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CANADIAN

Poultry Review.

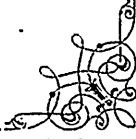

VOL. 4.

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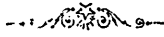
STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA:

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. FULLERTON.



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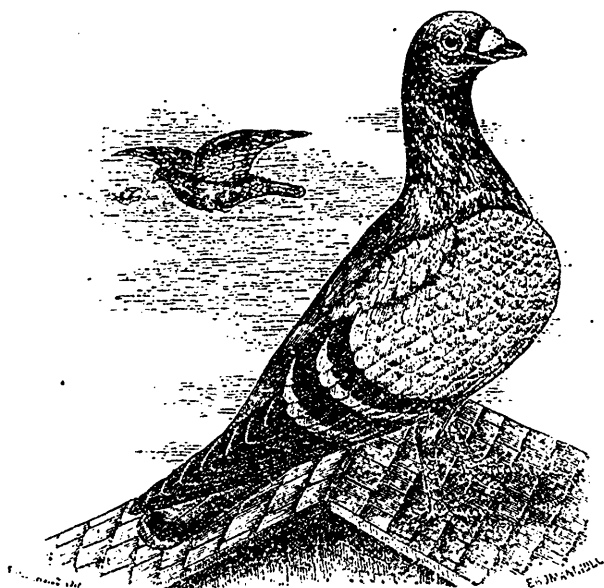
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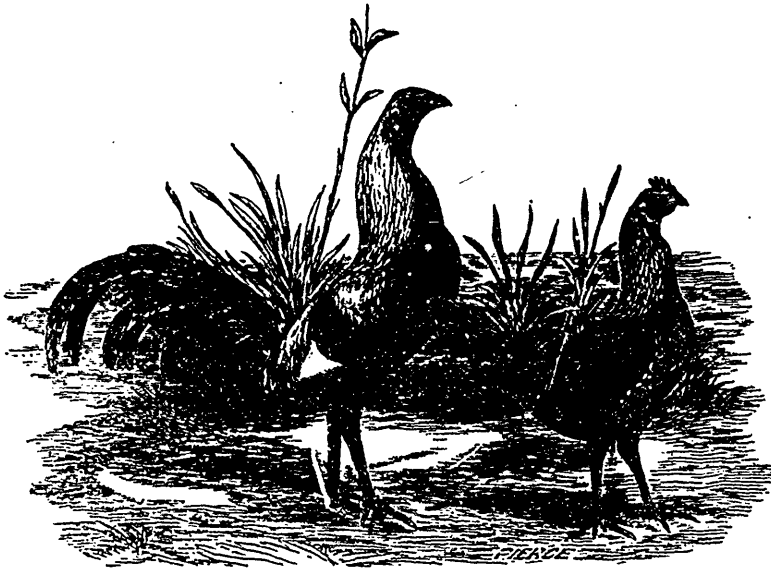
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1880.

No. 1.



GAME BANTAMS.

Although some will argue that bantams are profitable to keep for their flesh and the eggs they produce, we think that most of our readers will agree with us when we say that they are essentially pets, and as such should be regarded. All varieties of bantams are attractive, but none so much so as the games; their beautiful colors, high courage and graceful carriage cannot fail to endear them to anyone endowed with a love for pets.

At Canadian shows bantams are always well represented in numbers, and the quality of the stock shown is good; more especially is this the case with the games, which class has been greatly improved during the past few years by the numerous importations and careful breeding of our enthusiastic young fancier, W. J. Way, of Toronto, who has now, probably, the largest and best collection on this continent.

Mr. Cresswell, in *J. of H.*, says:—"What can be more charming or harmless than bantams? They can be kept almost anywhere. It may be said they are 'only a fancy,' and useless for the table. This is partially true, though, putting

aside the question of size, bantam cockerels are a delicacy by no means to be despised, and are quite game-like in flavor. Bantam eggs, too, are delicious, and in the case of some breeds, large for the size of the hens. They are happy in small quarters, and where insects abound find much of their own provender, so that beyond a little grain for one meal a day nothing need be bought for them. The chicks, too, do not require that incessant feeding which is necessary to get the large varieties to a good size, and are most active in catering for themselves.

"As to their accommodation, a little lean to house four or five feet square will hold a dozen bantams comfortably, and a grass yard thirty feet square, if frequently swept, can be kept in good order with this number. There should be a little gravel walk through it where they can get grit. An occasional run in the garden where they can be watched, or where no seeds have been newly sown, will be a great treat, which they will repay by picking up a multitude of noxious insects. The little hens with broods can be cooped in any snug corner of the garden; the tiny chicks can do no possible harm till they are big enough to be put into the wired run with the old birds.

"Game bantams must, however, have high fencing, for they are strong in wing and may fly over, to the detriment of the garden. The cockerels, to. are pugnacious, but not so to the same degree as the large game fowls. They are fairly good layers.

"We have five varieties of game bantams, viz., black-breasted red, Brown-breasted red, duckwing, pile, and white. These should in style all be miniature game fowls, with hard feathering and lightly clipped wings. We can see no reason why, with a little pains, the other varieties of game fowl—dun, black, and brassy-winged, should not be produced of bantam size. Game bantams are exceedingly hardy. We formerly kept them ourselves in a plantation with no house at all. Nothing ever ailed them, though they were sometimes difficult to catch

"We must not omit to mention one drawback to game bantams, and, indeed, to all those varieties of bantams which have been produced with in the memory of man from fowls of ordinary size. It is extremely difficult to keep them small, a cross with an unrelated bird, or a too liberal diet, will cause a great increase of size in their produce.

