

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

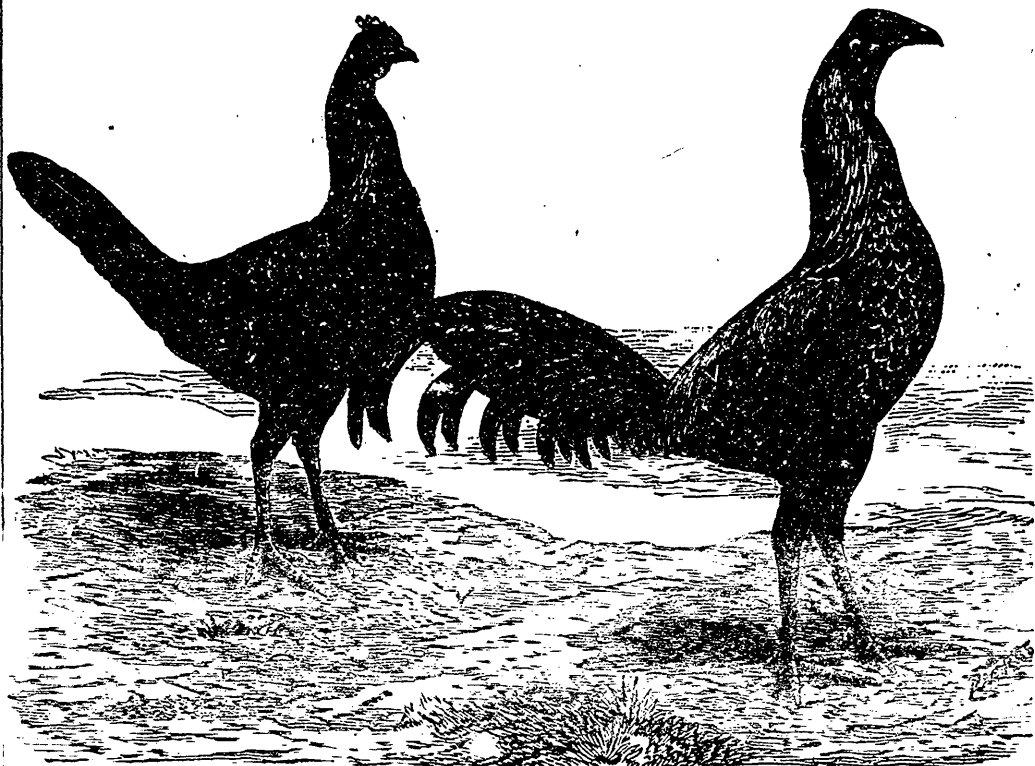
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1883.

No. 9.



BROWN-BREASTED RED GAME.

A few years ago Brown-reds were the most popular variety in the Game class, but lately the interest has seemed to be on the wane. The fact that this variety is much more difficult to breed to color than most of the other varieties of Games may have led to the discouragement of many fanciers who gave them a trial, but the fact that good specimens always bring a high price should be an inducement to persevere and study them up.

The following is the description of Brown-reds given by Mr. John Douglas, in Wright's "Illustrated Book of Poultry":—

"There are several colors admissible for the show-pen, but I will begin with those at present most fashionable. In the streaky or starling-breasted cock, the head and hackle-feathers are

deep orange-red, with a shade of dark in centre of feather; shoulder-coverts dark crimson; saddle a red maroon on centre, passing to a dark lemon and straw; breast dark, with a bay streak in centre of every feather, running off on the thighs, which are also streaked with bay; tail black, sickles narrow and whip-like, and bronzed with a greenish gloss. Some like a dark smutty face, instead of the beautiful red-purple skin. Large brown or black eyes are necessary to this breed. In Brown-reds a little heavier build does not detract from the beauty of the bird, so more laxity may be taken in this color than the Black-reds. The Brown-reds have a hardness of feather that few strains of the Black-reds possess. I have said that the color of the face is a matter of taste; but it is a certain fact that since

the dark or gipsy faces predominated we have lost the beautiful bright colors in Brown-reds we used to have.

"The color of hen to match the streaky-breasted cock in the Brown-reds is as follows:—Head dusky brown, comb and face bright purple-red or smutty, according to taste, eyes black or dark brown; neck brassy, striped with black, the legs dark or willow; body-feathers dark brown—or even in a dark hen almost black, with brassy hackle, would answer for the show-pen.

"This is the most fashionable color, let us now see what they will breed. Some will come as near like the parents as possible in cockerels, others will come black-breasted, and too dark in hackle; others will be nearly crow-black, with only a dirty dark red on shoulder and back. Some pullets will come a nice color, but some nearly brown; and others nearly black, without the brassy hackle, but only a slight tinge of copper in the hackle. In Brown reds it is very difficult to get over one or two in a brood fit for the show-pen, or even fit to breed from the following season.

"Another very fashionable color in Brown-reds, as frequently shown, and by many thought even more beautiful than the starling-breasted, is as follows:—Head and hackle orange-color throughout, with little or no streak in the feathers; shoulder-coverts a shade lighter crimson than the streaky-breasted birds; saddle to match the hackle, or dark lemon; back a maroon straw; and breast an almost black ground color, but every feather beautifully laced with light bay—a mere slight lacing round the edges, not at all running into the feather. The hens to match these cocks are a brilliant black, with rich golden-striped hackle."

Last winter, at the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, we had the pleasure of seeing what was considered by nearly all who saw him, to be the finest Brown red cock ever shown in Canada. This was the bird "Hillhurst," owned by W. L. Ball, Esq., of Sherbrooke, P. Q., who imported him from England, with several magnificent hens.

"Hillhurst" and the two hens exhibited with him so successfully at Toronto, Montreal and Sherbrooke, are now the property of Mr. Angus McKeigan, of Strathroy, who is making the breeding of Games a specialty, and is bound to have the best.

As an evidence that the interest in Brown-reds is on the increase we may state that after these birds were sold Mr. Ball had over a dozen applications for them. It is the intention of their present owner to exhibit them at a couple of the principal shows this Fall, if they are in condition. We wish our enterprising young townsman success both in exhibiting and breeding these magnificent birds.

Utility Fowls Abroad.

When visiting the International Agricultural Show at Hamburg, and the Royal Danish at Aalborg, I was forcibly struck with the difference in the systems of poultry keeping as compared with our own. In England, as most people know, the rage for poultry fancy has so permeated all ranks that, instead of the domestic fowl being cultivated for eggs and meat, it is produced for feather and other fancy qualities, whose duty is mere eye service, for there are thousand who never sell a bird but at a fancy price and for fancy purposes, and who even press every wretched waster into the category of saleable pure breeds. The sole value of cultivating pure races is that they may be of service in crossing upon other or commoner stock, but when pure breeds are so reduced in economical value by persistently breeding for fancy points, and as persistently ignoring the true end of poultry, then it is time to say your purer races are of less value than our mongrels.

