were under the impression that Brahmas were inveterate sitters; and such was the case to a certain extent at that time. But "Old times have changed,—old manners gone," and the Brahmas of to day, both Light and Dark, have felt the refining and civilizing influence of good breeding; so much so that we find many of our finest specimens almost non-sitters; and as we have before stated in these columns, we expect ere long to see a non-sitting Brahma—in fact some of our best bred ones now show no tendency to broodiness until the second year, and very late in the season at that; but of course this is the exception, not the rule. But people who have not bred these birds of late years do not recognize this fact, hence the inference.

We purpose keeping an accurate record of the productions of two Dark Brahma pullets that began to lay on the 27th of November, and letting it be known through the columns of the Review each month. Said pullets will labor under a disadvantage, as they will be exhibited at Guelph, all being well, and we never care to feed our choicest birds any stimulants, as we fancy (perhaps it is only fancy) it retards their growth. A remarkable fact in connection with the above mentioned pullets is that they were hatched within a few days of each other, and both laid their first egg within two hours of the same time. More anon

Yours sincerely,

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, Ont., Dec. 4th, 1884.

## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

No. 70 Gladstone Ave., - Toronto, Ont.,

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

We have received a copy of the Ontario Poultry Association's prize-list for 1885. Pigeons are provided for as follows: Carriers, 6 classes; Pouters, 6 classes; Barbs, 4 classes; Antwerps, 8 classes; Fantails, 4; Short-face Tumblers, long-faced Tumblers, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Archangels, Nuns, Owls, Turbits and "any other variety," two classes each. Rabbits and Pheasants have each a few classes. We would like to see the pigeon classes better filled than at last year's show. The list is a moderately good one, though of course not perfect, and

their liberty, but have no doubt they could be taught to home. They could not stand the winter outside, and would require to be kept confined in a warm place.

"Simcoe"—Mating pigeons.

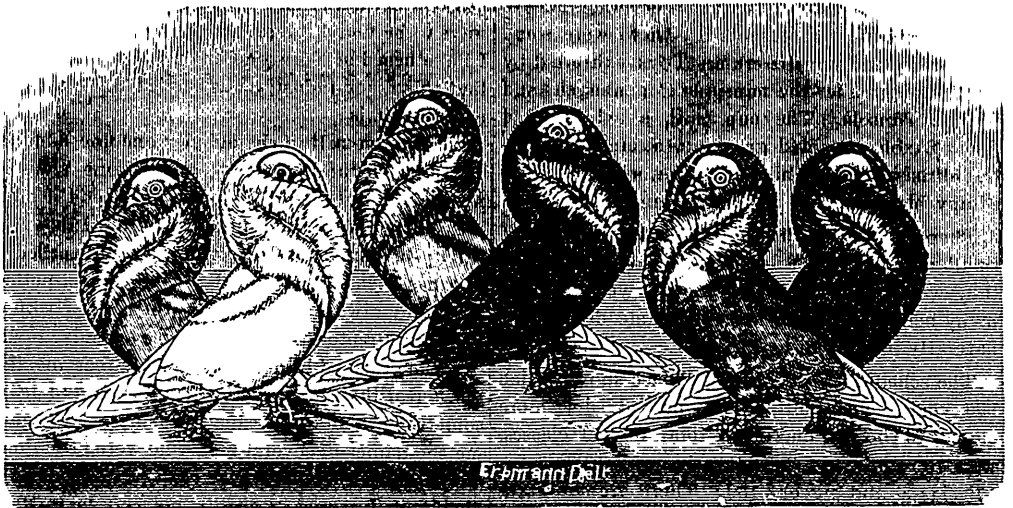
Ans.—It is now too late to breed. Separate the sexes now and mate up about the 1st of March, or or if the less hardy varieties a month later will be better.

A. Howard.—Pigeon with cough.

Ans.—Try giving quarter teaspoonful of pure glycerine once a day, feed on soft food, such as bread, &c.

A. McKinnon.—Species Finches.

Ans.—There are several species of English Finches, the most prominent of which are the Gold-finch, the Bull-finch, and the Chaff-finch.



### GROUP OF JACOBINS,

Selected and brought over from Europe last summer by Mr. Geo. E. Peer, of Rochester, N. Y.

deserves more support. In a correspondence with Mr. George Murton, the Secretary, he promised to do his best to have cage-birds noticed in the list of specials, to be issued subsequently. Send for a list to Mr. Geo. Murton, Guelph, Ont.

### Questions and Answers.

A. Ross.—Pouters.

Ans.—There are five standard colors in Pouters: blue, black, red and yellow-pied, and white. There are also one or two offshoots of these, useful to breed from, but not recognized as standard colors.

J. Barber.—Ring Doves.

Ans.—We have never tried giving Ring Doves

### Our English Letter.

Editor Review.

SIR,—The summer just past has been one of the brightest and finest we have experienced in England for many years, and the heat during some weeks was almost unbearable to us who are so little accustomed to anything of the kind. Even now the summer seems loth to leave us, and as I write (November 3rd) the geraniums and French beans, etc., are still in flower in the open air, and only last week I gathered some ripe strawberries, and raspberries. As yet there has been no frost. All pigeon fanciers are now busy getting their birds ready for the large shows, one of which, the Dairy Show, has already come and gone. This ex-

hibition has advanced wonderfully in popular favor. The entries this year were 1,350 in excess of last season's, making a total of 3,306. The quality all round was excellent, most breeds showing a marked advance on last season. The principal feature in the poultry classes was the rule that all Spanish shown with trimmed faces would be disqualified. There were two classes, but only moderately filled. Coming to the pigeons, Pouters headed the list with 130 pens, and some remarkably good youngsters made their debut. The yellow cock which made such a stir at the Palace last year was here under another name, but only obtained V. H. C. There was not a white feather in either limb and only one white feather in each shoulder. Carriers, another grand collection. The Lord Mayor's Cup for the best pigeon in the show going to a grand black cock of Mr. Hedley's. Dragoons totaled 240 in 14 classes, and were an exceptionally fine show. In fact there was scarcely a breed not well represented. There were some very pretty and novel German Toys exhibited by Mr J Long, under the names of Copenhagen and Vienna Pansels. The cup bird, a white-tailed Black Saxon, attracted great attention by the extraordinary lustre of his body color, which surpassed any black we ever recollect seeing.

There is a great diminution in the number of small shows. This we are very pleased to note, as they were very much overdone last year, and so many being held on or near the same dates were naturally injurious to each other.

The schedule of the Crystal Palace show, which last year seemed full grown, has added 42 more classes to the list, making a total of 353 classes, with 135 cups and special prizes. Poultry have 170 classes and pigeons 160. There are two extra classes for untrimmed Black Spanish; Langshans have two extra classes, and Bantams nine. Pouters have two more classes, making 23 in all; Dragoons 25 classes. The committee anticipate an entry of from 6,200 to 6,500 pens. Birmingham show follows close on the heels of the Palace, the latter closing on Thursday and the former commencing on Saturday, so fanciers will have to make up a separate team for each show. When next I write both these events will be history.

England, Nov. 3, 1884.

OLLUF.

At this season of the year we receive numerous inquiries as to the dread "one-eyed cold" in pigeons. Birds so affected are usually most unsatisfactory patients, and exceedingly difficult to cure. We have little doubt that many birds are predisposed to it by some defect in the hygiene of their loft or surroundings, or by some in-bred constitutional taint.

## Norwich Canaries.

BY CROSS-ROADS.

If I look back for thirty or more years to the time when I was a boy, and call to mind what I then knew of the old city of Norwich, I find that to my young mind it was a very large place, in which many people lived, and all they did was to keep pigeons, rabbits, game fowl, and canaries. The great importance of the silk and crape manufactories never struck my young mind. I lived only a few miles from that city, and it was enough for the boy-world which I then lived in to know that if we wanted any pigeons, cage-birds, rabbits or poultry, we could just get what we wanted—by first getting the money (which is not always an easy matter to an Old Country boy)—and sending our order, either by a friend or the carrier, to the old city; and if we had birds, rabbits, poultry or pigeons to dispose of, a ready market for us was always to be found there. From my earliest youth I have heard of Norwich Canaries, but had no idea that this fancy-industry was carried on to such an extent as it is.