"In some few particulars bantams require different treatment to most young poultry. To begin with: Though most of them when full grown are hardy birds, the chickens are not so in their early days. They develop their first feathers with great rapidity, and while this growth is going on must be kept dry and tolerably warm. We always put them in coops with wooden bottoms raised off the ground. In the earlier months the coops should be under a shed, and at all times they should have little wire runs in front, over which sacks can be thrown during rain. Many people advise rearing bantams in autumn with the object of checking their growth and so keeping down their size. We cannot appreciate the wisdom of this plan; for in the first place the major part always succumb to the early winter, and furthermore the sickles of the cocks are one of their chief ornaments. These are seldom acquired during the year by any save fairly early birds, and in all bantams are very inferior after the first year, so that late hatched cockerels do not generally ever possess them at all in perfection. We like to hatch bantams in May.

"Then as to feeding. It is most important not to stuff them and so increase their size; still the young chicks must be constantly fed for three weeks or so, or their strength fails. Where insects abound they will pick up support enough, but where premises are too small for this, a few groats or crumbs must be frequently thrown them in their earliest days. When once fully

fledged they will thrive on two meals a day. Their diet may well be more stimulating than that of the larger breeds; a little of the spiced foods which we abhor for Dorkings, Cochins, and Brahmas may be given with advantage. The development of their adult form and plumage will be hastened, and this is an advantage. There need be no trouble taken to separate the sexes as with half-grown chickens of the large breeds, only do not let your numbers increase too much for your accommodation. Bantams are the fowls for the busy, who can only spare them a few minutes of attention in the day. To such we recommend them, and are sure a little leisure time bestowed on them will not be profitless."

Ostriches at the Cape.

(Continued.)

An ostrich chicken's back is covered with down which terminates in a kind of bristle, not unlike porcupine quills, but small and sticking out irregularly, as if dry chopped grass had been sprinkled over its back; this with the grey earth-like look of their feathers enables them to hide with astonishing success even in the most grassless or bushless parts. The bristles remain for a few months, when they gradually disappear, the down also being replaced by more or less definitely shaped feathers. Scarcely any bird brings forth a more beautiful, graceful, or innocent-looking chick than the ostrich—the brown neck so graceful in shape, is marked with maroon stripes and mottles, giving it the most artistic appearance, and is surmounted by a head whose crown and beak are perfect models of beauty, while its eyes for soft lustre surpass even those of a gazelle.

The many cunning and stupid habits of the young and growing bird, cannot here be alluded to, but enough has been touched upon to show that the bird proves to be a paradox almost as singular as man himself. Mildness and savageness, cunning and senselessness, treachery and faith, acuteness and dullness are combined in strange extremes among birds on the same farm.

One farmer's reason for liking the occupation, was the delightful uncertainty of the ostrich's character. Some birds seem never to attain any domesticity of affection, but will, at the most unexpected times, attack their familiar attendants. On the other hand, some birds display all their hatred against certain individuals, whilst very docile in the hands of others. Physically, the ostrich has a large heart, and a very small brain, and this may account for what seems stupidity in its actions, but possibly is not.

The fleetness of the ostrich is well known, and this has led some artists to represent him as cleav-

ing the air, with wings uplifted and with neck stretched forward at an angle of about 51° from the zenith. As a matter of fact, their wings are generally only slightly spread, and stationary, while their necks are carried upright, the head being slightly raised, sufficient to take most of the ordinary curve out of the base of the neck. While making this correction, it may be mentioned that the deposit of eggs on the ground, or "in the sand," is the exception, and not the rule; and eggs thus laid seldom or never become chickens. The reason why eggs are thus laid in the sand is probably that the legitimate place of deposit, the nest, is already full, or that the egg itself is sterile, a knowledge of which the bird seems instinctively to possess.—E. B. BIGGAR, in the *Field*.

Non-Fertilized Eggs.

Though the season is yet somewhat distant, but fast approaching, when fanciers and others will soon be putting aside their choice eggs from their best stock for hatching purposes, the thought suggests itself to me that a few words, at least to the novice, or young beginner, from the experience of some twenty-five years, would not be out of place and might ward off the day of disappointment and disgust. When the long and anxiously looked for day has arrived, you cautiously steal up to the old hen, to whose motherly care had been confided a number of those choice eggs, expecting at least to hear the music from the coming brood, but, alas, disappointment and bad eggs are all that will come from that nest.

And, worse still, if these eggs have been purchased from some unfortunate vendor of "eggs for hatching from pure bred stock," upon whose miserable head now falls the anathemas of the disappointed purchaser, who blames the vendor for sending him bad eggs, and writes him to that effect, threatening to "show him up" in all the poultry papers in Christendom. And the seller of "hatching eggs" replies by saying the eggs were fresh and good, that it must be the carriage by rail or steamer that destroyed the vitality and did the mischief.

Now, I do not believe it is one or other of the above. What sane man who expected to do a business and meet with future success, would be so suicidal to his own interests as to destroy his own reputation by making his goods worthless before he sent them out. This is contrary to human nature, to say the least of it.

