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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 7.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 9



## BLACK COCHINS.

By many breeders, whose experience entitles their opinions to weight, Black Cochins are considered the most prolific of the Cochin class. They are excellent winter layers, good hatchers and mothers, contented in confinement, and a good table fowl. The popularity of the Langshan has lately somewhat obscured the Black Cochin,

but fanciers and breeders must not forget that the latter have earned a place in the prize-lists of our shows, which they will retain so long as shows are held. For the city or town, where little space can be given to poultry, Black Cochins will be found very suitable, while on the farm few of the larger varieties will give better satisfaction.

## Judging by Scoring.

### Editor Review.

That the beginner shall be able fully to understand what may be said for and against judging by scoring, and that he may form a just estimate of each system as presented by the friends of both, he must have a copy of the *American Standard of Excellence*. The distinctive feature, and I think the only one, in the new method is the recording of the decisions of the judge in detail, as head, comb, etc., thus determining the absolute merit of the bird as compared with what is necessarily agreed by all fanciers to be perfection—the Standard—instead of the comparative merits of the bird as compared with the other birds on exhibition. Now nothing is plainer than that both methods approach very nearly to meeting here. Under the old system the judge must come to some decision, if it be only that it is the best head in the exhibition; still he can just as well decide something definite: excellent, good, fair, bad, very bad, for instance, and I have no doubts but he does. Now then, here comes the only difference, the judge simply records his judgement by allowing as nearly—say five points—as the degree of perfection justifies.

Some of the advantages claimed for the new system, are: 1st, That by thus pointing out to each exhibitor just where his birds are wanting he is enabled to give more general satisfaction, and save himself from a great deal of annoyance afterwards in answering questions and pointing out imperfections.

2nd. The exhibition becomes what it should be, an educative medium. The score-card points out distinctly where the lesson has been badly prepared. What would be thought of a teacher who, at the end of a quarterly examination, was not in a position, or did not choose, to inform his pupil just in what subject he displayed the weakness which occasioned his failure?

3rd. To use the language of I. K. Felch: "It exposes either incompetency or fraud." I am aware that some regard this claim to be a direct impeachment of the honor or ability of our judges. As well might every public officer in Ontario or in the world be insulted at the reports and checks that hedges about his official responsibilities. Instead of this every public officer hails with pleasure every means by which his honor is established and maintained.

4th. It enormously increases the number of exhibits, and makes the exhibition a financial success.

5th. It greatly increases the attendance of non-exhibitors when the score-cards are tacked on the

coops during the show as all would-be breeders rush in to learn.

6th. It shows the true value of every bird in the show, not disqualified, and shows why those are disqualified—for I still maintain that unless all are scored the system fails; that when used merely as a test for the decisions of the old system it is a farce, and it has proved so again and again in the United States, and not unlikely in England.

Now, to the beginner I would say, I do not advance these opinions as dogmas or unfallable truths, but ask every candid man to compare them with the *Standard* and common sense, and if they won't stand the test, come squarely out and say so, and why they don't.

### THE "NEW DEPARTURE."

Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to say a few words respecting the "new departure," which Mr Doel advises shall be introduced into our shows. The first obstacle which seems to present itself to my mind, is who will be the judges of the amateurs? Evidently those "very young" fanciers have no confidence in the ability of our present staff of judges, still I have no doubt that they will accept them if "judging by scoring" is practised.

I have looked in vain in the REVIEW for anything that will bear the interpretation which Mr. Doel seems to put on something which has appeared in its columns respecting judging and judges. That our judges are strongly conservative, that they cling tenaciously to the old system with which they are best acquainted, I believe has been said, and that they have defended their system is a truth, but that either their honesty or ability has been impugned I do not find.

A number of fanciers—the majority of the fanciers in Canada—believe there is a better way of doing the work of judging than by the old way, and they have fairly compared the two methods—have pointed out what they consider the weak points in the old, and wherein the new is better—and have asked a fair discussion on the subject through the REVIEW with the friends of the old.

Now, Sir, for an example. Suppose a mechanic has worked in a certain way for years, and another comes along and says, "I can give you a method far better than the one you are used to," and proceeds to explain his way, showing wherein the old is weak and the new superior; even if his method is no better, or even worse, has he attacked the mechanic personally? Surely not. And how in the name of common sense the judges of Canada have any further grounds for complaint than this is a mystery. As I have taken a prominent part in these discussions, I may say if I have accused any judge in Canada, directly or indirectly, of incompetency or dishonesty I will take it back, for

I can assure them I had no intention of doing so. Any immoderate language used, as far as I have heard and read, has come from the opposite parties.

But if those fanciers who are "young" are not judges they are exhibitors, and members of the association, and are just as much interested in these matters as those who have the honor of more advanced age.

#### SITTING DARK BRAHMAS.

To Mr. Bartlett I would say, I do take back anything I have said disparagingly about Dark Brahmas; but honestly, friend Bartlett, mine *set awfully*. But I have made up my mind in the face of such testimony, that I had got hold of some poor stock, for I am aware that the character of the Light Brahma has not unfrequently suffered through the misdoings of her half-bred cousins. But I feel I am bound to state the whole truth. Just at the time I was writing my letter on Light Brahmas I wrote Philander Williams asking him if he would advise me to keep a pen of Dark Brahmas as sitters. His answer rather surprised me: "I find the Dark Brahmas even less inclined to sit than the Light."

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, August 27th, 1884.

#### Scoring.

##### Editor Review.

We are hearing a great deal through the columns of the Review just now about scoring. Now, there seems to me to be a certain amount of fallacy in this scoring business, and I for one feel certain that many who are now so anxious about scoring would after a trial be quite satisfied to return to the present method of judging. So far as I have learned the strongest advocates of scoring are dissatisfied exhibitors, and as far as that goes they might not be any better satisfied if their birds were scored. But as a learned judge once said, "The best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it," so I think the best way to cure this scoring mania is to have our birds judged by scoring, for a time at any rate, and I do not think it will be a long time until we will mostly all be satisfied with the present system of judging.

There also seems to be an idea afloat that in order to get our birds scored we will be obliged to import such men as I. K. Felch or B. N. Pierce. Now I think this is erroneous. I feel sure that the two judges who officiated at Toronto at our last poultry show are quite capable of scoring. Both of them have assisted at good shows across the lines, as well as having an extended experience here.

I would therefore suggest that we try scoring at our next poultry show, at Guelph this winter, by which means I think many would find it very unpleasant to pay for the extra time taken up, while, according to the usual custom, only the prize-winners would get a score-card.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, Ont., August 27th, 1884.

#### Reasons Why Eggs do Not Hatch.

##### Editor Review.

A year ago last spring there was complaints from fanciers all over the country respecting the very unsatisfactory manner in which the hatching season opened. Hundreds of settings of eggs were utterly useless, and in other cases not more than 25 per cent. of the early set eggs hatched. Various theories were advanced in explanation, but the most generally accepted one was that the fowls had been subjected to too much confinement, and in addition had been over-fed.

In my opinion this was most undoubtedly the case in most instances, but no doubt there were isolated cases, where other causes accomplished the same disastrous end.