In Denmark I found the fancier to combine with his taste for pure bred fowls the habit of breeding for eggs, of seeking large egg production; for the Dane has commenced upon the egg market, and already we receive shiploads of splended egg, well packed, and so fresh that they sell for English new-laid. In the poultry department prizes were given for eggs fresh and preserved, for packages and methods of transport, and for cases of eggs ready packed; and the great prize went to a case in which all the eggs were large and fresh, the packing neat, good, and sweet, and, what is more, the judges were able to speak of it as being an exact sample of the system regularly adopted by the exhibitor. This shows that the Danish fancier has no other end but business, and that his fowls are not the medium of pleasure alone. If more evidence is needed that he is unlike English fanciers, it is found in the fact that he exhibits his birds just as they are—he does not even think of sending them to an exhibition clean—just as they leave their yards, and, as they are judged for useful properties, spotless plumage and clean legs do not signify. It is not meat that is sought for in Denmark, nor feathers, but eggs; for the popular fowls is the Spanish races, which includes the Minorca, the Andalusian, and the Italian fowl, or, as we call it, the Leghorn. The Cochins and Brahma is not a craze; they are considered to have too little quality, too much bone, and uncertain laying powers. French fowls have few admirers, the game fowl is not considered a sufficiently good layer, while a better acquaintance with the Dorking is sought. For years the fancier's papers have teemed with articles and letters on the Leghorn, the Minorca, and kindred, and discussion as to wheth-

er one breed should have a *white* ear or a *yellow* one, whether the ear should be round or oval, and the comb have five points or six. No doubt those who know nothing of the variegates of the poultry fancy will smile at this and consider it an exaggerated statement, but, as Mr. Tegetmeier can vouch, it is a fact that there are plenty men who discuss these things in sober earnestness. The various races are still bred, with the natural result that they deteriorate in size and vigor as they do in their laying powers. The Spanish is so bred for its ornamental face that its constitution is fragile, and as a layer for market it is worthless, although it might have been the finest race under the sun. The Minorca, from a big, lusty, square-bodied fowl, has become a white-eared bantam of its former self; the Andalusians, in-bred and re-bred, still produces the blacks and whites, and is a shadow of what it was; while the Leghorn, amid the struggles of fanciers, who have long lauded it as the prince of layers, has been by these very men dwarfed in size, and ruined as a layer, because, ignoring the very property they claim for it, they have endeavored to place five points upon the comb. Now, what are these very races like in Denmark? and I take the exhibition as a standard just as I do our own exhibitions. The Spanish fowl is a big, coarse, vigorous bird, full of health, square, and every inch a fine layer. The face shows its breed, but there is no such thing as cultivating this point. The Minorca is still finer, and more useful looking, and reminds me of what was once to be seen in England; but it is superior to anything I have seen for years, and just what we ought to have for farm use where plenty of eggs are required—indeed, I never saw such a class of useful birds. The Andalusian was not so fine, but equally lusty, square, and full of health, while the endless Italians, adults and children, bore witness to the mine of wealth they are to the egg producer. These fowls are not like the Leghorns here, but larger squarer, and more vigorous; not bred to color any further than by uniting the correct colors, each is kept pure. I cannot say so much for Danish ducks, for here they seem to be at sea, for the Pekin is now being tried; but will doubtless deteriorate as it has done in England.

The German collection, immense as it was, presented similar features; but the Spanish, Andalusians, and Minorca were not brought to the same pitch of perfection. Indeed, as dealers have much to do with educating the German taste, English ideas are followed in a great degree, but the Italian has a firm hold nevertheless, and is bred just as freely as in Denmark, and just as much praised. This race, and a German race known as the Bamelsloher, seems to be the two utility fowls of the Germans. The Bamelsloher has no pretensions to

beauty or points—it is to all intents and purposes a layer. It is large, square, and vigorous; white in plumage, with blue legs, a single comb, and a whitish ear, and is said to be unexcelled in egg production. If this fowl came to England and prizes were offered for it, we should soon have a discussion not upon its merits, but upon its beak or its claws, or perhaps upon its ears, as they are not an established color.

These remarks are not penned in mere opposition to the fancy for poultry; but to show that it has gone too far, and is responsible for misleading the thousands who have followed it instead of embarking in egg and meat production.—JAMES LONG in *London Field*.

Our Lofroy Letter.

Editor Review,

It seems to be the fashion now, especially among our American brethren, to discuss the subject of "Feeding," and you know the old saying, "A man might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion." This repetition struck me at first as an evidence of weakness, but upon consideration I have changed my mind, and regard it as a united and persistent search after truth. I have therefore concluded that a conformity to prevailing custom is not out of place, even in hen literature. In educating the mind I have firm faith in "One thing at a time, and that well done," &c., "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well." It is the only method by which we can gain knowledge, and develop the mind to grasp the spirit of that knowledge.

I have no doubt that if the poultry men of Canada, at the seasons when the different interests and manipulations are active, would devote their united energies and observations to one or two points much more could be accomplished. The subject of "non-fertility of eggs" this spring, with causes has been persistently and intelligently discussed, and when a fancier reads all the testimony and opinions based upon experience and observation which have been recorded, he can come to a pretty close conclusion as to what is wrong; and suppose that he has not got all the truth, what he has got will serve as a stepping-stone to the rest. But I have noticed a weakness even in this discussion or comparison of notes, I mean a weakness of numbers. Are there not many others who have experienced the same unsatisfactory state of things early in the season, and though worse this year than common, yet troublesome less or more every year, especially with the larger varieties. There are many of the brethren who are not averse to holding positions of honor (I may say) in our associations, &c., but contribute nothing to the general knowledge. Of course it is a generally accepted

notion that silence gives the impression or idea of profundity; but on the other hand, a man who so carefully hides his talent is not only in danger of losing its reasonable increase, but also to lose the talent itself. But are we to conclude every time that our silent brethren are masters of the position? Have they nothing to report in this case but unqualified success? Have they arrived at such a state of perfection in the management of their stock that it can be run with the same uniformity and precision that a steam engine can; or has the safety valve failed to indicate the exact state of affairs, and comparative failure been the result? Of course, look at it in a certain way, such confessions are not convenient. I have had letters from some of the oldest and most successful breeders in America, acknowledging that a large per cent. of eggs failed to hatch. One gentleman also says, "I have this year purchased largely eggs for hatching from different well-known and successful breeders, and my average has not amounted to three chicks per setting, or 23 per cent. of eggs purchased. The failure in these and my own arose from the eggs not being fertile."

I am convinced, both from my own experience and from that of others, obtained from private sources, and through the medium of our unequalled poultry magazine, the REVIEW, that this failure on the part of the male bird arises simply from too much stimulating and fattening food. We may provide all the range imaginable, and yet if our fowls are fed to repletion they fail to use it. I had last winter over 800 square feet enclosed under a good tight roof, and warmly enclosed to North, East and West, part being open to South when the sun was shining and closed up with large doors when the weather was bad, and this space was occupied for most of the winter by about fifteen birds, and yet they failed to make use of it, though a load of wheat and barley rakings were piled up in one corner of a large shed to allure them out, but after the orthodox warm meal in the morning a few minutes exercise sufficed to keep them filled all day and laying largely in the sun, or if Sol had hidden her face, which was the rule here last winter and not the exception, then in the warmest corner of the house.

Fat in the male bird does not signify; if he have a sufficient number of companions this will soon be regulated; but if the hens are fat the trouble begins. I am convinced that the very unwilldiness—if I may be allowed to use the term—of the hens frustrate all the attempts of the male to have successful copulation. I predicted a failure of the eggs to hatch long before an egg was this year set. When by a starving process and a few weeks laying the hens were reduced in flesh, a decided improvement became noticeable, till at last sel-

dome one attempt of the male was a failure, and at this time 92 per cent. of the eggs hatched. I do not mean to convey the idea that as long as the male bird is over fat it will not be a detriment, but this will correct itself, and I think that care should be taken that he got a good bite during the day by himself, for if he is amorous and very attentive to his dames he will not get enough to keep him vigorous and strong. Now we find the same thing occurring in the breeding of other stock. Every breeder of cattle and pigs knows how hard it is to get very fat females to breed, still we usually find the male kept in pretty good condition. A pampered animal will generally produce a poor, weakly offspring, while in-breeding completes the bill of deterioration. Take the barn-yard fowl, or even the Leghorn or any of the small active breeds, and 13 eggs will generally or not unfrequently produce 13 chicks. But why is this the case with Leghorns, &c.; do not their breeders overfeed them and pamper them as much as do the breeders of the larger varieties? Yes, but their naturally active disposition counteracts this evil, and a proper development of bone and muscle is the result.