And then if it be the effect of carriage by rail, why does it not effect all alike under the same circumstances? One man reports a splendid hatch of 10 or 12 chicks from a setting of thirteen that journeyed some hundreds of miles by rail. He

certainly would not be of the opinion that it was injurious to "hatching eggs" to send them by rail. Another reports few, if any, from a setting that perhaps has travelled but half the distance, and put up just as well as the other.

Now, I think the cause of the whole trouble, for the most part, is in the condition of the stock from which the eggs came. Facts in my own experience go to prove what I have said. Take one case out of a number: I order from England eight dozen eggs. They came in a crate cushioned around the sides, top and bottom with about six inches of fine bog hay; each dozen of eggs put up in boxes, packed in chaff. Nothing could be nicer or better done. Now for the results; four dozen Brahmas and Cochins yield nothing; one dozen G. S. Hamburgs give a chicken for every egg; one dozen Houdans give nine chicks, with two dead in the shells; one of Black Spanish give four chicks, and one of Aylesbury ducks, nine ducklings.

Why did not the railway carriage across England to Liverpool, and passage by steamer across the Atlantic kill them Hamburgs, &c., as well as the Brahmas and Cochins?

The secret lies here: want of vitality and vigor in the stock that produced them; most likely produced by over feeding and want of exercise, with perhaps scant rations of vegetable food. I do not think those Brahma or Cochin eggs would have done much better if set in England than they did in America.

I repeat it, then, the condition in which you keep your stock will tell on the number of chicks from each nest. In winter, when generally confined to small quarters, stock are overfed and get in a condition of fatness totally unfit for breeding purposes. Therefore feed sparingly the breeding stock, make them work for their living by burying their food either in straw or the earthen floor of your hen house, causing them thereby to take that exercise which will impart vitality and vigor, which is so essential to their well-being and productiveness.

Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1880.

PURE BLOOD.

My Poultry House.

(Continued.)

FRIEND FULLERTON.—In last letter dimensions of poultry house were given. I shall now, therefore, proceed to give further descriptions and statements:—Studding, 2 by 4, was set up 3ft apart, upon 4 by 4 sills. Studding might be set 5 ft. apart. It was then inclosed on the outside with rough hemlock lumber, not much care being taken to make them fit closely, as concrete will fill up all

crevices tightly enough. Where slabs can be got for the drawing, by straightening the edges a little, a good, comfortable, durable house could be built at very little expense.

After inclosing, a board about 1 foot wide was nailed on the inside, and the space, 4 in. wide, filled with concrete—gravel and lime in the proportion of 15 bushels of the former to one of the latter. This was allowed to harden, which required about 24 hours. The boards were then taken off and moved up and again filled, and so on till the top was reached. There did seem to be some reason to fear that this would shrink some, and thus become loose and tumble out from between stud-dings, but I find there is no danger of that, for at present small bodies of this substance over doors and windows, which would be most likely to become loose, could not be knocked out with a hammer. If the gravel is not too coarse, and if it is put in carefully, that is, well stirred with the point of a trowel, the surface will be perfectly smooth, and can be plastered upon if desired. For appearance, more than for utility, I put on a good coat of white wash. It will be seen that boards on the outside must be put on horizontally. I suppose it would look better if put on perpendicularly, but as they would need nailing in centre if put on in this way, and the pieces put in to nail to would interfere with putting in the concrete.

The walls inside are plastered 2 ft. high with hydraulic cement and lime, half and half, with the usual proportion of sand, to prevent fowls from picking at the gravel.

For floors 4 inches of concrete was laid on the solid clay, and then cemented with water lime. When dry and solid 6 inches of dry road dust (loam) was put in, the top of which is sifted once a week, and 3 or 4 pails of dry wood ashes mixed with it while hot, which I find dries the surface up splendidly.

For light, I got four fine strong sash at the neighboring village for 50 cents each—second hand of course, but not much the worse. The glass was all in but 6 or 8 panes. I have no doubt but in the majority of villages the same can be got just as reasonable. Two of these are $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet, one $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the fourth 3 by 5 feet. So you see the studding was put in to suit the sash.

The windows are put in with hinges at the bottom, with a hook in the wall above and a strap tacked to the sash at top, so that they can be left a little open at top for ventilation, or on a fine day let right down, thus throwing house into a shed. So far I find this works admirably.

The roof is, what is called shanty-roof, laid with good shingles, 4 inches to the weather, on sheeting laid perfectly tight. I may add that in building a house for cockerels, or to shut up single birds in,

I shall lay shingles in mortar, and try a wall 8 inches thick of concrete alone. This I shall build next summer.

Small doors are all double. All air must pass in above fowls' heads. The house is divided into 3 departments. Partitions tight 2 feet high, and slatted from that to ceiling. In my last house the partitions were slatted to floor, and I had no end of trouble with fighters. There is no hall, but doors opening from one room to the other. Main door is to the east, with high fence inclosing it to north, and east doors are closed to south wall so as to give fowls a chance to retreat as far as possible from any person entering, thus preventing fluttering. But I find that there is no need of it for my present stock, for I have petted them till they set upon me like a lot of tramps or shoe-blacks. Roosts are to north, made movable, hemlock being used for the purpose, which being of a poisonous nature is not likely to harbor vermin; but to make things sure in this direction they are kept well soaked with coal oil. Hanging upon each partition, as low as possible, I keep an old cloth sprinkled with carbolic acid.