This year the reports from fanciers and breeders are quite the reverse of last, the majority reporting good hatches from the commencement of the season. In my own yards eggs hatched splendidly, indeed I never knew eggs to hatch better. But still, notwithstanding the generally improved state of affairs, there are some instances that have come to my knowledge that have been fully equal to the most disastrous experiences of last year.

In nearly every case reported the fowls have been Asiatics or Plymouth Rocks, and in each case where I have obtained full particulars, the cause of failure has been over-feeding and confinement.

There are some who attribute these seasons of failure and success to the weather,—to some mysterious element, which they do not make the least attempt to explain. The chicken crop cannot be regarded in the same light as the wheat crop. Everybody knows that cereals of all kinds are only too often a failure on account of the weather, either directly or indirectly, either from drought, or the reverse, continued heavy rains, or spring or summer frosts; or indirectly by the ravages of insect, which only make their appearance when the weather is favorable to their existence. We all know that it depends almost entirely on the weather whether the grain crop is a success or a failure, but that the weather can influence the chicken crop to such an extent as this I most certainly refuse to believe. The growing grain derives its nourishment from the chemical elements which it draws from the atmosphere and from the earth, and if by any unfavorable change in the weather it

is deprived of these life-giving elements, its further progress is arrested; they cannot be supplied by artificial means. Not so the embryo chick, which depends solely for its growth on the material food which is enclosed in the same shell with the life-germ from which the chick is produced; and if the egg be kept at a temperature of about 104°, Fahrenheit, and a moderate amount of moisture be obtained from the incubator, whether natural or artificial, it makes not a particle of difference what the weather may be like outside. This I have proven to my entire satisfaction, as I have had chicks hatch with the thermometer at zero. And the hatching operation can be successfully carried on at all seasons and in any weather, but to rear the chicks after hatching is another matter. But the question at issue is hatching, not rearing, and I will confine myself to that subject for the present.

The complaints referred to have not been on account of any failure to raise the young chicks, but on account of failure to hatch them, and the eggs which so disappointed their owners have proved in nearly every instance to be Brahmas, Cochins, or Plymouth Rocks. How is it we do not hear of Leghorns, Hamburgs, or any of the other small varieties failing?

There are two very potent reasons why we do not. In the first place, on account of the quick maturity of these varieties there is no occasion to hatch them earlier than May, and the fowls have always had several weeks outdoor exercise before it is necessary to set their eggs; and again, even if the eggs should be set early in the season, before they get outdoor exercise, they invariably hatch, when Asiatic egg laid by fowls treated in precisely the same manner prove a dismal failure. Leghorns and Hamburgs are naturally of an active, restless disposition, and will take a great deal of exercise in very little space; while on the other hand the Asiatics are of a contented, rather lazy temperment, and when shut up for the winter, instead of walking themselves off their legs looking for a hole to get out, as the Leghorns will do, they quietly conform to the situation and are quite contented and happy, provided they have four square meals a day and a good place to sleep at night.— Under these conditions they soon become fat and lazy. On account of the active disposition of the small varieties there is very little danger of them becoming fat, but it is not merely the fact of them being on the lean side that causes their eggs to hatch, but the vigorously healthy condition of the reproductive organs, and constitution generally, caused by the great amount of exercise they take as compared with the Asiatics.

All old fanciers will agree with me that breeding fowls require free range, and this applies, in my

opinion, with greater force to Asiatics than to any others. But this need not deter those who have a fancy for Brahmas, Cochins or Plymouth Rocks from keeping either of these varieties. By range a ten acre field is not implied, although no doubt many would like to have such a run. A flock of eight or ten Brahma or Cochin hens and a cock may be kept and will do well in an enclosure 100 by 25 feet. But even in a run of these dimensions they must be fed with judgement. It has been shown that to have fowls in good breeding condition they must not be fat. But nobody need run away with the idea "that it will be only necessary to shut them up and starve them." Fowls that are thin from this cause will be useless as breeders, and layers also. On the contrary, they must be fed generously, with such food as will keep them in fair laying condition and vigorous health, but avoiding any tendency to take on fat. I used oats as the staple food for my Light Brahmas last winter, and it has proven eminently successful. I avoided soft food; not entirely, but they only got it occasionally, by way of variety. The first meal in the morning was oats, all they would eat up clean; at 11, a. m., a light feed of oats; at 2, p. m., another light feed of oats, and before going to the perch at sun-down I gave them a full meal, consisting generally of oats and corn mixed, or barley, and sometimes oats alone. Of course they get such additional food as table scraps, and vegetable scraps, and I had by them at all times plenty of fresh water, small gravel, and charcoal; but contrary to my custom in previous breeding seasons I did not furnish them any crushed oyster shell or lime either, and I found they did just as well without it in the way of laying strong shelled eggs. The grain which composed their principal food furnished all the lime needed. There was also a dust-bath by them at all times, and they were allowed to run out all winter, except in the very coldest days. They laid well and very steadily, and the sudden and severe changes in the weather had little or no effect on them. They did not lay as many eggs as they would have done had they been fed more bountifully, and on more stimulating food; but as their eggs were produced slowly they were thoroughly fertilized, and produced very strong chickens.

While on the subject I will say a few words about the chicks that just "chip the shell and die." The direct cause of this is undoubtedly weakness on the part of the chick, and where many such cases occur it will generally be found that the parent birds were too fat. A few cases will occur with eggs from the best managed stock, but in these exceptional cases the young birds may often be saved by a little assistance. The skin of the eggs of Asiatics is stronger and tougher than

that of any other gallinaceous fowl, and I think it safe to assert that more Brahma, Cochin, and Plymouth Rock chicks die in the act of hatching than any other six varieties put together. But this circumstance cannot be held as an objection to the Asiatics, as in nine cases out of ten it is the fault of the owner and not of the birds.

Keep your fowls in good breeding condition and nearly all their eggs will hatch strong lively chicks, that will grow, and thrive, and be hard to kill.

In the case of eggs that are laid by fowls that are over-fat, at the time the chick should emerge from the shell it is usually too weak for a successful effort, and in consequence it dies without even cracking the shell that imprisons it, and it is useless in nine cases out of ten to render any assistance to such cases as these. There will be many others that are stronger, and will succeed in breaking the shell and getting their beak out, but by the time this is accomplished they are so exhausted that they have to rest before making the final effort to escape, and during this time the natural moisture evaporates from the skin of the egg, and it dries hard and stiff around the chick, rendering its escape impossible. Here assistance may be rendered, by dampening the skin with water at blood heat, and when softened tear it slightly and put back under the hen. If the chick does not soon emerge it must be dampened again to keep it soft. Care must be exercised in tearing the skin. It is usually the safest plan to keep the skin well softened, and of course under the hen, and let the chick do the tearing. If it is too weak to come out with this assistance it may as well stay in, as such very weakly chicks are seldom worth the trouble of rearing.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Toronto, August 4th, 1884.

### How to Break Up a Setting Hen.

Editor Review.

