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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 7.



GAME BANTAMS.

The fancier of game fowls cannot fail to admire those miniature representatives of his favorite breed, and we often wonder that both are not more frequently bred by the same fancier. We imagine it would be a moment of great pride to the fancier when he was able to show to his friend a fine, high-stationed, whip-tailed, compact, well colored bird, full of courage, and weighing over eight pounds, and beside it its exact counterpart, but weighing only about twenty ounces.

Bantams are not by any means unprofitable to keep, as they lay well, mature early, and their flesh is delicious. They are contented with small range and consume very little food. They are among the very best pets for children, and their care and proprietorship will teach many lessons which will be useful in later years.

Mr. W. F. Entwistle, (in Wright's *Book of Poultry*) gives the following general description of Game Bantams:—

“In breeding Game Bantams, the great points to be aimed at are style, good feather and color. By style we mean general shape of the bird, carriage of its head, wings, and tail. I will take shape ...st.

The head should be very long, narrow, and gracefully curved; the neck long and slender; the shoulders broad and square; the chest broad; the body short and wedged-shape, very fine and small at the tail-roots; the thighs well apart, rather long and well rounded; the shanks long straight and slender; the toes long and well-spread, flat on the ground, the hind toe pointing exactly opposite the middle one, so as to give the bird a firm footing. If the hind toe turns sideways or under the foot, the bird is said to be duck-footed, and is therefore considered worthless. The scales of the legs should be small and smooth, fitting close to the leg. The wings should be short, well curved, fitting close to the sides of the body, not drooping. The tail should consist of narrow, hard feathers, and be carried at a very slight elevation, tightly closed, so as to give a light graceful appearance. A wry-tail, *i. e.*, carried on one side, is of course a disqualification. The general appearance of the bird should be upright, bold and fearless. As regards the second point, good feather, all the feathers should be sound, narrow, hard, and wiry, and lie as closely together as possible, so as to show the

shape of the bird distinctly. In the cock the neck hackles should be short and hard, not meeting in front of the breast nor covering the shoulders. The tail should be furnished with fine, long, narrow sickle feathers. The following, though highly objectionable, are very common faults, and should be carefully guarded against: Short thick heads and necks, large crooked combs, white ear-lobes, short thick legs, long bodies, narrow chests, broad rumps, fanned tails, long drooping wings, long broad feathers, duck feet."

Now is the time to hatch these little beauties, and those who wish to enliven their places with them will find in our advertising pages just where to get good stock, not only in game bantams, but in all other varieties, many of them, in the opinion of some people, even more beautiful than the Games.

Management of Poultry Manure.

A subscriber to your paper writes me a private note asking what I consider the best method of preserving and preparing poultry manure for use. This is a matter of general interest, and I beg space enough to reply to this question in this way:

Poultry manure is the most valuable of our home-made fertilizers; but, like all other manures, it is not because it is made by the fowls that it is so valuable, but because of the peculiarly rich feeding of the fowls. This should not be forgotten in regard to all kinds of manure, because we can make them rich or poor as we feed the animals well or ill. Poultry manure of the ordinary kind is more or less valuable, according to the condition, as is shown here: The are in 1,000 pounds of hen manure 560 pounds of water, 16.3 of nitrogen, 8.5 of potash, 15.4 of phosphoric acid. In 1,000 pounds of guano there are 118 pounds of water, 130 of nitrogen, 23 of potash, and 130 of phosphoric acid.

But if we get rid of the excess of water in the poultry manure, we nearly double its proportionate value, and bring it so much nearer in quality to guano. Again, guano is reduced by decomposition to a very soluble condition, and its actual value is increased because of the immediate availability of its elements. If we can, then, so prepare hen manure as to make its potential value available at once, we further add to its actual value, and bring it still nearer in comparison to the value of the standard fertilizer, guano. Now this we can do, as suggested by my correspondent, by preparation. But this preparation must be such as will not waste any volatile element, which may be set loose in the decomposition, and that yet will produce the required decomposition. I have studied and experimented over this matter, and I think I have got this manure in its most available condi-

tion because I have increased its solubility four times above that of its fresh condition. Farther, I have added to its fertilizing value by adding to the feed of my fowls bran and crushed fresh raw bones, which they consume with avidity, and with the best results as regards their health, production of eggs, and the certainty of hatching and producing strong chicks. But these are mentioned only by the way. In testing poultry manure with corn and melons, compared with stable manure and guano, I find a large handful of the former to be equal in every way to a large handful of the best stable manure, and a small handful (about one-fourth as much) of guano. The manure is prepared in the following manner: Every week the droppings are scraped up from the floor, which is of earth, and put into barrels kept ready. The floor is then well dusted all over with earth dug from the yard outside and thrown in very easily through the window; air slacked lime is then thrown over it until it is quite white. The droppings fall upon the lime, and when they are gathered they are scraped up with the lime and earth and put into the barrels. The barrels are kept out of doors, but covered to prevent exposure to rain. In three months the contents of the barrels become a soft brown powder, having but little appearance of the manure left, and as I have said is four times as soluble as the fresh manure when it is taken out of the house—lime and earth mixed with it. Of the fresh manure but two to three parts are soluble after drying it, while ten to twelve parts of the compost, after three or four months are soluble. I think manure made and prepared this way is worth \$20 a ton, or seven times the value, here, of the best stable manure, and one-fourth the value of Peruvian guano. A flock of twenty hens, kept in one house, has made since November last up to last week, five barrels, or about 1,000 pounds of the mixed compost, of which at least one-third is clear droppings. This quantity I am sure is worth \$10. I choose air-slacked lime in preference to plaster, because of its useful effect in decomposing the manure, and the abundant organic matter—decaying sod—in the earth. The earth absorbs any ammonia which may be formed in the compost—is, in fact, one of those nitre beds which were once used to produce nitre acid by the nitrification of organic matter by the help of lime. The mixture is packed solidly in the barrels, and is kept moist enough by absorption from the air to effect the nitrification. No doubt longer keeping would add still more to the solubility of the manure, by more completely disorganizing the organic matter, and more thoroughly effecting the nitrification. Plaster will simply keep the elements of the manure inert, and would be like putting the talent in the napkin or bury-

ing it in the earth; it is safe but it has made no usury. Lime effects the necessary decomposition, which plaster does not.—H. STEWART in *Country Gentleman*.

Liming Process.

As many of our readers like to cure the surplus eggs from their stock at this season when the price is low, so as to have a supply for culinary purposes in the winter when they are dear, we give the "Liming" process, as published in the Third Report of the United States Butter and Cheese Association. This is the process generally made use of by the large shippers. The directions must be followed closely in the quality of the materials used, and the state of the eggs, or failure may result, as we have known it to do in a few cases. With experienced hands it is always sure.

"To make a pickle use stone lime, fine salt and water, in the following proportions: One bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, twenty five ten quart pails of water. The lime must be of the finest quality, free from sand dirt—lime that will slack white, fine and clean. Have the salt clean and the water pure and sweet, free from all vegetable or decomposed matter.

"Slack the lime with a portion of water, then add the balance of the water and salt. Stir well three or four times, at intervals, and then let it stand until well settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear water into the cask or vat in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask or vat is filled to the depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, begin to put in the eggs and when they lie, say about one foot deep, spread around over them some pickle that is a little milky in appearance, made by stirring up some of the very light particles of lime that settled last, and continue to do this as each lot of eggs is added. The object of this is to have the fine lime drawn into the pores of the shells, as they will by a kind of inductive process, and thereby completely seal the eggs. Care should be taken not to get too much of the lime in—that is, not to settle and stick to the shells of the eggs, and render them difficult to clean when taken out. (The chief cause of thin watery whites in limed eggs is that they are not properly sealed in the manner described. Another cause is the putting into the pickle old, stale eggs that have thin, weak whites.) When the eggs are within four inches of the top of the cask, or vat, cover them with factory cloth, and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle, and it is of the greatest importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this lime. A thin basin (holding about six or eight dozen eggs), punched quite full of inch holes,

edges muffled with leather, and a suitable handle about three feet long attached, will be found convenient for putting the eggs into the pickle. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out; they will go to the bottom without breaking.