Now, Sir, I am not going to say that I have made any improvements in poultry house building, but as you desire something practical, if this is not sufficiently so for you I must assure you I have found some of it quite practical enough for me, as I did all the work myself.

I may say that I got a number of useful hints from "Poultry Architecture," by H. H. Stoddard, which I had so much trouble in getting after I had paid for it.

I shall now give cost of materials used in construction:

To 1,200 feet lumber @ \$8 00 per m. . . .	\$9 60
" 2,000 shingles " 1 10 " " . . .	2 20
" 1,000 " " 1 90 " " . . .	1 90
" 50 lbs. nails " 04 " lb. . . .	2 00
" 20 " " " 05 " " . . .	1 00
" 8 bushels lime " 1: $\frac{1}{2}$ " bush. . .	1 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. cement " 2 50 " bbl. . .	1 25
" 4 sash " 50 " sash. . .	2 00
" glass	1 20
" hinges	50
" team	1 50
	<hr/>
	\$4 15

PRICES.

In conclusion, permit me to say to friend P. Cock, I am right glad to see your name again, and though I still believe that there is a certain demand, or that there will be a certain amount sold in each year, and that fanciers might as well have a paying price for that number, I acknowledge that only in this case of extra fine specimens which will bring a good price and are just as valuable at a good price as a good horse, you are right, in my opinion, and therefore I can heartily say I

coincide with you, and shake hands with you by a glance of the mind, and hope in the near future that this token of friendship may we exchange in a more tangible form; and if you ever find yourself on Northern Railroad, north of Toronto, don't fail to give me a call, where we can discuss the matter to our satisfaction.

I am yours fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Dec. 1st, 1880.

Artificial Incubation.

BY WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 338 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No VI.

(Continued.)

"In short, as it is but after a certain time we can hope to see all that can be done concerning a matter altogether new to us, I must needs have suspected that all the accidents against which it was proper to guard, had not as yet offered to my enquiry. I must have suspected that when the impression made on me by the first methods I had recourse to should be weakened, and leave me, as it were, at liberty to examine at leisure whether there are not other, and even better, methods for the same purpose, I might, perhaps, find some that ought to be preferred to them, or might contrive new means that might serve me to improve upon the first. These surmises have been confirmed over and over. Successes very different from those I had expected have informed me that I must still find out the causes which had produced them; and after I had at last found out the said causes, I was obliged to contrive expedients to hinder them from producing effects like those I had been displeased with. I even thought, then, that I must not content myself only with causing chickens to be hatched by means of the heat of dung; I was resolved to see whether we could not usefully employ, for the same purpose, the heat of common fire, as they do in Egypt, and I was convinced at last, that we had no reason to be jealous of the ovens that supply the Egyptians with such a prodigious multitude of chickens; that we had ovens already made by means of which we might hatch more chickens than are hatched by those Egyptian ovens so much talked of, and that those of our bakers and pastry cooks, and a great many others might be applied to that use without any hindrance of their common service, and without the least increase of the quantity of wood one must burn in them. In short, I had never been able to introduce into my work method of making with dung chicken ovens better than the first I had used, and new practices both to hatch and bring up the chickens, as well as new ways of rendering my first pro-

cesses more certain, if I had published it in too great a hurry. I am, nevertheless, convinced I shall still leave a great many things to be found out concerning the matter treated on. However, as nothing essential seems to me to be now wanting in the new methods for the multiplying of domestic birds, I should be in the wrong to defer any longer giving them to the public, whom I should thereby deprive of the advantages that may result from thence. Nor will others be able to perceive what has escaped my notice till these new methods shall have been put in practice.

"There results from these several methods an art consisting of two parts, each whereof may be looked upon as a business by itself. The first has for its object the hatching of domestic birds, and even of birds of all classes and kinds; the second teaches how to bring up, without the help of any mother, those birds which are hatched out of eggs never sat on by a hen. I thought myself obliged to tell the unlucky accidents that have made one lose a multitude of eggs, those that have caused a great many chickens ready to be hatched to die in their shells, and those that have procured the death of a number of others that were already come to light, and even considerably advanced. Had I concealed these ill successes from the public I had not been able to prove to the world the necessity of the precautions I propose to be used towards having a better and as complete a success as can be desired. Six different memoirs will explain all that belongs to the first part of the art. The rest will be delivered in four memoirs, the first two whereof will teach how to bring up and feed chickens so that they may not perceive that they have no mothers. The ninth memoir shall treat of the several uses to which the new art of hatching and rearing chickens and other birds may be made to extend, and, finally, the tenth memoir shall point out to those who may have made it their pleasure to hatch and bring up chickens, and who shall have sensibly contracted a fondness for their poultry yard, on the account of a variety of amusements it may afford them, some of which are useful, and the other, at least, curious. However, let not the name of an art, which we have given to the series of processes which are mentioned in this work, deter those who are averse to all application of mind or who have no dexterity of hand whatever. All that this new art requires we should know is so very plain that it is as soon obtained as read, nor does it require the least skill or practice of hand.

MEMOIR I.

Of the ovens used in Egypt for the hatching of chickens, and of the conveniences, nearly of the same kind, which are to be found in most countries, and may with success be applied to the same purpose.