Casting about in my mind for a subject upon which to give you and the readers of the Review a few thoughts, I was led to a choice by a novel sight I happened to be an eye-witness of, namely, an attempt to cure some half dozen biddies of their no doubt persistent endeavors and desires to raise a family, and thereby increase their usefulness.

Living, as I do, on the banks of our noble St. Lawrence, and often indulging in one of the favorite pastimes of my early boyhood; boating, I, with some members of my family, now grown up, who seem to have inherited from their sire a love for the same, were indulging a few evenings ago, and, pulling up alongside of a stable, built out on an embankment, I was sitting quietly in the boat, when

suddenly there was a flutter and a splash, and some five or six poor, struggling, half drowned biddies rose to the surface and made for the shore. And poor work they made of it, as nature had not made them web-footed any more than others of their race. Well, they emerged at last, a sorry looking lot, and I thought, That is one of the ways to cure a setting hen. And no doubt the owner had done that day after day, and still found them faithful to the instincts of their nature every time he entered that stable; and it carried me back to the days of my early experience, when I did the same thing, and many others just as foolish and just as useless. And then I thought a few hints to the young beginners who read the Review would save them a great deal of trouble and vexation, and keep them, too, from saying *naughty* things, that the poor biddies would not understand one bit.

At this season of the year there will be many hens after laying all spring and summer found desirous of doing what their owners would have been delighted they had done in early spring, when it is often so difficult to find broody hens. Now, if some of your hens should be found by you thus inclined, allow them to indulge for a few days; it will be beneficial to health and also to the moulting process, through which they have to pass—they will come through it much more safely, and with a finer dress than if they had not been allowed to carry out one of nature's most essential requirements. But if you are desirous of breaking them off that notion, place them in an open lath or wire coop in the middle of your yard or run, where they will be in sight of their companions, and their efforts to get out of that coop and join them will soon accomplish for you the desired effect, which all the cruel methods generally resorted to will fail to accomplish. Don't sling her to the other side of the shed, or in the river or tub of water, or turn the tub over her and keep her there until the tub is needed for next washing-day. Treat her kindly, you may want her services again, for this same persistency of hers to hatch a family out of those china eggs that lowers her so much in your estimation at this season of the year, and causes you to indite her as a nuisance, would in early spring, have raised her in your favor, and caused you to call her anything but a nuisance. Don't allow the season of the year to alter your opinion.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, August 30th, 1884.

The manure from a flock of 100 fowls will pay a fair percentage on the cost of building a house to accommodate them. Hen manure is almost equal to guano as a fertilizer.

The Review from this month to end of 1885 for \$1.00.

### Farmer and Poultry.

There is nothing on the farm that gives so large a profit in proportion to the cost, and the labor required, in its care, as poultry. The majority of farmers will not believe this, but nevertheless it is a fact that only requires testing to demonstrate. There are undoubtedly many cases where the poultry is not a source of profit on the farm. Where there is no more provision made for their comfort than for the sparrows and swallows that build under the eaves of the barns, and where hens are kept till they die of old age, there cannot be a profit; neither would there be a profit from any other stock under similar conditions. But where even moderate attention and accommodation is given fowls, the sentence at the head of this article applies.

On the majority of farms in Canada there is no special provision made for housing the fowls; they are allowed to find shelter in the barns, stables and outhouses, where they are exposed to the depredations of all kinds of vermin in the summer, and the severe weather in winter. They exercise their own sweet will in the selection of nesting-places, and naturally select places the most inaccessible and hidden, where a large percentage of the eggs laid are never found by the housewife. The hens are poor mongrel stock, and the majority of them too old to be capable of profitable egg-production. They do not commence to lay until late in the spring, and the chickens raised from them at this late season have not time to fully develop before winter's cold is upon them, with its stunting effects. Where this state of affairs exists there is no hope for improvement, except through a radical change of stock and management.

To make poultry profitable on the farm they must have a comfortable house—not necessarily an expensive one. This should be situated in a dry, sunny spot, sheltered from the north and west winds; well lighted, well ventilated, and comfortable in winter. It should be surrounded by a picket fence enclosing a piece of ground large enough to give a good run to the fowls. This run will be used to restrain them when their liberty might be injurious to the garden in spring. The house should be fitted with roosts, plenty of comfortable nesting-places, and with hoppers for feed. The adult fowls should be fed in this house, and nowhere else. They should be made to feel that this is their home, and there will be no trouble with them around the door-yards, gardens and granaries, searching for food. The fowls will do more good than harm if allowed liberty after the grain is up, if they are given a couple of good feeds a day in their house, and made to roost there. Their hours of liberty will be employed in devour-

ing noxious worms, insects, etc. After the grain is off the fields little food need be supplied them. Then they will wander through the fields, and pick up the dropped grain and seeds of noxious weeds, and prevent them growing the following season. If the poultry house can be built in the orchard, that is the best place for it. The fowls will do a great deal to keep down the insect pests that are so destructive to the trees and fruit.

Large and vigorous stock should be selected, no matter what the variety. All the thorough-bred varieties or their crosses will prove profitable if well managed. The non-setting varieties will give the most eggs, but are generally deficient in flesh, and with them it will be necessary to keep a few hatchers to raise chickens; the larger varieties, if not producing so many egg, make up for it in flesh, and are more easily managed.

Having made a selection, the object should be to keep the stock in the highest state of usefulness. Hens after their third year, as a rule, are seldom profitable, and when they reach that age should be marketed, and their places filled with pullets. To have fine pullets each year to take the place of the three year old hens, it is desirable to have them out as early as the weather is favorable for hatching in the spring. Pullets hatched in May will lay through the winter, if well fed and kept in comfortable quarters, and be ready to hatch and in turn bring out early chickens in the spring. The eggs from the best laying hens should be selected for hatching, and the strongest and finest kept to replenish the stock each year. No more hens should be kept than the hen-house will accommodate. If it is thought desirable to increase the number, first increase the accommodation, but never crowd. The surplus stock should be marketed as early as possible.

We have yet to learn of a single instance where, with good fowls and common sense management, the farmer has not been convinced that there is great profit in poultry. If those who say that poultry don't pay would keep an account for one year with their fowls their opinion would be changed. The export of eggs from the Dominion for the past year amounted in round numbers to \$2,000,000. Leaving home consumption to cover cost of production, here was a nice sum in which our country was enriched, the bulk finding its way into the farmer's pocket. What effort or labor did this cost him? Let each farmer ask himself this question.

It may be argued that if all farmers engaged in poultry-breeding and egg production on a large scale the market may be glutted and prices lowered beyond a paying rate. There is little danger of this in the near future. The supply does not keep pace with the demand. To illustrate the

rapid increase of the consumption of eggs when they are available as food for the masses, we will quote from an address delivered by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to his tenants at Hawarden:—

"I will now take another case—that of eggs; that is a very good illustration, for it is in every body's power to rear poultry, and, if I may say, grow eggs. In 1855, though that was a time when freedom of trade had advanced largely in the country, and when there was, consequently, a very great increase in the consumption of good food by the people, 100,000,000 eggs were imported from abroad, which represented a consumption of an average of 3½ foreign eggs to every man, woman and child. You might have said, if asked to send eggs: 'Oh, no, there are already plenty, or more than enough in the market.' But that is not the fact, for in 1880 the import had increased to 750,000,000 eggs from foreign countries. It is hardly credible, so vast and so multiplied is the demand for these little but very useful commodities, every one of them helping to feed somebody. The consumption per head has increased from 3½ to no fewer than 26½ eggs. That illustrates what I have said to you about the enormous, insatiable capacity of the human stomach. Depend upon it that if it be in your power to turn your attention—I don't say at first on a very large but on a moderate scale—to the production of those articles which are of the nature of comforts, or even comparative luxuries, for popular consumption, you will find that the market will gradually open and adjust itself for their reception. I think the figures I have quoted are a distinct proof of the truth and reality of what I have said."