I am convinced that the foundation of this constitutional imperfection is begun in early chicken life. From the day the chick leaves the shell the question is what shall be fed to bring size in the shortest time? We find cattle breeders not only using a couple of common cows to feed one calf, but adding to this all kinds of nourishing condiments. And will this stock bear as much or breed as certainly as less pampered specimens? By no means. An animal or chick thus over-fed does not take exercise enough to produce a good strong bone or muscle. I have no hesitation in saying that all such advice as "feeding chicks six or more times a day on cooked food of different kinds" is good advice when the birds are intended for fall shows, &c., but for future usefulness it means destruction. I have no doubt if chicks were fed four times a day on solid, whole grain and not too much of it, we should have a far better organism. Whole grain will digest more slowly and produce a more gradual and strong development of bone and muscle. I will guarantee no leg-weakness, or very little of the other diseases which thorough-bred chicks are subject to, if this system of feeding is followed. The largest and best hen I have ever had (not imported) was raised by a farmer till cold weather commenced, and after being fed for two weeks or so it got just what it could pick up from the grain field; of course there was plenty, but it was whole grain and not too much of it. From my window is to be seen a flock of Light Brahma chicks, now active and smart, foraging in every direction.

These birds get a reasonable allowance of whole barley and wheat. On the other side of the road are my flocks, all laying lazily under the trees or sunflower shades. The latter are growing very rapidly, but I have noticed that when the cool weather of Fall comes these higher-fed birds seem to stand still as if to solidify a little, while the grain fed birds grow right on and so overhaul them.

Now, sir, to go back to an expression made use of in the body of my letter respecting Review. Do not exclaim taffy! blarney!! flattery!!! Now, sir, in the first place I believe the word flattery to be synonymous with the English word lie. I am ready to admit that our Canadian journal is not got up so expensively, or its cover, &c., got up so artistically and so gaudily, nor so much of its space taken up with puff about itself and articles for sale in the office, as some others, but when it comes right down to original thought and investigation, our magazine is ahead.

I hope to finish or to say something more next month upon this subject but as my letter has now got pretty long, I shall cut it right off for the present, wishing you and the REVIEW the success which you have fairly merited.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Sept. 4th, 1883.

Artificial Incubation.

PRACTICAL AND PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. James Rankin, of Plymouth county, Mass., gives an account in the Springfield Homestead of his success in artificial poultry-raising. We copy below the material portions of the article:

I have been engaged in poultry business from my youth, and have ever found it the most profitable branch of the farm industry. Much more profitable than ever has it been since I commenced hatching and growing poultry artificially. I have endeavored to reduce the thing to a system. I never keep a hen after she is a year old, for the reason that biddy never lays as many eggs the second year as the first. Besides, an old hen invariably moults in the fall, and does not recover plumage in time to furnish eggs to meet the high prices or get chicks out for early spring broilers. My main object has ever been to make eggs and get out chicks to meet the highest prices in the market. In order to do this, a stock of early pullets is absolutely necessary to furnish eggs at the right time. During last winter and spring, I hatched out some 3,000 chicks. A large portion of them were sold during May and June at \$1 to \$2.50 each, one lot of 150 selling at 45c per pound live weight at the door. I will give an it of

my experience during the past winter, and the reader can judge for himself of the profits:

I took from one of my small incubators 130 chicks, put them in a brooder and cared for them during the winter. When four months old, May 25th, those chicks sold for enough to cover the cost of growing them and the original cost of both incubator and brooder, leaving a clear profit of more than \$10 besides. Of course both incubator and brooder were put right to work doing the same thing over again a second, third and fourth time during the same season. I will now give you a copy of my balance sheet for 1881 and 1882:

Stock on hand September 1, 1881:

138 pullets, at \$1.25 each.....	\$172.50
Supplies and food of all kinds.....	337.83
35 gal. kerosene oil, at 8c.....	2.80
	\$513.13

Stock on hand September 1, 1882:

314 pullets, at \$1.25 each.....	\$392 50
813½ doz. eggs sold.....	274.55
137 fowls sold.....	136.23
571 chicks sold.....	331.24
	\$1444.52

Balance (net).....\$931.39

This is a net profit of nearly \$7 on each pullet with which the year commenced. Of course every one knows that this is a showing which would be simply impossible without artificial incubation.

I give these items to demonstrate the superiority of the artificial over the natural method. The one can no more compete with the other than can hand work compete with machinery in our large manufacturing establishments. It enables persons of limited means and narrow quarters to do a much larger business than by the old method. He can grow two crops on the same ground in one season, for the high priced spring chickens are out of the way in time to occupy the buildings and grounds with store fowls for winter layers.

My chicken buildings are from 6 to 75 ft. long, fronting south. They are nine feet wide, with slightly inclined shed roof covered with tin. There is a window in front for every eight feet longitudinally. These windows have close shutters to prevent extreme cold during the nights in winter. The brooders are kept in the buildings during the winter, and the young chicks are put in when hatched and dried off. The chicks are fed for the first forty-eight hours on hard boiled eggs chopped fine. After that they are fed on dough made from three parts of Indian meal and one part of wheat middlings, and largely with cracked corn and wheat as they grow older. The young chicks are kept clean and warm, fed freely on vegetables and given plenty of exercise.

I do not make a specialty of growing poultry.

It is simply in connection with and supplementary to other farm work. My principal business is making milk and growing fruit and truck for market. What I have accomplished is nothing more than what any other farmer can do to a greater or less extent, according to his location and circumstances. The question is often asked, "If everybody goes into the poultry business, will it not glut the market and cease to pay?" When poultry ceases to be a luxury and is as common an article of diet on every workingman's table as beef and pork, it will be time to talk of glutting the market.

It is only necessary to note the prices received for the produce in this case to see the impossibility of anything like such results being attained in Canada, or in fact in any but a few favored localities in the States. All the circumstances are the most favorable in the case above given. Our readers by a comparison of the prices in their markets can compute the profit such a business would likely bring them, and if one-third the amount given above as the profit from each pullet can be realized; we would consider it a good showing.—Ed.

Questions and Suggestions.

Editor Review.

I should like to hear from some of your numerous readers in regard to a few matters of interest to fanciers in general. We hear very much about the new American variety, the Wyandottes. We have been led to believe that they breed true to feather, shape, comb, etc. Now is this the case? During the summer I have known of two persons purchasing eggs. They have been bought from three different breeders, all being large advertisers. The chicks are now grown up and feathered, but present a great diversity of appearance. In color they range from pure white to jet black—not what I call a well marked one among them. Some with single combs and several with feathering that would do no discredit to a well-bred Brahma!

Have my friends been unfortunate in purchasing, or is it a fact that they throw any kind of a chick that happens?

Have breeders found that they have raised a greater proportion of male birds this year than usual?

Can you or any of your readers explain why the management of the "Toronto Industrial" have dropped Brown-reds from their game list for prizes this year? I think they are worthy of a place. It may, however, be simply an omission. Brown-reds do not occupy the place in the estimation of the fancier which I think they deserve.