"When the time comes to market the eggs, they must be taken out of the pickle, cleaned, dried, and packed. To clean them, secure half of a molasses hogshead, or something like it, fill the same about half full of water. Have a sufficient number of crates of the right size (to hold twenty or twenty-five dozen eggs), made of laths or other slats placed about three-quarters of an inch apart. Sink one of these crates in the half hogshead, take the basin used to put the eggs into the pickle, dip the eggs by raising it up and down in the pickle, and if necessary to properly clean them, set the crate up and douse water over them; then, if and eggs are found, when packing, that the lime has not been fully removed from, they should be laid out and all the lime cleaned off before packing. When the eggs are carefully washed, they should be set up or out in a suitable place to dry, in the crates. They should dry quickly, and be packed as soon as dry. In packing, the same rules should be observed as in packing fresh eggs.

"Vats built in a cellar around the walls, with about half their depth below the surface, about four or five feet deep, six feet long, and four feet wide are usually considered the best for preserving eggs in, although many use and prefer large tubs made of wood. The place in which the vats are built, or the tubs kept, should be clean and sweet, free from all bad odors, and where a steady, low temperature may be maintained—the lower the better—that is down to any point above freezing."

Culling.

It should be the ambition of every fancier to build up as soon as possible a good reputation for his stock, and for fair dealing with his customers. The man who has the grit to cull closely in the summer months helps along this consummation wonderfully. When the selling season comes he has nothing but choice birds to show visitors or send to customers. He is not in a position to be tempted by offers of low prices to sell inferior stock, to be pointed out to the whole neighborhood to which they go as specimens of Mr. So-and-so's breeding. It is a mistake for the fancier to sell culls for any purpose but for the market. It would not be so bad if the purchaser would always acknowledge that they were sold to him as culls, at a low price, but in nine cases out of ten he won't do it. Few like to acknowledge that they would buy culls.

It will not pay one who has to purchase the food for his fowls, and keep them confined, to allow all to grow to maturity before marketing. The farmer may do it where the stubble fields with their dropped grain and insect life supply ample food that would otherwise be lost; but even he will make more profit by thinning out when the birds are fit for broilers, and bring a high price, for a chicken three months old will bring a better price in June and July than it will if allowed to run till winter; therefore what it has eaten in the meantime brings no return.

A profitable trade in spring chickens might be built up in every town and village in the country if a little effort were made by those breeding poultry. There are always those who are willing to pay handsomely for broilers if they could only get them. Even the hens of the previous year, after getting through spring laying, can be fattened and profitably marketed then.

As soon as qualifications appear in the chicken it should be set apart to be marketed at the first favorable opportunity. Later on serious faults may develop in others, and they will follow. Those with crooked backs, wry tails, single combs on rose or pea-combed varieties, or *vice versa*, should never reach maturity. It is the worst kind of management to allow such birds to crowd the promising stock, and thus endanger their health and retard their growth.

In order that poultry keeping may be made a profitable occupation in densely settled countries, small matters must not be neglected. The success of the French peasant as a poultry keeper is principally due to the fact that everything that can be used is utilized by him. A great deal of that which is considered of no use is utilized by him so as to largely supplement the proceeds from flesh and eggs. How seldom do poultry keepers in Canada or the United States go to any trouble to save the feathers from the chickens they kill for market. Nine-tenths prefer marketing in the feathers to plucking them before selling. From this source alone a great deal of money is made by the French poultryman. The feathers are carefully sorted, the quills even being stripped of their webs. This affords occupation for the children of the family. The comb (of the large-combed varieties), which with us is never utilized, is carefully saved, and brings a high price, being regarded as a rich treat by the gourmets of the eating houses, as is also the heart, liver and gizzard. In the matter of feeding, also, nothing is wasted that can be made use of. As our country becomes more densely populated, and the food supply becomes a more important consideration, these things will receive more attention than they do now.

Falconry.

Falconry, or hawking, is perhaps the most ancient of field sports. It can be traced back long before the Christian era. In those early days it was almost a universal sport of the Eastern hemisphere. In Britain it was followed before the time of the Heptarchy, and was a very aristocratic sport. It was fashionable in those days to indicate the rank of a noble by the particular kind of a hawk he carried on his wrist; for instance, an Earl carried a peregrine. The sport declined in the seventeenth century; in the eighteenth it partially revived, but on the improvement of firearms, and the art of shooting birds with the wing, about the year 1725, it again declined, and although it is now practised by a few noblemen and sportsmen in England, it has never revived to anything near the extent it was indulged in in the early days. It is still, however, followed very keenly in Persia and some of the Eastern countries.

There are several kinds of hawks used for this purpose. Some kinds, of course, are considered better than others. The peregrine, the merlin, the goshawk, and the sparrow-hawk, are the most commonly used; the peregrin and goshawk on account of their larger size are used for large game, and the little merlin and sparrow-hawk for smaller birds.

Some hawks are taken when quite young from the nest and raised by hand, and trained for hawking; others are caught wild, and are termed passage hawks. They are caught on the continent of Europe when on their passage migrating, hence, I presume, the name passage hawk.

The way in which passage hawks are caught is very interesting. The hawk-catcher builds a mound, or what would be called in this country a root-house, (in the locality where they fly) with a door at the opposite end to the birds' flight. Inside he has a seat, perhaps two, or one large enough for two persons, and being a sod house it is warm, snug and comfortable. To get sufficiently into his good graces to be allowed to accompany him and occupy a seat in his little snugery and smoke a pipe with him, and help wile away the long hours he is watching for his game, and see his *modus operandi*, is considered a privilege. Besides his own little earth house he has three or four miniature ones. These are made the same shape as the one he occupies himself, but are only just large enough to hold a bird nicely, and are open at one end. These are made at different points at a distance of a few rods from his own mound. In each of these, except one, he has a pigeon with two strings attached to it, so arranged that he can pull the bird out of his little hut and back again as he wishes, and in front of each little

pigeon mound he has a clap-net; the reason for this I will state further on. In one little mound he has a bird, which I think is a kind of shrike, and is trained for the purpose. He also has a string attached to his leg. The shrike sits on the top of his little hut, and as he is very keen sighted he can see a hawk coming at a tremendous distance, and just as soon as he can see one coming along far away in the horizon, he gives a scream of alarm and pops into his little hut for safety. This gives the hawk catcher warning and he peeps out. Presently he sees the hawk coming and marking his line of flight correctly, he pulls out a pigeon from the house the hawk is going to pass nearest to. The hawk sees the pigeon and swoops down on him. As soon as he grapples with it the trapper hauls the string, which pulls the pigeon back into his little hut, and at the same time pulls another string which springs the clap-net on the hawk, and he is caught without injury, the wildest and boldest of all birds, the falcon. If he is a poor specimen he is let go, but if a good one his training commences at once, and is done as follows: The hawk catcher carries him home and at once places him upon his "block" in a little out-house, built generally of clay, with thatch or sod roof, and so constructed that when the small door is closed it is quite dark. The hawk "block" is made of sod; two pieces are cut, say twelve inches every way, then each one is cut down so as to be 8 inches square at one end, and bevelled to the full size at the other; one sod is placed on the floor with the widest part at the bottom, and the other is placed immediately on the top of it with the widest part upward. This forms a little sod pyramid twelve inches square at base and top and eight inches through at centre. A small stake is then driven through the centre of the block horizontally, each end projecting several inches. A little leather strap or thong, called "jesses," is attached to each leg of the hawk, and the end fastened to the stake at either side of the sod. The bird sitting on the top of the block is then perfectly secured. His trainer now places a hood on his head with only one small hole in it for his beak, so that the bird is in actual darkness. The rest of his training may now be said to be done with patience, starvation and kindness. The hawk is allowed to sit on the block till quite hungry, when a piece of raw meat is offered him; if he takes it at all it is only to throw it from his beak, but more starvation brings him to better terms, and he soon commence eating any piece of meat that is offered him. When he does this readily the hood is taken off and he is fed openly from the hand. By-and-bye pieces of meat, small birds, &c., are thrown to him, and when he has become quite reconciled to this way of feeding he is taken off the block and

allowed to fly at his quarry, but still in his house. All this is done in the quietest manner possible; the trainer does nothing to scare the bird, nothing to excite his suspicions, all must be done by kindness to command his confidence, and the trainer does all this alone. When the bird has become quite reconciled to all this, he is taken outside the shed into a yard and allowed to fly, with a line attached to his jesses, at what is called a lure. It is a bunch of feathers with a piece of meat attached to it. After being perfected in this, and got under complete control so as to come at call of voice or whistle, the cord is taken off his jesses, and he is flown in the yard at small pieces of meat, dead birds &c., thrown for him. Perfected in this his hood is placed on him, and he is taken out and flown at game; first, perhaps, trying him on a lark, or some bird which he is almost sure to catch. This gives him confidence in this, to him, new mode of taking his victims, and his training may now be said to be complete.

