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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 7.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MAY, 1884.

No. 5.



LOP-EARED RABBITS.

## Dirty Chicken Yards.

Cleanliness in all our domestic arrangements, cleanliness in the care of all our domestic animals, cleanliness in everything is most desirable and commendable. But how many things are there about us which are not as clean as they should be.

And this not always because of the great amount of labor required to keep them so, but more from sheer carelessness and thoughtlessness. There are many people who are clean and tidy about their persons and all their domestic and household arrangements, but who may neglect, perhaps, one little thing they may have about them. There are

others who are not clean about anything they have to do with; while others again are most scrupulously clean about everything they have to do with. The last mentioned class we like best of all, the first perhaps we can excuse, but the second we have no feelings of compassion for at all.

I may be going to write something that will not be pleasing to some of the readers of the Review. I can't help that. If they take offence at what I have to say it is their faults, and not mine. If they are clean, and keep their poultry-yards and houses so, they will echo my sentiments. If they are dirty, and keep their poultry-houses and yards dirty, then they should reform—go to work and clean them up, and keep them clean.

If there is anything that is disgusting to me it is to see any domestic animal kept in filth, especially when, if one only think the matter over, it is almost as much trouble to keep them in dirt as to keep them clean and comfortable. Perhaps of all our domestic animals there is none we keep about us for our use that is more generally neglected, and that so little care is bestowed on, than there is on our poultry; and certainly, to my mind, we have nothing that is deserving of better care. All who keep poultry do not neglect to attend to them, and keep their yards and houses clean and nice, but I do know from what I have seen with my own eyes, that the way some yards and poultry-houses are kept—not kept, but allowed to go—is very disgusting. To those who do keep everything nice I have nothing to say, only That's correct! It is those who do not keep things about their poultry yards clean that I wish to rub up.

A dirty poultry-yard is rather an interesting—or disinteresting—sight. A conglomeration of superannated domestic articles are frequently to be seen thrown about in the most hap-hazard, contented and happy confusion. A used up, rusted out and broken tin pan or two; something made of the same material, but so dumbered up as to be almost unrecognizable as it lies half buried in the dirt, but from what was once the handle, which is above ground, you recognize as a retired family tea-pot; and when you think of the many good cups of tea that have been brewed in that, and the many little city, town or village scandals, as the case may be, that have been told as strictly confidential secrets over the fumes emitted from its bowels, you deem it deserving of a better fate—it should have been decently buried under three feet of solid earth. Recovering from your teapot reverie, you turn your eye to another object of interest, an old spade; it lies prostrate on the ground. It is a long time since that came from the hardware store. It's blade is almost half gone, showing that it did a deal of hard work before finding its last resting-

place in the hen yard. The hand part of the spade has been long missing; and what use it is where you now see it is a question no sensible person would ask. It is there simply to make the whole thing in keeping, and to make up a variety with the teapot and the old, worn-out, rusty pans, etc. An old axe, a battered up tin pail, and perhaps a wooden one with the nail off, are sometimes to be seen amongst the general collection of retired domestic articles of use which are to be seen in the back yards of many of our neighbors' houses who keep poultry.

If you succeed in climbing over all this collection of ancient curiosities, and get to the chicken house, we do not see much change for the better there; it has to be in keeping too, and to make it so of course it would not be the correct thing to do what would be very little trouble, that is, clean it out every day except Sunday. The consequence is you can only judge of what depth of guano is under the perches by gnaging it with the level of the ground outside—it may be twelve inches, more or less, and perhaps is the last six months' accumulations from the roosts.

This may all seem to some a far drawn picture. I wish it was; but I am sorry to say it is one that I have seen many times, and I have no doubt many of my readers have too.

I wish to say to all those who keep dirty yards and dirty poultry houses, that I can tell them something, perhaps, they do not know—at least if they do know they do not act on it,—it is this. It is just as easy to keep a clean yard and clean poultry-house as to keep them dirty. Clean them up once thoroughly and it is only a little trouble to keep them so. If you are too lazy to do this, for gracious sake don't keep chickens.

We might all take lessons from animals in a state of nature, both quadruped and biped. They keep themselves, their homes and their nests perfectly clean. We never see a dirt bedrabbled wild animal. The birds even, with their nests full of helpless young ones, carry the dirt from their nests as regularly as food to their fledglings. Our domestic animals need and should have just as much care. It is necessary for their health as well as for their and our comfort they should have. No wonder so much disease gets amongst and plays such havoc with our domestic animals. The wonder is it is not worse.

I do not keep fancy poultry, but have for many years kept a few chickens, and look on them as a luxury to the household. A dozen fresh-laid eggs from the hen-coup is something that can't be bought for money at the grocer's store; and a chicken in the pot at a season of the year when it can't be had in the market, is a luxury indeed, and something I consider it well worth while to clean

my hen-house out for just six times every week. I don't find it half the job some might think it is. And as to my back yard, there is some dirt about it, it's true, but it is, nearly all found in a hole about three feet square and three feet deep. When that is nearly filled with refuse from the house, and occasionally a retired article of domestic use, such as I have enumerated, another hole is dug, the old one is leveled up, and everything is clean and sweet, but no more so than it ought to be.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, April 21st, 1884.

### I. K. Felch on Scoring.

Editor Review.

I take the liberty to send to you, for publication, a letter received from I. K. Felch, Esq., in answer to one written to him, in which he was requested to answer the following questions:—

(1.) Do you, as judge, score all the specimens in a class? (2.) Do you find scoring satisfactory to yourself, as judge, and to the public generally? (3.) Does it take more time to judge by scoring than by the old "look and say" method? And, I think, as 4th the question was asked: do you approve of owner's name being on coop at time of judging?

MR. SPILLET,

Your questions at hand. It is my custom to score the entire class; then each bird stands on its own merit, and shows its true comparative merit. It is a fact that in many cases the three first prizes go to birds that vary but a single fault. Open judgment often gives a bird first place that in scoring would not be placed at all, for the reason that it is perfect in surface merit, its outs being hidden. A real judge will resort to scoring when in doubt while judging in the old way. This being true, the very act stamps the open system as inferior to the system of judging by points. Stand and look at a lot of birds in a yard; one with an inferior comb may look, at a few feet off, the best specimen, when one more modest to the eye, by close inspection—by giving each section its credit for excellence—far surpasses the one pre-judged the best. Open judging is based on symmetry and personal appearance; Standard judging takes in the entire merit. Standard judging is safest and best, for the score-card protects the judge, and secures to the exhibitor full justice by a credit of each and every point of excellence his specimen possesses. I have seen two birds by score which showed five points difference go to a second show and the poorest one be placed first. By open judging the exhibitor is at the mercy of the personal prejudice of the judge, while with score judging all exhibitors are governed by the *Standard*. Therefore it is the fairest. It matters

not what I like or do as a breeder, by the *Standard* alone must I act as a judge. A breeder helped me at the Toledo exhibition, and on a breed of which at Worcester he was chairman of the committee that reported its standard. They asked him how I judged them. He said, "He did it to the letter of the law, but I would have let the *Standard* go to h—l!" Now, why did he say this? Simply because he had a few birds he liked very much that did not fit the *Standard*. This very incident shows just what open judging does; the judges do actually let the *Standard* go to h—l, and go it on their own prejudice or liking for a certain bird, and judges all birds to it—not all birds to a standard recognized by the majority of the breeders. In open judging, if the judge be a lover of Cochins, you will find him giving the preference to Cochin shape in all the breeds.

Yes, I find scoring satisfactory to myself, and to the public generally. If a man scores honestly he can safely trust the footing of his score-cards to designate the winners. In case of a tie, then give it to the bird that has the best personal appearance.

At Battleboro' the birds were brought into a room, scored, a record of the score taken, the score-card tacked upon the coop, and carried back in turn to the hall; the highest score received the prize, and I think general satisfaction given. It is the only impartial way, and there is no room for sensure.

Let the names be on the coops, for breeders show to advertise. By debarring them this privilege you rob them of half they exhibit for; those whose birds do not get judged to the last of the exhibition get no privilege compared to those whose birds are first judged. A judge whose honor is not above letting the name influence him has no business in a show room. As a judge I never take anything but the number. But when only the number is given a judge can easily know to whom they belong. If he is a good judge he can tell every strain the moment he sees them. With this knowledge you can see if he is inclined to be tricky. You only help him by *withholding* the name of the exhibitor. His score-card will show him honest or dishonest, for they must agree. If one comb be cut three, and one not as good cut only one, he has the alternative of pleading ignorance of his business, or rascality in his calling.

You cannot get along as fast as in the old way—and you make far less mistakes. This fact is the greatest argument in its favor. I could probably judge a show three times as quickly the old way, and to score them afterwards would result in many changes in the awards. To wit: I judged 1st to Plymouth Rock breeding pen at Montreal; the man winning demanded his score-card, so I scored the

2nd prize pen also, and while the one I had judged 1st scored thirteen more points than the 2nd prize pen, but giving the male bird credit for half the pen, changed the award, for the average female score added to full score of the cock gave 1st to the pen that had been placed 2nd, at a look and a say. As I say above, scoring gives each exhibitor full value of the merit he offers; the old way is simply guess-work.

In large classes, say forty pens, the ten best pairs should be scored, and let the highest score win. He who pre-judges which is best, scoring them, and scores the balance to them, makes a farce of the system. He bends the *Standard* to his old foggy way of business, instead of letting the *Standard* honestly designate which of the class is best. When you see a man in scoring constantly comparing birds, you can set him down as not judging by the *Standard*, but making the farce of scoring back up his open judging. A good judge can of his honest score-card show wherein a bird that looks mode ' beside another is a better bird in points.