At present a move is being made in England—by offering a cup to be competed for this winter—with a view to restoring them to their former popularity. Interest seems to have slackened in breeding them, and as a result very few really good Brown reds are now seen at our best shows. I think rather than drop them from the prize-lists some extra inducements should be offered.

Mr. Editor, I would willingly contribute to a challenge cup; value say \$100, to be offered for best trio of Brown-reds shown, to be won say three years in succession, birds to be shown and cup offered alternately at Ontario Poultry Association, Montreal Association, and the Eastern Townships Association. I think if this was carried out, in a few years Brown Reds would be among the most fashionable.

It might not be an unwise plan to endeavor to procure a cup for other varieties of Games. I presume the other breeds of poultry so readily commend themselves to the public that no such course is necessary to guarantee their being bred up to the highest degree of excellence. But our game breeders require some stimulation, to breed better ones.

I am afraid I am trespassing on your space, and will only say I would like to hear the views of fanciers on these points. The ideas are only thrown out to invite discussion.

W. L. BALL,

Richmond, P. Q., Sept., 1883.

Old Hens.

When fowls have reached the age of two and a half years, or have put in one year of growth and two of usefulness, they may be classed as old birds, as in the majority of instances their period of greatest profit to the keeper is past. Their time of profit may not be over, as there are many fowls that will give their owners a profit up to a much greater age, but generally they have reached that stage at which they are not able to compete in utility with much younger stock, hence it is only at a loss they can be kept when younger birds can be put in their places. A safe rule to follow is to kill off in the fall all those in their third year, and fill their places with younger birds.

The time to kill off the old stock is as soon after moult as the birds can be brought into condition. In most cases this will give them a lease of life for another month. They will be considerably reduced in flesh when in full feather, and if then put up and liberally fed they will take on flesh rapidly, and it will be of the best quality, tender, juicy, and fine flavored. They will then be ready for the market before the surplus young stock is brought in, and will bring a good price.

Seasonable Hints.

CROWDING.

It seems natural for the chickens to crowd as closely together as possible when the nights become cold. This crowding is not good for them in any way, and an effort should be made to divide off into squads of not more than eight or a dozen in each place. When very large numbers get together the younger and weaker ones are apt to be crushed to death or smothered; twisted wings, crooked backs and other defects are the result in many more cases. Crowding is also a fruitful cause of roup. Many fanciers cannot account for the disease breaking out among their chickens. They are kept warm, dry and clean, and what more can be done? The trouble often is they are kept too warm. The fancier has only to visit the chicken quarters late at night, and inhale the heated and noxious air, to account for the disease. To be thrifty, chickens must have plenty of pure fresh air, and this is very difficult to have when the quarters are crowded. For the smaller breeds we would recommend low broad roosts for the chickens now in preference to crowding.

CULLING.

The flocks should be well culled before this, but where it has not been done it should not be delayed longer. Every bird that does not promise to make an exhibition bird or good breeder should now be set apart for the meat market, and all the room possible given to those selected for sale or keeping. If you are a beginner, and want to come to the front as a breeder, just pick out the best birds in the flock for your own use, and offer the rest for sale, but be sure that the latter will be such as will do credit to you in the hands of those who purchase them.

FREEDING.

In most localities at this season the runs will be almost devoid of green food. Where this is the case the supply should be kept up from the garden. Cabbages that will not head up, grass, dropped fruit and weeds should be thrown to the birds. This should be done frequently, every morning if possible, so as to prevent the danger of the birds gorging themselves, as they are apt to do if deprived of green food for a long time. Excessive eating of green food is apt to cause diarrhoea. The stocks or coarser parts that cannot be eaten should be raked up and removed from the runs before they begin to decay.

With the decrease in the natural supply of green food there will be a corresponding falling off in the amount of worms, insects, &c., that the fowls can procure, and the deficiency should be made up to them by their keeper. This is

particularly necessary at the season of moulting. Where animal food has to be bought the cheapest article, and the best all things considered, is bullock's liver. This when boiled and cut up fine will be greatly relished by the fowls. An ounce a day is quite enough for each bird if fed daily. The object in cutting the meat fine is to ensure each getting a share; if given in large pieces the weaker birds are driven off until the stronger ones gorge themselves, so more harm than good is done. Heavy feeding of animal food will cause excessive development of comb and wattles.

Let the food be mostly whole grain, and give all the birds will eat while the moulting process is going on. There is little danger of fattening at this time; but as soon as the birds have their new coat, the object should be to keep in good growing and breeding condition, and free from excessive fat.

Now have another good fling at the lice. Remember that very soon the fowls will be confined most of the time to their coops and will not be in a position to enjoy the salutary dust-bath out in the sun, that has done so much to relieve them from these aggravating pests during the summer, so let the coal oil can and whitewash brush have another good innings, which will do a great deal to promote the comfort and thrift of the stock during the winter.

Making Poultry Profitable.

Five hundred hens can be made to pay, on an average, as large a profit per bird as fifty. There is often more fault with the keeper and management than with the fowls. The care of poultry, to make it profitable, is no child's play, but a daily task. Chickens are early risers and eager for the first worm. Successful poultry keepers are full-grown, sensible men and women. They succeed as a matter of course, and the business looks very easy to outsiders, as in all kinds of enterprises carried on for money making. One reason so many fail is because they are not satisfied with the slow working up. There are some who are really fond of the poultry business, who would gladly unite profit with pleasure, but do not know how to manage it. If one is actually willing to work, can endure fatigue, and can control the temper, it is well to begin low down.

Begin (if no previous knowledge has been obtained) with a cock and a dozen hens, and ascertain just now much patience, time, labor, food and housing are needed to serve this small stock of fowls, together with their progeny. There is often great loss with chickens from ignorance of feeding. I always recommended small grain, whole, with

cracked corn. It must be given freely, increasing the quantity as they grow, and never stinting them while growing, or afterward. If small numbers were kept at first and gradually increased as fast as found profitable, there would be less disappointed poultry keepers. There is something in breed, of course, but often more in the keeper. In the first place it is a good thing to understand what the fowls are intended for, whether for eggs or poultry, and treat them accordingly. No one expects much flesh on a Leghorn, neither do we expect many eggs from a Brahma.

If the Dorkings were better known they would be found in almost every case to meet the needs of the poultry keeper for eggs, and especially for poultry where early broilers are required. They are heavy feeders until grown, but then, for their size, they are considered light consumers. Fowls that are in profit must be large consumers, or they will fail to give the profit. In keeping large numbers the mistake is often made of breeding too many together. They must have room to breathe in, and room to exercise and to scratch. It is as natural for a hen to scratch as to breathe, and when taken out of their natural run she must have something to scratch for. The person who undertakes keeping a large hennery for profit will learn much through dear experience, and, if successful, know what it is to work hard.—C. B. in *Country Gentleman*.

Keep the Flocks Pure.

There seems to be a strong desire in the minds of most men at the present day for something new, and therefore comes the question continually on meeting a friend or acquaintance: "What's new?" The same desire seems to possess the minds of a good many fanciers of the present day—or more properly speaking, the would-be fanciers—to make something new in the chicken line. The man who has not got enough steadfastness of purpose about him, or as I heard it expressed once, stickativeness to keep him more than six months at a time at the one breed, before he is quite convinced from his long experience that they will never come up to his idea of excellence, and therefore cleans them out to make room for the lot that have been just found more worthy to occupy a place in his yard, and in his affections; and those in their turn have to retire for some still more favored kind, until the list is exhausted, and none has been found to come up to his ideas or expectations. But wait; a grand idea has just laid hold of his fertile mind, a new breed, "something new," and he goes to work and intends to show the fraternity what he can accomplish. But, alas, for want of a little of that firmness of purpose, the short limit of his patience and endurance fails

to bring forth to the world anything new, and then, disgusted with the whole thing, he retires himself, and leaves it to others with more patience and selfreliance to accomplish what he proclaimed to be impossible.