The present is the season for the farmer to commence his preparations for poultry-keeping in a proper manner. He will now have leisure to build his house, and the fall shows will give him the opportunity to select his stock for future operations. There are hundreds of breeders in the country who are constantly improving the stock of poultry, and the majority of them will now have fine young birds for sale, and will sell them cheaper than at any other season of the year. With half a dozen good young hens or early pullets, and a cockerel, if well cared for during the winter, a fine flock can be raised next spring to take the place of the old stock, after which, with judicious selection each fall, and the occasional introduction of fresh blood through a male of another strain, the stock can be kept in a high state of health and productiveness. Let there be no guess-work about the result. Keep an account with your fowls, and be convinced that there is profit in poultry.

*American Standard of Excellence*, form office of REVIEW, for \$1.00, postage paid.



## 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.

What has become of our homer fanciers this year? Will none of them make an effort to form a Homing Pigeon Club? the only thing which will keep the fancy together, and the sport from dying out.

We would like to hear some homer fanciers' opinions on the "Club" idea. We think it would have among other advantages those of systematic training, a list of training stations all over the country, match races, and reduced express rates.

We are inclined to think that of the enormous number of young fancy pigeons which annually die before they are four months old, a very large proportion bring the seeds of disease out of their nest pans.

Few pigeon fanciers are as scrupulous as they ought to be in seeing to the cleanliness of their squabs, and many youngsters catch a sort of roup cold from draughty nest-places or damp nest pans. If this cold is not thoroughly cured before moult seizes them the case usually ends in a funeral.

Those who know anything about pigeon diseases and the action of drugs upon them seem unanimously inclined to keep their knowledge to themselves. Perhaps it is the disappointing uncertainty of the result obtained that keeps our pigeon doctors silent—a remedy that cures two patients killing outright a third suffering from apparently the same complaint.

Pigeon fanciers, and especially beginners, ought now to begin the pigeon pie season in earnest. It



is a good plan to mentally set a price on your surplus stock, under which you will not part with any of them. Supposing the price to be 10s, then on looking at a young bird you consider first if you will require it yourself to breed from; if not, consider if it will make a minimum at auction or elsewhere. If a negative is given to both questions you can wring its neck without scruple and without any possibility of remorse.

There are few pigeon fanciers so happily situated that they can keep all or nearly all the youngsters they breed. With all others, strange as it may seem, free killing is the surest road to success. Never keep a single pigeon through the autumn that you do not absolutely require for stock or exhibition, and remember that the keeping on of half a dozen useless duffers may prevent all your good youngsters from thriving, and may even cost you the lives of one or two of them.—*Poultry*.

**Questions and Answers.**

“Silver Owl,” Montreal.

A. The “Industrial” offers no class for Silver Owls. The classes for Owls are, “Blue, English; Black and Yellow, English, and any other color, African.” You might try them in “Any other variety.” Would be glad to see you or any other Eastern fanciers at the Industrial.

A. Ross, Winnipeg, Man.

A. It is too late for breeding this year. Separate your birds, and mate up about 1st of May next.

In looking through our pigeon lofts a short time ago, we accidentally let fall an egg from a valuable pair of imported English Owls. It was broken, right in at one side, but not liking to lose it, we thought we would give it a chance. Pasting a piece of postage stamp (the only thing handy at the time) over the broken part, we placed it under the hen, and were surprised ultimately to see a fine young bird hatch from it. The egg was the first laid and was six days down.

We would like to hear what success pet-stock fanciers have had this past breeding season.

**Pigeons.**

The moulting season is now well on. Give a bath every day, also a little green food, such as young lettuce, a nice fresh sod, &c. This seems to materially assist them in casting their feathers. Give old star rubbish liberally. Fantails will require special attention. Provide good broad shelves to sleep on, so that their tails may not be injured in turning. There is no bird so hard to keep in trim, and no bird in which the want of

condition detracts so materially from appearance.

Separate the sexes now if thought desirable. The young birds should also be separated, the males from the females, so that any precocious youngsters may be checked in their desire to mate before being fully matured. If possible fly young Carriers and Pouters till six months old; it materially adds to their strength of constitution. Carriers should have their beaks and wattles looked to. The upper mandible often requires to be pared, owing to its growing over the lower one in the shape of a hook, from being fed out of a hopper; with birds fed from a floor or tray this is generally unnecessary. Carriers, however do better when hopper-fed, as the large wattles round the eyes sometimes prevents them from picking up a single grain. Anyone who has watched them make several unavailing “dips” at a grain of corn will understand this. The wattles often require to be washed. A soft brush and luke-warm water are best for this purpose.

**The Runt.**

I have been a Runt fancier for several years, and have some experience with the varieties named, but most with the Spanish, or Pigeon Romain. This is the variety seen at the few shows where separate classes are given, and the winners are supposed by some to weigh from 2½ lbs. upwards, but if carefully weighed when their crops are empty will seldom reach this weight.

In support of this I have to-day weighed half a dozen of my birds, and the results are:—

	lbs.	ozs.
(1) Cock,	2	4½
(2) do	2	2
(3) do	2	0
(4) Hen,	2	2½
(5) other	1	15

Some of the above were successfully exhibited last year. They have, used this season, and are now commencing to moult, but this appears to make little difference, as I find their weights in previous years have not varied more than an ounce or two.

The late Professor Darwin in his book of “Variation of animals and plants under Domestication,” quotes the *Poultry Chronicle*, vol. 2, page 573, thus:—“A few years ago Mr. Gulliver exhibited a Runt which weighed 1 lb. 14 ozs. and also says, “I am informed by Mr. Tagetmeier, two Runts from the south of France were lately exhibited at the Crystal Palace, each of which weighed 2 lbs. 2½ ozs.” Apparently, by way of comparison he adds, “A very fine Rock Pigeon from the Shetland Islands weighed only 14½ ozs.”

I daresay heavier birds are occasionally met with, but I believe they are the exception, and that the weights I have given are the average.

I certainly think a standard is desirable, and if adopted believe it would be the means of inducing other fanciers to support the variety. As blues and silver are at present the colors usually exhibited, the following are my ideas upon the subject. The important points are size, color, weight, and length. The first should be the bird having the largest frame; whole-colored or sound-rumped birds being much more difficult to breed, should count before those with white rumps; weight to be ascertained when fasting; length from tip of beak to end of tail. The wattle should be pear-shaped from its base and slightly hollow in the centre; the legs to be free from feathers below the knees.