Again, scoring cuts down all hobbies. One goes crazy on neck hackle. In this he can at most only be perfect. In other points, if he fail, the hackle will do the breeder no good; but such a judge, if the specimen excelled in this, would be led to do injustice to a bird that failed in this respect. The *Standard* forces him to give credit for all merit, no matter where found. I saw a cock, nearly perfect in all but hackle, in an exhibition, and he would score 93½ points; a noted judge cut the bird 7 points in this to prevent him winning, when 6 is all that is admitted as color; 3 would have been a fair cut; and the show-card showed the malice and injustice.

Exhibitions should charge enough entry fee so all first-class birds can be scored. Score-cards are a satisfaction to the exhibitor, they give the birds not winning a value equal to the winner in the same proportion as they score less. There is no justice in a bird selling for \$100.00 because it won at 93½ points, and one scoring 93 points, but failing to win, selling for \$3.00 or \$10.00. It is true, the bird that wins will sell for less than in the old way; it is also true the score system raises the five best that failed to win more than one hundred per cent. The old system gives the prestige to one individual or a ring; the score system serves all alike, impartially showing the true merit and value of stock exhibited.

I. K. FELCH.

Natick, Mass., April 8th, 1884.

I thank Mr. Felch for the satisfactory and very clear manner in which he has answered those questions. Indeed it is plain that he has not only answered the questions, but has been kind enough

to give intelligent reasons for every answer, and in my opinion, these reasons, based upon experience and intelligent observation, for which he has had abundant opportunities, are unanswerable.

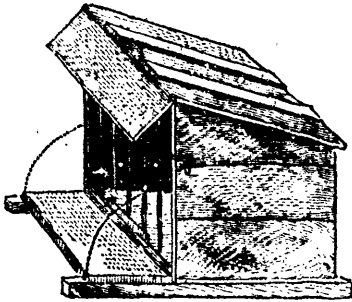
I do not wonder, nor am I disappointed, to find that Mr. Felch differs from me in my already expressed opinions on some points, as, for instance, in having names on coops, but theory must always be somewhat modified in practice. But it can be easily understood that where a complete-report is given, such as the score card affords, the whole aspect of the case is changed. I do most heartily concur in opinion with Mr. Felch in all points, for I think them reasonable and practical, but I am most pleased to find that it is practicable to score the whole show; for what has been done can be done. I believe one grand feature here is that our shows will become better educative mediums, and will give better satisfaction to exhibitors in general. How many men have gone away from a show dissatisfied and discouraged, if not disgusted, who, if they had a score-card, and the true cause of their failure pointed out, would have gone away satisfied, and with fresh determination. Especially is this the case with beginners; they are not in a position to find out the defects which deprived their birds of the coveted tickets, for evidently they are not aware that these defects exist or they would not, probably, have had them on exhibition. When any reasonable man takes his score-card and looks over his specimens, and finds where the defects are, and that they do really exist, how can he be dissatisfied or displeased if they are really defective in these points? Mr. Felch has plainly and clearly pointed out the remedy. Another reason for having all scored is, those who fail to win a prize have just as much right to the full benefit of the show as the winners—I mean educationally—and in the majority of cases more need. Surely if they miss the chief inducement, the prizes, no one will deny them the right to have every chance given them to learn. The prize winner cannot do without them, then why deny them some and as much compensation for their money as possible?

But I do hope some means will be adopted to get the mind of the fancy on this subject. I have received, and am receiving, scores of letters in which the writers urge the keeping up of the agitation, and declaring concurrence, but nearly all say, "We can't write." Can't something be suggested? I have a suggestion to offer, but would like to hear from some others of the brethren. We cannot all meet, therefore we shall have to make use of our friend, the *REVIEW*, with your consent, Mr. Editor.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, April 27th, 1884.



Coop for Hen and Chickens.

The coops for the young broods should always be ready to receive them as soon as they leave the nest. It should be about two feet square, and have water-tight roof and close sides, to keep it dry and free from drafts. The openings for ventilation should be close to the roof, under the eaves, so that currents of air cannot strike the inmates. The front should be slatted, so that the hen can be confined at will, but the slats placed so distant from each other that the chicks can easily go through. If the roof be made to project six or eight inches at the front it will prevent beating rains from entering the coop, and add to the comfort of the chickens. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether a chicken coop should or should not have a wooden floor. Some argue that chicks will thrive better and be less subject to rheumatism and other diseases if allowed to nestle on the earth, if frequently moved from place to place to prevent an accumulation of droppings; but for convenience and cleanliness a wooden floor, detached from the coops, will be found best. If this floor is made to fit snugly inside the coop it will always be dry, and when it requires cleaning the coop can be raised from it, when the work can be easily and thoroughly done. When a thick layer of sand or dry earth is spread over the floor, it has all the advantages of an earthen floor without any of its defects. Another advantage in having the floor detached is that it allows facilities for whitewashing and cleaning the coop that cannot be had when the coop is built to it. If good material is used, and the work well and neatly done, a coop with good care can be made to do duty for several years.

Our engraving shows a very good and easily constructed coop. There is a board hinged at top, and another at the bottom of the front; the upper one when placed in position, as shown in cut, forms an awning, the bottom one as a stand for food and water dishes, and when both are closed and fastened in position with staples and hooks they serve to keep out cats and other vermin at night. A space of two or three inches is left between these two boards when closed for ventilation.

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

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

*Continued.*

Before going any further into this subject, a few words of explanation are, perhaps, required with regard to my opening article on the above subject. Some of your readers may, perhaps, think I have been wandering from the object in view as expressed in the heading of this article. To them, if there are such, I would call attention to a sentence in the beginning of my first article, "In order to trace for cause and effect we must probe the mysteries of nature to the very roots, and enlist the services of science to aid us in the search." The origin of the Plymouth Rock and how to breed and mate them, will appear in due course, but the general principles laid down in these articles may be applied to the successful breeding of all the different kinds of poultry, with the exception, of course, to that particular part which treats of the breeding of the Plymouth Rocks exclusively.

In my former article I called attention to the wonderful instinct which leads all the numerous wild fowl and birds of the air to mate together, and reproduce themselves and their species in exact form, as to size, shape, feather, color, and habits. Is there nothing to be learned here? Is not this the secret, the philosopher's stone, which, if discovered, would make the object of producing a certain type and form of fowl perfect as the ideal we have set before us, easy of attainment? Therefore it behoves us to look diligently into this subject, to follow it up, and to bring to our aid all the discoveries which science and natural history can reveal.

That a real natural bond of union, so to call it, does exist from the highest to the lowest animal in the scale of creation, is without doubt to be received as true, but even with the materials to his hand, how short-sighted is man to trace it, how utterly blind,—a mere wanderer in darkness, while all around him is light.

As a remarkable instance of the accuracy in breeding to father of wild birds, let us take, for instance, the Rough-legged Buzzard (*Falco Lagopus*). Pennant says of this species:—"The Rough-legged Buzzard is found in considerable numbers in various parts of Europe, Africa and America. It occurs from the Cape of Good Hope, and the Northern shores of Africa, to Russia, Lapland, and Scandinavia; is found in Holland and France, and is common among the Rocky Mountains in North America, as also in North Carolina and in other parts of the United States. It is particularly abundant in Germany, as also in England." In describing its color and markings, this great authori-

ty says of specimens brought from all parts of the world, "I see scarcely any variety in the ordinary markings of the different specimens." Now here is food for thought; here is a species of bird, specimens of which are brought from all parts of the globe, yet this great naturalist *cannot find any particular difference in color and markings.*

Dr. A. S. Stonebraker, writing on "Natural and Artificial Selection," gives the following as his theory of the more uniform markings of animals in a wild state: "Domesticated animals vary more than those in a wild state, and that may account for the impression that they do not vary at all, but are universally uniform in color; and why there should be more discrepancy in the color of domestic animals can only be accounted for by the difference in their conditions—being less uniform than those in a wild state. The diversified nature of the surroundings, and the changing nature of the conditions of life, show themselves in the human race where they inhabit a very wide area, with a diversified climate, and therefore, we must conclude that the greater variability stands in some relation to the conditions to which each species has been exposed during many generations."

I have no doubt that the first part of the doctor's theory is correct; but that the diversified nature of the surroundings and climate should also have its effect is directly contradicted by the evidence of the naturalist, Pennant, in describing the markings and color of the Rough-legged Buzzard, specimens of which were brought to him from all parts of the world. Therefore there must be some other reason to account for this uniform marking of wild fowls. It may perhaps be found in the *law of the instinct of natural selection.* As regards the human race, if left to themselves, we find, as a rule, a tendency on the part of a dark man to fancy a blond woman, and *vice versa.* And may it not be so with animals? And may not their instinct of natural selection have the result of keeping the uniformity of color, &c., in the species? Were man in his ignorance to take these same wild birds and force upon them a mating contrary to what they would naturally have chosen if left to the instinct implanted in them by the Creator, the result, no doubt, would be a change in that form and type which had heretofore been so uniform. Here then we have a theory to work upon—a glimmering of day-light as it were.

(To be continued.)

### Poultry Raising in Kansas.

Editor Review.