Finding myself in the old city one fine summer afternoon in the year 188—, and having time on my hands, I thought I could not spend it more pleasantly than in finding out something about the canary-breeding business, which the old cathedral city has been so long noted for. Seeing a policeman, and always looking on them as a sort of walking directories for their own particular towns or cities, I asked him if he could direct me to a quarter of the city where I could see and learn something about the canary business. He gave me the names of several men who were prominent in the business, but told me that if I went to Mr. Mackley's I would probably see and learn all I wanted to know, and he was kind enough to give me directions how and where to find Mr. Mackley, who afterwards found out was the largest breeder and dealer in canaries in the city. My instructions from the policeman included the street he lived on and the way to go to it, so I started off to find the place, thinking I had the whole route mapped out in my head, and I felt I should have no trouble getting to canary headquarters. I went up one street, down another, round corners and through alleys till by-and-bye I had to confess to myself that I was lost—yes, lost right here in the old city whose streets when a boy I had sauntered along many a time, knew them all by name, and could go anywhere, but to-day I had twisted around corners and alleys till I completely lost my reckoning. Some of my Canadian and American readers may laugh at the idea of being lost after receiving explicit directions, as I did, where to go and how to get there; all I have to say to those who think



it any easy matter to navigate about an Old Country town is to go and try it, and they will soon have the Old Country city-navigation conceit taken out of them. Remember nearly all the streets in our new Canadian and American towns are laid out at right angles—you turn either sharp to the right or sharp to the left,—and going from one part to another in a city is a comparatively easy matter. Do not confuse this with getting about in an English town. If you asked me how the streets are laid out that it is so difficult finding one's way about, I would tell you if I could. If you take a pane of 8x10 glass and lay it flat on a table, confine the edges so that it cannot fly away, strike it two or three sharp blows near the middle with a hammer, the fractures and cracks would perhaps come as near representing the survey of a real old English city as anything I can just now think of. It is all twists and corners; there are no right angles or left angles about it, it is all a maze of crooked, winding, twisting, narrow streets, passages and alleys, where if a stranger don't enquire where he is every few steps he will soon find out he is nowhere. And this after perhaps half an hour's walking was just the position I found myself in. Presently I saw a working-looking man on the side of the street (I was going to say sidewalk, but they don't have what we know as sidewalks on many of the Old Country streets—they are too narrow); I asked him my way and told him my business. I found him very communicative. He entered right into the spirit of my enquiries, and offered to pilot me to my destination, and knowing that it involved only a few pence on my part in way of recompense, I gladly accepted his services. I asked him what trade he followed, and he said "I am a basket maker, and am a canary-breeder myself, and if you like I will take you to my place and show you my birds; it will not take us much out of our way." I agree at once as this was one of the things I wanted to see—one of the small breeder's establishments—so we walked along chatting together, and I found he was quite well posted on all matters concerning the canary trade, and appeared to be quite an intelligent man. I asked him why he was not at work. Well, he said he had work to do, but he was "out" to-day, meaning he was a little on the "loaf" or drink, and although he did not show it in the least, no doubt he had taken during the day several pints of the English workingman's curse—beer. Presently he turned sharp off the street into one of those many narrow alleys leading into court-yards, back slums and yards off the streets, which is a peculiar feature of nearly all Old Country towns. This alley was not more than three or four feet wide. The first door was that of his house. We went in, and he introduced me to his wife, a nice,

clean, modest-looking woman, who, I afterwards found out, took entire charge of the birds. The room—which was their living-room—was clean and had an air of comfort about it. There was nothing to denote want or privation. In one corner was a gray parrot, and in another a pug, clearly setting forth the fancies of the occupants. After some conversation he proposed leading me to the bird-room. He took me outside again and round another corner, and up a very rickety set of stairs, into his workshop, where he made his baskets; and when I told him I was afraid of the floors, he showed me a pile of willows weighing, he said, tons, and he had often more than that on the floors. To us, who are used to all new wooden buildings, old houses like this one I was in appear very curious. Perhaps it is hundreds of years old, and going up the crooked, creaky stairs I had to stoop down to pass at a certain part, under the stairs leading to the next storey. The rotten and worm-eaten appearance of the floors and wood-work made me wonder why the whole place had not collapsed long ago, but still stands as a model of house architecture of the past ages, when the old watchmen used to patrol the streets, lantern in hand, and call out the hour of night, and they used to hang for stealing. In going through this old rookery I could not dispel the feeling that I was being led back myself into the dark ages, and when I got out it would require some effort on my part to realize the fact that I was actually living in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Off the work-room was his bird-room. He showed me his birds, how he kept them, how he bred and reared them, and told me how he disposed of them, all of which will be explained further on in this paper. I was very much interested in this man and his home, and although I am digressing a little from my subject, some of the readers of the REVIEW will perhaps excuse me—I was searching for information, and was getting it both of men and birds. Here was a man, a true stamp of an English mechanic. He belonged to that class of men who are numbered in England by the million, of all trades, which has assisted to make England the great commercial and manufacturing nation she is to-day, and how little they know it. Here was this man in his own, no doubt to him, comfortable enough little home, where he had lived perhaps all his lifetime, no better off now than the day he left his apprenticeship, and never, apparently, expecting or wanting to be. His father, perhaps, was a basket-maker before him, or perhaps a shoe-maker, or a weaver, and no better off than his son. And so the thing passes on with this class of English mechanics—they live, they drink their beer, and pass through the world the same as their fathers did, and, in their way, are apparently happy; they

have their own peculiar amusements, and keep their pets, but how different from the restless American character.

After seeing all he had to show me, we started for Mr. Mackley's. He was not at home, so I made arrangements to call on him again, and appointed my own time.

My basket-maker companion now took me to an old bird-dealer's. I recognized the place as soon as I saw it—the same old shop where as a boy I had bought and sold pigeons and rabbits. The old man who kept this shop was another peculiar specimen of English character. He had been in the bird and rabbit business for half a century, and from his appearance and the look of his establishment I don't think he had yet made a fortune. I had a long chat with the old man about his business, which he seemed to understand thoroughly. No reason why he should not. Imagine a man engaged in one kind of business for fifty years! A lifetime, and a long one too. How English-like—begin at one end of life in a particular business and pass out at the other still engaged in the same business. Oh, ye impatient Americans and Canadians, just imagine a man engaged in a business of buying and selling rabbits and birds for fifty years, and contrast that with the changeable and restless character of our people. In that old country such cases as this are common enough—here how rare.

On leaving the bird-shop I handed the basket-maker a few pence, and thanking him, bid him good-day.

(To be continued.)

### A Trip among the Pigeon Fanciers.

Continued.

We reached Utica and found our friends ready to receive us. Utica, although one of the duller cities in New York State, possesses some of the most enterprising and successful breeders in the fancy. There is Dr. Cook. Why, everybody knows the Doctor, and a more whole-souled, genial fellow does not live. Besides this he is the happy owner of one of the largest and finest pigeon lofts in this section of the State, which he always keeps stocked with the greatest varieties of his pets, and we regretted that our time was so limited that we could not make the Doctor and his birds a longer visit.

Next on the list comes Mr. Newton Adams, who is an extensive breeder of Dark Brahma and White Leghorn fowls, and we also noticed a few Plymouth Rocks that would have made our heart glad had we been their owner. We were, however, greatly disappointed upon calling at the house to learn that Mr. Adams was out of town for a few days on business. One thing is certain, if Mr. A. is as successful in his business as he is in rearing fine fowls he will soon be counted in with the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts, &c. &c.

Last, but by no means least, comes our old friend, J. Wilson Jones, whose stock of Jacobins and Pouters is well known to every fancier of these varieties in the States. If I remember correctly, it was in 1882, during the last exhibition of the great Syracuse Poultry Association, that we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Jones for the first time, and that meeting has grown into a friendship that we sincerely trust may prove lasting. Therefore

it was with pleasure that we turned our footsteps toward 392, Whitesboro St., and was greeted by his better half, who, by the way, is fully as much of a fancier as her husband, and Mr. Jones soon put in his appearance, and one shake of his hand makes a person feel immediately at home, and next to seeing his grand collection of birds, is fully worth a trip to Utica to do. As I have already mentioned, Mr. J. breeds both Pouters and Jacobins, and had at that time about two hundred and fifty birds in his five different lofts. In Pouters, I saw some grand birds, and to describe each and every one would be a task too difficult to attempt, and all I can say is, go and see for yourself. He has not only secured good ground color in his birds, especially in his red, yellow and black, but he has also that style and grace combined which go so far to set off a really good Pouter. I noticed particularly one grand young red cock that was a beauty, also one or two remarkable whites, and his old imported blue hen, that is a wonder. I was also shown the famous pair of blacks that Mr. Jones has recently imported from Mr. Beckwith, of England, the noted Pouter fancier of Europe, and although they really are clinchers, yet I think Mr. J. has some among his own rearing that will fully come up to this pair when they mature.