I also consider runts are useful as well as ornamental. Besides being hardy they will compare favorably as breeders and nurses with other varieties. Neither have I found them so terribly pugnacious; of course, when birds are overcrowded there is sure to be fighting.

As to eating double the food of an ordinary bird I can only say, when not breeding, mine rarely consume more than 2 ozs. of peas and beans each per day.

Whatever Monsieur V. La Perre de Roo may say against them, our French friends are fully alive to their value. As you remark, Sir, in your editorial note last week, "it is from Paris that many of the prize-winners have been imported," and if Runts are such bad breeders, how is it they are able to send us every season thousands of Bordeaux Pigeons.—W. in *Poultry*.

### Eggs in Winter.

Several correspondents have written to us asking for information on this subject. A few plain directions may be of use to our readers generally, and enable them to be prepared in good time next winter.

In the first place a comfortable house, warm without being overheated, well ventilated without being draughty, and thoroughly dry under foot, is indispensable. To secure the necessary warmth a southern aspect may be chosen, or the house may be built against the chimney or flue of a greenhouse or stable, or some simple heating apparatus may be used in very cold weather. Care must be taken, however, that the house is not overheated. Nothing is more fatal to birds than a sudden transition from heat to cold. We lost a valuable bird a short time since from a chill which he caught on removal on a frosty day from an exhibition pen in the kitchen to his run. The heating power should therefore only be sufficient to exclude frost in severe weather, and the heat should not be raised over 60° at any time.

Ventilation presents no great difficulty. The

birds should have a house of sufficient size to allow them about 10 cubic feet of air space each. Three sides of the house should be perfectly airtight; on the fourth side there should be an opening near the bottom to admit fresh air. The open space at the foot of the door, or the small door for the ingress and the egress of the birds, is generally sufficient for this purpose. Then near the roof there should be another opening to let the foul air escape. It is well to make this so that it can be kept partly closed in severe weather and very open in summer. A good glazed window on the south side of the house is an important point, as the birds will not resort to their house in the daytime unless it be well lighted. Sheds are all very well in summer, but in winter a well-ventilated house is a more comfortable place than an open shed.

Dryness of the floor of the house can only be secured by having the roof perfectly watertight, having the floor raised some inches above the outside ground level, and paying great attention to cleanliness. Earth or ashes make the best floor; and if it be not convenient to have the droppings removed every day, the ground under the roost may, with advantage, be strewn with ashes from the house every morning. But a thorough cleansing of the house at least once a week is indispensable. Insect pests must be kept in check by the free use of paraffin, lime, &c.

So much for the houses, next as to the stock. For laying purposes no bird over two and a half years old should be kept, and a fair proportion, say one-half, of the stock should be March or April hatched pullets of the year. For winter laying, hatching so early as January or February is, we find, a mistake, as the pullets commence to lay in September and then moult with the old hens. March or April-hatched pullets, if well fed and of a good laying sort, should commence to lay in October or November at latest, and lay off and on through the winter. The expression "good laying sort," brings us to the question, What breed of fowl it is best to keep? As to this, each person must judge for him or herself which breed is most suitable for their situation and circumstances. As regards laying, the main point to be attended to is that the birds are selected simply for their laying qualities without regard to fancy points. Procure the best laying strain that can be had to start with, and then set only from the best layers mated with cocks of a good laying strain. Slight in-breeding will do no harm, but anything like close in-breeding must be avoided. Crosses between good laying strains of different breeds often produce wonderful layers. We shall be glad to hear from our readers the results of their experience in this respect. We have found the following crosses

very advantageous: (1), A Dorking cock mated with Brahma hens; (2), a Spanish or Minorca or Leghorn cock mated with Brahma hens; (3) a Brahma cock mated with Houdan hens; (4), a Game cock with Brahma hens. Langshans or Plymouth Rocks may be used instead of Brahmas for any of these crosses.

The last point to which we desire to draw your attention is feeding. In winter the birds should have their first meal of soft food given warm, not hot. Any good meal or pollard (otherwise middlings) mixed with boiling water is best. If Indian meal is used it requires cooking for a short time. As a rule we do not recommend the use of Indian meal for Asiatics, as being too fattening, but in severe weather it may be used with advantage on account of its great heating properties. In the middle of the day a small feed consisting of scraps from the house and a little meat of some sort may be given. A feed of good sound grain at night completes the list. The meal should be mixed well, so as to be of a dry consistency, not soft or sloppy. We have named no particular meal or grain, as all should be given in turn. Birds, like human beings, are better of a change of food. The mixtures of different grain sold by corn-dealers should be carefully avoided, as by giving all sorts at once a change is rendered impracticable. An abundance of green food is necessary. A plentiful supply pure water is of as much importance as good feeding, and should by no means be neglected. The supply of shell forming material, such as crushed oyster-shell, lime rubbish, coal cinders, &c., is also a matter which requires to be regularly attended to.

One final word as to the quantity of food to be given. The appetites of birds vary so much that no rule can be laid down as to this. The only safe method is to take care that no food is ever left about uneaten, and to handle the birds occasionally to see that they are in moderately good condition—neither very fat nor very thin. We have now done our best to inform our readers as to the means of having eggs in winter, and can only add that personal attention goes a long way to secure success. Fowls, like anything else, will not pay if neglected. If properly cared for they will yield a fair return.—*Poultry.*

Exhibitors should exercise judgement in getting up the coops in which to send fowls to the shows. They should be light, strong, roomy, and well ventilated. Light, to save express charges; strong, to prevent their being broken in transit or at the show, where they don't always get the most careful usage; roomy, to avoid breakage of the feathers, and well ventilated to avoid danger of the birds being smothered in the express van.

### Seasonable Suggestions.

The attention of the fanciers for the next three weeks will be largely taken up with the exhibitions, but they must not allow the stock at home to be neglected, as at this time they will need constant attention. The late hot weather will have hastened the moult in the old birds, and they must be liberally fed to counteract the drain on the system in producing the new feathers. Give varied diet, plenty of fresh water to drink, and a good dust bath of fine sand or road dust—some recommend ashes, but if you value the gloss and purity of color in the plumage don't allow ashes to enter into the composition of the dust-bath. Hemp and sunflower seeds will be excellent additions to the food at this time, giving a gloss and sappiness to the feathers that is very pleasant to see.

Have the houses in good order, so that any sudden change of weather may not find you unprepared to house your birds. One night of exposure when in moult may cause disease, which extends to the whole flock and keeps the hospital full all winter. The whole premises should now be cleaned up, the yards dug over, if not in grass, houses whitewashed, old nests removed and cleaned, the roosts looked to to see that there is no vermin about them, all broken windows repaired, and everything made comfortable, so that when it becomes necessary to put the fowls into winter quarters these things will not have to be done at a disadvantage.