As many of my old friends are desirous of knowing what success I have had in the poultry business in Kansas, I give you my experience. Over a year ago I made two very crude hatches

designed from some good points of several I had seen. I filled them with eggs, and they worked fairly well. I kept them going from December 1st to June 1st, clearing from them \$150 over and above everything, and that, too, in spite of the high price of feed, and the fact that my chickens were marketed at low prices; the highest I got was \$6.00 per dozen, the lowest \$3.75. During that time I attended to my regular business.

Believing this was a good return for the amount of work, I began to look around for a more perfect hatcher, and my attention was directed to the "Common Sense." In June I got directions from J. M. Bain, New Concord, O., Secretary of the N. A. Poultry Association, who will send directions for making this hatcher to any one sending three 2c stamps to prepay postage. I made one that held 250 eggs; cost, about \$7 00. My success with this hatcher was all I could wish for, and I immediately had four more made. From these five hatchers I have just taken 1030 fine chicks out of a little less than 1200 eggs. I believe I am placing it modestly when I say that I hope to clear by July \$2,500, and still pursue my usual business.

There is no business as profitable as this, provided one gives it the attention it deserves, and no business requires as little capital to start you. There is no necessity of men trying to hide the business, or monopolize it. The field is the world, and the world, like Oliver Twist, is crying out for *more.* There are thousands of young men who are teachers, clerks, &c., who look forward to get a start in some lucky way. This way is here open for them, if they will only improve it. Thousands of young women, too, who feel dependent on some father or brother, who in one year could place themselves above any dependence, if they only would. Get directions and make your hatcher immediately. You can make them yourselves.

Respectfully yours,

L. L. JOHNSON.

Ft. Scott, Kansas, April 30th, 1884.

### Packing Eggs for Hatching.

Editor Review.

The question of how can eggs be shipped most safely, and in such a manner that they will hatch satisfactorily after being jolted over miles of railway, and probably handled at least a little hurriedly, if not roughly, has occupied the attention of not a few, and there are not wanting those who claim to have hit upon perfection of method in this art.

The way of packing one meets with in poultry journals are nearly as numerous as the persons describing them. All agree that baskets are preferable to boxes, but as to what shall be put in the basket to keep the eggs in place, and protect,

them, is another question. I have seen ground cork recommended by someone in Canada, and I have received eggs from P. Williams, Esq., packed in it, and I can say that after traveling from Boston, they were perfectly safe and hatched, and the cork had become so tightly packed about the eggs that it had to be removed by picking it out with the point of a knife, carefully of course. But opposite to this, eggs from Mr. Keefer, Sterling, Ill., packed in hay seeds &c., came just as safely, and hatched just as satisfactorily.

Now, sir, in my opinion anything that will pack sufficiently solid about the egg, to keep it in place, fills the bill. Good dry sawdust or chopped hay will keep the eggs from being broken; but this is not the chief trouble, for eggs can be transported any distance, by present methods, over rough roads in wagons with very little loss in breakage, but they would not hatch nevertheless. It is from internal disturbance the egg must be protected, that it shall hatch after transportation; but owing to its fluid character this is not easily accomplished—if it is not impossible to be accomplished—for let the egg be held ever so firmly and solidly, this will give no protection to the internal part, but will only add to the probability of its being disturbed, and its vitality being destroyed, for if the egg were incased in iron, if this is jarred or subjected to violent disturbance, though the shell, held firmly in all directions, could not sustain any injury, yet the fluid would be just as easily disturbed, or more so, than if the egg could yield with the force.

I therefore conclude that all the safety packages, baskets, &c., will not secure this, only so far as their shape and convenience to handle will secure for them delicate usage at the hands of those to whom they are entrusted in transit. So that in our efforts to secure this desired object, our principal object is to have the receptacle, not so much that it will protect the egg, but that it shall receive such usage that the egg shall not need the protection which it is impossible to supply.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, April 23rd, 1834.

### Hatching in Warm Weather.

In cold weather the greatest danger of loss of the hatching eggs is from their being exposed to severe changes of temperature. The hens may allow them to become chilled by remaining off the nest too long, or may not sufficiently cover them while on the nest, and the embryo is destroyed. In warm weather the danger from this cause is much reduced, but in its stead comes the danger from want of moisture. When hens are at liberty to choose their own nests for hatching, in the ma-

ajority of cases, they will be found among bushes, or under some sheltering beam or barn floor, and generally on the ground. The time chosen to leave the nest to feed is generally in the early morning, before the dew is off the grass, and in her search for food the feathers of her body become damp. When she returns to her nest this moisture is brought in contact with the eggs, and assists in keeping them in a condition favorable to successful hatching. We will do well to take a lesson from this, when we take control in the matter of selecting the nest and regulating the time of feeding, etc. We can select the place for the nest to suit our convenience, but it will be necessary to give it the moist earth for the bottom. We can control the time of her coming off to feed, but if our convenience requires this to be done in the heat of the day we may easily supply the moisture that she would supply if allowed to go off among the damp grass in the early morning, by occasionally sprinkling the eggs with luke-warm water. This should be done just before the hen is returned to the nest to avoid chilling. In the early stages of incubation the hen does not leave the nest so frequently as she does in the later stages, when the heat from the living chickens increase the evaporation, and more moisture is required to make good the loss from this cause. We can follow this hint with advantage.

In warm weather we find the chickens just able to break the shell, and die. There is but a small hole made through the shell, through which the beak protrudes. The cause of this is frequently that the small amount of moisture left in the egg at the time the shell is broken quickly evaporates through the opening made, the chicken becomes fastened to the membrane, and cannot turn to enlarge the opening, and free itself. When chicks come out healthy and strong it is found that the shell is broken sometimes more than half around before the chicken makes the supreme effort that results in its release. When this is the case there is plenty of moisture, and the chick can work freely in the shell.

When the chicken is found fastened to the shell, or with only a small opening and the membrane dry, it can be assisted by holding the egg, below the opening, for a short time in luke-warm water, and dampening the membrane by allowing a few drops of the water to fall on it from the tips of the fingers. It is not safe to attempt to tear the membrane, or remove more of the shell than is quite free from it. After the membrane is well moistened the chicken will emerge very soon after being replaced under the hen.

Readers, when writing to our Advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW



### Twenty-five Days in Hatching.

On the 9th of April we put two settings of eggs under two hens at the same hour. On the morning of the twenty-first day thereafter there were nine lively chickens under one hen, but no signs of hatching under the other. The eggs were tried in a pan of water at blood heat, and life was found in three. These were returned to the hen, and on the 4th of May two strong chickens came out, and one smothered in the shell. The difference in the temperature of the two hens was very perceptible. The one that brought out the nine chickens was in best condition when set, and much warmer than the other. Both attended closely to the eggs. There was no difference in the eggs in the two nests, as both sittings were received in the same basket from the same yards, and were not in any way selected when set. The nests were exactly the same, and placed side by side. In every respect the conditions were the same in both cases, except so far as the hens differed.

This teaches two lessons: First, that the failure to hatch is not always caused by want of vitality in the eggs, nor close attention to duty by the hen, but may be caused by physical incapacity on her part; and second, that we should not give up hope if chickens do not appear on the twenty-first day, but test the eggs and make sure that there is no life before they are given up. Eggs that have been kept long before being given to the hen will seldom hatch on time. After the eggs have been under the hen twenty-one days, if there is a particle of life in them it will appear if they are allowed to swim in a pan of water heated to 102 degrees.

### Ostrich Farming in California.

Editor Review.

In accordance with my promise I will now endeavor to give you a few points on ostrich farming, as conducted in this State, on the first ostrich farm established on this continent. As many of your readers know, I have nearly all my life been a breeder of the diminutive Game Bantams, and about them the most of my previous writing have been. It is quite a transition from these to the largest of the feathered tribe; however, I will do my best.

Leaving the dust and noise of Los Angeles, I with three friends, after a drive of twenty-five miles through a country which is beautifully laid out, and being improved and beautified every year, past vineyards, orange and lemon groves, at last arrived at Anaheim. After having our horses taken care of, and our hungry appetites appeased, we took a walk over to the experimental ostrich farm, where I gleaned the following information

from Mr. Charles Sketchly, the gentlemanly superintendent:

Twenty-two ostriches were brought here last year from South Africa. One of the number was accidentally killed, but the others have thriven well, and are to all appearances thoroughly acclimated. Five of the hens did not produce eggs during the year, while the other six laid in all 302. Experiments were made with different incubators, but in no instance was a chicken hatched from the shell. This fact is thus explained: A hen ostrich lays her first egg when she is four years old, but these eggs never hatch, as they are undersized and lack fertility. The first year eggs weigh from 1½ to 2½ pounds, while the fully developed eggs of the fifth and later years weigh from 3½ to 4 pounds. The birds live to a great age, so great that their limit of life has not yet been determined, and several well authenticated instances are known where they are still breeding, although more than one hundred years old. Strange to say no distinctive marks have been discovered by which their age can be decided, and there is no apparent difference in the appearance of birds that are four or forty years of age. The company claim that to this fact is due the unexpectedly poor result of their first year's experiment. The ostrich farmer, from whom they bought their birds, guaranteed all of them to be eight years or over, while it is now clearly proven that not one of the hens exceeded four years, while nearly half of them were only three year olds. The latter have just commenced to lay their first eggs, while their older sisters have produced during the past month a number of eggs, from which a crop of chicks is confidently expected. Hens average sixty eggs apiece per annum, and the officers of the company are confident that by the close of the season there will be a brood of not less than 300 chicks on the Anaheim farm. About one third of the chickens will be sold to meet running expenses, and orders for all that can be spared are already in the hands of the superintendent. Almost all these orders are from farmers in the southern part of the State. All of the chickens would be kept on the home farm, were it not for the fact that the company desires to avoid anything in the shape of an assessment. The present status of the concern is as follows: No one has been drawn upon for funds since the original \$30,000 was paid in, and it is claimed that the institution will be, from this time on, self-sustaining.