The Egyptians, to whom other nations have been indebted for the elements of the greater part of the sciences, have kept one art to themselves, which to this time has been practiced nowhere but among them, viz., that of hatching the chickens without having the eggs sat on by hens. They have a method of building for this purpose long and spacious ovens, very different in their form from those we apply to common uses. These are prepared to receive a very great quantity of eggs, and by means of a gentle and well managed fire, they communicate to such as are placed in them a heat of the same degree with that which the hens give to the eggs they sit on. After they have been kept warm in these ovens during the same number of days as other eggs must remain under the hen, the period arrives when from each oven above thirty thousand chickens break and come out of their shells at once; insomuch, that they are measured and sold by the bushel. As this Egyptian art of multiplying at pleasure, and with the utmost ease, those domestic birds of which such a vast number is consumed all over the world, cannot be too much propagated. I wonder that it has never as yet been imitated in any other country. It is not for want of having had it hinted to us by accounts of authors of all ages. Diodorus Siculus, and others of the ancients, have told us that the Egyptians had for many ages the custom of hatching chickens in ovens, but they say nothing of the manner in which it was done.

(To be continued.)

The Wild Turkey and Wild Turkey Hunting.

The Englishman would say, no game is equal to our beautiful pheasants; while the Scotch gamekeeper says "Ac mon, you have na bird like our black cock and muckle capercailzie." The English pheasant is a beautiful bird, the black cock occupies a high place in the list of game birds, the capercailzie I never saw but one specimen—it was in a taxidermist's establishment in the great city—and in her native element, I can quite easily believe he is a very grand bird, but the subject of this paper, the great American Wild Turkey, amongst game birds has no peer.

I'm of the opinion that an adult turkey gobbler, in full feather, his immense size taken into account, stands in the undisputed position of the king of game birds. A score and more of metallic hues of glittering gold, green, purple and brown, flashing in the sun like the feathers of a humming bird, is something that no painter's brush can correctly imitate.

Turkey hunting, as perhaps many readers of the *POULTRY REVIEW* know, is no child's play, and if those who do not know that it is not, I think will

come to that conclusion if they will try it just once. Sometimes they are dropped unto and surprised in the most stupid manner, but once they are fairly started, and know it is them you are after, it is then hunter vs. turkey, and very often, indeed, the verdict is decidedly in favor of the turkey.

I shall long remember this year of our Lord, 1880, and I think it will be known by my sporting friends as the "turkey year," we have had some real old fashioned hunts—7. a. m., till 5 p. m., constantly on the tramp tracking turkeys in the snow, and only bagging perhaps one, may be considered by some people very slow sport; but though one turkey is not many to hunt a whole day for, if you have to trudge three or four miles to the railway station, with a twenty pounder on your back after dark, as I had to the other night, by the time you arrive there you will also arrive at the opinion you have bagged just about enough, and be ready to bet you have shot the heaviest turkey that has been brought out of the bush this season. Wild turkeys can't be bagged like sparrows; one must be contented if he walks far and all day and bag one. If he is fortunate as to bag two or more he may well be pleased, for the chances are he will not repeat it to-morrow.

Perhaps it will hardly be good policy on my part to say where we have hunted this season, but the neighborhood of Brooke, Dawn, and Enniskillen, have more than once seen each of us with a bird strung on our guns and thrown over our shoulders, trudging for home, tired, weary, and hungry. We have also had some success in the Ekfrid marsh, it might well be called the great "Dismal Swamp" of Canada. It is no ground for kid gloves and patent leather boots. If one has any objection to wet feet, no matter how far above the knees, and an occasional barked skin from sticking your leg in the holes between the tamarac roots, take my advice and don't go there to hunt turkeys, although I expect and hope to go again many times. It is what I call a "hard hole," and the man who brings a turkey out of it for the price he gets for it had better take contracts for chopping cordwood. But, viewed financially, turkey hunting is something like all other hunting I ever engaged in, there is no money in it, but the pleasure of knocking down an old gobbler at twenty paces is something that does not fall to the lot of everybody who carries a gun.

I shall never forget the first one I ever shot. When I picked him up I felt as if some old grand uncle, who I neither knew nor cared for, had died in Timbuctoo and bequeathed me \$1,000 a year for life. Quite a little friendly rivalry exists amongst us as to who shall bag the boss bird; I held that proud position for a few days, but now have to resign the honor to a mere boy, who has just bagged

his first turkey, a magnificent gobbler, which weighs 22 lbs., with a ten inch brush and indescribable plumage. I am pleased to say I have him in my possession, and intend preserving and adding him to my collection of stuffed game birds. He is a grand specimen; I never saw his equal, and never expect to his superior. I hope some day to procure a hen good enough to mate him.

So far, perhaps, this letter is of more interest to sportsmen than to poultry fanciers, but I have a word to say to them. Their flocks may be much improved by mixing with the wild bird. The plumage of the wild ones are more beautiful than the domestic bird, and their flesh is quite superior to it; and what is better than all, they are much heavier. Take a tame bird of, say 12 lbs. weight, a wild one no larger will weigh almost, if not quite, half as much more. They have less bone and more flesh than the tame bird; the breast of the one being almost twice as deep as that of the other.