All the chickens may have been running together up to the present and agreeing well, but this cannot be counted on to continue. If the sexes are separated there will be less danger of quarrelling, and a number of cockerels may be kept in one coop throughout the winter. If quarrelling once commences it may not end until the birds are ruined for exhibition. If one shows a quarrelsome disposition remove him from the rest. When the birds are returned from the shows they must not be at once placed with the rest of the flock. They may have contracted disease, which may not show itself for several days. Place them in pens by themselves as they have been exhibited, and don't allow them with the rest of the flock until you are satisfied they are all right. Then it will be necessary to watch them for some time to see that they do not quarrel, as they are very apt to do after a separation of several days. In such cases we have found it a good plan to fasten a piece of sacking or an old bag to a pole about 8 feet long, and belabor the quarrelsome birds with it every time they come together on fight intent. A few minutes of this sort of usage will generally take the fight out of them. This will not always prove successful with games; they must be separated.

## Statement Poultry Association of Ontario.

Mr. Joseph Dilworth, late secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario, sends us for publication the following statement of the affairs of the exhibition held in Toronto last winter:—

The Ontario Poultry Show of 1884 paid one hundred cents to the dollar, with a surplus of \$120, as the following statement will show. The deficiency was made in 1883.

## RECEIPTS.

To Government Grant,.....	\$700 00
“ Entry fees,.....	300 05
“ Membership,.....	85 00
“ Door receipts.....	121 25
“ Cash on hand 1883.....	27 77

Total.....\$1234 07.

## EXPENSES.

By General expenses,....	\$80 41
“ Judges.....	46 10
“ Wages.....	84 00
“ Cartage.....	15 80
“ Rent and gas,.....	15 00
“ Secretary's salary,.....	100 00
“ Advertising and printing.....	23 75
“ Prizes won, total.....	748 31
“ Amount made at this show.....	120 20

Total.....\$1234 07

## IN ACCOUNT WITH SHOW OF 1883.

To amount of money made at this Show (1884).....	\$120 00
“ 25 per cent. of prizes not paid on account of late show deficiencies.....	186 96
“ balance due Treasurer.....	9 61
“ balance of Secretary's salary (Mr. Dilworth) for 1884 not paid on account of late shows deficiency.....	65 00
Total.....	\$381 77

By amount paid to C. Bonnick for note and interest, borrowed in '83.....	318 00
“ balance paid W. Sanderson for salary and costs, for 1883.....	63 77

Total.....\$381 77

## LIABILITIES OF P. A. OF O.

By due-bills given in 1882.....	348 15
“ J. Dilworth, bal. of salary for 1884, less lumber, &c., \$7.70.....	57 30
“ 25 per cent. due exhibitors for '84 show.....	186 00
“ Jas. Fullerton for ad. '84 show....	2 00
“ balance due Treasurer.....	9 61
Total.....	\$504 92

You stated in the Review some time ago that some exhibitors complained of having more than 25 per cent. deducted from their winnings this year. I distinctly say this is not the case! In making entries some sent only 50c. instead of 65c. for single entries, which, in all probability, made the difference.

Yours, &c.,  
JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Toronto, Sept. 6th, 1884.

## White Leghorns as Layers.

Editor Review.

I am often asked the question, “What breed of fowls will give the greatest number of eggs in a season, with fair attention and feeding?” and my invariable reply is the White Leghorn. I have bred them for about 12 years and I cannot tire of them. White Leghorns surpass as egg-producers all other breeds; the egg is full size, equal to most Asiatics, pure white, and good flavor if the flock have a clean run with proper feed and water. I have known White Leghorns when in winter quarters far surpass Light Brahmas under similar condition in the number of eggs during winter months, and I think they will do this in all cases where the premises are just warm enough to keep the cocks from having their combs frozen. I have had the number of eggs counted in a pen of six W. L. pullets, with good run, and the average was over 225 for the season. I have heard it often stated that the weight of the total egg production of an Asiatic hen will be greater than that of a White Leghorn. This certainly has not been my experience, and I have often weighed equal numbers of each, and invariably found the White Leghorn to equal the Light Brahma in this respect. The Hamburgs are good layers and will about equal the Leghorns, but the eggs are not so large.

White Leghorns are non-sitters, easily reared, feather very quickly and are very precocious. I had cockerels crowing when 33 days old this year, and the pullets, if early hatched, will lay at 4 and 5 months, and continue on thro' the winter with houses as previously mentioned. They are a handsome, showy bird, and are particularly striking when in flocks of 20 or 30. I have tried many breeds and varieties, but I unhesitatingly say that White Leghorns will give more eggs than any other breed I know.

W. SANDERSON.

Stratford, Sept. 9, 1884.

## Toronto Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

An association bearing the above title has been organized in Toronto, the officers for the ensuing year being: J. Dilworth, president; Wm. Barber, 1st vice-president; P. Harrison, 2nd vice-president; Chas. Bonnick, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. P. Harrison, W. Eddy, E. Grainger, R. Large and J. Robinson, executive committee. The membership is now twenty-two, with prospects of a rapid increase.

We should have honest, capable officers, and employ judges that understand their business, and are honest enough to award premiums to birds instead of to owners.—*Poultry Monitor.*

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

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 Monts.	6 Monts.	12 Monts.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES NOBLE,  
Police Magistrate.

JAMES FULLERTON.

The Directors of the Poultry Association of Ontario will meet at the office of the secretary of the Industrial Exhibition, on the grounds at Toronto, on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

One, two, and three cent postage stamps taken in payment for advertisements in "For Sale and Exchange" department. Our patrons will please not send any higher denominations. American 2c. stamps taken at par. When payment is made by draft or cheque cost of exchange must be add. d.

We would call attention of exhibitors to the advertisement of the Great Central Fair, Hamilton, on page 236 of this issue. The poultry have good accommodation at this exhibition, and the prizes are increased. Fowls change hands lively at this show, and at good prices. The dates are 30th Sept, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd October. Don't fail to make entries.

Mr. W. Sunly, of Guelph, had a number of his best Plymouth Rock pullets stolen a few days ago. He was getting them in shape for the Industrial Exhibition, where he expected they would give a good account of themselves.

We have now on hand a large supply of the revised "American Standard of Excellence," (ninth edition). We will send a copy by return mail, postage paid, to any address on receipt of \$1.00. We will send a copy to anyone sending us four new subscribers and \$4.00.

We regret to learn that our esteemed correspondent and advertising patron, Rev. H. W. Knowles, Luchute, P. Q., has lately had his residence destroyed by fire. Loss heavy, and no insurance. He will be compelled to sell all his poultry.

## Extracts from Correspondence.

I have a Plymouth Rock hen that has laid since the 30 December last nearly continuously, and up to date has given me two hundred and ten eggs. Within the last ten days she has given me four double yelked eggs. Who can beat it

HENRY LAKE.

Sturgeon Bay, Aug 25th, 1884.

I did very well from my advertisement in the REVIEW. I sold all the eggs for hatching I could spare. Next year I will in rears my stock. I see by REVIEW that some have had poor success in hatching this year. I have had excellent success with my Light Brahmas, and extraordinary success with canaries, raising 125 young from 10 pairs.

JOHN FINCH.

Seaforth, Sept. 1st, 1884.