He informed me that he had enjoyed much better success in rearing his young Pouters the last season than he had with his Jacobins, as the cold, damp nights we experienced in the early part of the breeding season carried off the latter by the dozen. Yet, notwithstanding, he had about one hundred birds in this variety that would suit most any fancier. He breeds all the colors, viz: red, yellow, black, white and blue, with now and then a dun and strawberry thrown in. In fact, among all my fancier friends I have none save Mr. J. who breeds this variety in all its colors. In reds, I viewed some wonders for length of feather, and all of his Jacobins are remarkable for their size and fine heads. I noticed the little red cock that won first as the best Jacobin, "any color," at the great New York show in 1883, and he looked as trim and neat as the day he bore off the honor for himself and owner. In blacks, he has that lustrous color, so much desired yet so seldom seen; and in this lot we noticed the old black hen that Mr. J. imported from John Frame, of Belfast, Ireland. In fact the greater part of his stock comes from this noted breeder's loft. In yellows he is not quite up to his reds or blacks, yet one could easily secure a few fine ones here, especially in color, which is of the right shade, and not washed out. In whites he has come to the front, and really possesses specimens in this color that for quantity and length of feather surpass anything we know of in this country, and when he gets them down a little in size he will be all right. His blues also are creeping toward perfection, and it will not be very long before he will have some specimens in this, the hardest of all colors to secure, that will suit.

After looking over the grand stud of birds, we returned to the house and spent an exceedingly pleasant evening, and when the next morning we shook with both Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and bid all the little Jones' farewell, it was with feelings of regret that we could not remain longer.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. PEER.

Rochester N. Y., Dec. 1st, 1884.

## The Ontario Association and Scoring.

Editor Review.

Sir.—I have been much interested in the articles published in your last two numbers on the merits and demerits of our Canadian judges, and also the fair and impartial manner in which you have handled the question of scoring and the application of the *American Standard of Excellence*.

One thing has always puzzled me, *i. e.*, The prize lists of the Ontario Association have always contained the following clause in their rules and regulations viz: "The American Standard shall be the guide of the Judges, upon all varieties described therein, and in no case will premiums be awarded where the specimens do not reach a sufficiently high standard of excellence." Now, what are the facts? I fail to find that the Ontario Association judges have ever applied the *American Standard of Excellence* in judging. To properly apply the *American Standard* birds should be scored, as scoring is the very essence of the *Standard*. Has that ever been done? No. In fact one of your most prominent Ontario judges is a most determined opponent of scoring, and judges entirely by the English system. I will quote his own words in Review, under date of Dec. 29th, 1882—"The farce of scoring birds has not yet been introduced into Canada, and I, for one, am not anxious to see it adopted." Now, why have the Ontario Association always advertised that birds would be judged by the *American Standard*, when the judges employed publicly made such a declaration as above?

Your correspondent was entirely wrong when he stated "scoring had not yet been introduced into Canada," as the Montreal, Eastern Townships, and all the Lower Province associations adopted the *American Standard of Excellence*, and consequently scoring, from the first, and with satisfactory results; and it has always seemed to us that the Ontario Association was 100 years behind the times in refusing to adopt what every first-class association in America had done years ago.

In a letter published in your journal, March, 1883, I pointed out that even in conservative England the tendency was towards having a Standard of Excellence, to embody the scoring of birds at exhibitions, and quoted from the most prominent English poultry journals in support of my assertion.

I was very much struck with what a prominent American breeder writes to the *Pioneers' Gazette*, of Indianapolis, Ind., on this subject: "Let our breeders look for a moment at the condition our English friends are in, where in each section a poultry judge is a standard to himself, and breeders who wish to be exhibitors must have separate yards in which they breed different types of the same varieties to suit the fancy of particular judges, and exhibit them according to the judges selected. And yet with all their care and trouble they occasionally miss it, as the judges will occasionally take a somersault and conclude that they prefer another type of fowl. So it is a lottery with the English breeder whether he will be right or wrong. The leading breeders have endeavoured long since to form a club or association through which they could adopt a standard, and not until recently have they been able to accomplish the purpose, and now for only a few varieties have they made the standard, prominent among them being the Langshans."

I am glad to see that at last the Ontario Association has aroused from its long slumber, and has elected to take the place it is entitled to, at the lead of the Canadian associations, by adopting the *American Standard* and the scoring system at its next show. But just here, Mr. Editor, allow me to sound a note of warning, and to make a suggestion. They are going to try the scoring for the first time, I believe, and yet are going to employ one at least if not two, of the very judges who had been the most bitter opponents of the scoring system. I say nothing personal against those gentlemen's convictions; they have a right to them and may be quite honest in their views. Now, is that fair to the scoring system? I say no! These gentlemen will only be given the chance of showing how far they are right, and the friends of scoring wrong, by trying to bring the whole thing into discredit in their practice.

I am glad to see you give one of our judges credit, for being able to apply the Standard in scoring, and I have no doubt you are right. Still, scoring needs practice and experience, and it seems to me it would only be doing justice to the friends of that system for the Ontario Association to supply a "master of the craft" in their first attempt, one who would correctly score and explain the system. This would be giving it fair play. Such men are I. K. Felch, B. N. Pierce—what these two veteran judges don't know about scoring, judging and applying the Standard is not worth knowing. They are honest, reliable and competent, and I would take their decision before that of any two judges in the world. I doubt very much (if they have not already been secured), if they could now be engaged, as they are generally engaged months before. I see B. N. Pierce is engaged as commissioner for the great New Orleans Exposition, January 15th to Feb. 15th. But there are other competent A. P. A. judges who might be got. I don't for a moment wish to infer that we have not got competent judges in Canada, nor wish to set them aside, but as this is a *less case* I think we should go to the superior court.

Yours, &c.,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., Dec. 4th, 1884.

## The Experience of a Greenhorn—How I Learned to make Poultry Pay.

(Continued.)

By way of preface let me say that by "pay" I do not mean by fancy prices. As I have not been a competitor—but for two seasons—for the fancy trade, and have not received a sou save by local sales, during my poultry career, fancy prices have not entered much into my profits. When I add that, having to move so often (being an "itinerant"), and that I have moved four times in four years, in addition to conference appointment, which necessitated re-building hen-house just as often, my readers can realize that if my chicks paid me they can be made profitable. Once more—I have always had to purchase all my grain at the tip-top market price, purchasing of farmers and millers. Once only, I ought to say, did I have a "chance" to purchase grain at an easy figure.

I am writing these outlines of my experience for those who are detained from investing for fear the enterprise will not pay. Let me declare that if I

had 20 acres of ordinary arable land, not too remote from market, I could make an easy \$1,000.00 net profit per annum from poultry at market rates. Add small fruits, say five acres, and bees, say 100 hives, and the net returns could be doubled. Let no one imagine that this could be accomplished without care, diligence and ceaseless industry. But most farmers of 100 acres capital do not net \$200 per annum, and work as hard.

I have, I think, two more items to note: What breed do I work on? and What are my appliances? The breed for me, for all-round satisfaction, is the Plymouth Rock, unquestionably. I have had several of the barn-yard quality. They are neither pleasing nor profitable, nor can they be made so. The reason is obvious. It is true the thoroughbred can not compete with them on the treatment such receive—"scratch for yourself and roost where you can." It is equally true that the common hen can not keep "in sight" of the full-blooded sister on the "graded track. At least this is from my experience, covering twenty years, of them with common hens and ten with thoroughbred stock. Of the latter I have had Brahmas, Light and Dark; Cochins, Buff; Bantams, Leghorns, White and Brown; Black Spanish (my old love), Langshans and Plymouth Rocks. My experience is, while all are good birds, for me, always and ever (as yet), the Plymouth Rock. But let me add, to know all their qualities one must select with care the foundation, and then by judicious selection build (breed) up. In doing this he must be careful not to run his yards on "Staadard" colors, &c. If he is making his main chance "fancy stock," then follow unreservedly the "Standard" as to color, &c. But for practical purposes, eggs, stamina, productiveness, follow your own "nose," if it is an experienced one, or generally keen-scented. The best pen of birds I ever had for eggs, take the year round, was a pen of dark Plymouth Rocks. Saving the color of plumage they were beauties, and held the lead to the finish, beating even my Brown Leghorns. During the winter they ran up 26 and 6-8 eggs per bird more than my Brown Leghorns—*i. e.*, from Dec. 1st to April 1st; that meant 60c. and a fraction per bird more than the non-setters. The conditions were the same. During the summer the Leghorns caught up and passed. But after raising a brood of chicks per hen during September and October the Rocks came in ahead, plus the chickens.