Nor are some our more reliable fanciers quite free from the same ideas that possess the minds of their younger brethren, either to make some fancied improvement in looks, or in size. To get a little ahead of his neighbor he quietly introduces a Brahma cock or a Cochin among his Plymouth Rocks, and thus we are afflicted with feathered legs appearing among our birds, the result of some former cross, throwing back, it may be, after many generations.

A remarkable case of this kind came under my notice two years ago. A friend of mine procured egg from a fancier who professed to have first-class stock. Well the chicks appeared in due time, and were tended with more than ordinary care, but to his great surprise and disgust the pullets were white on the breast, and a sprinkling of feathers on the legs, telling too plainly of the action of some former breeder to obtain an increased size in his Plymouth Rocks, and obtain some little advantage in the show pen.

But thanks to the A. P. A., they have put their foot on that by their action at last meeting, in cutting down the weights of the Plymouth Rocks; that will have a tendency to keep them to their legitimate size.

But what was more remarkable in the case mentioned above, the cockerels of the same brood were as fine looking birds as you could wish to see; color faultless, legs a bright as a guinea, and, of course, of extra size, so that any fancier wishing to change blood, and seeing those would naturally think he was possessing himself of a pure blooded bird; and in the hands of either a careless or dishonest breeder, would be sold for such, only to carry the trouble a little further and hand it down as a legacy to the flocks of some confiding brother fancier.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Sept 6th, 1883.

Hens Away Ahead.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Statistics for 1882 show that the value of the poultry produced in America exceeds the value of either hay, wheat cotton, or dairy products. The figures for that year are: Wheat, \$488,000,000; hay, \$436,000,000; cotton, \$410,000,000; dairy products, \$254,000,000; poultry, \$560,000,000. Notwithstanding these large figures poultry is about the only product we do not send abroad but find a market for it entirely at home. France and England send large quantities of eggs to this country, for which there is always a ready market. In 1882 we received 13,000,000 dozen from foreign countries, and still we are not satisfied. Let the hens be respected.

John James Audubon.

Perhaps no name will live longer than that of the great naturalist given above, and a short sketch of his life and habits may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *POULTRY REVIEW*, perhaps as much to show that the fancier, as well as the naturalist, is born, not made, as has so often been pointed out. The love for birds can never be taken up as a passing whim or fleeting fancy; the taste and love for the knowledge of their habits must be born in the man; it is never acquired by a notion for taking it up as an amusement or for pastime. A more striking illustration of this would be impossible to give than that of this great naturalist and ornithologist, Audubon.

John James Audubon was born in Louisiana, but spent most of his childhood in France. His father, as his name will suggest, was a Frenchman. His mother was a Southern lady, and unfortunately for her son John James, she perished in the negro rising in the island of St. Domingo while he was yet very young.

After remaining in France till he was about nineteen years of age, his father sent him out to Pennsylvania, where he owned considerable property; the intention being that the young naturalist should superintend the management of the estate. It was here that Audubon married. His wife in after life proved of great assistance to him in carrying out his great life's work.

He engaged in business, both with partners and on his own account, several times, and both as manager of his father's property and as a business man he proved an entire failure. His soul was never in business. He would leave his counter and his customers at any time for a hunt in the woods to procure specimens of birds and beasts. At last, after repeated failures and loss of all he had in the world, he gave his whole attention to that calling he loved so much—the study of birds and animals.

He was a very clever artist, and during the time he was making his great collection he kept the pot boiling for himself and family by giving drawing-lessons. At times his family were very poor. So much was his time taken up by his wanderings after natural history specimens, from which he was deriving no income whatever, that his wife, to encourage him in his great enterprise (for so it afterwards turned out to be), gave music lessons to young ladies of the neighborhood, to earn a little money to keep the family. When Audubon started out on an expedition no one knew when he would return—he did not know that himself—he would sometimes be gone for weeks and months, and it will easily be seen, with a family left under such circumstances, with no income whatever,

something had to be done for their maintenance; and this mother, good and true woman as she was, was equal to the occasion. She did not do as many wives and mothers would, scold her husband for spending his time in so foolish and wasteful a manner; she encouraged him in his studies and love for natural history, always believing that some day he would produce for the world a work that would hand his name down to future generations as the greatest of all naturalists. Perhaps it was through the great assistance rendered Audubon by his wife in this manner that to-day naturalists and ornithologists have to thank for the greatest of all ornithological works, "Audubon's Birds of America."

The production of this work was a wonderful undertaking. It involved a lifetime of labor and study, and could not possibly have been produced except by a man of most persevering energy, industry and pluck.

Many is the nights he slept in the bush to be up early to watch the habits of some particular kind of bird he was in pursuit of. He travelled many miles alone in what was then the Far West, beyond civilization. He made one trip as far north as Labrador. He pursued his studies in those frozen regions as well as under the scorching sun of the far South.

His travels sometimes were accompanied by dangers that none but a man of indomitable pluck would face. He tells a tale of how he one time nearly lost his life, and but for his knowledge of the French language Audubon's works would have been lost to the world, and the end of him would probably never have been known. He was making a long journey on foot, accompanied only by his dog. It was through a wild, unsettled country. At nightfall he came to a log cabin, and walking in he saw a miserable old hag, half Indian, half French, and presenting a most repulsive appearance. However, "any port in a storm," so he made arrangements to stay for the night. On the old woman seeing his watch she expressed astonishment at such a wonderful little instrument, and from her subsequent actions aroused Audubon's suspicions; so much so that he pretended to be asleep, while he was listening to the old woman's conversation to her two sons, who were just as filthy and hideous-looking as herself. He soon understood that they intended to murder him to get his watch, and the old hag actually went to work and sharpened a knife to cut his throat. Audubon during this time had patted his dog, which was lying on one side of him, while on the other was his trusty old flint-lock, with his hand resting on it, ready on the first step taken by his intending murderers towards him, to level one of

them at least, and as the old woman had undertaken the job on account of her sons being too far under the influence of bad whiskey, he had no doubt but the repulsive old wretch would be the target for his bullet. Just about this minute two other lonely and benighted travellers came into the shanty, when Audubon jumped up and explained the whole thing. He does not say what they did with those three miserable beings, but we may infer from his own words. He says: "We turned Regulators, and placed them beyond attempting anything of the kind again." Regulators then were what were afterwards called Vigilance Committees, and as Audubon says they placed them beyond doing anything of the kind again, there is no doubt they hung them to the nearest tree, or what was too good a death, shot them.

He was unable to publish his great work in America. In those days there were not artisans skilled in that class of work here. He had to visit Edinburgh, London, and Paris to find them, and the work was published in Europe, in parts, under his own or son's personal supervision. It took years to publish; and when complete the whole subscription was, I think, about £300. There were not many subscribers to the work—I believe about three hundred—and it cost Audubon £10,000 to produce it; but after all it will be seen that this, the greatest work of his life, and the greatest work on ornithology ever produced, left him after years of hard work, toil and poverty, in affluence for the rest of his days.

He made several visits to Europe during the time he was publishing the work, and many times he was reduced to the greatest straits for want of money to pay his artisans as they did the work. At such times he would paint a picture hurriedly and go out and sell it for just what he could get for it. Some of these works would to-day bring more hundreds than he received pounds for them.