The farm includes 200 acres, upon which suitable buildings have been erected and other necessary improvements made, and 100 acres of which are planted in alfalfa. It is asserted that on the produce of this hundred acres in alfalfa not less than 1,000 ostriches can be kept, which round

number of 1,000 will be gathered on the farm within five years, according to the expectations of these sanguine gentlemen, who count their chickens before they are hatched.

For healthy chicks, three to four months old, the company expects to obtain from \$250 to \$300.

Ostrich feathers are cut and plucked every six months—the smaller ones being plucked,—and the annual product from a full grown non-breeder averages in value about \$75. Breeding birds range about \$25 a year lower than non-breeders, as sufficient feathers must be left to retain the heat around the eggs. Where incubating machines are employed, so that the birds do not have to sit on their eggs, there is very little difference between the feather product of breeders and non-breeders.

Being a shy bird, the ostrich should be kept as free as possible from the intrusion of sight-seers. This fact is proved by the experience of the last six months on the Anaheim farm. To prevent an over-crowding of visitors the superintendent charged fifty cents admission to that part of the grounds where the ostriches are corralled, and in this way considerably limited the number of interlopers. Notwithstanding this precaution, however, the birds were kept in such a continual state of excitement and irritation by a succession of strange faces and noisy critics, that they thrashed their feathers into rags against the fences and the ground. To prevent a repetition of this result still more stringent rules of exclusion will be adopted this year.

The first crop of feathers grown on this farm was sent to San Francisco lately. They will be disposed of within a few days for the benefit of the company. It is a small lot, and not more than a dozen of them can be rated as first-class feathers, so the owners do not expect to make a fortune by their sale.

In conclusion I may say I am perfectly satisfied that this industry will flourish in this country. It is simply a work of time, and I have no hesitation in saying, and saying boldly, that in my opinion the result of next year's work will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Yours truly,

CHAS. W. BROWN.

Los Angeles, California, April 30th, 1884.

### A Word for Dorkings.

Editor Review.

Allow me to say a few words for Dorking. I have long expected some of the fanciers of this variety to tell us of their many good qualities, but they seem very dilatory in doing it. Perhaps they feel that it is unnecessary—that the merits of the grand old breed are so well known that nothing need be said. Whether this be the case or not I want to give the result of my experience with them. I have found the White equal to Leghorns as egg producers, and far ahead of that variety as a table fowl. The Silver-grey and Colored are good layers, and for quality and quantity of flesh they are not excelled by any. As hatchers and mothers they have no peers. In the craze for new breeds don't forget the old stand-bys. Fashion may obscure them for a time, but *merit* will bring them to the front when fashion tires.

W. L. McLOUD.

Lucan, April 28th, 1884.

## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

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

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

We wish some fancier, who has raised Pheasants, would give us an article on rearing young birds. On what to feed, when to breed, and how. Any hints which he thinks may be useful.

This has been a bad season so far for young pigeons and canaries. The sudden changes to cold destroying many promising young birds; however it is early yet, and we hope to hear more favorable reports soon.

The Turbit is fast taking a front place among English fanciers. Two prominent breeders of this variety have been writing some very able articles to *Poultry*, in which both give good thick beak as the most prominent point to be gained.

In a letter from Mr. Jas. O. Weldon, he informs us that he has moved to Tempo, five miles from St. Thomas, where he has more and better accommodation for his birds, and is doing well, which we are exceedingly glad to hear.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of visiting the lofts of Mr. Chas. Massie, of Port Hope. He has quite a number of birds of different varieties, among which we noticed several very nice yellow Turbits, white Pouters and Fans. He has lots of squabs, and expects to raise a crowd of youngsters this season. We imagine he could have better success if he confined himself to three or four varieties.

We also called on Mr. Jeffrey, President of the Bowmanville Association, who showed some fine Golden Pheasants at their winter show. He has just put down a clutch of fifteen eggs from them, and is sanguine of success.

### The Spring Season in the Pigeon Loft.

Editor Review.

This season has so far been very unfavorable for raising young pigeons. I keep pouters as my specialty, and separate my birds in winter. I mated them as usual about the 1st of February, and by the 14th several nests were occupied; but the first hatch was almost a total failure, and now at the first of May I have no young pouters flying, which is very unusual in my experience. The difficulty has not been occasioned by the severity of the cold as much as by the sudden change of temperature, and my birds have seemed, too, to feed their young more indifferently than usual. I use the same feed which has always succeeded very well with my birds—corn, wheat, and sorghum seed, mixed—but I find the squabs frequently have empty crops and cold feet, with the breast-bones nearly penetrating the skin, and when these conditions exist the prospect of raising young pouters is very small. The weather is now becoming much warmer, and the old birds will be more successful than heretofore in rearing their progeny.

I think, notwithstanding such poor results in the early spring, I should always advise mating pouters about the first of February, to secure good results during the breeding season in Virginia. The early hatched birds are usually the healthiest, and, moreover, they seem to resist better the danger which all young pouters incur during the first winter of their lives. Most fanciers find the age of three or four months the most critical period of a pouter's life. I have found my young pouters very subject to some form of severe cold, and consequent debilitation, during their first winter. Young hens are particularly liable to such attacks, but they frequently recover entirely, and make the finest breeders. My experience fully corroborates the statements of old fanciers, that old hens breed much better birds than young hens. At least I prefer to have a hen *more than one year old*, if I wish to mate her for the production of the finest progeny. The progeny of hens or cocks produced the first year of their lives will not probably be very strong, although they may be fine in points.

My feeders, flying outside, have been much annoyed by hawks, which are bolder and more numerous than they have been for years. A few days since I destroyed a hawk's nest, by having the tree which contained it cut down, and by the fall the pair of eggs in the nest were broken, and two immense embryo hawks were killed, apparently only a few hours previous to hatching. Their skulls were prodigious, and their beaks and talons had already assumed a positively murderous appearance. It was pleasant to feel assured that my pets' enemies were diminished by two.

P. S. HUNTER.

Loyds, Virginia, May 8, 1884.

### The Lop-eared Rabbits.

The excellent illustration on first page in this month's REVIEW portrays correctly this most ancient variety of fancy rabbits.

Formerly length of ear was all that was aimed at, but now there are many other properties which combine to make a perfect specimen. They were judged by mere measurement of ear alone, but the following standard shows how the value of this property has decreased of late years:—Length of ear, 20; width of ear, 20; carriage of ear, 5; color, 10; make and shape, 10; eye, 10; condition, 10; weight, 10; total, 100 points. As shown by this the ear carries half the points, the remaining half being divided amongst the other properties.

It will be seen by referring to the illustration that the ears are very long, in fact, resting or dragging on the ground. Eighteen inches was thought a good length, but now nineteen is only fair, under twenty-two good, over twenty-two very good. There is on record a measurement of twenty-four inches, but this is very extraordinary.

To get this enormous length artificial heat is employed. Breeders differ much in the exact degree to be used; some say 60°, others 70°, and 80°, and some claim that even 90° or 100° is beneficial. At any rate the heat should be kept at an even temperature, and we should think 60° or 65° would answer all purposes. Anything above this must ultimately assist in undermining the constitution.

There is another way of gaining length of ear,

but we cannot recommend or even countenance it; that is by pulling the ears. The plan is to place the poor animal you operate upon on the knee, warm the ears well, and then lug at them, keeping the pressure up for several seconds at a time. Knotted ears arise from this cause, and if exhibited, should at once be disqualified.

The ears should fall straight down on each side of the head. The hollow part turned towards the cheek, should be thick and strong at the roots, wide in the middle and tapering towards the end; width at the centre not under five inches, and up to 5½, 5¾ or even 6 inches and over, this is called the *full lop*. Sometimes the ears hang down but ( ) not lop properly; this is called the *ear-lop*. Again, they may have what is called the *horn-lop*, an ugly shape, standing out almost straight from the head, sometimes only one ear lops, the other slightly inclining to the same side. This is the *half lop*. These may sometimes be rectified by gently working the ears down, pressing them softly, but not causing any pain. They will often turn out good breeders if from a well established strain.

Next property is carriage. It will be seen that the back rises slightly, being at its highest part as high as the top of the head. The shoulders should slightly fall. Under the chin is the *dew-lap*. It consists of a skin filled with fat and flesh, and is not developed till the animal is full grown.

(To be continued.)

#### Editor Review.

I am daily in receipt of applications, by *postal card*, from pigeon fanciers, to send them a price-list of birds I have for sale, almost always stating they "want to get some *good ones*." Now, if there is any breeder or fancier that I have ever asked for any information, or a price-list, and have not inclosed a stamp for a reply, I want to know it, and I think it is only reasonable to ask the same from others. My outlay for stamps the last year or two has been very considerable. As a rule, after replying nothing more is heard from the applicants. I suppose they consider the prices too high for the *good* birds they want, not thinking what it costs me to procure good stock in the first place, and the trouble and thought to properly mate, breed, and select before I have this *good* stock to dispose of in my turn. In future I shall take no notice of post-card applications, nor will I reply to communications asking for information unless a three-cent stamp is inclosed. I would be pleased to know that all breeders and fanciers had adopted the same rule, which I am sure would put a stop to a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense.