The hawks are always carried with the hood on, and are only taken off to show them the game they are wanted to fly at. The jesses are always kept on them, so also is one very small bell on each leg, fastened immediately above the jesses.

Hawks raised from the nest are trained somewhat in the same manner, but being reared by hand are always tame and not so difficult to train, but it is allowed that the passage hawk when properly trained is much the better bird.

I have often seen old paintings of a hawking party, ladies and gentlemen on horseback, carrying their hawks, and to my mind no sporting picture equals it. It has a fascination about it that throws one back centuries in imagination, and unfolds a history of field sports in the the bygone ages; and when one thinks of the capture of a hawk, the wildest and fiercest of all wild birds, and of his being brought to such a state of training and obedience that he can be flown from the hand at game and fetched back from away up in the sky to his owner's call, is a triumph of the human mind over God's creatures that has no equal in the reclaiming of any other animal.

Hawking, so far as I know, has never been practised on this continent, and I presume as it has all but given way to the more destructive fowling-piece in Europe, there is little chance of it being taken up here, although we have a grand lot of falcons, some of which, no doubt, if trained would be admirable birds for hawking. The time and patience necessary to subdue and train them is something, I fear, not to be found among American people.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, July 4th, 1883.

G. H. Pugsley.

We give herewith a very good portrait of our enterprising young breeder, Mr. G. H. Pugsley, proprietor of the Mt. Pleasant Poultry Yards, near Brantford, Ontario. We cannot give his age nor place of birth, but the photo., being lately taken, will be an index to the former, and we will leave the latter for future generations to quarrel over.

Mr. Pugsley began to breed and exhibit poultry extensively in 1879, although previous to that he had kept thorough-breed stock, and studied them. It was at the show of the Ontario Poultry Association, held in Guelph in the year named, that he made his *début*, and he at once took a prominent place among the fanciers of the country.

At this time he was engaged in the mercantile business in Fisherville, a small village in the

the pleasure of a visit from him, that his most sanguine expectations of success were being realized.

Our dealings with Mr. Pugsley have been very extensive and without intermission since he first entered the fancy—in fact he has been the best patron the REVIEW has had, and our job department has turned out him for a great deal of work—and we have always found him very honorable and liberal. All fanciers are aware that it is difficult, in fact impossible, to conduct a large poultry business without occasional misunderstandings and dissatisfaction. Mr. P. has not been an exception to this rule. His business grew so rapidly as to make his want of experience felt, but as his experience increased, and he had the benefit of improved facilities, these difficulties were reduced



County of Haldiman. Here he labored under the disadvantage of being some distance from an express office, and his poultry business having so increased that he found it impossible to carry it on successfully with these drawbacks, he sold out his mercantile business and purchased several acres of land in the neighborhood of Brantford, where he would enjoy the advantages of being near a city and several lines of railway to ship over. Here he is making the breeding of poultry, pheasants, dogs, etc., his entire business. He is the first fancier in Canada, we believe, to make this venture, and he informed us some time ago, when we had

to the minimum. We have always found him very willing to make every deal satisfactory to his customers.

We earnestly hope that his success may be such as to prove that the breeding of thorough-bred poultry, dogs, etc., can be made a profitable business in Canada. It is to his interest to have nothing but the best of everything, and his success as an exhibitor in the past shows that he is alive to the fact, and having his all invested in the business, his great object will be to secure and retain the confidence of the public. He has our best wishes for his success.

Another Experience and Conclusions Arrived at Therefrom.

Editor Review.

Having seen several letters in REVIEW this season, respecting the failure of the early set eggs, I would like to add my grain of testimony to that already tendered. This is a subject of great importance to all breeders of pure stock, and one that cannot be too thoroughly sifted.

My hens commenced laying early, and as they were well fed I obtained a great number of eggs.

I believe in variety in feeding fowls. I feed wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and corn, but I give more wheat than either the other grains. My poultry house was bedded a foot deep in straw, among which all their grain was thrown, and they had to scratch for all they got. But this was about all the exercise they got, as the weather was so severe I could not let them out.

Every one of the first fifty eggs failed to hatch, but on breaking the shell a chick was found in nearly all of them, and the majority were nearly all perfect, and appeared to have died just about the time they should have chipped the shell.

Some of my neighbors who keep mongrel stock and know all about hens, (?)—or at any rate think they do—told me that I ruined my fowls with care, and think that if I treated my fowls as they do theirs (which, by-the-by, means that they are to have their own sweet will and live on anything they are fortunate enough to find) I would have better luck.

Now, I do not believe in luck, at any rate not in poultry breeding. There is a cause for every effect, and that cause only needs to be discovered in order to prevent a re-occurrence.

Mr. Carson, of Orangeville, in his letter in REVIEW for May, after recounting a similar experience to mine, suggests that barley may be the cause. I am not prepared to say that it is not, but it certainly was not the cause in my case, as I fed less barley than anything else.

I feel certain that long confinement and consequent lack of exercise was the only cause in my case, as from the same fowls on precisely the same diet, with the addition of an abundant supply of grass, which they obtain when at liberty, I now have as fine vigorous chicks as can be found anywhere.

What effect is produced on the generative system of fowls by inactivity, I am not prepared to say, but feel certain that confinement is the sole and only cause of the trouble here mentioned. My neighbors, with their wretched mongrels, had chicks before I had, but I had lots of eggs when they had none. These mongrels were always out in the snow and slush, while my fowls were snug-

gly housed, and as a large per centage of the eggs laid after the hens were let out hatched, I think it shows that fanciers should arrange their yards so that hens can have plenty of exercise.

To sum it up: Feeding for egg production, and breeding are two very different matters. To produce eggs of which a large percentage will hatch, the fowls should have a little of everything, in moderation, taking care not to overfeed, and give them lots of exercise. Large quantities of stimulating food may produce lots of eggs, but very few chicks; at least, such is my experience.

If I am spared until next season I purpose littering my yards outside the fowl-house with straw, which I will gather up before each snow storm, and lay down again after it is over. This will give me a lot of work, but I don't object to this if the chicks are forthcoming in March.

I have now a fine lot of Light Brahma and Black Java chicks, and shall have to send you an advertisement soon to dispose of my surplus stock. I have a Black Java hen that is doing double duty; she is caring for a brood of chicks that are five weeks old, and is laying. She laid a nice large egg to-day, being her second. She does not show any inclination to leave her chicks, and is as active as any hen could be. The chicks go with her to the nest, when she lays her egg as quickly as possible, and then walks off again with her brood.

I fear I am trespassing at too great length on your valuable space, so, with best wishes for the REVIEW, I will conclude.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, July 9th, 1883.

Prepare.

At the present time when the days are long and pleasant, the fancier is apt to take very little into account the fact that the fall and winter, in the unceasing rounds of the seasons, will soon be again upon us, with the busy show time, and more disagreeable duties. The fine summer mornings and evenings can be advantageously employed in such works as will lighten and make more pleasant the labor of the winter months. A little work that can be done in leisure moments now with pleasure, will save many hours suffering from cold hands and toes if left till necessity compels its doing.