Audubon's "Birds of America" is published in six volumes, five of plates—which are all life-size, and colored—and one of letter-press. Each volume is about twenty-four by thirty inches, and four or five inches thick; and a volume is as much as one can lift. There is one copy in the University of Toronto, another in a library in New York; the others are distributed amongst literary and scientific institutions on the two continents, few being owned by private individuals. The work is very valuable to-day, and I have never known of one being offered for sale. It comprises all the birds which were then known on this Northern continent, and as a work of art is acknowledged to have no equal in ornithological publications.

There are many things to be learned by this great work. To the lovers of bird life it is a rich treat to see and peruse it; it affords information

that cannot be had in the same compass in any other work. It also teaches us what a man of indomitable pluck and perseverance can do, and will do, to carry out that which he has a natural taste for; and lastly, it teaches us what a mistake we make when we take up a trade, profession or calling we do not like, and one we are unfitted for. Here was Audubon, a dead failure at every kind of business he ever engaged in—he failed time after time. All the capital he ever invested in business was like throwing a snowball into a river—gone forever. He lost thousands on thousands simply because he was following pursuits he was entirely unfitted for; but after all these misfortunes he succeeded in that great work which the Almighty made him for. He was a born naturalist, and it was by that he succeeded in giving to the world the greatest of all ornithological works, and gaining enough by its publication to enable him to live in comfort and luxury in his old days.

He had a beautiful residence on the Hudson, where he lived to a good old age, although during the last years of his life he was quite blind. He published some other works—one on animals, which is very fine—but the great work of his life was his "Birds of America."

✕ ROADS.

Strathroy, Sept. 11th, 1883.

Fall Hatched Chickens.

A correspondent writes:—I wish to refer the readers of the POULTRY REVIEW to an article in the May number, on "Spring chickens," hatched in the Fall, and remind them that if they wish to enjoy the treat relished by the writer of that article, now is the time to prepare.

I have one hen with fourteen young chicks trailing after her, hatched out August 26th, result of a hidden nest of fifteen eggs; one egg had rolled out of the nest; the chick in it was fit to come out of the shell, but died, of course.

How is it that a hen which steals away its nest and sits on it on her own account, nearly always brings out every egg; whereas these we take such care of, and take the young chicks away as soon as they are hatched, wrap them in flannel and keep them warm till all are hatched out—this precaution being taken to prevent the mother treading on and killing them—on an average about one fourth the eggs do not hatch at all? It looks as if the hens knew more about hatching eggs than we do.

I have two more hens on thirteen eggs each, set September 1st, and hope to have plenty of spring chickens, or chickens which are as good as spring chickens, fit for the table in February, March and April next. Set your hens this month, or what is better, let them hatch themselves; feed the chickens well during the winter and you will be well repaid with nice young fowl for the table when most people, if they want them, have to kill old hens and roosters.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
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.

The new *Standard* will be cut at the end of October or early in November.

Every fancier who has stock for sale should have an advertisement in the *Review* for the next three months.

The CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW from now till the end of 1884—fifteen months—for \$1.00. Subscribe for it at once.

Postage stamps of higher denominations than 3 cents will not be taken by us in payment for small ads. or sample copies.

We will send either the new *American Standard of Excellence* (when out) or the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW for one year free, to every one who sends us four new subscribers. An ad. of 27 words to everyone at present on our list who will send us a new subscriber and one dollar.

We must again request those who are in arrears for advertising and subscriptions to remit at once. We have lately found it necessary to sue a lot of accounts, and many more will be placed in court on the 1st of October if not paid before that time.

We would request parties who write us for information regarding matters of no personal interest to us to enclose a three cent stamp or postal card for reply. We are constantly receiving postal cards from parties who are not even subscribers of the *Review*, asking for information, the answering of which would necessitate the use of a sheet of note paper, an envelope, and three cent stamp. Surely it is unreasonable to expect us to add out time to this and all for nothing.

The season is at hand when the sample-copy fiend usually operates. He is generally a hanger-on on the outskirts of the fancy, and sometimes, but seldom, is an exhibitor at our fall shows. As a rule he is the individual who always has better stock at home than any to be seen at the shows. He does not subscribe for a poultry paper,—don't need it, as he knows all worth knowing, but is anxious to get a copy of the *Review* containing the prize-lists, and sends his postal card for it regularly year after year, using nearly the same words each time: "I wish to subscribe for the *Review*. Please send me the October number, so that I may see the price of subscription," &c. This is the last heard of him for another year. It will cost this class 10 cents to get a copy of the October issue this year.

We see by a late number of the *London Field* that the pigeon race which took place on June 7th was a great success. The flight was from Ventnor, Isle of White, to the North of England, the winner flying to Manchester, 298 miles, with a velocity of 1620 yards to the minute, or at a rate exceeding fifty-five miles an hour. In the flight sixty miles of sea had to be crossed by the birds. The first and second prizes were won by Mr. W. Heap, of Manchester. This is considered the best flight yet made in England, and the Homing fanciers are greatly encouraged. The foggy nature of the English atmosphere is a great drawback to successful pigeon flying.

In the *London Field*, of date August 25th, under the heading, "Velocity of the flight birds," Mr. Tegetmeier says:—"Taking, then, the rate of a pigeon flying under favorable conditions at from fifty to sixty miles an hour, we have a standard of comparison by which we can gauge the velocity of other birds. The hawk or falcon, pursuing a pigeon and capturing it, must necessarily fly much faster." We have had many opportunities of seeing Homing pigeons pursued by hawks, and have never yet seen one caught when in full flight. It is seldom that a pigeon when pursued by a hawk will make off in a direct line, but in every case that we have noticed where it has done so, the hawk has been shown the uselessness of following, and gave up the chase. Usually a pigeon when followed will endeavor to evade its enemy by doubling on it, and here the hawk has the advantage as he does not follow closely, but darts across the circle taken by the pigeon. When the hawk gets above the pigeon then the latter is in the greatest danger, as the velocity with which a hawk can swoop down is truly wonderful. The pigeon seems to know this, and generally as soon as the enemy appears, its object seems to be to rise as

high as possible in order to prevent the hawk from gaining this advantage. We have had many Homing pigeons captured by hawks, but never to our knowledge has one been taken while in direct flight, except when the bird was very young.

After the Shows.

No matter how good the care may be that fowls receive at the shows they are more or less fatigued when they reach home, and require some extra attention for a few days. The confinement in the close coops during the journey alone is very fatiguing, and when to this is added several days in the show pen, often poorly arranged for their comfort, and sometimes in company with diseased fowls, too much extra care cannot be exercised in permitting them to mingle with the other flocks at home on their return. Scarcely a year passes that we do not hear of several birds being smothered by the coops being packed so closely in the cars as to prevent their getting sufficient air to support life; and others again from this and other causes contract colds, that further exposure in the show-pen develops into roup. Those birds are taken home and at once put with the other flocks; the result is all become affected, the whole quarters are converted into an hospital and the poultryman, instead of finding his flocks a source of profit during the winter months, is called on to use all his skill to keep life in them.

No poultry yard is complete without a place separate from the rest of the quarters in which to place sick and diseased fowls, and before sending the birds to the shows this should be prepared for their reception on their return by making it sweet and clean. When the exhibition birds are returned, if they show the least signs of cold or disease of any kind, they should be placed here until cured. If a number of varieties are kept this room may be fitted up with the necessary number of roomy coops, where the birds will be easily attended to. Where this precaution is taken may valuable birds will be saved to their owners every year.

Oyster shells and bones should be crushed or granulated to be fed to the best advantage.—*American Poultry Journal*. Who has been feeding them whole?