If I had to keep two breeds I would take Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. The main difference in the Leghorns, Black, White and Brown, is color; though the Brown is the hardiest—is all such colored stock is over white and black of the same breed. It must be remembered that taste has very much to do with success and choice in life whatever we deal with. If a man's eye prefers one breed before another, unless he is intensely practical, the preferred stock will thrive best and pay most. A man is apt to succeed with what has the warmest place in his heart. This rule has its exceptions, but it is the rule. I am not free from this prejudice of taste, but circumstances compelled, and still do, to be intensely utilitarian. I must confess that any good-looking bird captures me at once. That is why I had such a hard fight to settle down with *one breed*. I have had seven varieties at one time, where only one should have been kept.

I repeat, one breed of any of the kinds of stand-

ard repute, and there are many to select from, save Bantams, will pay their way, and more, on practical business lines. Bantams are pure fancy, and can only pay its pigeons do—by fancy prices.

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachute, P. Q., Dec. 3rd, 1884.

## White Leghorns versus Light Brahmas.

Editor Review.

In November issue Mr. Sanderson, in replying to my October letter, asks for facts or statistics showing what has been done with the breed spoken of.

Two years ago I kept account with a pen of a dozen Light Brahmas, (yearling hens and pullets,) and for the five months from 1st December to 30th April they averaged 16½ eggs each per month, 82½ each for five months, or a total of 99½ eggs from 12 birds in the five coldest months in the year. These birds were fed for eggs, but were not forced, and in my opinion they responded nobly. I have never yet known Leghorns to do as well at the same season of the year.

Mr. S. says his letter contains facts, and deplors what he evidently deems the indefiniteness of my communication. After again perusing his letter, all that I notice in the way of figures is the statement that his Leghorns averaged 225 eggs each in a season; by which I presume he means an entire year; this is certainly extraordinary laying, but perhaps friend Sanderson will tell us how many they laid during December, January, February, March and April.

Mr. S. assures me that the Brahmas in question were very choice bred stock. I had not the least intention of insinuating that Mr. S. kept poor stock, as he understands the term. When I said in my letter that I thought "they were of some poor, unimproved stock" I simply meant unimproved as far as laying qualities were concerned. I have seen show birds that were poor layers, and I suppose Mr. S. has too.

My previous letter was on the subject of winter laying. I am quite aware that Leghorns are profitable layers in mild weather, but that they will equal the above figures in winter I am still much inclined to doubt.

Hoping to hear from Mr. Sanderson.

I remain dear sir,

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1884.

## A Visit to London Fanciers.

We had for some time felt a strong desire to spend a day in London, visiting the poultry-yards of the fanciers in that city, but until Friday, the 5th inst. we were unable to gratify the desire. We found if we waited for leisure our visit would be long postponed, so left business to take care of itself for one day, and started on the first train. We had notified Mr. Wm. McNeil the previous evening of our intended visit, and asked him, if he could spare the time, to pilot us on our rounds. On alighting at the station we found him on hand, and with him Mr. Samuel Stewart, who had a horse and buggy in waiting for our accommodation. This was a kindness we did not expect, and for which we have reason to be grateful, as the yards of the

London fanciers are not located very closely together, as a rule.

Our first visit was to the yards of Dr. McArthur. We were fortunate in finding the Dr. at home, and were shown through his houses and yards. His favorites seem to be Polands, White-crested Black, Golden, and White. The stock is not very extensive, but it contains a large percentage of birds of high merit. The house was very comfortably built, high, well lighted, and capable of accommodating quite a number more inmates. In coops arranged around the wall were several fine birds in preparation for exhibition, and in another apartment two or three on which the Doctor was practicing for the cure of canker by a new process, in which he has been very successful (he promised to give the readers of REVIEW his mode of treatment when fully satisfied of its efficacy by further trial.) His own stock was apparently healthy and in excellent condition, only that the crests of some were not matured. In his arrangement of yards there is a feature that may be adopted with advantage by others who cannot give up much space permanently to their fowls. Along the rear of the yards is a passage, to which there is a door from each yard, and another from this passage to a large grass enclosure. By this arrangement he is enabled to allow the inmates of each pen out in turn for grass with little trouble. We could have spent a good deal more time agreeably with the Doctor and his chickens and their pleasant surroundings, but were reminded that time was passing and much remained to be seen elsewhere.

Our next visit was to Master Thomas Keiley's yards. We found him and his brother at home and at work among the stock, making all comfortable for the winter. Here we saw some Brown Reds and Duckwing Games that any fancier might be proud of. The Brown-red cockerels had lately been trimmed, and were not in shape to receive visitors, but the style and color were there, and the blood also is of the best, being of "Hillhurst" stock. The Duckwing hens and pullets were very nice. We also noticed a fine, stylish little White Game cocks, that will be heard of this winter. The houses, here were long and narrow, with shed roof. For comfort of both inmates and attendants more room would be required.

We next drove to G. & W. Winterbottom's. There, in a long narrow house, we found the largest collection of Bantams we ever saw belonging to one fancier. Black-breasted Reds, Piles, Duckwings, Black-Africans, and Golden and Silver Sebrights, about 80 in all. Among them were many fine birds. There was no hall-way in this house, and entrance was made from one coop to another through doors in the latticed partitions. In making our way through it was difficult to avoid trampling the little fellows, as they were very tame. Had it been the breeding season we fear Mr. W. would have had reason to regret our visit, as we could not prevent the inmates from changing pens. At the further end we found the little Black-Red cock, winner of 1st at Western Fair; he was in good shape, and improved since then. We could have spent more time pleasantly here in examining the birds, but the roof was so low that we were compelled to remain in a stooping position, which we found very tiresome. Mr. W. did not appear to have studied his own convenience

or comfort when building.

As we had been informed some time ago that Mr. McNeil had disposed of most of his stock we were not prepared for the sight that met us when we reached his place. We made our way from the street through a large grass run to the two storey building where the bulk of his breeding birds are kept. Here all around pens are arranged, and each contained several birds, some breeding pens, others cockerels, and others pullets, of different varieties, all looking comfortable and contented. After going around these and examining a large flock running in the yard, we were taken upstairs, where the state of things below was repeated. Around nearly all of three sides pens were arranged, and in each, one or more birds were confined, mostly exhibition cocks. Among them we noticed excellent specimens in W. C. Black, Golden, Silver and White Polands and W. Cochins. We were then conducted out and to the north of this building to a well constructed lean-to building of one storey. Here we found some excellent young stock, mostly Hamburgs—the S. Spangled pullets and Pencilled and Spangled cockerels were really very fine. Another similarly constructed building contained his Golden and Silver Sebright-Bantams. The latter we thought exceedingly fine. In another shed called his "glass house,"—probably because it was open,—we saw some fine S. S. Hamburgs and Black African pullets.

Mr. McNeil is a very experienced breeder, and few can excel him in the care of stock. He keeps thirteen varieties, viz:—White and Buff Cochins, Hamburgs, Golden and Silver-spangled, Silver-pencilled and Black; Polands: W. C. Black, Golden, Silver and White; Bantams: Golden and Silver Sebright and Black African. We have not space to notice the many excellent birds we saw, but must mention his Golden-spangled Hamburg cock, winner of 1st prize, and never beaten, and a beautiful S. Sebright hen. We gathered a lot of useful information from Mr. McNeil on his plan of constructing houses, feeding, &c., which we will give in next issue. A full day would be required to properly examine his stock and houses, and we had less than one hour to spare for the purpose.

A drive of about a mile brought us to Riverside Poultry Yards, over which Mr. Richard Oke presides. "Dick," as he is familiarly called, was up at Hellmuth College, where he is employed, but his father—who we think is getting a little touched with the fever, too—kindly went to inform him of our visit, and he was soon with us. We expected to find everything in good shape here, and were not disappointed. The hen-house is well built, being well lighted and convenient. The varieties bred by Mr. Oke are Black Cochins, Silver-spangled and Black Hamburgs, Japanese, Black African, and Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams. We were particularly struck with the excellence of his Black Africans and a pair of old Japanese. His Golden Sebright Bantams are a very promising lot. One cockerel we predict a brilliant future for. The Silver S. Hamburgs were also good, and we will be surprised if a large share of the prizes given to Black Hamburg chicks do not go to Riverside Poultry Yards this winter. We had to follow a flock of the latter variety over a good part of the 10 acre lot—this is the amount of land Mr. Oke has here—to get

a chance of a good look at them, which we would very much dislike to have failed in doing, as this variety is an old favorite with us, and we were well repaid. A trio of good, Black Cochins occupied the pen nearest the door.

(To be Continued next Month)

### Notes From Montreal.

The Poultry and Pigeon Society here are making strenuous exertions to have a successful exhibition this winter. A large number of special prizes have been promised.

One of the features of the show will be the dressed poultry department. This part of the work has been too long neglected in Canada; but thanks to the donor of \$25 mentioned in October Review, it has stimulated others to add to it.