Where the stock has increased beyond the capacity of the buildings to properly house in winter, the matter should be taken in hand now and additional accommodation provided. Do not leave it until exposure to the cold rains of fall, or overcrowding gives your birds the roup, and thus destroy all your past labors for the season. Build early so that the warm weather may have a

chance to dry all the dampness from the building material before it is necessary to use the buildings.

Coops or hampers can now be made to transport birds to the shows and sales to customers. If done at leisure they will be better done. If the building of these is left to the last moment, as is often the case, heavy boxes are fitted up for the purpose, which cost twice as much for express charges, and are neither so handy, nor comfortable for the birds as light hampers, which can be made very cheaply by any fancier.

A supply of gravel and old mortar or lime should now be looked after, and stowed away in barrels for winter use. Road-dust or fine sand, to scatter over the floor, is also a necessity in the well managed hen house. This should be gathered in dry weather and kept under cover. A few bundles of well-cured young clover or lawn grass will be found very valuable for a green food in winter.

The work above can in most cases be done in spare moments, mornings and evenings, in the summer months. It can be done leisurely so as not to have the appearance of work at all, and when the cold days of winter come the fancier will have reason to congratulate himself on having spent his leisure in such a profitable way.

Editor Review.

Would you be so kind as to inform me through the columns of your paper, if it is very difficult to breed out the "vulture hock." I have in my yards an imported bird, from one of the best Light Brahma breeders in England, a perfect bird, in all respects except the "vulture hock." By giving me the above information you will greatly oblige,
Respectfully yours,
Brockville, July 6, 1883. T. BOGUE STEWART.

A great point with English breeders is to secure very heavy foot and leg feathering on their Brahmas; and to succeed in this, we understand, cocks with vulture hock are frequently used. The result is that many of the progeny have vulture hocks. The American Standard does not require such heavy foot and leg feathering as is fashionable in England, and the consequence is that American bred Light Brahmas are now almost free from the fault, which is a disqualification in the show pen. By mating your bird with hens with scant leg-feathering you can breed the fault out in a couple of years, if only birds in succeeding generations are chosen for breeding that have the hock feathers quite soft and nicely rounded on the leg.

"What is pleasure?" appears to the surface of the conundrum crust. Ah! but pleasure, real genuine pleasure, is spanking the small boy who filled your coat pocket with eggs.

A HEN TETHER.—There is no greater nuisance about the poultry yard than a lot of clucking hens at a time when they are not wanted. We have found the following a good plan for tethering them:—Take a piece of thin calf skin leather, six to twelve inches long, and about half an inch wide, cut a small slit lengthwise, about half an inch long and about the same distance from the end, and another of same size about one inch or less from it, then wrap this around the hen's leg just above the foot, run the end of the strip through the hole nearest the end from the outside, and then through the other hole, draw it up tight to the leg, and you have a noose that will neither move nor slip, and will not injure the leg. Punch a hole at the other end of the strap and tie a strong piece of string to it, and hitch the hen to a stake in your poultry-yard and she is quite safe, and the other hens can go on with their egg laying without having their nests taken up by all the cluckers about the yard.

A good rat story is told by one of the "fancy" of Brantford. He says that in looking after a brood of young chicks one evening lately, he found them away from the hen, huddled together in a corner of the house, and when on lifting them to put them back again a huge rat escaped from under her, where he had been enjoying the warmth of the nest, having frightened the chicks out at his entrance.
E. K.

In Paducah two English sparrows tried to drown each other in a street gutter. The struggle was a long and desperate one, and finally one got the head of the other under water and kept it there until life was extinct.

There are people in Norwich, Conn., who believe that a robin in that town fastened a string to the limb of a tree, wound the string about its neck, and then dropped from its perch, and in a few moments died of strangulation, while its unhappy mate sung a requiem.

A chubby brown sparrow flew up from the ground in Boston Common, carrying in its mouth a soda biscuit. He flew but a few feet before he dropped the biscuit, when another sparrow seized it and carried it a few feet further and so one after another carried it along until the last sparrow dropped it plump on a horse-car track. Then they all flew, as if their object had been accomplished. Pretty soon along came a car and passing over the cracker, ground it into crumbs. Then down swooped the whole flock of feathered philosophers and made a good breakfast.

Every fancier who will have stock to sell this Fall should have an ad. in Review for August.

Experiences in Hatching.

The hatching season that has just closed has, on the whole, been but a poor one in most sections of the country. The vendor of eggs has come in for a good share of blame, and often abuse, when it was utterly out of his power and beyond his control to make things any better. Nor yet does it come within the control of the express companies, who also come in for a good share of the blame. At other times the blame is put upon the manner in which the nest has been made, and often poor Biddy has come in for her share of abuse, when neither one nor the whole of the above mentioned are at fault at all. When all possible care has been taken to prevent any or all of the above failures, and yet without better results, the failure must be looked for elsewhere, and from other causes, and now the query is, where shall we look, and from what cause or causes do those failures proceed? The writer, after twenty-five years experience, has often been puzzled with the most varied results from exactly the same circumstances. The experience of a year of good success in every respect leads you to think that you have at last hit upon the right kind of treatment for your flocks, the proper kind and amount to feed, how to keep your eggs before hatching, and last of all how to make a nest in the most orthodox manner, and put Biddy to work, and follow out all that the next season, and you will, to your chagrin and loss, find that you have failed in arriving at anything like the success of the year before.

Now, I do not mean to say that all this care was not necessary, by any means, for the results might have been much worse had not all these things been attended to; but I think there is sometimes a great deal of stress laid upon certain methods and ways of doing things that the general results do not warrant. Take, for instance the most approved method given by some for making a nest to hatch properly, and with good success, made with sods, or with earth, or ashes. I have made them of all those and have found them no better often than one made of a little dry straw in the most careless manner, and the result has often been much more satisfactory.

And then, again, great care is sometimes taken not to disturb or move your hens in any way when hatching. One brother fancier would not allow me to handle the eggs under his hens, another would only let me as far as his setting room for fear of causing some injury, he said, to his eggs. Now all that might be taken down by a novice and believed to be all right, but what would they think of the following bit of treatment of hatching hens and their eggs:—In moving to the country this spring I had three hens that had not complet-

ed their time of incubation. I proposed trying an experiment with them, and move them to complete their hatch in the country. I procured boxes, made their nests, and placed them in, and took them eight miles in an express to their new field of operation, and arrived safely. One was due in three days, one in a week, and the other in about ten days; a good test, I thought, of what usage eggs would stand at different stages of incubation. In due time they all hatched as satisfactorily as if they had never been moved, one hatching out as much as eleven, proving without a doubt, that chicks will stand a good deal of rough usage in the process of incubation, if from good healthy stock.

But those seasons of good and bad hatching will occur, I think, do as you may—just as the years of failure and plenty comes to the farmer in his crops—it seems to be a thing beyond the control of the most careful and painstaking fancier.

Last winter I had taken more than usual pains with my birds in reference to the fertility of early eggs, and was much pleased and encouraged in finding that my labor was not lost, for on the 28th of March I was rewarded by having a nice hatch of chicks, a bird in every egg—having put only nine down, enough I thought for the very cold weather that was then prevailing. Now, those were February eggs, and I was looking forward to successful hatchings as the spring came on, and the weather grew warmer, but in this I was sadly disappointed, the success of the March hatch not accompanying those of a later date, they falling off some fifty per cent., until again in May the hatchings came up to nine and ten in a nest.

Now, what was the cause of this falling off without any apparent cause that I could see or account for? Who can explain?

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, July 10, 1883.