I have also many callers to see my stock, and they too "want some *good* birds." After much valuable time is spent with them, they will in many cases pick out my exhibition birds, and then offer me *scrub* bird prices for them.

I have no doubt the experience of the majority of fanciers is similar to mine in this respect, and I would suggest that united action be taken in the endeavor to put an end to what cannot but be felt as an unnecessary tax on the fancy.

J. B. JONES.

Toronto, May 1, 1884.

## Poultry Farming.

### Editor Review.

In looking over last issue of Review I noticed a communication from G. F. C., St. Thomas, asking for the plan of a hen house to accommodate 3,000 hens. I think it safe to say that a house of such gigantic proportions as this would necessarily be has never been designed, or if it has, has no doubt been abandoned as being unsuitable.

Now, I do not wish G. F. C. to infer from this that 2,000 hens cannot be kept on one farm. They undoubtedly can be, but to be kept to the best advantage it will be necessary to erect several houses, instead of one large one. But I would warn our friend not to go too deep at first. From the nature of the enquiry I presume G. F. C. has had very little experience in poultry farming, or he would in all probability have found it necessary to keep his fowls in flocks of 25, or not over 50 in each. If from actual experience he had found it profitable to keep them in large flocks, the enquiry would have been unnecessary; hence my surmise.

Our friend must not take offence at my remarks as to his experience. If my conclusions are erroneous I humbly apologize. It is for the purpose of advising and disseminating information that poultry journals are published, and I am glad to see G. F. C's. inquiry in Review. If all who have embarked in the poultry business on a large scale had sought advice through the medium of a poultry paper there would not have been so many disastrous failures.

If our friend will content himself with 300 hens as a start, with proper care and strict attention to business, he will no doubt be successful; but unless he has practical experience with the larger number, no matter how well posted theoretically, I should be very much inclined to predict his failure.

To accommodate 300 hens, I would recommend three houses, each 50 feet front by 15 feet deep, three feet running the extreme length of the building on the north side should be used for a hallway. The house can then be divided into four pens, each twelve feet square, and 25 fowls can be kept in each pen. The walls should be built on a 2 x 4 in. scantling frame, and should be lined over the studding on the inside with tarred felt paper. This will keep out the cold, and the odour of it is very obnoxious to lice and parasites. The inside can be boarded up, and white-washed regularly.

In many modern poultry houses very large windows have been used; in fact some have gone as far as to make the entire south side of glass, and in some cases also the roof, too; but it has been found by actual experience to be a bad plan. There is no doubt that fowls enjoy the sunshine, as it streams through these windows, but it should be remembered that at night when there is no sunshine these windows let in a lot of cold, and when the thermometer marks zero outside your fowls are freezing inside. On bright days, when the sun shines, let the fowls out, and it will do them more good than sunning themselves at a window. On very cold stormy days the less windows you have the better. A window three feet square will be plenty large enough for each pen or compartment. There should be two large ventilators on the roof, one at each end of the building. There should be a door communicating with each pen from the hall way; and there should be

two yards or runs in front of each pen. The fowls should only be permitted to use one run at a time, as where many fowls are kept the ground becomes covered with their droppings, and if permitted to use it continually would breed disease. After the fowls have occupied one run for a considerable time, put them into the other; the first one can then be dug over, and grass seed, corn, or anything else that will grow quickly, and furnish good green food, should be sown. The ground, being well manured, will give a luxuriant growth to vegetation, and the growing crop will, of course, in a great measure exhaust the manure, and this is just what is wanted. When your crop has attained sufficient growth turn your fowls among it, and go through the same operation with the other run. By this plan your birds will be kept clean and healthy, and you will have plenty of green feed all summer and fall.

I have said nothing about the interior fitting of the house, taking it for granted that any one meditating keeping fowls in large numbers will know how to arrange perches and nest boxes.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, May 8th, 1884.

## Our London Letter.

BY W. R. GARNER.

Our local poultry association is in a flourishing condition. The second regular meeting was held on the 22d ult., and was well attended. We have a membership of about thirty, and it is safe to say that at the end of 1884 we will be able to boast of a membership of not less than seventy-five. Your readers will be glad to learn that the Western Fair Board adopted the prize-list as amended by our association. These amendments represent an addition of about \$100 to our prize-list, and several varieties of fowls are now on the list that were not on before, as a comparison of the prize-lists will show. This will, no doubt, have the effect of drawing a larger number of exhibitors to our Western Fair, our prize-list now ranking second in Canada in point of money offered, Toronto being first. So far our association has accomplished a great deal. Very unfavorable reports were given by the members regarding the hatching of their pets, but hoped that when the warm weather set in this aspect of affairs would change, which it has in many instances.

We visited the yards of Brother McNeil to day, and his youngsters seem to be "breaking the shells" very rapidly. "Billy" seems to know how it's done, for he generally has a "stack" of chicks in the fall.

The writer performed a very successful surgical operation upon a Plymouth Rock hen today. The hen in question has been sick for upwards of a month, seeming to have something in her throat. She fed all right, and was not particularly mopy, but did not lay. Determined to kill or cure, I secured the hen and began the operation. I took a sharp knife and opened the crop, and to my amazement found therein a piece of common hemp rope the size of a man's hand. This I took from the crop, sewed up the wound, and now the bird is apparently as well as ever. Thus a valuable fowl was saved from an untimely grave. By the exercise of a little skill many a valuable bird

may be saved, and it is only justice to our pets that we save and cure them when it lies within our power.

A curiosity was shown us the other day by Mr. Ed. Marshall, of London East, in the shape of a chicken with four wings and four legs and feet. The little wonder was of the Plymouth Rock persuasion, and was gazed upon by a large and curious crowd. Mr. Marshall informed us that it was alive when taken from the nest; but that it had received such injuries from being trampled upon that it only survived a few hours. The superfluous limbs were perfectly formed and of the ordinary size.

Mr. William McNeil has again been asked to accept the position of Superintendent of the poultry department of the Provincial Exhibition, which is to be held this year at Ottawa, but as the date of that show conflicts with our Western Fair, he is undecided whether to accept the honor or not.

We learn that a poultry and egg farm is to be established in this vicinity in a short time. The projector of the scheme is advertising for a fifty-acre farm. If such an undertaking is conducted properly, no doubt there is money in it, but it must be remembered that none but a thorough practical poultry man—one accustomed to all the ins and outs of the business—can succeed, and above all he must be a constant reader of some first-class poultry magazine—such, for instance, as the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. We say this advisedly.

There is some talk here of having our poultry scored at the next Western Fair. If the rumor is correct, it will furnish exhibitors an opportunity of judging of the merits or demerits of the scoring system, and will no doubt put an end to the controversy which has been carried on to such an extent for the past year in the POULTRY REVIEW.

May 2, 1884.

### Notes from Montreal.

#### Editor Review.

The Provincial Exhibition Committee are making arrangements to have the best show this fall ever held in Montreal, and are making liberal inducements to exhibitors. In the poultry department they have thoroughly overhauled the prize-list and regulations, and, thanks to the secretary, Dr. Leclerc, who is doing everything in his power to meet the wishes of the fanciers, those who wish to exhibit will have their birds properly cared for and attended to during the exhibition. I will be able to give fuller particulars in your next.

Thomas Hall, of this city, who is well known to the readers of the REVIEW, is giving up all varieties, except Light Brahmas, of which he has five yards in the pink of condition. Next fall he intends to build a new poultry house, which he expects to be second to none in the Dominion.

Our veteran breeder, Thomas Costen, is well to the fore this season with his Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. His yards have the best lot of birds he ever owned, and that is saying a great deal for one with the reputation he has.

Dr. Andres has an incubator in successful operation, and I hope he will lay before your readers the result of his work, as whatever comes from his pen will be reliable and practical.

JAMES H. CAYFORD.

Montreal, May 4th, 1884.

### The Poultry Association of Ontario in Toronto.

#### Editor Review.

I would like, if space will permit, to make some explanations regarding the late Ontario Poultry Show.

As you are aware, Mr. Chas. Bonnick was elected Secretary for 1883. He, however, found it impossible to attend to the office, and in September, 1883, at a Board meeting held in this city he resigned his position. I was then selected in his stead, and immediately went into the work of preparing prize list, and procured sufficient advertisements to pay for it and all the printing in connection with the show, thus saving for the association about one hundred dollars. The show of 1883, which was held on Yonge street, came behind about \$350, and, in order to pay the prize-list in full the Toronto Directors borrowed \$300, thinking the show of 1884 would make good the amount; and such would have been the case had the exhibition been arranged for one week instead of ten days, as the entry fees would have been much larger. At our annual meeting, held in St. Lawrence Hall, I stated that I thought we would be able to clear off the indebtedness of 1883, as well as pay the prize-list in full this year, but, as you will remember, the weather about that time was extremely severe, thus preventing the attendance, consequently the door receipts were only about one-third the estimate. When the show was over and all accounts arranged we found that our profits were only about \$75. So having paid the borrowed money, with interest, amounting to \$318, also a balance of about \$60 due Mr. Sanderson, for show of 1883, left us in debt about \$270, which accounts for the fact of now having to reduce the prize takers of this year 25 per cent., and still leaving \$65 of my salary unpaid, which I shall not get until next year.