New Advertisements.

L. Whiting, St. Catharines, Ont.
Chas. Campbell, Richmond, P. Q.
L. J. Upham, Webster, Mass., U. S.
Harry Clark, Seaforth, Ont.
Stanley Spillett, Lefroy, Ont.
T. F. McGraw, Jr., Springfield, Ohio, U. S.

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

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 \$1 per setting.

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

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.**

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.—4 Dark Brahma hens, Philander Williams strain—good ones. Price \$6.
E. P. BALL, Stanstead, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—Tumblers, Owls, Rollers, Carriers, Antwerps, Pouters, etc. For sale cheap.
ROBT. BURROUGH, 14 Phoebe St., Toronto.

WILL EXCHANGE.—3 Bk B Red Game hens. 82 hatch, for the same number of Plymouth Rocks.
EDGAR JEFFERY, Olinda, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Six pairs Black Breasted R.d Game chicks, first-class birds.
JAMES COTLE, Carlow, P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—Houdans.—One pair, one year old, won 2nd prize at Chicago last winter. Price \$10. Apply to C. J. ODELL, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—Extra L B Cockerels, at \$2 each, for six weeks. This is my best stock. See large add.
STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Canaries, Canaries, Canaries—200 Scotch Fancy and German Canaries, from \$2.50 to \$5 each. C. J. THOMAS, 209 Seaton St., Toronto.

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. - One, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

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.

ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,
 Sherbrooke, P. Q.,
 W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,

—BREEDER OF—

Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.

Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Chicks from the yard of the celebrated cock "Pilgrim" a matter of special correspondence.
 8-11.

FOR SALE.—25 fine young Plymouth Rocks. May hatch, \$2 each, from Pugsley's stock; also 10 Black Breasted Red Games, March hatch, wild boys, \$2 each. EDGAR JEFFERY, Olinda, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 Langshan cockerels and 1 pullet, from W. F. James' imported cock Raven, and hen, \$5 each, or \$9 for pair.
 EDGAR JEFFERY, Olinda, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—2 W Leghorns, 3 B Cochins, 6 P Rocks, at \$1 50 each; or will exchange for Pug or Shepherd dogs, or offers.
 W. HANES, Morrisburg, Ont.,

FOR SALE.—Cheap.—1 cock, 2 cockerels, 3 pullets, and 2 hens of Silver Duckwing Game Bantams. Apply to GEORGE HUGHES,
 175 St. Antone St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—Blk B R-d Games, 2 cocks and 15 hens; also a number of Blk B Red Game Bantam chicks. All first-class birds. Will be sold cheap to clear out. Write for what you want.
 T. DAYE, Cornwall, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few White Leghorn chicks—raised from eight pullets bought from Mr. Stahlschmidt last year and mated with a fine American cock. Splendid stock. W. S. MANNERS,
 G. N. W., Tel. Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—High bred Rouen Ducks and mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Out of 20 pairs of each I think they can successfully compete in in any show Canada or the United States. Address
 GEO. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.

FOR SALE.—White and Brown Leghorn cockerels, at \$1 each, Bonnick's and Stahlschmidt's stock, pure. Grand stock birds; also other varieties at reasonable rates. See ad.
 C. W. TREADGOLD, Clarksburg, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—B B Red Games, standard birds; also Pit fowls, Game Bantams, and Rouen Ducks, for buffalo or wolf robes, breech-loading gun, or good revolver. My stock must be reduced, in fact I would like to dispose of my entire lot. SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A litter of liver and white Water Spaniel pups,—three dogs and three bitches. Will sell the whole litter or separately to suit purchasers, or would rather sell the whole litter with mother, as I do not intend breeding any more. The old bitch is very fine and as pretty as a picture. The pups will make grand dogs, and will be sold cheap. Will be happy to give full particulars to intending purchasers.
 D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga.

Blood Will Tell!

GARFIELD 2nd (sired by Garfield) scored 93½ points at Worcester, in the hottest show of P. Rocks ever held in this country. His own brother scored 92, pullets 92 and 93½.

I have a few chicks for sale, sired by Garfield 2nd, who promise to equal their sire, who was bred by myself—as I do not have to buy my exhibition birds—a fact worth knowing to purchasers. Also choice exhibition hens for sale.

Will sell at a less figure now than a month later.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.

This advertisement will not appear again.

L. J. UPHAM,
 Webster, Mass., U. S.



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

Now for sale—A magnificent breeding pen of 7 hens and cock. Price, \$40.00.

Will sell 50 grand chicks from this yard for \$75.00, or equally cheap in lots to suit purchasers.



J. JAMES,
 72 Colborne Street, Toronto,
 Breeder of
 LIGHT BRAHMAS,
 Antwerps, Turbats, 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 Pellets 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.

Fifty cockerels and pullets now for sale, at \$2 each, \$5 per trio.

Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B.
Red, Brown Red, Red Pile 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-y Clarksburg, Ont.



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



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

Breeder and Importer of
W. F. B. SPANISH, PLYMOUTH
ROCKS, Light Brahmas, (Bec-
ket's), Langshans, White Leg-
horns, Pekin Ducks, and other
varieties,

At the Industrial, Toronto.
1881 I won diploma on breed-
ing pep of Spanish, same on
Leghorns, and 2nd on W Leg

horn chicks.

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

3-3



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



R. LARGE,

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

Breeder of

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks,
and WHITE LEGHORNS.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York strain, and win-
ners at the Industrial, 1881 and 1893. 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



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—Beldon'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.



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



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.

9-11-y.

IRESON & WESTMAN,

177 KING ST., E., - TORONTO, ONT.

Breeders of

High-Class Pigeons,

Carriers, Antwerps, Dragons, Turbits, Trum-
peters, Magpies, Tumblers, Nuns
and Jacobins.

All the leading colors and varieties.

Young birds for sale cheap.

4-6

W. STAHLCSHMIDT,
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; pull t. 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 cockerel, 94; 3rd, White hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 92½; 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.

☞ 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.

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—t.

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.

FOR SALE,

5 pairs or trios of Black-breasted Red Game chicks (exhibition), March and April hatch.

1 trio Irish Spangles, Pit Games.

1 " Irish Grays, "

1 " War Horse, "

1 Pair Blue-reds, "

1 trio Langshans, cockerel and two hens.

Also 25 Pit Games, hens and pullets.

☞ All cheap for quality of stock.

Write for what you want.

HARRY CLARK.

1-y.

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,

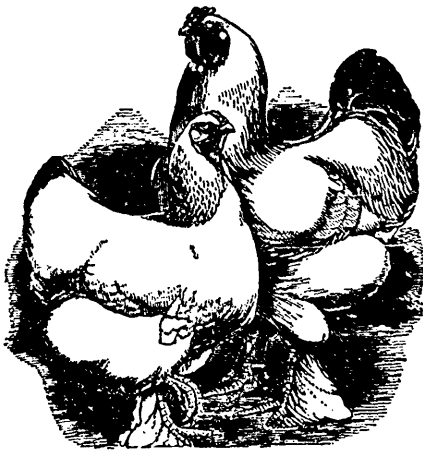
Apply to

JAS FULLERTON, STRATHROY, 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. 49 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.



Light Brahma Chicks,

Bred from stock which produced my

1st and 3rd prize cockerels, 1st and 3rd prize pullets at Montreal Exhibition last January.

The results from this year's matings have exceeded all expectations.

These chicks are bred for exhibition and utility combined. *Prices reasonable.*

9-3

CHAS. CAMPBELL, Richmond, P. Q.