How to CURE GAPES.—A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* says:—"The easiest and best remedy for gapes in chickens is caustic lime, either air or water-slaked. It should be dry and powdered. Take the chicken in the left hand and open the mouth, keeping it upright, and then drop a pinch of the dry lime into it. Hold in this position a few seconds until it is obliged to breathe, when it will inhale some of the lime; then let it go. One application of the lime in this manner has cured, in my experience, every case of gapes, some of them in the last stages. After trying a number of remedies I find this the best of all, as it is simple and sure, and does not injure the chicken. The lime kills the worms." If air-slacked lime is scattered plentifully on the floors of the coops where the chickens gather at night, it will be found a thorough preventive of gapes, and a cure for the disease in most cases. The small particles are set in motion by the movement of the chicks, and will be inhaled by them. The quarters must be quite dry.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

The English Carrier.

The Carrier was and is a very much esteemed and popular pigeon, and it is supposed that more money is spent annually on it than any other variety. It is clear that the Carrier-Horseman (now extinct), and Dragoon (or Dragon), are closely allied, and it is more than probable that all originally sprang from the same fountain head.

Moore describes the Carrier of his time as hav-

4, Three in the eye-wattle.

Total twelve points, particularised as follows:—

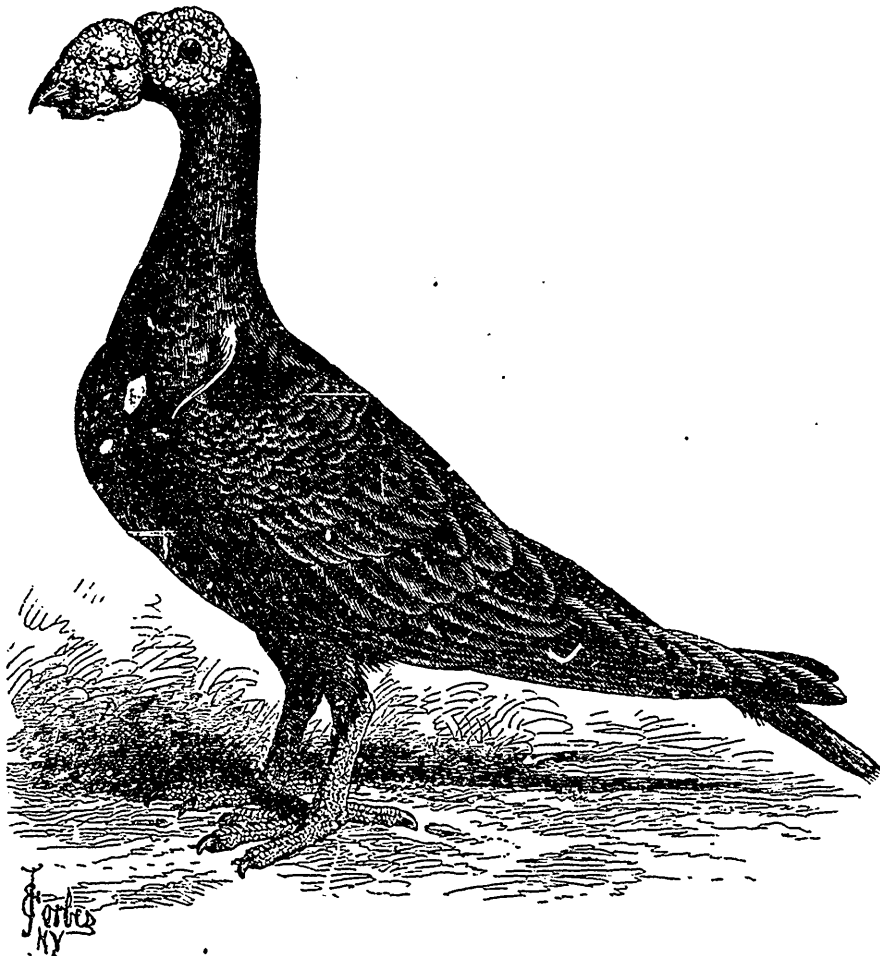
1. The properties of the beak are to be (a) long, (b) straight and (c) thick.

2. The wattle ought to be (a) broad across the beak, (b) short from the head towards the apex and (c) tilting forward from the head.

3. The properties of the head are (a) its length, (b) its narrowness, and (c) its flatness.

4. The eye (or eye-wattle), ought to be (a) broad, (b) round, and (c) of an equal thickness.

The length of the beak, measured from the



ing an eye-wattle the size of a shilling, and a beak one and a half inches in length. The Carrier is a long headed bird, having the eye cere developed to an extraordinary extent, forming a broad, circular substance of whitish naked flesh, which is called the "eye-wattle." The flesh on the beak is called the "beak-wattle." Moore describes the properties of the Carrier as follows:—

1. Three in the beak.
2. Three in the beak-wattle.
3. Three in the head.

point to the centre of the eye, should be two inches, though an eighth less is good—one and seven-eighths is preferable, when other points are in proportion, to a longer face lacking in other points. Straightness of beak is an essential point, though rather hard to breed. There should be no opening between the upper and lower mandibles. If the upper mandible is overgrown or curving over the under, it should be trimmed to the size of the latter. The beak should be blunt at the point and thick, and should be of a pale or flesh-

color.

The beak-wattle is *the* point in a carrier. It should be short from front to back—which shows a good long beak. The end nearest the beak should be tilted or arched so as to form a semi-circle. There are various styles: the peg-top shape, in which the beak forms the peg; the walnut shape, and the sphere shaped wattle. The points in all are that the wattle be symmetrical and convex in all directions, with no hollow or even flat spots. The “jewing,” or wattle on the undermanible, should be shaped so as to make it appear that the upper and lower halves of the beak-wattle balanced each other. There should be a good distance between eye and beak-wattle, as the beak-wattle of a carrier grows *backwards*, and would ultimately meet (and often does meet) the eye-wattle. Do not attach too much importance to size; better a smooth wattle well proportioned.

The head should be long from back to front, flat on top, and as narrow as possible between the eyes.

The eye-wattle in a good bird should be an inch and one-eighth across, though sometimes shown an inch and a quarter. It should be round, and the eye should form the centre of a circle, as it were. A frequent fault is the wattle growing more towards the front than the back. Another is that the top tends to grow heavier than the bottom. Very few carriers are free from both of these faults. Another fault is that there is not room for the immense wattle grown, and it grows of greater width from top to bottom than from side to side. The wattle should be of an even thickness all over, and the thickness should not be great or it spoils the symmetry of the narrow head. It should be covered with small wrinkles, arranged as nearly as possible in circles.

The carrier should have a long thin neck, be long in wing and tail, but the end of the tail should not tip the bird forward.

Carriers are in black, dun, blue and white. In breeding for color, black takes first place.

Carriers, if possible, should be flown till six or seven months old, but not after that, as liberty seems to check the growth of wattle.

Coarse-beaked dragoons, or long beaked Antwerps make good feeders for carriers, but any large beaked, strong bird will do.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, July 13, 1883.

At Ixelles, M. V. recovered 300 francs (\$60) damages from E. B. for having on the 13th of April last, maliciously delayed the return of the former's pigeons to their loft, by waving bed curtains from an adjoining window, thus causing him the loss of the match in which the birds were engaged.—*L'Epervier*.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page.....	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column.....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half.....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter.....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

Breecher'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.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We call the attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:—

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearsages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *PRIMA FACIE* evidence of intentional fraud.

We have placed a large number of accounts in legal hands for collection, with instructions to sue all not reported by us paid within ten days after the issue of the Review for July.

During the present months we have had the pleasure of visits from a number of fanciers:—Messrs. A. Bogue, Jas. O. Weldon, and John Screaton, London; J. B. Jones, Toronto; G. H. Pugsley, Brantford. We are always glad to have fanciers call upon us.

Provide shade now, and fresh water three times a day. Let the principal food be sound whole grain.

As soon as the hatching season is over, all the boxes used, and the surroundings, should receive a thorough cleaning up. The straw or hay used should always be burnt as soon as the brood leaves the nest. If moveable nests are used, clean up well, whitewash, and stow away for future use.

When poultry mites get a foothold they seem to swarm about the middle of summer, leaving their haunts among the cracks, and spreading over the whole premises. The most effectual way to exterminate them now is to spray the entire houses with coal oil, using a syringe with a fine rose.