While, as a sportsman, I cannot advocate the taking of the eggs of the wild bird—that is illegal—still, there are other ways in which wild blood may be secured to mix with the tame bird. Farmers who live in the neighborhoods where wild birds frequent, if they kept nothing but hens, the wild gobblers would soon find that out and would court the company of the females; and supposing this sometimes led to the losing of a hen and her whole brood, why, so much the better for the sportsman, and the improvement to such of his flock as he would be able to save would be so marked that the breeder would be amply repaid for the loss he might sustain by the gobblers inducing the hens to join them for life, for better or worse, in their woodland home.

Perhaps there is no bird which degenerates more from the original state when domesticated than the turkey, and to compare one good specimen with the other, nothing can be more marked than the difference both in plumage, style of carriage, and elegance in every other way, and also, too, in edible qualities, than exists between the wild and the tame bird. Were I a breeder of turkeys for show or for edible qualities, I would go to considerable trouble to introduce wild blood amongst my tame birds. The wild bird is the parent stock; we have domesticated him and he has degenerated, and nothing can be more reasonable than that to improve him we must go back to him in his original state as we found him.

How is it that so few animals will retain all the qualities when domesticated which they possess in a state of nature? They do not, and perhaps we have no better illustration of that than by comparing the difference between the wild and domesticated turkey.

× ROADS.

Hard to kill Them.

An extraordinary case of the tenacity of young chicks came under my notice this fall, which I thought I would give to the readers of the REVIEW if, in your opinion, you considered it would be interesting.

About the middle of September I missed from my yards a little Blk. B. G. Bantam hen. She made her appearance, however, one morning when I was feeding, and I saw by her actions that she had stolen a nest and was hatching somewhere. Watching her was not long in finding where her treasure was hidden, consisting of a nest of nine eggs, nicely hid away in a corner of the hay loft. Intending to leave for our city home in a day or two, and knowing they were nearly hatched, I thought I would make the attempt to carry them with us; so placing her eggs in an old basket, to which she took very kindly I drove to the station about a mile, took the cars to the city, some seven miles, and then drove home from cars again another mile, arriving all safe after passing through the vicissitudes of two carriage drives and a railway trip, and in three days after bringing out seven chicks. Proving that the generally prevailing idea that so much rough usage would be disastrous to life is not correct.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1880.

Our Halifax Letter.

THE DUTY QUESTION.

In the April number of your valued REVIEW, quite a commotion was created when it was ascertained that Poultry was omitted from the free list, and therefore it would have to pay a duty of 20 per cent. Since that number of the REVIEW, I do not think one article (with the exception of one of my own) has contained anything upon the above subject. What is the reason?

EXPRESS CHARGES.

This is a subject that I consider worthy of a few moments consideration, and one which will sooner or later have to be taken in hand and dealt with. Some few days ago I had occasion to import from one of our leading Canadian fanciers, a number of fowls, and wrote him at the time of ordering to be very particular in the cooping of them, so as to make the charges as light as possible. In acknowledging the receipt of my order, and in informing me in regard to shipment, he stated that they had been cooped as lightly as was consistent with safety; but you may imagine my astonishment when I received a bill from the express company for \$9.50, a sum more than two-thirds the value of the birds. I immediately went to the office and there found that the birds were shipped

as represented, and made inquiry as to the heavy charges. The information I received was that 50 per cent. was always added to the regular express rate in the case of live stock. It was my first purchase from a Canadian breeder, and I am afraid will have to be my last; not on account of the stock, for that I considered equal to any I have purchased in the States, but on account of the imposition in the way of express charges. Did the express company hold themselves responsible in the case of loss I would not complain, but they do not, and I may also state that as I was shipping these birds to another part of the province I had to provide the feed and care for them while they remained in the city waiting transportation; so that it is apparent from this that the express company has no right whatever to impose this additional charge.

Had we a Canadian Poultry Association—on anybody representing the different fanciers throughout the Dominion—I have no doubt but that, with the pressure that could be brought to bear, a reform in this particular might be accomplished; but as our friends in the Upper Provinces cannot be convinced that it is for their benefit, as well as for all, that this Association be formed, we have but to submit to this imposition, and they have to be contented with the patronage of their own particular neighborhood.

VOLUME III.

Another volume of the POULTRY REVIEW has been completed, and I do not think it out of place, provided you can spare the space, for one of your contributors to express an opinion in regard to its merits. The REVIEW is the only one of its kind published in Canada, and for that reason alone should receive the support of all those interested in the fancy. I am aware of the fact, when I make this assertion, that there is another paper published in Montreal in the interests of poultry, but as it is issued at the option of its publisher, and cannot be relied upon in any way, I think I am justified in saying we have but *one* journal devoted to this fancy. To proceed, the REVIEW not only deserves the support on account of being the *only* one, but because of its sterling worth. Each number comes to us fresh and on time full of articles upon, and items referring to the proper management of the poultry yard. Its editor is one who endeavors by every fair and honest means to promote the interests of his subscribers, and to place before them a journal worthy to rank with any other kindred publications.

Come, now, let us one and all combine and help our worthy publisher to extend his circulation, and thus better the prospects of the fancy in our glorious Dominion.

Wishing you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year with unlimited success at the coming shows, I am,

Yours, truly,

P. COCK.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

The Priest.