Stanley Spillett,
Lefroy, - Ont.,

Breeder of

"AUTOCRAT" strain of

Light Brahmas.

Must be Sold!

7 Hens and Cock, - \$40.00,

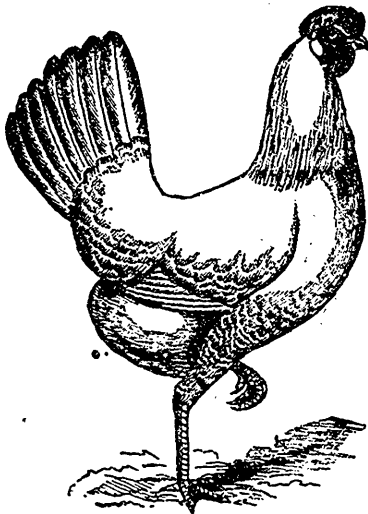
This pen is surpassed by none in Canada.

50 grand Chicks from this yard,
\$75.00,

Or in smaller lots equally cheap.

Chicks delivered 1st November.

20 per cent. of price with order; balance at time of shipment.



L. WEITING,

Box 739, - ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of Pure

White Leghorns,

Brown Leghorns,

Black Leghorns.

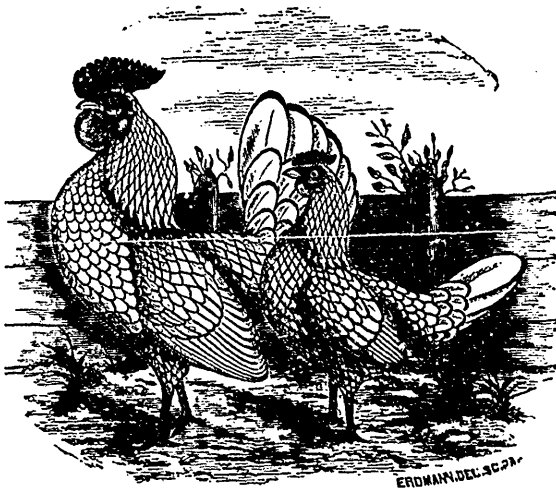
As my Stock is all imported from the best breeders in the United States. I claim to have

Second to None in Canada!

50 White, Brown, and Black Leghorn Cockerels for sale.

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

Satisfaction Guaranteed.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties

of

HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry:

W. C. B. Polish, Golden Polish, White and Brown Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams, Black African Bantams, S. Duckwing Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Cayuga Ducks, Scotch Toy Terriers and English Pugs.

I have the finest lot of young stock I ever raised to offer after Oct. 1st, and will be happy to correspond with intending purchasers. Will guarantee to do as I agree in every instance.



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.

Chicks for Sale.

3-3

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

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 1800 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

Buffalo, N. Y. Guelph, Ont.

Chicago, Ill.

Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cleveland, O.



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

I have now for sale about 150 Light Brahma, Black Hamburg, and Brown Leghorn chicks, among them some

Fine Exhibition Birds,

Hatched in April. Order early.

Prices reasonable.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

11 y.

Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

THOMAS COSTEN,

-Breeder of-

Light Brahmias

-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 too: 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullet, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen.

My Light Brahmias are Duke of York and Autoerat 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.

My Chicks are splendid this year. Those sent out so far have given good satisfaction. A fine lot of show birds ready for disposal. Order early.

-Also-

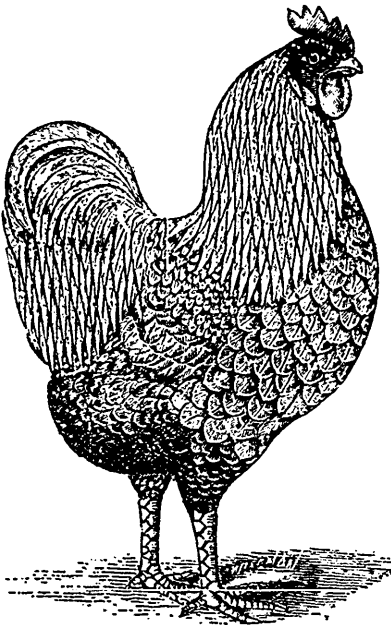
ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs in season.

THOMAS COSTEN,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.



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

-Breeder of-



Black-B. Red ^{AND} Golden Duckwing Games.

Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883:

1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries, special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special silver cup) for best breeding pen of Duckwings, 2nd on Duckwing hen, 2nd on Duckwing cock cockerel, and 1st and 3rd on pullets.

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

— 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 B. 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 12, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 12. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.

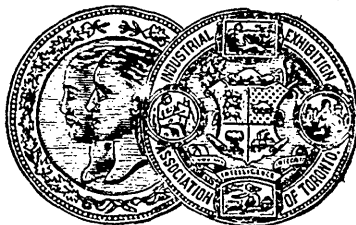
FOR SALE.—Two Mocking Birds, first-class singers; the best I have imported.

4.11

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

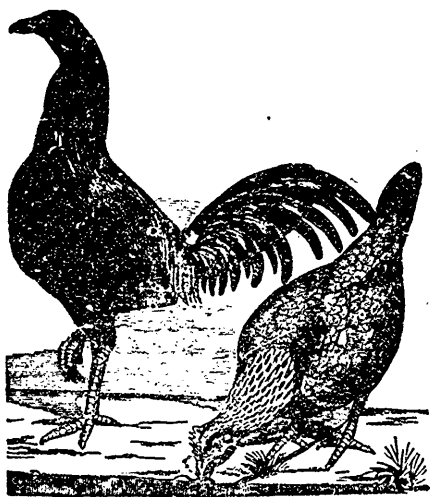
**BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS,
AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.**

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 12; other varieties, \$3.00 per 12. 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.



STABLEFORD BROS.,

WATFORD, - ONTARIO,

B. B. Red Games

A Specialty.

A grand lot of exhibition fowls and chicks now ready for sale and delivery. A large number of birds mated for breeding will be disposed of.

Our birds are justly celebrated for their long, keen heads, bay eyes, short hackle, nicely arched necks, broad shoulders, flat backs, narrow sterns, low and close-carried tails, high station and fine legs. No other strain possesses these desirable points in such a marked degree.

Now is the time to purchase.

Fowls for sale at all times Eggs for Hatching in season.

Owen Sound,

JOHN RAMSAY,

Ontario,

Breeder of



Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also

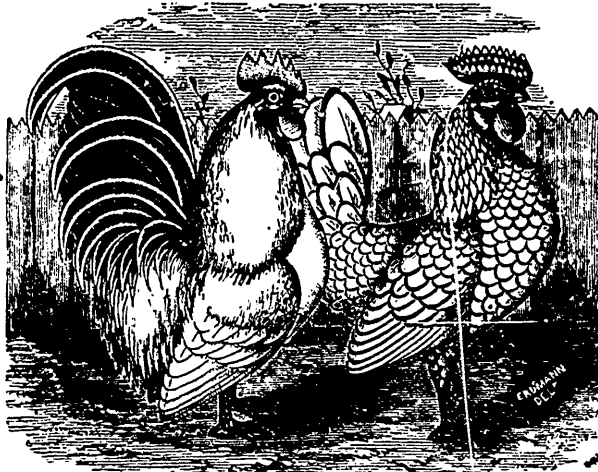
*Fancy Pigeons.
White Leghorns a speciality.*



12-y

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 SILVERS. HAMBURGS.

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

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

*Eggs not, at \$3 per setting, except Japs,
which are \$5 per setting.*

Your orders respectfully solicited. Land 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, 91 3-8, 91 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, Brems., 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.