We would urge fanciers who have annual advertisements in the Review to change them now to suit the season. We think it no trouble to make changes two or three times a year, but cannot do it unless the copy for change is sent us. Let us have it before the 1st of the month, if possible.

The season for the sale of young stock is now at hand, and everyone who has birds to sell should advertise them. Many who purpose exhibiting at the agricultural shows throughout the country will now be on the lookout for odd birds to mate up exhibition pairs, and new varieties to round up collections, and those who have fine, well developed birds should let it be known. The earlier the young stock is sold the greater the profit generally, for less feed and care has then been expended on them. Those who have not advertisements in the Review now should secure space at once. As a medium for the advertising of poultry and pet stock, for Canadian breeders, the Review is superior to all others combined.

Rev. H. W. Knowles, has lately removed from Lachine, to Lachute, P. Q. As soon as properly settled in his new home, he will announce through the Review the varieties of fowls he will keep.

On St. John's day, when he was for the third time installed as W. M. of Brant Lodge, A. F. & A. M., E. Kester, Esq., of Brantford, ex-President of the Poultry Association of Ontario, was presented by the members of his lodge with an address, accompanied by a handsome past-master's jewel.

I like the Review very much, and to encourage fanciers to solicit subscriptions, I will give a grand pair of Houdan chicks in the Fall to the first that will send in 15 new subscribers for it.

J. H. PIERCE.

Bowmanville, June 27, 1893.

Shows to Occur.

The 38th Provincial Exhibition will be held in the City of Guelph from the 24th to the 29th of September. No material change in the prize-list.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition from 11th to 22nd September. Price list fully revised and improved. See ad.

Western Fair, London, October 1st to 5th. John B. Smyth, Secretary. The following gentlemen are spoken of as judges: Messrs. W. H. Doel, L. Thorne and Eli Griffiths.

Central Fair, Hamilton, October 2nd to 5th. J. Davis, Secretary.

A Fat Stock Show will be held in Toronto on the 14th and 15th of December, at which will be awarded premiums for poultry, live and dressed.

New Advertisements.

Jas. O. Weldon, London, Ont.
Richard Oke, Bough's Bridge, London, Ont.
Hurd & McKeigan, Strathroy, Ont.
E. Kester, Brantford, Ont.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT.
Breeder of Wyandottes.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,
Breeder of Houdans and P. Rocks. Eggs, \$3 pr 13

LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT.
Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.

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

G. T. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT.,
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.
Imported G. S. Hamburgs.

E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT.,
Breeder of P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs \$3 per setting.

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

25 Chromo and Lithograph Cards, with **10c.**
name on each, sent for only
GEO. HALDANE, Box 27, Strathroy, Ont.
Card Agents send for price list.

FOR SALE.—Six White Leghorn hens and two cocks. Good ones. Price for the lot \$10.
HURD & McKEIGAN, box 257, Strathroy.

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.
12tf H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N.Y., U.S.

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.

GERMAN ROUP FILLS.
50 cents per box.
THOMAS GAIN, Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—4 B. Leghorn hens and rooster for \$5—good stock—Write.
C. J. THOMAS, 239 Seaton St., Toronto.

WANTED.—Two first-class Silver Sebright Bantam hens,—nothing but the pure quill wanted—for which a good price will be paid.
R. OKE, Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—10 pairs A 1 Imperial Pekin Ducks, (Pugsley's strain); also a few pairs R. C. W. Leghorns—all choice birds. Write for prices.
JOHN Y. ROUTH, box 101, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—P Rocks and Black Hamburg chicks at \$6 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed to every one. 175 chick to dispose of.
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—All my breeding stock of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs—cheap.
E. KESTER, Brantford.

FOR SALE.—A few fine large P. Rock cockerels, now ready; also few Spanish, and a fine breeding pen of Light Brahmas.
J. M. CARSON, box 165, Orangeville.

FOR SALE.—Pair of Light Brahmas, took 2nd at London 1882; pair of W. C. B. Polands, took 1st at London, 1881.
VANAMBURG DAVIS, St. Thomas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per setting, and Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting.
GEORGE BARTLETT,
4-1f London West, Ont.

TO MAKE ROOM.—Houdans (Butter's), 5 hens and three cocks; Light Brahmas (William's), 1 cock and 3 hens. All first-class. Speak.
6-2 WM. FOLEY, Lindsay.

DOUBLE LOP-EARED RABBITS.—A fine collection of choice young stock, equal, if not superior, to anything in Canada. Write for wants.
GEO. PERRY, Jr., Belleville.

NOTICE.—Breeders having A 1 dogs, poultry, pigeons, canaries and other pet stock for sale, will, please address R. F. Maher, Agt. B. C. R. & N. R. Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

FOR SALE.—Two young Fox Hounds, or will exchange for pair thorough-bred young Beagles. Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, will exchange for other fowls.
Address box 713, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A large number of White and Brown Leghorn chicks, hatched from eggs procured from W. Stahlschmidt and G. H. Pugsley. Parties wishing to purchase can have their choice of above strains. These chicks will be sold cheap to make room for another variety.
Address DANIEL FISHER, Walkerton.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**



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

I am breeding this year from
—THE BEST PEN IN CANADA.—
No more eggs for sale this year. No orders booked without the money.



J. JAMES,
72 Colborne Street, - Toronto,
Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Antwerps, Turbits, Carriers and Fancy Pigeons.

FOR SALE.—My Light Brahma cock, winner of 2nd at Brantford, 1882; 1st at Yorkville, 1st at Industrial, 1882; 1st at Ontario show, Toronto, Feb., 1883, beating all the American and imported birds. Also a few Ptillets for sale.
Eggs for Setting, \$3 per dozen.



A. W. GRAHAM,
ST. THOMAS, - ONTARIO,
Breeder of
WHITE LEGHORNS,
Exclusively.

I have carefully bred the above variety for five years, and have lately imported and added to my stock some choice birds from the celebrated breeder, J. B. Smith. My stock is now second to none.
Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 26.
Fair hatch guaranteed.

IRESON & WESTMAN,
177 KING ST., E., - TORONTO, ONT.

Breeders of
High-Class Pigeons,
Carriers, Antwerps, Dragons, Turbits, Trumpeters, Magpies, Tumblers, Nuns and Jacobins.
All the leading colors and varieties.
Address as above. 4-6

Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B. Red, Brown Red, Red Fife and Duck-wing Game,
ALL EXHIBITION STOCK
of the highest quality.

EGGS, per setting of 13: Games, \$3.00; other varieties, \$2.00.
C. W. TREADGOLD, Sect.,
Send for circular. 4-7 Clarksburg, Ont.



J. M. CARSON,
Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,
Breeder and Importer of
W.F.B. SPANISH, PLYMOUTH
ROCKS, Light Brahmans, (Bec-
ket's), Langshans, White Leg-
horns, Pekin Ducks, and other
varieties.

At the Industrial, Toronto.
1891 I won diploma on breed-
ing pen of Spanish, same on
Leghorns, and 2nd on W Leg

horn chicks.

Eggs from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per doz.

3-3



BRANT POULTRY YARDS,

Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, - PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of Prize-winners in

LANGSHANS,

BUFF COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE DORKINGS,

-WHITE LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,-
and PYLE GAME BANTS.

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



R. LARGE,

No. 13 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.,

Breeder of

Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks,
and **WHITE LEGHORNS.**

My Light Brahmans are Duke of York strain, and winners
at the Industrial, 1891 and 1892. Old and young
birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn
eggs, \$2.00 per 13, packed in baskets, to carry safely.

All my stock is A 1.

2-y



WM. H. CROWIE,

111 Bellwood's Av., Toronto,

Breeder of

Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,
& **YELLOW DUCKWING BANTS.**

I can now spare a few settings of Eggs from one of
the best pens of P. Rocks in Canada, headed by the
grand cockerel, "Boss," direct from Sid Conger, win-
ner at all the largest exhibitions last Fall, including
State Fair, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., - at \$2.50 @ 13.
No Bant eggs for sale. Chicks for sale in the Fall. 10



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

WM. McNEIL, Proprietor,

Breeder of

WHITE-C. BLACK, GOLDEN & WHITE

POLANDS,

Golden-S. Hamburgs,

Black African, Golden and Silver Sebright Bants,
and English Pheasants.

Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatching in
season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Pheasant's eggs, \$6;
other varieties, \$3 per setting. 2-y



HILL & EDGAR,

LEFROY, - ONTARIO,

Breeders of

First-Class Fowls

of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns, - Stahlschmidt's strain.

Plymouth Rocks, - Keefer and Fullerton's stock.

W. F. Black Spanish - imported stock.

B. B. R. Games, Black and G.S. Hamburgs - Boldon's.

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

JOHN A WILLS,

101 Lumley Street, Toronto,

Breeder of

Cup Winner

BLACK HAMBURGS.

My birds took 1st on cock, 2nd on hen, 2nd on cocker-
el, and silver cup on breeding pen, at the late show of
the Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto.

EGGS \$3.00 PER SETTING.



WM. HALL,

Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

Red Pyle Games,

Eggs \$2.00 per 13. good hatch

guaranteed.

Also Black and Tan and Fox

TERRIER DOGS.

Stock all A 1. 3-y



R. A. BROWN,

CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of

Croad & Brisco's

LANGSHANS,

Brown Leghorns, Stahlschmidt's strain, pure; Ply-
mouth Rocks, Pugsley's strain; White booted Bantams,
prize takers only kept; Bronze Turkeys, Anderson and
Main's strains; Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks.

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



London West Poultry Yards.

W. & BR'N LEGHORNS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BLACK SPANISH.

I am now prepared to fill orders for eggs from the
above varieties at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 26. A fair hatch
guaranteed. My birds are as fine as can be found in
America. Address

WM. MOORE,
Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

In writing mention this paper.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
Preston, - - Ontario,

Breeder of High Class

**WHITE AND BROWN
LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

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

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the two leading poultry exhibitions of America, held this winter, I was awarded prizes as follows:—Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto, I exhibited 18 single birds and a breeding pen, and was awarded 14 prizes and the specials for best pair and breeding pen of Leghorns; White Leghorns, cock, 1st and 3rd; hen, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Brown Leghorns; cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 3rd (the latter took 1st at Chicago.)

Chicago Poultry Exhibition.—I shipped ten birds, and was awarded a prize on every bird, as follows: 1st, White Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 1st, Brown Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 2nd, White Leghorn cockerel, score 94; 2nd, White cock, 94; 2nd, Brown hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 93½; 4th, White cockerel, 93; 4th, Brown cockerel, 92, 5th, Brown cockerel, 92. The last—the only bird I put a price on—was claimed by the judge, B. N. Pierce, at a high figure.

☞ Have still some 30 pairs to spare.

Orders booked now for Eggs at \$3 per 13.

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

JOHN CHAMBERS,

EXHIBITION PARK, - - TORONTO,

Breeder of

Cup Winning

PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

My birds took silver cup for best breeding pen at the show of the O. P. A., held in Toronto in February last. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 4—tf.

POULTRY CUTS.



Having a large and complete assortment of fine Cuts of Standard Poultry, we sell large or small cuts illustrating any breed desired, at reasonable prices. Nothing attracts the eye like a picture, and no shrewd poultry-breeder, or manager of a poultry show will get circulars, price lists, posters, hand bills, etc., printed without illustrating them with Good Cuts, and, once purchased, a fine cut will do duty for years. These cuts are the finest selections known; over seventy in number, large and small. Send 10 cents for sample proof list. Address CHAS. GAMMERDINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 11-y Columbus, Ohio.

Get your Fall advertisements in Review next month.

HURON POULTRY YARDS,

1883.



1883.

HARRY CLARK, Prop.

I shall breed from three yards of Exhibition
BLACK-BREADED REDS, 1 yard of Exhibition GOLDEN DUCKWINGS, 1 yard of Exhibition WHITE GAMES.

PIT GAMES.

10 yards of the following varieties:—Irish Tassals, Irish Grays, Irish Callens, Imported Derbys, Kentucky Dominiques, Limerick Brown Reds, Irish Spangles, Warhorses, Dusty Millers, Georgia Shawl necks, also, one yard

White Leghorns

mated by Louis Thorne, from whom I bought them.

Send for circular and description of my breeding pens. I can truthfully say that no breeder in Canada can offer anything superior in the Game breed.

Eggs, \$3 per 13; two settings \$5, when ordered together. Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Cash or money order on Seaforth.

1-y **HARRY CLARK, Seaforth, Ont.**

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$66 a week in your own town \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to
H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

First-Class



HOMING ANTWERPS,

FOR SALE,

Apply to

JAS. FULLERTON, STRATEROY, ONT.

\$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in your spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably.

Address **TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. **W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.**

Canada's Great Fair!

1883

GRAND

Poultry Show!

In connection with the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

—IN THE—

City of Toronto,

—FROM THE—

11th to 22nd September next.

OVER \$1,000 IN PRIZES

—FOR—

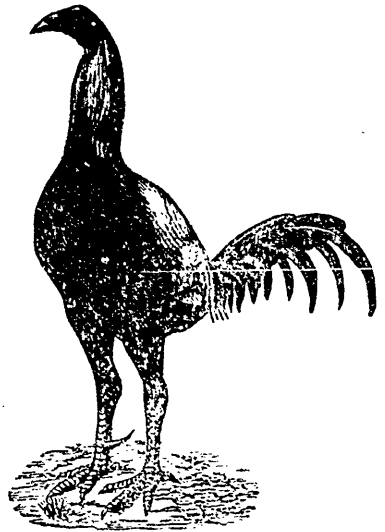
POULTRY & PIGEONS.

This is the greatest Exhibition for Poultry Fanciers IN THE DOMINION.

Full particulars in Prize-List, which will be sent anywhere on application by post card or otherwise to the Secretary, at Toronto.

☞ *All Entries Close Saturday, August 25th.*

JNO. J. WITHROW, H. J. HILL,
PRESIDENT. MANAGER & SEC'Y.



CHICKS FOR SALE

From last year's importations and prize-winners,

Black and Brown Reds,

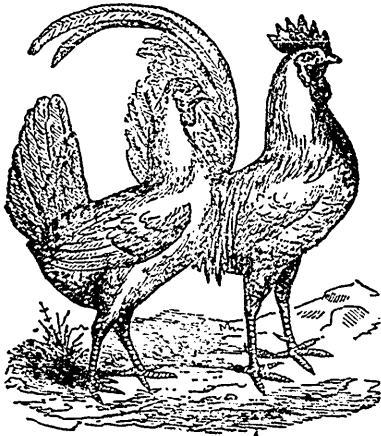
RED PILES and

DUCK WINGS.

☞ Early orders will get best birds.

10-y

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.



L. WHITING,

Box 739, - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

WHITE LEGHORNS,

BROWN LEGHORNS,

BLACK LEGHORNS.

Chicks for sale after November 1st.

EGGS in season, \$2.00 per 13. \$5.00 for 39.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

61y.

Eggs! Eggs!!

Colored Dorkings, Black Javas and Houdans.

I will dispose of a few settings of eggs from the above varieties, of which I claim to have the best in Canada, and equal to any in America.

Eggs from same yards I breed from myself. For prices, &c.,

Address,

C. J. ODELL, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

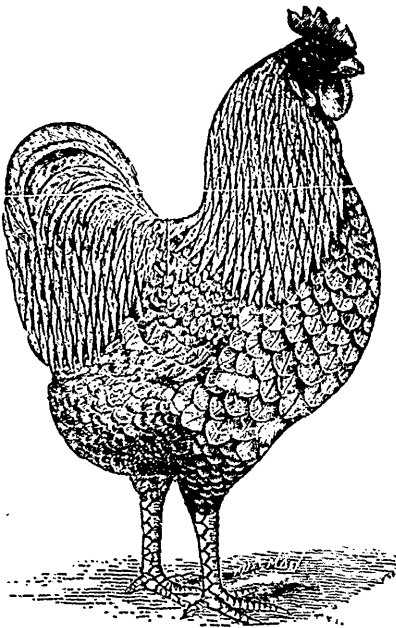
THOMAS COSTEN,

—Breeder of—

Light Brahmas

—AND—

Plymouth Rocks.