The priest pigeon is a variety which has long been a favorite with some classes, but, inasmuch as it is a German variety or toy, it does not meet with appreciation at the hands of English fanciers that it deserves, especially when we consider that it has characteristics of a strictly accurate nature. The nun is largely bred and more largely kept, and finds great favor on all hands; but, with all its beauty, it is in every way behind the priest. It cannot compare with a really good black, and indeed few others can do that. I once possessed a black which one of our greatest breeders of high class pigeons, and a well known judge too, declared to be the most gorgeous bird he ever saw. It was not black; it was positively green throughout, as green as a beetle. No nun can compare with this. Again, the priest can be bred in so many varieties that the skill of the breeder can be at all times exercised, even in a manner which the vaunted carrier does not admit.

The priest is bred in the following colors: blue, black, red, yellow, silver, and checkers, these being again varied in the marking. In all cases the crown or pate of the priest is white, the marking being cut from the mandible, straight through the eye to the shell. The shell of the priest is, as in the nun, full, almost upright, and well down on each side; the feathers of the head fitted close under the shell, which some fanciers consider should fit close to the head as in the jacobin. This would seem to be more consistent with the name of the pigeon, but it is not so handsome nor characteristic. In no other part of the plain priest is any white to be found. The reds should be a deep, rich chocolate, even throughout, and brilliant as possible; the blacks ought to be as lustrous and green as possible; the yellows as clear and sound; and the blues and silvers as free from shades and varieties of tints as can be. These colors, in fact, are very soft and handsome in the priest. It is considered by some an improvement if the forehead is ornamented by a small rose; but in our experience, both at home and abroad, we never met with a perfect rose, the ornament being usually a horizontal parting, the feathers hanging forward over the nostril. Whether one or other is correct we will not say, but we know that our best judges are not prepossessed with either kind. In the same way some birds have white bars on the wing, and it is needless to say that where there is a bar it should be distinct. At any rate, we know barred birds in all but blue and silver are rare. Reds, blacks, and yellows have plain bars; blues and silvers have bars some-

times edged or laced with black or dark blue; checkers have bars, and are, as their name denotes, checkered or mottled evenly. All priests have feathered legs, some prefer the feathering heavy; others maintain that it should be slight, *i. e.*, grouse feathering. Our own opinion is that grouse feathering is correct.—HIRONDELLE, in the *Chronicle*.

The Runt

The common or Spanish Runt is less kept than almost any variety, owing to its want of anything to attract the pigeon fancier, as it has practically but one property, *viz.*, size. This is in some specimens truly wonderful, and we have often heard the remark made, "Why, those pigeons are as big as fowls!" Single birds under two pounds weight are rarely shown, and two pounds and a half is far from uncommon; but the larger and heavier they are the more unsightly they become to the eyes of the average fancier, while they have no "properties," as he calls them, to counterbalance this.

The head of the runt is of the ordinary or dove-house pigeon shape, the same as seen in large coarse pouters, especially when old. The colors are usually now blue and silver; and some general symmetry of goodness of color may be taken a little account of in judging, but size and weight are the grand points. Of late there certainly has been a perceptible increase in number of runts shown but we can scarcely expect it will ever be a popular pigeon. The Leghorn runt, with its well marked outline and carriage, would, we think, have a better chance.

The bodily strength of the runt in proportion to its size, on which account it is better they should be kept by themselves; for in case of conflict they are able to maul about smaller birds terribly, and *often do it, too*. We once had a Roman or Leghorn runt, which possessed not only the properties above described, but was a really well marked black mottle, precisely similar to the mottle in a tumbler, and as accurately disposed as if painted. The bird weighed two and three-quarter pounds, and from the appearance of its head might have been nearly as old as its owner. It had, however, in the course of its long and no doubt useful life, acquired the art of effectually *choking* all smaller birds it could get hold of at bed-time; and cost us so much in this way that we were obliged to perform the same operation for its own benefit, and thus terminate our acquaintance with the last specimen we ever had, or are perhaps likely to have, of the Roman or Leghorn runt. It was a remarkable-looking pigeon; and could we renew the strain, we should have little doubt of its popularity.—*Book of Pigeons*.

A MULE BIRD LAYING EGGS.—Some time ago I sold a very finely marked gold-finch cock bird to Mr. Willie, agent G. T. R., at Point Edwards, and he was successful in mating it to a short German canary hen, which in due season, hatched and reared some fine mules. In the following summer—1880—one of these mules laid two eggs in the bottom of the cage. This is the first time I have known such a thing to occur, and I would like to learn if any others of our canary fanciers have known of such a thing.

J. BLACK.

Point St. Charles, Montreal, Dec. 8th, 1880.

Preparing Poultry for Market.

The simplest things are oftentimes the most difficult of accomplishment. For instance the picking of a duck or goose may appear easy to the uninitiated, while to do this neatly and with dispatch, so that the feathers and the carcass may be left in good order, requires some knowledge of the business beforehand. While duck and geese feathers are of more value than those of the turkey or hen, it is a little more difficult to obtain them from the dead bodies in good order. In the first place the fowls should be slaughtered in such a manner that the plumage is not soiled or ruffled, and this is only done by hanging them by the heels. When dead the bodies should be carried and carefully laid on a clean table in the picking room on the back with the heads dangling, that the blood may drip to the floor. Then before the animal heat escapes pluck all possible, thus preserving the feathers, as it were, in a live state. Lay the left hand firmly on the breast, and with the right, using the thumb and fore finger, taking a grip of the feathers close to the warm body, gathering only three or four at once, give a sudden pull and they will yield. Continue in this manner as quickly as possible, and do the work clean, until the whole breast, which usually contains the finest and most valuable feathers, is all picked; then proceed with the neck legs and back. After this is gone over there will still remain on a full feathered fowl considerable light down. This should all be plucked away, or as much of it as is possible before the fowl is scalded.