The reason why the prize money was not paid sooner is no fault of mine, or Mr. James, the Treasurer, but owing to the Government grant not having been sent to the Treasurer until the 10th of April; and so long as the Ontario show is held in January, February, or March, the result of delay in paying prize money will be the same, unless some arrangement can be made with the Government. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, I have received some very hard letters as well as a good deal of personal abuse, and I believe the Treasurer also, for not having paid the prize money, when the fact of the matter was, it was quite out of our control. I certainly have had far more trouble with it than I ever had in running my own private business. I did, and always have, done all that anyone could possibly do to make everything satisfactory, and give all exhibitors British fair-play, and I wish the fanciers to distinctly understand that the late show, which I had so much to do with, was a splendid success in every particular, and especially in the financial part, as we would have had a very handsome sum to hand over to Guelph had it not been for the large deficiency of last year.

I fully expected to have been able to have given you a statement in detail this month, but as the books are not audited I have to defer it until the June issue. I am, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Toronto, May 8, 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.

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

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

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

A number of communications crowded out.

W. H. Crowie has removed from Toronto to St. Catharines.

Mr. J. Y. Bicknell's article on Javas did not reach us until too late for this issue. It will appear next month.

**A CONUNDRUM.**—If the last show of the Poultry Association of Ontario was a "splendid success in every particular, and especially in the financial part," what were the first two shows of the society, held in Guelph in 1879 and 1880?

Mr. John James, treasurer of the P. A. of Ont., requests us to inform the successful exhibitors at the late show who have not yet received their winnings, the reason is that their addresses are not known to him. Those having claims should send him their addresses at once.

The present season, although rather backward, appears to have been much more favorable than last for successful hatching. Many of the fanciers have large flocks well grown, and are already picking out the winners for the next fall and winter. Those who are not so well off in this particular need not be discouraged, as the majority of high scoring birds are hatched in May and June.

Several complaints have reached us that more than the proposed 25 per cent. has been deducted from the winnings of exhibitors at the late show of the P. A. of Ont. In several cases that have come under our observation the deduction has exceeded 31 per cent. Another cause of complaint is that the treasurer has paid with his private cheque, which, when presented outside the city, necessitated a further loss of 25 cents to the exhibitor. We hope in future that the interests of exhibitors will receive more consideration than they have in the management of the late show.

W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q., has shipped several coops of Plymouth Rocks to England, and they have given excellent satisfaction, as letters before us from the purchasers show.

L. Whiting, St. Catharines, writes: I have two hens that have hatched 75 chicks, 72 of them now living. I set them three times each, and raised the chicks under a brooder. I want to see the incubator that can beat this.

Can you inform me, through the next issue of REVIEW, whether or not Toulouse geese hatch?—D. P. N., Bowmanville. Yes, and are generally credited with being good hatchers.

I have a pair of Silver Duckwing bantams, last year's hatch, which I think are pretty small. The cock weighs 14 ounces, and the hen 11½. Can any one beat that.—Chas. Massié, Port Hope, Ont.

Of course every person has his favorite breed, and the Plymouth Rock is mine. One of my Plymouth Rock hens hatched a clutch of chickens on April 7th, and commenced laying on April 30th. If any of your Langshan or Wyandotte friends can beat this, they have then, I believe, a fowl that excels the Plymouth Rock.—A. W. B., Toronto.

### Editor Review.

I purchased last fall a trio of Rouen ducks (a drake and two ducks). They commenced to lay April 1st. One lays a white egg and the other a dark green. The ducks are considered of a good breed. Will you let me know the proper color of thorough-bred Rouen duck eggs, and oblige.  
W. D. S.

Lakefield, April 18th, 1884.

Ans.—As the eggs of all varieties of our domestic ducks have a decidedly greenish tinge. As a rule, it is no indication of impurity of the stock that one should lay white eggs. In Asiatic fowls the difference in the color of the eggs is frequently very marked, and we see no reason why the same variety should not appear in the eggs of ducks. The cause of the difference we have never heard clearly explained.

### Where is the Justice in it?

#### Editor Review.

A few days since I received a card from the late Secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario, informing me that by order of the Directors, 25 per cent. of the prize money won at the late show, in January 1884, will be withheld to make up a deficiency incurred in 1883. I would like to ask what on earth have I to do with the transactions of the Poultry Association of Ontario in 1883, as I neither attended the show, nor was I an exhibitor? This certainly is "robbing Peter to pay Paul." I would ask any fair minded man whether it is fair play or not? It will be difficult to convince the exhibitors of 1883 that it is. I don't expect the exhibitors of 1884 will object. Such short-sighted management—or mismanagement—will certainly injure the society. Each year should bear its own loss, if loss there is, and when a surplus is the result of a show, let it be applied to clear off the oldest debt.

JAMES M. CARSON.

Orangeville, May 1st, 1884.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Burgess & Douglas, Woodstocks, Ont.  
Richard Oke, Brough's Bridge, London.  
Wm. McLoud, Lucan, Ont.  
D. T. Rogers, Cayuga, Ont.

## BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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

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

JOHN HORD, ARTHUR, ONT.  
Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water. Touse Geese a specialty.

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

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

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

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

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Breeder of all varieties of Land and Water Fowls.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

from the following varieties:

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

At \$2.00 per Setting of 13.

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

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

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

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

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

WANTED KNOWN.—That every one who can count can tell just what an advertisement under this head will cost:—Twenty-seven words for 25c.; each additional word 1c. Terms payment with the copy.

FOR SALE.—2 Black Red Goats; very good ones; cheap; room wanted. W. L. BALL, Richmond, Que.

EXCHANGE.—Two Partridge Cochins for B. Leghorn eggs; official press (self-inking) No. 2, with outfit, for a 43 or 50-inch bicycle. A. V. RAND, Wolfville, N. S.

GEO. HARCOURT, Owen Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—White Polands, cock and 3 hens, or will exchange for Light Brahmas. Apply to WALTER J. KILNER, Port Elgin, Ont.

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

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Six well bred Black Spanish hens for Light Brahma chicks, "Autocrat strain." FRANK L. SANAGAN, Chatham.

READ.—I want to buy common pigeons, fancy poultry, pigeons, rabbits, birds, and all pet stock. Breeders send lowest prices JOSEPH SPENCE, 251 Parliament Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from Wyandottes, Black Javas, Black Hamburgs, and Plymouth Rocks. 3-11. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair of Brown Red Game (cockerel and pullet), out of imported birds; cockerel took 2d prize and pullet 1st prize at the poultry show at Toronto last February; price \$25. Address Drawer 285, Barrie, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2d prize L. B. cockerel at Toronto; price \$12. Also a splendid fox hound, well broke for foxes and deer; has hunted through Muskoka largely; price \$10.

STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy.

FOR SALE.—One cock and ten hens of Brown Leghorn; won 1st prize with the above at Seaforth, 1884; no better stock. The lot for \$12. Speak quick.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, Box 67, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Six pairs of prize Carrier Pigeons. These birds have taken prizes wherever shown in Canada or the United States. \$10 a pair.

A. BROWN, 41 Nelson street, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred Cocker, "Flirt," A 1, capital brood bitch; solid brown; full pedigree; 4 years old; also, thoroughbred Fox Terriers. WILLIAM MORRIS, 401 Jarvis St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—A breeding pen of White Leghorns, "Stahlschmidt's" strain, 1 cock and 6 pullets; also 1 White cockerel. They are No. 1 stock, and I am only disposing of them for want of room. H. G. JACKSON, Box 2538, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Brown Leghorns, 2 hens and 3 pullets, "Stahlschmidt's" strain; No. 1 breeding stock. For want of room I will dispose of them cheap. H. G. JACKSON, Box 2538, Toronto.

LOOK—Carriers, Antwerps, Magpies, Nuns, Jacobins, Tumblers, &c. Young Antwerps, \$2.50 per pair, from my prize birds. Write. C. E. IRESON, 116 Front St. East, Toronto.

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

FOR SALE.—Trio Light Brahmas, cock 13lbs, 1st in breeding pen at Sherbrooke, and 2 good pullets; \$12.00. Grand cockerel and 2 hens which won in 1st prize breeding pen at Sherbrooke; \$10.00. C. CAMPBELL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—1 fine D. Brahma hen, \$1.25; 1 P. Rock cockerel, \$1.50; one of Galpin's barrel incubators, complete, for want of time, \$2; Pekin Ducks, Houdan, Leghorn eggs, \$1.25. J. CALSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from Golden Polands, Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Game, Gold and Silver Seabright, Black African, Silver Duckwing, and Bants, \$2 per sitting. H. CARTER, Simcoe, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Black Red Game, imported from England last year. The pair took first prize at the poultry show, Toronto, last February; price \$40. Address Drawer 235, Barrie, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One tame Bear, weighs 350 lbs; one milch goat and kid, one Billy goat and doe, for thorough bred fowls. L. B. SCRIVEN, Gravenhurst, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Black Javas, Black Hamburgs. 3 pairs or trios of Black Hamburgs for sale. Will exchange for bone mill. LEVI SELLECK, Morrisburg.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from the following varieties of Bantams: Golden and Silver Seabrights, Golden and Silver Duckwing, Red and White Piles, and B. B. Game. Also for sale Black Spanish eggs, Lop-eared Rabbits and fancy Pigeons. Address G. W. HAY, Box 220, Woodstock.

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1 Mastiff bitch, in pup; 1 Fox Terrier bitch 3 months old; 1 trio of Red Pile Game, prize winners; for Langshans, Light Brahmas, or offers. Stock A 1. WILLIAM HALL, Blacksmith, (Box 106), Napanee, Ont., late of Newcastle.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Black Red Game (cockerel and hen), bred by Ball, of Richmond, Quebec, out of imported birds; cockerel scored 92 points at Sherbrooke show last January; the hen took 1st prize as a pullet in Toronto, February, 1883; price \$25. Address Drawer 285, Barrie, Ont.