I understand that I. K. Felch, of Nantick, has been appointed judge. He comes direct from New Orleans to judge the show, and immediately afterwards proceeds to Moncton, N. B. Rather a wide field for a man to travel over.

It is a pleasure to chronicle anything that will conduce to the comfort of our pets, and it is gratifying to announce particulars of three new poultry houses; two finished and one in course of erection. Mr. A. Joyce, the well known confectioner, and one of the oldest breeders of pigeons in the city, has a property just outside of Montreal, and in addition to a large pigeon house which he already has, is building a two storey poultry-house 80x30, and expects it to be second to none in the Dominion when finished. I understand he expects to take a trip to the Old Country, and while there pick up some of the crack birds.

Thomas Hall, who has made his mark as a Light Brahma breeder, and who is proprietor of the "Lausdowne" strain, has just completed a very handsome two storey poultry house, 40x50, and has fitted it up with due regard to the health and comfort of his birds. His stock consists of 150 Light Brahmas and 50 White Leghorns, and from a personal inspection I can safely say they are the best lot he ever raised.

Mr. Chas. E. Smith, the famous Buff Cochon breeder, has also built a new poultry house, and fitted it up with all the latest modern appliances used in England. Unfortunately Mr. Smith is not an exhibitor, but any one who can get a view of his birds will be well repaid for his visit.

Talking of non-exhibitors, we have in Montreal several gentlemen who have fine collections of poultry. It is a pity that they cannot be induced to let the public see the best results of their experience in breeding.

I am glad to chronicle that our veteran breeder, Thomas Costen (who by the way is as enthusiastic as a boy with his flock of bants), has had a very successful season, and is now in possession of a flock of Plymouth Rocks that are bound to be heard of in the show pens this winter.

I hope we are in a fair way of having an improved system of judging in the Dominion, and

when that is an accomplished fact we shall soon be hearing of inter-provincial challenge cups.

### The L. P. & P. S. A.—Last Regular Meeting.

London, Dec. 2nd.—This meeting may justly be called the best since the formation of the society. The largest number of members that ever greeted the gaze of the President was present on this occasion, and everyone seemed bent upon making this meeting an instructive and profitable one. Three new members were added to the membership roll, and many more have signified their intention of joining at an early date.

The committee appointed at last meeting reported that the difficulty between one of our members and the Western Fair board, in regard to property stolen at the late fair, had been amicably settled, and that justice had been done to all concerned.

Notice of motion—"That the constitution be suspended, and that the election of officers take place at the first meeting in January, 1885."

A member then read an essay on "How to feed and rear poultry for exhibition," which was listened to with breathless silence by all present. This essay was gotten up with much care, and gave evidence of much ability and study, in fact, it was a practical expose of thirty years' experience in poultry matters. A vote of thanks was passed to the essayist.

At the next meeting our worthy President will give a treatise on the Polish variety, and how to breed them successfully. As this officer is a breeder of some thirty years' experience, and one of the most successful exhibitors in America, no doubt a vast amount of information will be gleaned as a result of this treatise.

W. B. GARNER, Secretary.

### LONDON NOTES.

Mr. Thos. Keiley has gone out of Poland, and intends breeding Games exclusively. With that object in view he has purchased some very fine birds from Messrs. Hurd and McKeigan, of Strathroy. Tommy is a true fancier and ought to succeed.

We were pleased to see the genial countenance of Bro. Fullerton in our town last week. Nearly every yard in the city was invaded by this gentleman in company with Mr. McNeil, and we were heartily glad that it was broad daylight, or things might have been otherwise. We understand Mr. F. was well pleased with what he saw. Such visits will no doubt be the means of drawing editor and breeders more closely together, and help to build up a larger trade for the REVIEW, which it richly deserves. We receive many poultry journals every month, but none are looked for as anxiously as the REVIEW.

Poultry hereabouts are pretty well over the rump, and are shaping themselves for the winter shows. We understand a larger number of our fanciers than usual will attend the shows this winter, after which they will settle down for another year's hard work.

W. R. GARNER.

London, Dec. 11th, 1884.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
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

All over due subscription and advertising accounts must be settled before the close of the year.

Does your subscription expire with this number? If so, RENEW it at once.

All subscribers who renew before the 1st of January, 1885, will receive vol. 8 for 75c. Remit by P. O. order—postage stamps will not be taken in payment for subscriptions \$1.00 will renew your subscription and entitle you to a 25c. ad. in "For Sale or Exchange" department.

Owing to a heavy and sad affliction in his family, Mr. W. F. James has been unable to contribute his article on "The Plymouth Rock—its Origin, and How to Breed and Mate," but he hopes to resume it in next issue.

We have lately received from friends in many parts of the country, copies of a couple of circulars issued from the office of the *Poultry Monthly*, of Albany, N. Y., and scattered broadcast over the Dominion, announcing that a "Grand Canadian Department" has been opened in that journal. This is nothing new. Such a department has been running for some time. The only new feature about it is the change of editors—Bonnick succeeds Horrocks. This "grand" department has never exceeded two pages of large type, has largely consisted of items of show news copied from the REVIEW of the previous month, without credit, and an occasional prize-list, generally appearing several months after the exhibition was held. It appeared to us as though this grand department was simply used occasionally by the *Monthly* to fill up when scarce of matter. The last issue, under the new editorship, was simply a repetition of the old order of things. And this is what is to supply "the want so long felt by the thousands of Canadian fanciers?" The long-felt want in this case is the commission the Toronto agents hope to realize from Canadian fanciers.

We are informed that Mr. W. F. James was offered a very high figure by a prominent American for his best birds to show at the Great Industrial Exposition at New Orleans, but refused it.

The show of the Poultry Association of Ontario for 1885 promises to be a great success. Entries close on January 12th.

At the Industrial Exhibition last Fall, Jas. Bap- tie, of Springville, Ont., with his Silver Spangled Hamburgs, won diploma for best breeding pen of Hamburgs.

## Seven Years.

In December 1877, the first number of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW was issued, and it has since greeted its readers with unflinching regularity every month, except one, which was dropped to make the volume close with the end of the year. The poultry journal then published, did not receive the hearty support from the fraternity, necessary to make it a success, and to promote the poultry business, and a knowledge of this fact prompted us to commence the publication. We believed then, as we do now, that cordial co-operation, active interest, and a laudable ambition, among fanciers are all-important, and no one agency so effectually subverts these ends, as a journal possessing general confidence. We believed then, as we do now, that a poultry journal having the respect and good-will of all parties, and conducted in a liberal and impartial manner, would draw to it the support of all sections, and therefore without any previous notice, and without asking any pledges, we launched our bark, the REVIEW, on the sea of journalism. It was launched solely on its merits; all were left free to judge for themselves how far it deserved support, and to act accordingly. And while those among whom we looked for a constituency were approached on strict business principles, with no semblance of offensive pressure, we kept ourselves untrammelled by any pledges that might interfere with our freedom of action. At first it was only an experiment, but it soon became an accomplished fact. Our most sanguine expectations were more than realized. For a few years progress was slow, from the very nature of the undertaking, from the circumstances of the country, and more especially from the opposition of new aspirants in the journalistic field, who carried with them more or less support, but the result was never doubtful for a moment. We started out with the determination to keep the REVIEW free from all sectional influences, to make it the medium of intercommunication between poultry-men throughout the Dominion, and to make each feel that in it he had a trustworthy friend, encouraging his efforts and working in his interests. Now at the close of the seventh year of publication, we trust we shall not be charged with egotism if we say that the position the REVIEW has attained justifies the assertion that we have fully succeeded.

We have always acted on the principle that the interests of the publisher of a poultry journal, and of those for whom it is published must be identical. This principle we regard as indispensable both to the publisher's success, and the satisfaction of his patrons. Temporary success may be, and has been, achieved by abandoning this principle, and pandering to the vanity or toadying to the prejudices and

interests of the selfish and dishonorable. But the REVIEW was not a mere ephemeral venture; in had *come to stay*, and therefore could not afford to adopt any such shallow and discreditable artifices. Hence it labored to promote the poultry interest, not by encouraging what is commonly called the "hen fever," which, in nine cases out of ten, leads to loss, disappointment, and entire abandonment of the business, but by seeking to establish it on a sound and satisfactory basis. It has always been our aim to give such assistance to any one engaged in it, either for pleasure or profit, that, when followed up with the judgement and industry necessary in any pursuit, he may safely count on the result as a paying investment. This is not only the best way to stimulate him to perseverance, thus winning increased success by increasing knowledge and experience, but is also the surest way to secure for a journal, to which he is so largely indebted, his cordial and permanent support.