## Content with Half.

While in company with a neighbor a few evenings ago, the conversation very naturally turned on poultry-keeping. This gentleman said that he had kept poultry for many years, but last year was the first he had kept an account with his fowls, and he was surprised to find that they did not pay. The balance in the ledger was a little over \$1.00 against the fowls—or about \$23.00 worth of eggs used, and the food, &c., cost about \$24.00. All the food had to be bought; wheat at \$1.10 per bushel, and corn even higher. They were confined in a small run all the year. The stock was Light Brahmas and Leghorns, and their crosses. His hens did not average 100 eggs each throughout the year, and he did not get any eggs in winter, nor did he expect any. But even on these terms he would not part with his fowls, and forego the comfort of having fresh eggs in summer. He would scarcely believe that any fowls ever laid as

many as 200 eggs in a year, and winter laying was a revelation to him.

How many there are throughout the country who are just in this gentleman's position--not receiving half returns from their fowls, but still content. But this is not a case "Where ignorance is bliss," nor where "'tis folly to be wise." Had this gentleman been a reader of the Review for the years that he has kept fowls he would not have been content with an average of 100 eggs each from his hens, nor to forego the luxury and profit of having fresh eggs in winter. An investment of \$1.00 a year would most likely have returned him a profit of at least \$20.00 annually.

The fall trade in thoroughbred poultry may now be said to have fairly commenced, and those who have stock to dispose of should make the fact known at once. An advertisement in the Review will pay you. Try it next month.

**Shows to occur.**

Great Central Fair, Hamilton, Sept. 30th, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Oct., 1884. Jonathan Davis, Sec.

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

Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association, Ohio, December 17th to 2 d. W. A. Jeffrey, Sec'y, Springfield, Ohio.

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

**New Advertisements.**

- Stanley Spillet, Lefroy, Ont.
- Great Central fair Hamilton, Ont.
- C. J. Odell, Sherbrook, P. Q.
- Burgess & Douglas, Woodstock, Ont.
- J. W. Bartlett, Lambeth, Ont.
- W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.
- Mrs. H. E. Mungar, Brooklyn, Green Co., Wis.

**NEWSPAPER LAWS.**

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

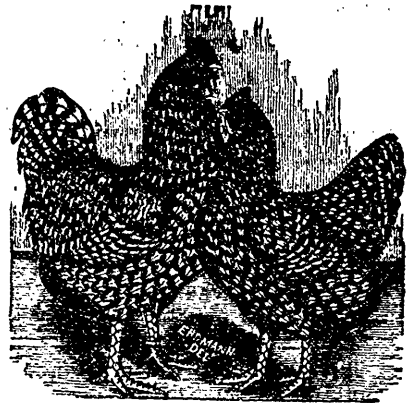
1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, 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 newspaper and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

**Black-Breasted Red Game.**

A few pairs  
*Extra Fine Chicks for Sale*  
After 1st October.

Birds I send out, if not as represented, can be returned. For price and particulars apply to

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

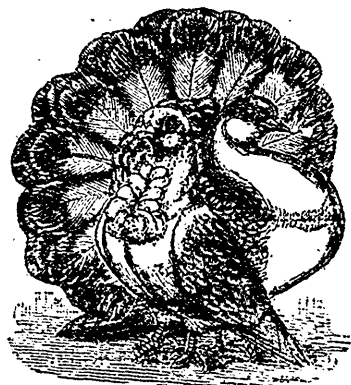


**Fanciers' Printing.**

We would remind Fanciers that we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of every description of Book and Job Printing, and that we make a speciality of Fanciers' Printing. Our large stock of Cuts enables us to turn out this description of work in a very attractive manner.

Send for estimates.

Address,  
JAS. FULLERTON,  
STRATHROY, ONT.



**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

**FOR SALE**—Plymouth Rock Chicks, "PILGRIM STRAIN,"—very fine. \$5.00 per pair.

GEO. DUNTON, Richmond, P. Q.

**FOR SALE**—Pouters, Fans, Turbits, Barbs, Jacobins and Tumblers, all good birds. Will be sold at a bargain.

CHAS. MASSIE, Port Hope, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—First-class exhibition Black-breasted Game, at bottom prices—some of Ball's strain. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. 2. SILAS FOSTER, Bowmanville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Five well-bred Bull pups; white with brindle marking on head; stock A. 1. Write for prices, pedigree, &c.

CHAS. O'NEIL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—The celebrated cock "Elmerick Boy" and mate. Price for the pair, \$15.00.

STABLEFORD BROS., Watford, Ont.

**WHITE LEGHORNS**—Cockerels and pullets for sale or exchange, at low figures from now to Oct. 1st. Apply to

CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—Brown Leghorns. Some fine breeding birds and exhibition stock for sale. Also White Cochins and Light Brahmas. TOM. EMBLIDGE, 198-Sixth St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—Black and Brown-red chicks for sale cheap. Also a Black-red cock that took 3rd as cockerel at Toronto last spring. Price \$4.00.

J. GIBBS, Guelph, Ont.

A. T. WINTER, Sherbrooke, P. Q., wishes to dispose of trio B. B. Game Bantams. Will give a bargain to anyone taking the lot.

**FOR SALE**—Two pairs Red Pile Game, \$5 per pair. Will take Plymouth Rock chicks in exchange. A 1 stock given and expected.

F. AIKMAN, Collingwood, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Black-Red Game—4 cocks, 20 hens, 20 chicks, good ones—the lot cheap—several imported birds.

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

**FOR SALE**—One Fox Terrier Beagle Bitch, bred for rabbits, very handsome; six months old; price \$5.

D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—W. F. Black Spanish hens and a choice lot of cockerels. Send for large illustrated circular and prices.

G. H. SHEERS, Clarksburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Four Newfoundland pups, sixty Wyandottes, thirty Black Hamburgs, in quantities to suit purchasers.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—7 Black Cochins, 10 White Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, \$1.20 each. Chicks of all varieties above mentioned. WARD HANES, Morrisburg, Ont.

**WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS**—For sale, 30 or 40 very fine birds,—some fine show birds.

W. SANDERSON, Stratford, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—Light Brahma cockerels, Silver Poland cockerels, and Plymouth Rocks.

R. G. MLRTIN, Marysville, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—A thoroughbred English Greyhound dog, also a lot of high-class fancy Pigeons. Address

G. H. BUCKLE, Port Hope, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—1 Plymouth Rock cock, 5 cockerels, and 2 hens. Will sell cheap for want of room.

A. W. BELL, 20 Oak St., Toronto.

**FOR SALE**—A few Homing Antwerps, breeding pairs and young birds, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per pair.

W. ROSS, Peterborough, Ont.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS**—For sale, 50 selected cockerels and pullets, all standard birds, either show or breeding.

W. SANDERSON, Stratford, Ont.

**DON'T LOSE IT.**—A rare chance to get good hens cheap. I now offer for sale the Brown Leghorn hens that have laid those eggs which have given such good satisfaction both as to purity and fertility, none over one year old last spring, 9 hens and one cockerel for the ten only 8.00. Leghorn chicks, \$1 each. All must be sold before November 1st.