FOR SALE—One breeding pen of B. B. R. Game, good birds; will sell cheap if taken soon. Write and I will give price, description, etc.; if birds are not as I represent them, they may be returned, and I will return the full amount of money sent me, and pay express charges. JAS. O'NEIL, Brantford, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers," Empire incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c. for circular. 1911. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.

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

**PATENTS** Hand-Book FREE. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patents Attys. Washington, D. C.

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



J. H. PIERCE, Bowmanville, Ont., Breeder of

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

My birds have won high honors at Chicago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 12. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.



S. SPILLET, LEFROY, - ONT., Breeder of

"**AUTOCRAT**" STRAIN OF **LIGHT BRAHMAS** Pure.

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

Cash must accompany orders.



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

**Black Breasted Red, Red 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.

4-6



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

**White Leghorns,**

Exclusively, (Board in Smith's strain.)

Fine exhibition and breeding stock for sale at reasonable figures.

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

3-3



WM. McLOUD,

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



JAS. HUSBAND & SON,

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Breeders of

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

Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

Italian Queen Bees for sale in season.

3to12



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**LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,**

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

Prize-winners in each variety.

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

2-y



W. H. CROWIE,

St. Catharines, - - - Ont.,

Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**

AND GAME BANTAMS.

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

Stock for sale. - Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

2-y



H. B. DONOVAN,

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"**Autocrat**" Light Brahmas,

JAPANESE BANTS,

**Fancy Pigeons,**

CANARIES:

BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN.

-also-

Ring Doves.

12-y





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*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



W. L. Ball,

Richmond, - P. Q.,

Breeder and importer of

**BLACK RED**

**GAME.**

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



JOHN FINCH,

Seaforth, - Ont.,

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**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 CANRAIES, good color and song.



W. SANDERSON,

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**Plymouth Rocks,**

(two yards,)

**BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,**

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Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited.

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A. W. GRAHAM,

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Breeder of

**WHITE LEGHORNS,**

and

**Light Brahmas.**

Every bird sold this season gave entire satisfaction.

Eggs now for sale: White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 13; Lt. Brahmas, \$2.00 per 13



Brant Poultry Yards,

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E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR,

Write or send for my

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BUFF COCHINS, LANGSHANS, WHITE DORKINGS,

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HAMBURG, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

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and other pure bred Poultry.



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

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

3-y



J. W. BARTLETT,

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**DARK BRAHMAS:**

Exclusively.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Breeding pens made up wholly of prize-winners. Cock from the yards of the justly celebrated P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass.—U.S. Cockerel weighing ten lbs. at nine months old. These birds head my yards. Take notice, my birds have never failed to take a prize wherever shown, including 1st at the O.P.A. at Toronto. Send for circular 10-y

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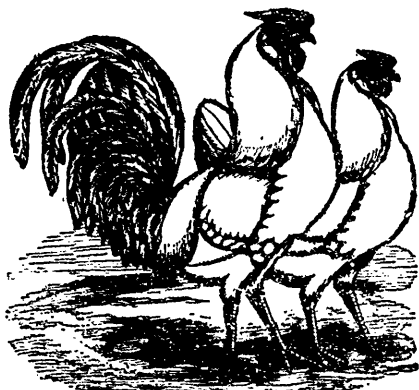
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We have now for sale from the above named varieties a number of fine chicks. Prices low for quality of stock. Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants.



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**White Leghorns.**

*Eggs for Hatching.*

I will sell egg from my pen of exhibition Rose combed White Leghorns for the balance of the season at \$2.00 per setting.

Send in your orders early.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.**

I am breeding from two yards of Brahmas for 1834.  
Yard 1.—An imported cock, mated to 6 hens and pullets scoring from 90 to 96 points. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.  
Yard 2.—1st prize cockerel at St. John, 1833, mated to seven large hens. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.  
My Plymouth Rocks are pure Essex strain, imported this winter from Vermont. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.  
My Ducks are from E. F. Erland, direct, and are very fine and large, weighing from 15 to 20 lbs per pair. Eggs, \$2.00 for 11.  
See my prize list.—1st, 2nd and special on Brahmas, and 2nd on Plymouth Rocks at St. John Poultry Exhibition, 1832; 1st on Brahma fowls, also 1st and 2nd on chicks, 1st on Plymouth Rock fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, and 1st on Ducks at Dominion and Centennial Exhibition, at St. John, Oct. 1833.  
All eggs packed in baskets and a fair hatch guaranteed. 3-3

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Standard Strain  
**Plymouth Rocks!**

GREAT SUCCESS AT THE SHOWS.

At the O. P. A. show, in Toronto, we won 1st and 3rd on cockers, and 3rd on hen; the 1st prize cockerel was pronounced by competent judges to be the finest cockerel ever shown in Ontario. We have since added to our yards the 1st prize hen and pullet at this show, making our stock the finest in Canada.

At the show of the H. P. and P. S. A., held in Seaforth, we made a CLEAN SWEEP, taking 1st and 2d on cocks, 1st and 2d on hens, 1st and 2d on cockerels, 1st and 2d on pullets, and a silver medal for the best male bird on exhibition.

For confirmation of above winnings, see Review for February.

We shall breed from three yards this season:—

YARD 1—Headed by cockerel “Magician,” mated with 1st and 2d prize hens and four others equally as good.

YARD 2—Cock “Clear Grit,” mated with 1st and 2d prize pullets and four others equally as good

YARD 3—Cock “Mazeppa,” mated with three pullets and three hens.

All these yards are mated to produce an equal percentage of well marked males and females.\*

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Yard No. 1—A limited number for sale, at \$5.00 per 13. Yards 2 and 3—\$3.00 per 13. Orders booked in rotation on deposit of \$1. Eggs packed to cnry safely to all parts.

Also RED PYLE BANTAMS, prize-winners at Toronto and here. Eggs \$2.00 per 13.

Nothing sent C.O.D.

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29 Cadieux Street, - Montreal, P Q.,

Breeder of

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

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

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per setting.

2-y

**WM. BROWN,**

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

Breeder of

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

Having purchased at great expense from Richard Mackay of Hamilton, his prize winning Light Brahma cock “Jack,” (winner of three 1st and two 2nd prizes,) and several pullets, which, with my own hens, form one of the grandest breeding pens in Canada, I can now supply Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 13.

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

**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.

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

**WHITE AND BROWN  
LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

CLEVELAND, INDIANAPOLIS, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, LONDON,	BRANTFORD, GUELPH, TORONTO, SHERBROOKE, HAMILTON.
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☞ Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

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

**GLUCKE POULTRY YARDS.**

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

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

When 5½ months old my P. Rock chickens weighed on an average 15lbs per pair, and the pullets hatched April 20th commenced to lay on 10th Sept.

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

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

**PURE LANGSHANS,**

(Exclusively.)

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

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

Send for handsomely illustrated circular.

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

A. A. & L. H. HALLADAY,

3-3

Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.

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**"FEATHERED WORLD,"**

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

Tells you All About your Birds, their Management, etc., etc.

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**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 92, 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.**

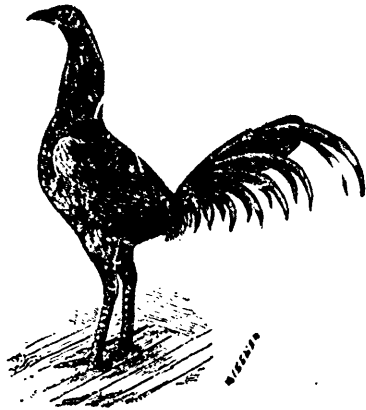
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BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

England.



**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

From the following varieties :

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

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

J. C. NICHOL,  
32 Beaver Hall Terrace,

11-

MONTREAL, P. Q.

CHAS. CAMPBELL,  
Richmond, P. Que.,

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas,**

Exclusively.

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

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

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

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

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

Eggs for hatching.

2-3

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,**

RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR

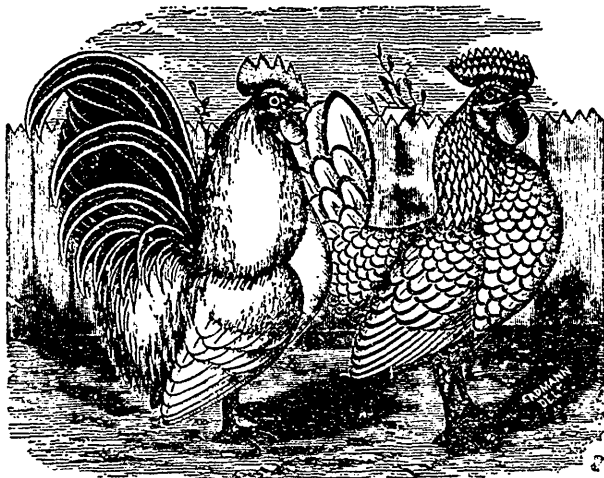
Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

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

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

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

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



**JOHN RAMSAY,**

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of

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



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

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



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

BLACK HAMBURGS my specialty.

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

I am breeding from two yards of this variety:

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

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

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



**WM. BARBER,**  
Toronto, (244 Queen St., West,) Ontario,

-Breeder of-



**Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.**

*Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883:*

1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries); special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special Silver cup) for best breeding pen of Duckwings, 2nd on Duckwing hen 2nd on Duckwing cock-cockerel, and 1st and 3rd on pullets. For winnings at same show, 1884, see this issue of Review.