We have ample proof of the success of our efforts, not only in the increased interest at our shows, and the increased support given to ourselves, but also, and very significantly, in the increased volume of exports. In 1879 the total value of exports of eggs was \$574,093, while in 1883 it had risen to \$2,256,586. The breeders of pure-bred poultry has increased in like ratio. Poultry fanciers are also more generally prosperous, as, instead of the fancy living on itself, as it did, to a great extent, in the early days, their revenue is now largely derived from those who are supplying eggs and fowls for the market. We believe it will be acknowledged on all sides, that for this improvement and advancement the REVIEW is justly entitled, not indeed to all, but to a large share of the credit.

We would also call attention to another fact of no small importance. For several years the REVIEW has occupied the field of poultry literature in Canada, without any rival to dispute its supremacy. No better evidence could be given of the position to which it has attained; and while in our province we have no opposition, we challenge any one to show that we have ever abused the monopoly.

The REVIEW has been fortunate in securing as contributors the best literary talent among the fanciers of Canada, besides a large staff in foreign countries; and it has taken a position second to none for quantity of original matter, and the practical value of its contents. The best English and American journals quote from it, and copy its articles, while a few, wanting in honesty and journalistic courtesy, either steal from it or credit to *exchange*. The freest latitude, consistent with the exclusion of personalities, has been allowed contributors in all discussions, and none can complain that they have not had the opportunity freely given them to express their views and give their experience. The circulation has increased rapidly, and is now larger than at any previous period, with the prospect of a steady increase. Its advertising patronage has also very rapidly increased. Nearly every Canadian interested in poultry subscribes for it, and all the prominent and successful breeders patronize its advertising pages.

This success has not been attained without earnest and sustained effort,—nor without the usual fate of success. We have at times provoked the envy and opposition of those ambitious to enter the same field, to whose schemes the REVIEW pre-

sented an insuperable obstacle. But we have all along been cheered by tangible evidence that our course was approved and our labors appreciated.

In looking back over the past seven years the REVIEW can "review" its progress and present position with a feeling of satisfaction and pardonable pride. But we are very sensible how little of this success could have been achieved without the co-operation and support so generously and steadfastly given. Without this support, and especially the help of our many and much esteemed contributors, the REVIEW as it has been, and now is, would have been impossible. Without such help no poultry journal can be successful. Our office has been rather to direct the power than supply it. We owe much to the kindly feeling of fanciers throughout the Dominion, most of them personally unknown to us, who have been using their influence to assist the REVIEW, prompted only by a desire to advance the interests of a journal which they considered worthy of support—while it has been our aim, in every instance to give full value, and make ample compensation for their kindness and goodwill, we none the less sincerely and heartily thank them, one and all, and readily acknowledge under what a debt of gratitude they have placed us. We promise them that no effort on our part will be spared to merit a continuance of their favors. Our past career, the many friendships we have formed, the kind words we have received, and the obligations under which we are placed, will all stimulate us to greater exertions. We are resolved to make the REVIEW for 1885 in all respects better than in any previous year, and we now invite every one of our patrons to stay with us, and see how faithfully the promise will be fulfilled.

In conclusion, to all our kind friends we convey the greetings of the season, and cordially wish them, every one, a "MERRY CHRISTMAS" and a "HAPPY NEW YEAR."

#### Attend the Shows.

We cannot urge too strongly on all interested in poultry the importance of visiting the winter shows. One day at a good Winter show will be of more benefit to the amateur than a dozen visits to agricultural shows in the Fall. At the Winter shows the fowls are in their best condition, and there are no other attractions to call the attention away. Intending purchasers should attend, to make their purchases when both variety and quality can be seen and compared. Those who have fowls to sell will find it to their advantage to be on hand to meet customers and make bargains. Valuable acquaintances are frequently made at the show that ripen into extensive business relations. Exhibitors should attend to see that their birds are properly cooped, to give them the finishing touches before the judges commence their work, to look after them in case of sickness, and to re-ship at close of show. There is a great deal of satisfaction in being on hand if you win, to see in what company, and if not successful to see the cause.

There will be no lack of opportunities to visit shows this winter. The campaign will be opened by the Poultry Association of Ontario at Guelph from the 20th to the 23rd of January. Others in different localities follow thick and fast until near the end of February. Look over our list of shows on another page and choose those circumstances will best permit your attending.



## Chatham Poultry & Pet Stock Association.

At a meeting of poultry fanciers held in the Garner House on Friday evening, the 14th ult, the Chatham Poultry and Pet Stock Association was successfully organized, the following being the list of officers for 1884-5: President, W. B. Wells, Esq.; Vice-President, S. D. Radley, Esq.; Treasurer, C. Wheeler, Esq.; Secretary, J. M. McPherson. Directors: Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, Judge Bell, Wm. Penman, S. Luscombe, Sergt. Fields, Thomas Pierce and F. Sanagan, Chatham; S. F. Pierce, Dresden; W. N. Ayers, Wallaceburg; A. J. Campbell, Thamesville; Thomas Trewan, Blenheim; S. Lozier, Ridgetown; Dr. Abbott, Comber; J. G. Taylor, Buckhorn; Wm. Pardó, Raleigh. It is intended to hold a show in February, which it is thought would do much towards extending a knowledge of, and fancy for good poultry.

## Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

The arrangements for the first annual show under the auspices of the above society are about completed, and prize lists will be issued shortly. We are assured of as favorable railway and express rates as the provincial show, which should give us a large number of exhibitors from a distance. The prize list, including specials, will amount to about \$350, and will be sent to all fanciers known to the secretary, and mailed to others on application. From communications received, the prospects of a good show are bright. The association have secured a good building in which to hold the show, and will furnish coops to all outside breeders. A competent judge has been engaged, and the score-cards will tell the winning birds. We invite the co-operation and assistance of breeders to make this, our first show, a success.

Listowel, Dec. 12th, 1884.

SECRETARY.

## Shows to Occur.

Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd and 23rd, 1884. W. A. Jeffrey, Sec'y, Springfield, Ohio.

Poultry Association of Ontario, Guelph, Jan'y 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1885. Geo. Murton, Sec'y, Guelph, Ont.

Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Listowel, Feb. 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885. R. Elliott, Sec'y, Listowel, Ont.

Midland Central Poultry Association, Peterborough, Feb. 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885. Joseph McClelland, Sec'y.

Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Seaford, Feb'y 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1885. O. C. Willson, Sec'y.

Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Montreal, Feb'y 13th, 14th, and 16th, 1885. Jas. H. Cayford, Sec'y, Box 1168, Montreal.

Bowmanville Poultry Association, Bowmanville, Feb'y 11th, 12th, and 13th, 1885. T. H. Smelt, Sec'y, Bowmanville.

Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Ottawa, (dates not fixed, but will follow closely after Montreal.) A. G. Gilbert, Sec'y, Ottawa.

Chatham Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Chatham, February (dates not fixed). J. M. McPherson, Sec'y.

New York Fanciers' Club, Madison Square Garden, New York, February 4th to 11th, 1885. Chas. B. Barker, Sec'y, 64 Cortlandt St., New York City.

## Editor Review.

I have sold this day to Mr. Charles E. Levy, of Montreal, all my Black-Red Game fowls, consisting of "Red Prince," score 954; "Francis," score as cockerel, 974; "Dartnell," a Pope-Matthews imported cock; also hens that have scored 93, 93½, 94½, and 65½, besides a number of other heps and young stock.

Mr. Levy is an enthusiastic fancier of Game fowls, being an excellent judge, and having ample means to indulge his fancy, he has probably the choicest collection of birds of any gentleman in Canada. His birds have best attention, comfortable quarters, and are kept by him simply for pleasure.

I must thank the Review for this sale (as well as for nine-tenths of all others). It found me a purchaser, who came and inspected the birds carefully, paid the price asked, and ordered them shipped. All interested in poultry matters should extend to your journal the patronage it richly merits.

Yours truly,

Richmond, P. Q., Dec. 13th, 1884.

W. L. BALL.

## New Advertisements.

H. P. Harrison, Toronto.

W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Stanley Spillett, Nantye P. O., Ont.

Jas. Husband & Son, Cairngorm, Ont.

Geo. E. Perkins, Ingersoll, Ont.

G. M. Haldane, Strathroy, Ont.

Perry's Poultry Exchange, Montreal.

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

H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines, Ont.

E. Kester, Brantford, Ont.

Exhibition of Poultry Association of Ontario, Guelph.

" Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n, Seaford.

" Midland Central Poultry Ass'n, Peterboro'.

" Listowel Poultry and Pet Stock Ass'n.

" Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Ass'n.

Thomas Hall, Outremont, Montreal, P. Q.

W. H. Bartlett, Lambeth, Ont.

Chas. Campbell, Richmond, P. Q.