After 7 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. At our late 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.

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

I shall run two pens of each this season, not being able to supply the demand for eggs last year, having to return the money in many cases.

Will sell Eggs from both kinds for \$2.50 per dozen, or 2 dozen for \$4.00.

—Also—

ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.



Toronto,

WM. BARBER,

(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.

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.



A. C. BLYTH,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

—Breeder of—



Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

STOCK A 1.

A few trios of Black Hamburgs for sale. At Toronto Industrial my Black Hamburg chicks won 1st prize, and my Silver-spangled chicks, 2nd prize. Will sell a few pairs of Brown Leghorns at reasonable prices.

EGGS FOR SALE from the above varieties, at \$2 per setting.

11-7

— W. H. HILL, —
Beachville, Ontario, Canada,

— Breeder of —

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY, PHEASANTS & SONG BIRDS,

Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge, Buff, White, and Black Cochins; Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Black, Golden, Silver, and White Polands; Duckwing and Black E. Red Games, Black-red, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams; Pekin Ducks, Bremen Geese, English and Japanese Pheasants, Mocking Birds, &c., &c.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per 13, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 13. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.

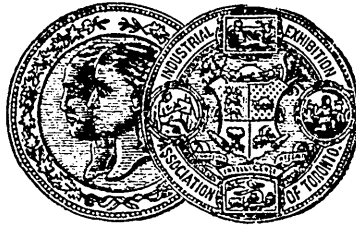
FOR SALE.—Two Mocking Birds, first-class singers; the best I have imported.

4.1f

SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

SANDWICH,

Importer and



1880. 1881. 1882.

ONTARIO,

Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Including Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs, Black-red, Brown-red, Golden and Silver Duckwing Games, White and Brown Leghorns, Bantams, Ducks, &c., also

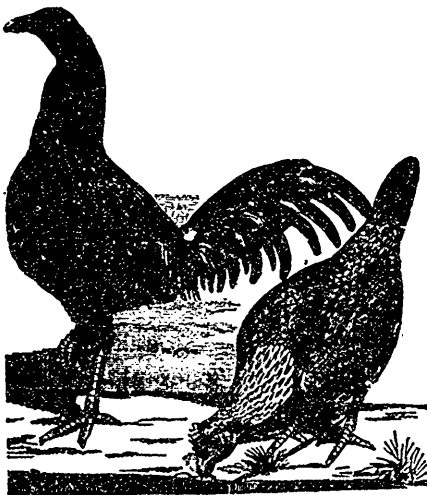
BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS, AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.

My Breeding stock in each of the above named varieties is unsurpassed by any on the continent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$4.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. Only a few Buff and Partridge Cochin pullets now for sale.

Send for circular, giving a full description of my breeding pens, &c.

2-y.



birds should order early.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

STABLEFORD BROS.,

WATFORD,

ONTARIO,

Breeder of Exhibition

B. B. Red Games.

I am breeding from three yards this season:

Yard 1.—headed by cock, "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago, 1881, a fine high stationed bird, with short hackle, long head, neck and legs—for style he cannot be beaten; mated with six high-stationed pullets. This yard is Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland.

Yard 2.—cock, "Kisco," 1st at Sherbrooke, 1882, score, 95 1 4 points; weighs 7 pounds, very stylish, splendid color, not a brown feather in black; mated with six magnificent high stationed pullets. This yard will produce both station and color.

Chicks for sale from the above yards. Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Only ten pairs or trios will be sold. Those wanting exhibition

3-

Owen Sound, **JOHN RAMSAY,** Ontario,

Breeder of



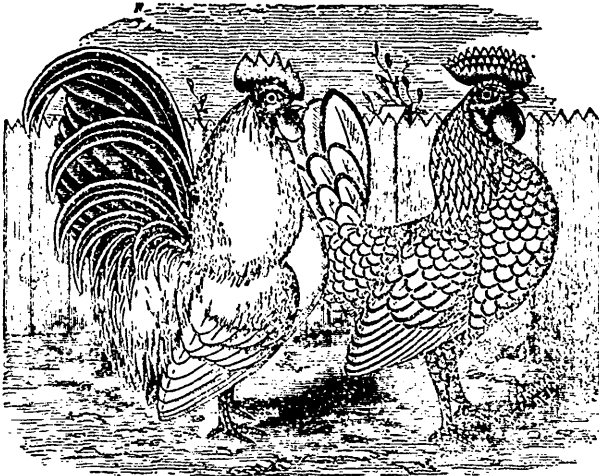
12-y

*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also
Fancy Pigeons.
White Leghorns a specialty.*



Eggs, carefully packed, \$2 00 per 13.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,



RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of the following
FANCY VARIETIES:

**Black African, Japanese & Silver Sebright
BANTAMS,**

BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS.

Now is the time to raise Fancy Bantams. I can furnish a limited number only of Eggs, guaranteed fresh, and quantity second to none.

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHICKS FOR SALE
in the Fall, of each variety.

*Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs,
which are \$5 per setting.*

Your orders respectfully solicited and square dealing guaranteed,

A fine pair of Japanese Bantams for sale, winners of 1st prize at Toronto as chicks.

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 Sebright Game, Pekin Bantams, Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

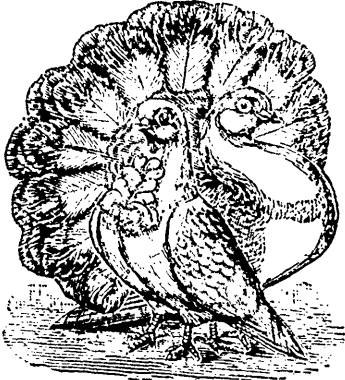
DOGS:—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black and tan Terriers,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

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free. Write for just what you want, and address

G. H. PUGSLEY,

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford, Ont.

C. A. HOFHEINS,
BREEDER OF
High-Bred Fancy Pigeons.



18 Mariner St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

PREMIUMS.

My Birds were awarded during the past twelve years over 1300 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

Buffalo, N. Y. Guilph, Ont.

Chicago, Ill.

Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cleveland, O.



OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS,
St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.

THOMAS HALL,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

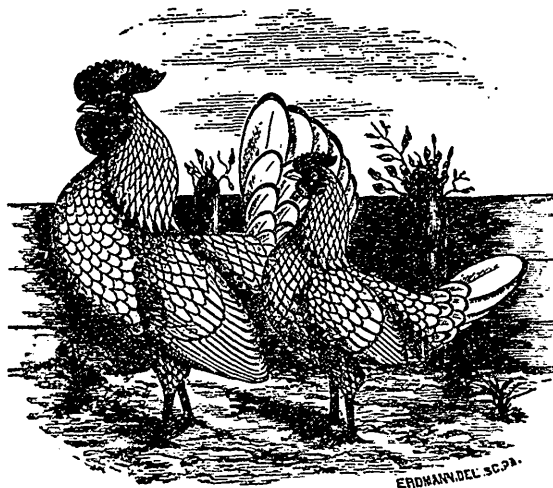
Light Brahmas
and White and Brown Leghorns.

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the late Montreal show, January, '83, 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, pullet, 2nd and 3rd, and two prizes on Rouen ducks.

Eggs for Hatching.

3-3

THOMAS HALL, ST. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR.

I will have a few settings of EGGS to spare from the following varieties:—

White crested Black Polish	... \$3 00
Golden Polish	... 3 00
Brown Leghorns,	... 2 00
White Leghorns	... 2 00
Golden Scabright Bantams,	3 00
Silver " "	3 00
Black African	3 00
Silver Duckwing	... 3 00

Orders booked now and filled in rotation.

I would refer fanciers or those wanting eggs from Premium stock to the prize list of the Simcoe show, published in March Review.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and true to name.