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

**Mount Royal Poultry Yards.**

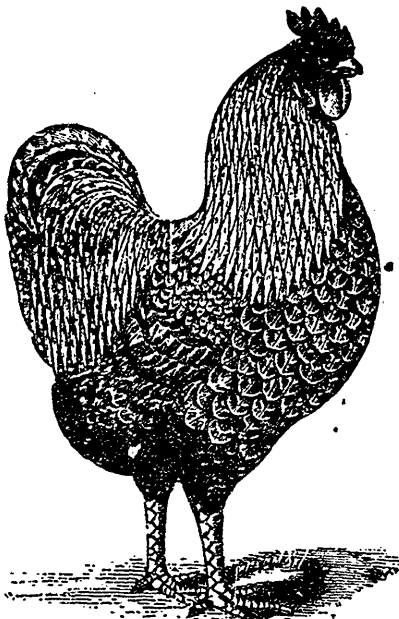
**THOMAS COSTEN,**

-Breeder of-

**Light Brahmas**

-AND-

**Plymouth Rocks.**



After 8 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. In 1883 at the show in Montreal my Rocks took 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullet, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen. In 1884: 1st and 2nd on cocks, 2nd on hen, and 1st on breeding pen.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York and Autocrat strains, a hen of each; cocks weighing eleven and a half and twelve pounds, hens from nine to 10 pounds, and scoring from 89 to 92 points.

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

Some fine birds of both varieties for sale.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.

# ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,

Sherbrooke, P. Que., Canada.

—W. F. JAMES,—  
—BREEDER OF—

## Plymouth Rocks, (DOMINION STRAIN) Exclusively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-y

W. F. JAMES.

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

England, Ireland and the United  
perfection of

### DESCRIPTION OF

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

Yard 3—Headed by stag "Monarch Jr.," sired by the famous cock "Monarch," winner of 1st at Indianapolis and Chicago last season, competing against birds that had just been imported to win at these shows. This stag will outscore his sire. Mated with eight hens selected from the flock as the finest and best thereof.

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



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

### BREEDING PENS :

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

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

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

Stableford Bro's,  
Watford, Ont

## EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

# High Class Poultry.

Must be Sold! No Reserve!!

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

3-p

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



OUTREMONT POULTRY YARDS,  
 THOMAS HALL,  
 Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class  
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White Leghorns.*

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the Montreal show, January 1893, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

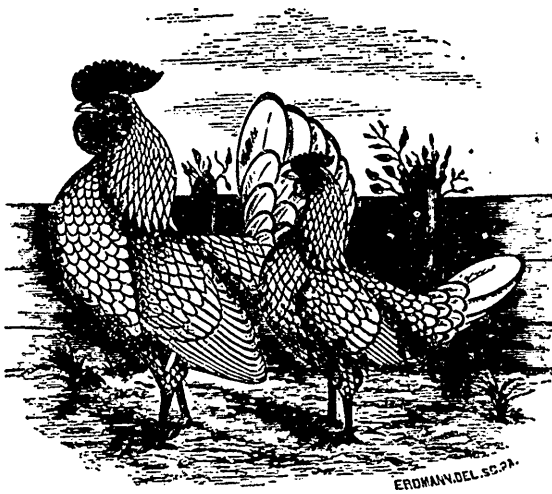
At Montreal, 1894, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1894, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd. White Leghorns: cock, 3rd; hen, 1st; cockerel, 3rd.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

3-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



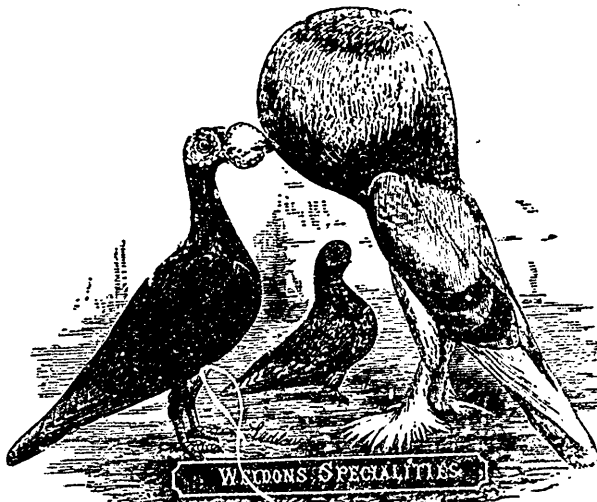
PARK POULTRY YARDS,  
 CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,  
**D. T. ROGERS,**  
 PROPRIETOR,  
 Breeder and Importer of the following varieties  
 of

HIGH-CLASS

**Fancy Poultry,**

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

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



*Jas. O. Watson*

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Breeder of  
 FANCY PIGEONS.

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

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

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

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

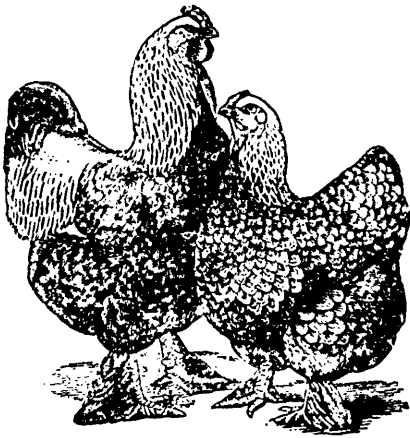
Thus establishing my strain all I claim for it.

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

Address

24t

C. J. ODELL, Sherbrooke, Que.



**ARTHUR W. SMITH,**

Box 143, - Simcoe, - Ont.

Importer and Breeder of

**Fancy Poultry :**

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

Eggs: Brahmas, Cochins, Poland and Bantams, \$3.00 per 15, Ham-  
burgs and Leghorns, \$2.00 per 13.

I now offer for sale :-

2 Silver Sebright cockerels, good.

1 pair Golden Poland, very fine.

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

2 to 12

## A CLEAN SWEEP.

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

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

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

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers. I breed and imports the following

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

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

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

Write for just what you want, and address

**G. H. PUGSLEY,**

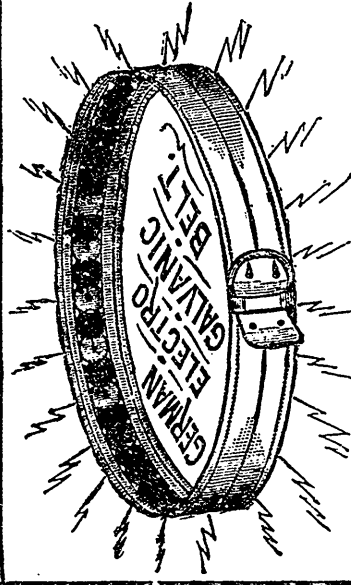
MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, *Brantford Ont.*



Special Offer  
For 90 days

**THE BEST ELECTRIC BELT EVER MADE ONLY \$1**

Having obtained the right to sell the German Electro-Galvanic Belt in America from the inventor, Prof. C. O. F. Koenig, of Berlin, Germany, I have the pleasure to announce that the first order for one of these belts has always been six dollars (6.00) but to induce parties to give it a trial we will, for the next ninety days, send the German Electro-Galvanic Belt for ONE DOLLAR, provided you will cut out and send us the annexed coupon and give us your written promise to recommend the Belt if you find it as represented. This Belt without exception, is the best, strongest, and most scientifically constructed in the world. It is the only one of the kind that has been recommended and endorsed by the entire Medical Profession of Germany. The inventor has in his possession letters from Prince Bismarck, and several members of the Royal Family. A quarter of a million of them were sold in the German Empire during the last year, and many so-called electric appliances, are very light and not dangerous, which have never varied a current can be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating and at the same time soothing; causes the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Nervous System to act as nature intended. It cures all the thousands of cases that the medical profession failed even to relieve. Under no circumstances can it do any harm and must do good no matter what the ailment. They are made of cloth, silk lined, and the Electric Discs are so arranged that they retain their strength 20 years.



A Positive Cure for RHEUMATISM, LIVER, STOMACH AND KIDNEY DISEASES, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, SKIN DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, LAME BACK, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

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If you will cut out this Coupon and send it to us with ONE DOLLAR in a registered letter we will send you postpaid by return mail, One GERMAN ELECTRO-GALVANIC BELT with full directions in both English and German. Write Name and Post Office Address very plainly.  
Is **KOENIG & CO., Sole Agents, 116 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.**  
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**F. HAGGITH,**  
Bourmanville, Ontario,  
Breeder of  
**PURE-BRED LT BRAHMAS.**

I have lately procured from S. Spillet, of Le-froy, a very high class cockerel, at great expense, which I have mated with a fine pen of Duke of York pullets, from which I expect grand results. The cockerel took 1st at the recent show held here, also special for the best L. B cockerel on exhibition.  
Eggs for hatching in season, \$1.0 per 13. 3

AMERICAN  
**Standard of Excellence,**  
Price, \$1.00,  
Sent post paid from the office of  
CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

**ONLY DARK BRAHMAS I**  
NO OTHER THAN DARK BRAHMAS!  
1st on cock at Toronto last year.  
1st " " " this " "  
2nd " " Sherbrooke this year.  
2nd and 3rd on cockerels at Sherbrooke this year.  
2nd and 3rd on pullets " " "  
Eggs for hatching, \$8.00 per setting.  
Birds for sale.  
C. N. DESAULNIERS,  
Richmond, P. Que.

We will send the American Standard of Excellence free to anyone sending us three new subscribers and \$1.00.



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