Geo. Dunton,

J. B. Jones, Toronto, Ont.

A. W. Smith, Simcoe, Ont.

J. O'Donohue, Waterloo, Ont.

Mason & Haulin, Boston, New York and Chicago.

Gregory's Seeds, Marblehead, Mass., U. S.

F. S. Avery, Williamsburg, N. Y.

## BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

G. A. BOGUE, STRATHROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of Pekin Ducks, Lt. Brahmas and Houdans. 12

H. P. HARRISON, 247 McCaul St., TORONTO,  
Black-breasted Red Gages, Henton and Lyons strains.

ALFRED HOBBS, BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,  
Breeder of S. G. Dorkings (imported from England), Houdans,  
B. Jaras, and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$3 per setting.

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

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

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

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.  
Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls.  
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. Ties, \$5.00  
to \$25.00. Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma hens, \$2.00 to  
\$5.00 each.

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

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

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



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.



LONDON WEST POULTRY YARDS.  
H. R. K. TOZER, - PROPRIETOR,  
Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
*W. C. Black and Golden Polands,*  
Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled  
and Black

**HAMBURGS.**  
Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching in season.  
10-y



GEO. E. PERKINS,  
Ingersoll, Ont.,  
Breeder of  
HIGH-CLASS AND THOROUGH-BRED  
**POULTRY.**

Eggs for Hatching in Season:  
Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13; Black Spanish and White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13; L't Brahmas and Ducks, \$2.00 per 13.  
Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices.  
N. B.—One ton of hen manure for sale. 11-y



W. H. CROWIE,  
St. Catharines, Ont.,  
Breeder of  
**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
AND GAME BANTAMS.

**100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS**  
To sell at Low Prices,  
For Prizes won this Fall see Review for October.  
Eggs for Hatching in season. 2-y



H. B. DONOVAN,  
70 Gladstone Ave., - Toronto, Ont.,  
Breeder of  
JAPANESE BANTS,  
**High-Class Fancy Pigeons,**  
BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN CANARIES,  
AND RING DOVES.

At Ontario Poultry Association's show, 1884, won 7 prizes on 10 entries; Seaforth, 30 prizes on 31 entries; Industrial, 18 1sts, 9 2nds, silver and bronze medals,—29 prizes on 30 entries; "Central," Hamilton, 6 prizes.



THORPE & SCOTT,  
220 TALBOT ST., LONDON, ONT.,  
Breeders of  
**Light and Dark Brahmas,**  
BLACK HAMBURGS,  
*and White-Faced Black Spanish.*

Fowls for sale at all times.  
10-ly Eggs for Hatching in season.

**GROUND OYSTER SHELLS**

Per barrel of 225lbs, nett weight, .... \$3 00  
Per bag of 100lbs, ..... 1 40  
Lesser quantities 1½c. per lb.

PERRY'S POULTRY EXCHANGE,  
25 Bleury St.,  
11-v MONTREAL.



THOMAS KEILEY,  
625 Colborne St., London, Ont.,  
Breeder of

**Golden Spangled Hamburgs,**  
GOLDEN & SILVER POLANDS,  
*Black Red, Golden Duckwing and*  
*White Game, & Cayuga Ducks.*

Write for what you want. 10-y.



J. W. BARTLETT,  
Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South),  
Breeder of  
**DARK BRAHMAS,**  
Exclusively.

As a result of the judicious use of Printers' Ink, I have sold all my large stock of chicks, except six that I am keeping for next season's breeding, and will have nothing more to sell until the egg season.  
Circulars in February,



WM. McLOUD,  
Lucan, Ont.,  
Breeder of

**Thoroughbred Fowls.**

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



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

We have now for sale  
100 choice P. Rock and W. Leghorn Chicks,  
also a few Old Birds,  
At Low Prices for quality of Stock.

3to12

ENTIRE STOCK OF  
**BLACK - REDS FOR SALE.**



3 cocks (imported), 16 hens (5 imported), 20 chicks, among which there are some sure winners; containing one pen of fowls that will score more points than any other pen, of 6 hens and cock, in Canada, not having importations of '84. The entire business for \$100. Time for part will be given responsible purchaser, if desired. A grand chance to start with best collection of birds in Canada.  
W. L. BALL, RICHMOND, P. Q.



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

Fine W. F. B. SPANISH, and  
Plymouth Rock Fowls.

At the Industrial, 1881, diploma on pen Spanish, fowls, Industrial, 1883, 2d on cock; Guelph, Provincial, 1883, 1st on fowls and 1st and 2d on chicks. P. A. of Ont., Toronto, 1884, 1st on cockerel, 2d on P. Rock pullet. Great Central Fair, Hamilton, October, 1884, 1st on Black Spanish fowls.

3 y



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



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.

2-y



**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  
HAMBURG, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
PYLE BANTAMS,  
and other pure bred Poultry.



JOHN FINCH,  
Seaforth, Ont.,  
Breeder of

Autocrat

**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 CANARIES,  
good color and song.

G. M. HALDANE,  
Box 27, Strathroy, Ont.,  
Manufacturer of

**Rubber Printing Stamps.**

Name Stamp, in plain or fancy letters, with pair pads, bottle commercial ink, bottle indelible ink, and 25 cards, in a neat box, sent post paid for 75¢. in 2¢ stamps.

Catalogue and Price List free.



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

**Black Breasted Red, Red Pile,**  
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-y



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. STAHLSCHEMIDT,**  
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.

**GLUCKE POULTRY YARDS.**

**H. W. KNOWLES,**  
P. O. Box 120, - Lachute, P.Q.,  
Breeder of

**Plymouth Rocks, (2 pens),  
Light Brahmas, Mammoth Bronze  
Turkeys, and Rouen and  
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 setting of 12, \$4.00 for two; Light Brahmas, same price; Ducks, \$2.00 for 9. Turkey eggs, \$1.00 per single setting of 12, \$4.00 per dozen on orders of two settings and upwards.

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

Correspondence cheerfully answered, when a stamp is enclosed. Cards not answered. 2 y

**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.

**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.

**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 & DUCKWING GAME, WHITE-FACED BL'K SPANISH AND HOUDANS, ROUEN DUCKS, AND TOULOUSE GEESE.

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

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

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

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

Address,

REV. W. J. HUMBERSTONE,  
BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

England.

# Black-B. Red Games,

From Birds imported

From the Best Yards in England!

No. 1 won 1st, stag and pullet, Worcester, England, 1884.

No. 2 won 1st, stag and pullet, Toronto, 1884.

" won 1st, cock and hen, Hamilton, 1884.

Two pairs from No. 1 won 1st and 2nd at Hamilton, 1884.

H. P. HARRISON,

217 McCaul St., Toronto.

11-3.

## 150 CHICKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

"STANDARD" Strain of

# Plymouth Rocks

For Sale.

No Better in the Country.

We have had great success this year in producing exhibition birds.

Write early if you want some good ones.

**THORNE & AETZEL**

Seaforth,

Ontario,

## What 26¢ Will Do!

In order to secure new customers, we will send 100 (valley) Kissed Pictures, 4 German Dolls' Heads, 1 Elegant Birthday Card, 2 Imported Chromos, 26 Pretty Albums and Reward Cards, 1 Album of 50 Colored Transfer Pictures, 100 Selections for Autographs, 10 Odd Games, 6 new style Red Napkins, 1 Pack Puzzle Cards, 1 Pocket Book. All the above goods for 26 cts. Address, F. S. AVERY, 116 South 4th Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.



**P. COCHINS,**

R. D. GARR, Strain.

**WYANDOTTES,**

V. O. CLARK, Strain.

A SPECIALTY.

Price Winning Birds in my Breeding Pens, and special attention given to the matings to produce best desired results.

Eggs from either breed, \$3.00 per 13.

**P. J. KELLER,**

BUFFALO, N. Y.

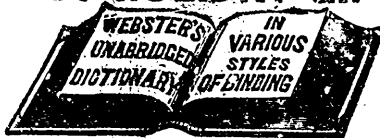
1004 Bouck Ave.

Wood Engravings of Poultry

A SPECIALTY.

Cots for sale. Send for Illustrated Circular.