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**FOR SALE.**—Twenty-five pairs or trios of high-class exhibition Black Red Game, unsurpassed in Canada for exhibition or breeding purposes. Address

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**THEY ALL SAY IT!**—J. W. Bartlett, Dear Sir,—Cockerel came to hand in splendid shape. He is all you represented him to be, and he suits me well. Thanks for your honesty. (See my card. J.W.B.)

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7-2

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Pairs, trios and breeding pens of 20 leading varieties of  
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Hatch of 1893, at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each, also chickens of the choicest quality of imported and also premium stock at very reasonable prices.

Send for catalogue, describing fowls and giving prices. Eggs from the same, all pure stock, at \$1.00 per 13.

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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



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My birds have won high honors at Chicago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 13. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.

**THIS FALL**

I will have a very fine lot of

**Cold Dorking Cockerels**

For Sale.

They are now very promising.

I will also have a few

**LANGSHAN CHICKS**

For Sale, Major Croad's strain.

8-3

W. H. DOEL, DONCASTER, Ont.



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**STOCK FOR SALE**

After September.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

2-y.



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BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN.

—also—  
**Ring Doves**

12-y



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

5-y

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 Polish, Plymouth Rocks, and  
 others.  
 At the Industrial 1881, diplo-  
 ma on pen Spanish, do on  
 W. Leghorns, and 2d on ch's;  
 Industrial, Toronto, 1893, 2d  
 on old cock; Provincial, 1898,  
 Guelph, 1st on old pair and  
 1st and 2nd on chicks. At the late Ontario Poultry  
 Show, Toronto, 1894, 1st on cockerel. 3-y

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CHICKS FOR SALE,  
*The Best I ever raised.*

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 Breeder but not importer of  
**WHITE COCHINS,**  
 White-C, Black, G. and S. Polands,  
 G. and S. Spangled, S. Pencilled and Black  
 Hamburgs; G. and S. Sebright, Black  
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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. SANDERSON,**  
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**BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,**

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Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited. 2-y



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At the S. forth show, 1894, 1 won 1st on cockerel, 1st on  
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Eggs, \$2.50 per setting of 13. Chicks in the Fall.

Also, SCOTCH FANCY and GERMAN CANRAIES,  
 good color and song.



**Brant Poultry Yards,**  
 Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR

With orders for my

**New Illustrated Catalogue**

of Choice  
 BUL COCHINS, LANGSHANS, WHITE DORKINGS,  
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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. W. BARTLETT,**  
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Exclusively.

Having succeeded in raising over fifty chicks this  
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 Fifty per cent. of my birds are fit for exhibition.

Pairs or Trios Mated for Exhibition or Breeding.



**JAS. HUSBAND & SON,**  
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**White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.**

Our stock of each variety is of the very best strains  
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Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.

Italian Queen Bees for sale in season.

3to12



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B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS,  
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Prize-winners in each variety.

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

2-y

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WHITE AND BROWN

# LEGHORNS!

—WINNERS AT—

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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.

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**Plymouth Rocks, (2 pens),  
Light Brahmas, Mammoth Bronze  
Turkeys, and Rouen and  
Pekin Ducks.**

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

Eggs for Hatching—P. Rocks, \$2.50 per setting of 12, \$4.00 for two; Light Brahmas, same price; Ducks, \$2.00 for 9. Turkey eggs, \$3.00 per single setting of 12, \$4.00 per dozen on orders of two settings and upwards.

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

Correspondence cheerfully answered. A stamp is enclosed. Cards not answered.

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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, cockarel 93½, pullet 92½, mated with four other grand hens for good results. Young Pilgrim won 1st at Battleboro, 1st and silver medal at Sherbrooke, and 1st at Montreal. Our Toulouse Geese have never been beaten in a show pen; 1st at London in 1882, and 1st and special at Seaforth, 1883. Turkeys and Ducks 1st and special at same show. We have the best breeding pens this year we have ever had.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Plymouth Rocks, Geese and Turkeys \$4.00 per 12.

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—CAN SPARE—

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

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

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

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

Address,  
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 LANGSHANS, L. BRAHMAS, B. SPANISH,  
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 Eggs for Hatching and Fowls for sale in season.

**150 CHICKS**

OF THE CELEBRATED  
 "STANDARD" Strain of

**Plymouth Rocks**  
**For Sale.**

*No Better in the Country.*

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

Write early if you want some good ones.

**THORNE & AETZEL**

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

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THE  
**GREAT CENTRAL FAIR**

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Will be held at the  
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 On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,  
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LARGER AMOUNTS are offered in Premiums than at former Exhibitions for

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Great alterations in the Horse Ring

The railway companies will carry passengers and exhibits for half fare.

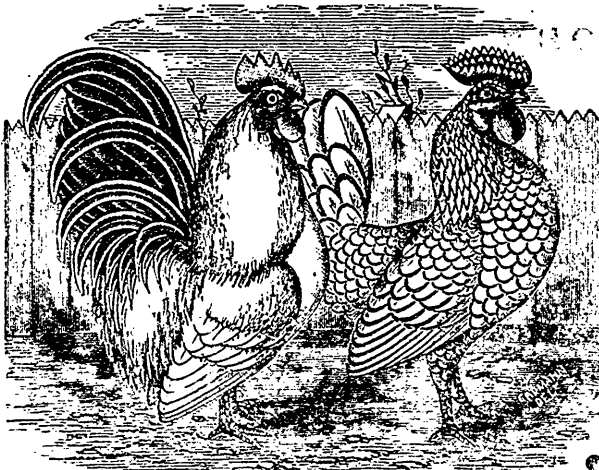
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**Black Cochins,**  
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**GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGHT,**  
 JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN  
**BANTAMS.**

Eggs for Sale from each variety:—*Black Cochins, \$4; Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3. except Japs, which are \$5 per setting*

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

# ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,

Sherbrooke, P. Que., Canada.

— W. F. JAMES, —

— BREEDER OF —

## Plymouth Rocks,

(DOMINION STRAIN) Exclusively.

The celebrated cock "PILGRIM" (Bull—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 Battfoboro, 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 1 can attend to raising standard exhibition stock to supply others.

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

EGGS from six grand yards, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 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 "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago. He is a grand bird, we bred from him last season, and were so well pleased with his offspring that we have concluded to breed from him another year. Mated with six magnificent pullets.

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

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

Stableford Bro's,

Watford, Ont.

### JOHN RAMSAY.

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Ontario,

Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahas, 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

## AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

Latest edition, mailed from the office of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW on receipt of \$1.00.

**JAMES O'NEIL,**

**Eagle Place Poultry Yards,  
Brantford, Ontario,**

Breeder and Importer of

**High - Class Poultry,**

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

Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times.

Birds shipped from my yard if not as represented may be returned, and I will return the money in full. Eggs in season, \$3 per 13. No Circulars. Write for what you want. 1-y

**A CLEAN SWEEP.**

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

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

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

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

**VARIETIES:**—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sulataas, 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.

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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.**

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*Box 143, - Simcoe, - Ont.*

Importer and Breeder of

**Fancy Poultry :**

Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins, Golden and Silver-pencilled, and Golden and Silver-spangled and Black Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright and Black African Bantams.

**EXHIBITION STOCK**

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