## BEST HOLIDAY GIFT



## A VALUABLE GIFT.



## A WELCOME GIFT.



Now supplied, at a small additional cost, with

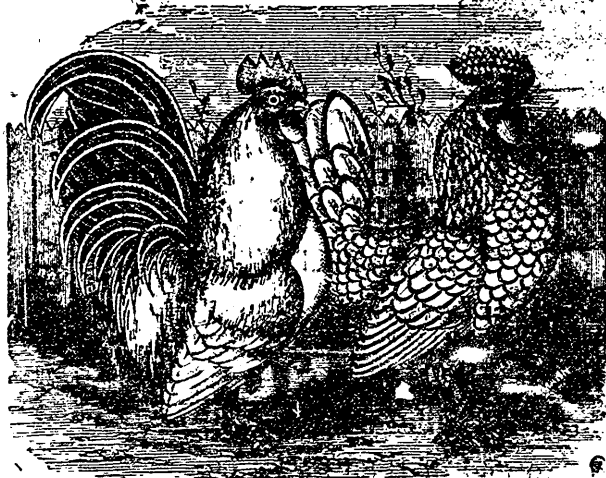
DENISON'S

## PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.

The latest edition has 3000 more words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dicty and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

## RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH DOKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.

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

Black Cochins.

Black and Silver Hamburgs.

**GOLDEN & SILVER SPANISH,**

JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN

AND MANY OTHERS.

Eggs for sale from dual variety - Black Cochins, \$4. Hamburgs, \$3.50. Hens, \$3.50. except Japs which are \$4 per setting.

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



**SEED Warranted to Grow,**

or order red-dyed gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit: religiously honest and true." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. Besides dealing in all the standard varieties, I carefully test every year hundreds of new vegetables and catalogue the few that prove to be really desirable. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbage, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet, all of which was the original producer, are some of them. My Catalogue for 1885, sent free to all.

**JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass.**

Send us \$1.75 and we will send you, post paid, the AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE & Canadian Poultry Review for one year.

**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.

**CHICKS FOR SALE NOW.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

Packed in baskets, and warranted fresh and pure.

Send for circular.

H. HURD,

A. McKEIGAN,

P. O. Box 257, STRATHROY.

2 y



**GET THE BEST**

**MASON & HAMLIN**

"MATCHLESS" - FRANZ LISZT - "UNRIVALED"

**ORGANS** AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITION

**UPRIGHT PIANOS** GREAT IMPROVEMENT PUREST, BEST MUSICAL TONES & GREATEST ELEGANCE AND DURABILITY

FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS ONLY AMERICAN ORGAN AWARDED SUCH AT ANY

**100 STYLES!**

**\$22 to \$900**

FOR CASH - EASY PAYMENTS OR RENTED

CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS FREE

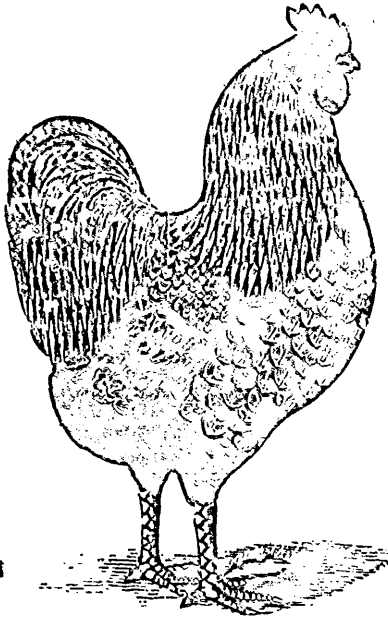
"MUSICIANS GENERALLY REGARD THEM AS UNEQUALLED" - THEODORE THOMAS.

**ORGANS AND PIANOS.**

THE MASON & HAMLIN Co. BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

RENEW your Subscription for the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW NOW!

The REVIEW from now to end of 1885 for \$1.00.



**THOMAS COSTEN,**

— Breeder of —

**Light Brahmas,**

—AND—

**Plymouth Rocks.**

☞ *Over 200 Fine Chicks this Year,  
P. Rocks and L. Brahmas.*

12 very fine and handsome one year old Plymouth Peck  
hers for sale. Single birds, pairs or trios.

Won all the Prizes but one, both old and young, on  
Plymouth Rocks at the late exhibition in Montreal.

☞ Never had finer chicks to offer than I have this year.

Write for what you wish, enclosing stamp, and you  
will receive all particulars required.

THOMAS COSTEN, MONTREAL, P. Q.

100

**Light Brahma Chicks**

**For Sale after October.**

My Light Brahmas are not yet perfect, therefore I import yearly the very best birds money  
will buy. Have never won but one 3rd premium on any imported bird.

The following speaks for itself:

Petrolia, Sept. 25th, 1884.

STANLEY SPILLET, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I am just home from Western fair, after winning 1st with my Light Brahma chicks. I believe  
I am on the right track for having some good stock at last—thanks to Stanley Spillet, of Lefroy—after unsuccessful breed-  
ing for five years.

W. J. MOONEY.

STANLEY SPILLET, Lefroy, Ont.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARD,**

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, Proprietors.

P. O. Box 171, Woodstock, Ontario.

Breeders and Importers of the following varieties:

Black, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, White-crested Black, White-crest-  
ed White, and Golden Polands, Brown and White Leghorns,  
Golden-pencilled and Black Hamburgs, Black African Japa-  
nese, Silver Sebright, and Duckwing Game Bantams,  
and Bremen Geese.

Eggs for sale in season. Send for our Illustrated Circular.

S. O. BURGESS.

3-y

R. A. DOUGLAS.

**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 Brahmans.*

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, \$3 per 13. No Circulars. Write for what you want. 1-y

**A CLEAN SWEEP.**

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

*Winning the \$50 Silver Cup for the largest and best collection, and nearly  
150 Prizes and Specials,*

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

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers.

I breed and imports the following

**VARIETIES:**—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed, Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebrights Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

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

**ARTHUR W. SMITH,**

*Box 143, Simcoe, Ont.*

Importer and Breeder of

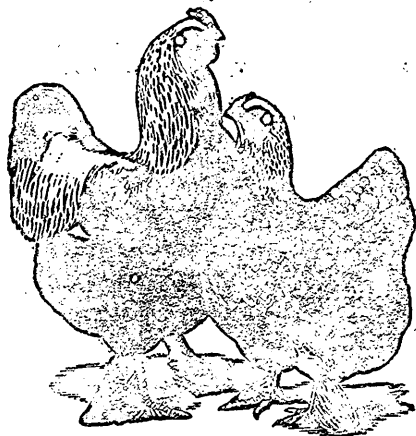
**Fancy Poultry :**

Light and Dark Brahmans, Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins, Golden and Silver pencilled, and Golden and Silver-spangled and Black Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns,

Golden and Silver Sebright and Black African Bantams.

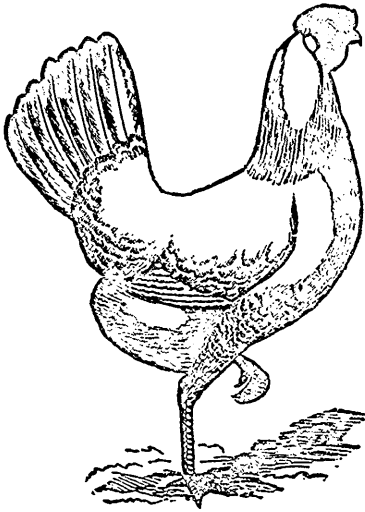
**EXHIBITION STOCK**

For sale at all times. 2to12 Write for what you want.





# Again Victorious, at Home and Abroad!



**WHITING & HAMMEL,**  
Box 973, - - St. Catharines, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

HIGH-CLASS WHITE & BROWN

## LEGHORNS.

Our Leghorns proved themselves to be all we claim for them:

*As Good as any in America!*

The following is a list of prizes won this Fall:—

- At Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1884: Breeding Pen Brown Leghorns, 1st; Brown Leghorn hen 2nd; White Leghorn cockerel, 2nd.  
At Great Central Fair, Hamilton: 1st on White Leghorns, 1st on Brown Leghorns, 1st on Brown Leghorn chicks.  
At the County of Lincoln Fair, held in St Catharines, we made a clean sweep, taking every prize for White and Brown Leghorns.

For prizes won in 1883, see back numbers of REVIEW.

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

300 White and Brown Leghorn cockerels for sale, from \$1 to \$3 each.

Postal cards not answered. Please enclose stamp for reply. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS WHITING.

ROBERT HAMMEL.

### TRY GUEST'S

## Roup, Condition, AND Tonic Pills,

— FOR —

*Poultry, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons, and Canaries.*

Read what Capt. Heaton, the celebrated fancier of Worsley, Manchester, says.—

“You are entitled to great credit as the maker of the pills. I have only tried them once for ROUP, and they cured the birds at once when other means failed. I find the pills most valuable during moulting, and for keeping birds in good condition.”

Every fancier should keep them on hand.

Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per box

Address

J. H. CAYFORD, Box 1168, MONTREAL, P. Q.

### JOHN RAMSAY,

Owen Sound,

Breeder of

Ontario,



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



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

Leghorn and Dark Brahma cockerels, first-class birds, and will be sold cheap.

Write for wants.