When the birds are plump and fat, which every one should be before slaughtering, much of this may be preserved in a natural state. Before commencing operations, everything should be in readiness. The feather bags should be made, and of such material in which the feathers are to remain, as by shifting much of the valuable down and softer feathers are lost. The tick may be covered with some old or inexpensive material so that it may be preserved from being soiled in the process of filling. Where there are large numbers to be

slaughtered, there should be plenty of help, that all may proceed with regular order and with despatch. After the fowls are all dry-picked and clean as possible, remove to the scalding-room, and give a gentle dip in boiling water, and take out the quill feathers, and the other feathers that remain, care being taken that the skin is not rubbed up, as it gives it a bruised look. When putting away to cool, fold the wings under and lock them together on the back, thus preserving the smooth plumpness of the breast. Before packing to send to market, remove the head and about an inch of the neck, and make the place where it is severed as neat as possible. In this manner any one may have attractive poultry, while the extra care in saving the feathers will more than compensate by their value either in sale or for home use. Many have large flocks to slaughter, and a little care and forethought will save much labor and disappointment in the future.

If the feathers from the common fowls be preserved free from dirt, and dried quickly after the plucking, they will be found quite good for cushions, pillows, and some kinds of upholstery. Turkey feathers being coarser and harsher, are not so valuable; still they are worth preserving and will meet with sale at a price that will pay for the trouble. There are always some new beginners who might be thankful for ideas as to the proper manner of commencement in doing the business. Ducks and geese should be treated like turkeys. They should be confined in a clean, convenient place, where they may be easily caught when required for the slaughter. As young fowls are always more tender in flesh than old ones, care must be exercised in the dressing, about tearing the flesh.—*C. B. in Country Gentleman.*

Plymouth Rocks.

Editor Review,

It is with considerable perturbation that I address this my first letter to the poultry fraternity through your esteemed Review. As you kindly invite all to use your paper as a medium for exchange of thought, I will take advantage of it and ask for more information regarding that, at present very popular variety, Plymouth Rocks.

Are there not too or more distinct classes of the breed, bred from different matings? It is claimed by a number of breeders that this breed sprung from a cross between Dominique cock and Black Java hen, while it is asserted by others that it had its origin from the Cochin, Dorking and Malay. Now which is right? or are both right. I think both are, for are there not birds of this class to be seen in many yards where they are bred in large numbers, some having five toes, some blue legs, some yellow, some white, and even almost

green legs, and frequently with feathering on them. And do not some still throw out chicks that are a real counterpart of the black Java, while in others the shape of the Cochin is very plain.

The points of difference were never so plainly brought home to my notice before as at the late Western Fair. There were two pairs side by side marked Plymouth Rocks, yet the whole style and shape was different; so different indeed were they that I could have picked out each bird in the dark by feeling, and have told to which coop they belonged.

Hoping that some of your numerous correspondents will give me some light on this subject,

I am yours truly,

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont., Nov. 1st, 1880.

Fowls at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton.

REPORTED.

This show was well filled with good birds in nearly every class. In Light Brahmans some excellent birds, both old and young, were shown by R. Mackay of Hamilton, who scored 1st on young, eleven pairs competing, and 2nd on old; while Butterfield's scored 1st on fowls and 2nd on chicks. The best birds in the Dark Brahma class were contributed by Butterfield, who was closely followed in the young class by Peart of Burlington. This year more than ever am I convinced that this association should give three prizes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, on each of the most important varieties at least. I am sure it would be appreciated by the fanciers. Buff, Partridge and White Cochins were well represented in quantity and quality. Blacks were not classified. They should be as they are very popular at present, and deservedly so.

The Dorking exhibit was very good in all colors, and the same may be said of Polands.

The Game class was well filled, and of good quality throughout. Game Bantams, extra fine.

The Plymouth Rock class disappointed me, as I expected to see a very large exhibit. There were a few good birds, but the class was comparatively small.

Leghorns, both White and Brown, were very well shown, the prizes were well awarded, Butterfield and Stahlschmidt were the principal exhibitors, and good birds were shown by Homing, of Waterdown, and Pugsley.

Ducks, Geese and Turkeys were very fine all through.

Renew your subscription to the Review at once and secure the volume complete. We can supply back numbers of vol. 3, or the whole vol.

Frozen Combs.

How many fine birds of the large combed varieties, which their owners regarded as sure prize-winners, have the late severe frosts destroyed for showing purposes? Probably a very great number. The breeder of Leghorns and other large combed breeds has learned by experience that when his houses are heated by artificial means it is difficult to so regulate the temperature that the combs will not be unduly developed, so he prefers to risk something from frost rather than have too much heat. In even moderately comfortable quarters the risk of healthy fowls freezing is very small in day time, when they are active and the blood consequently circulating rapidly. The fancier's care must be to provide for the long and cold nights, when the frost is most keen and the birds inactive. He should provide himself with a few light barrels, and when the night threatens to be very cold, put the birds into these, and throw a piece of coarse sacking over the top. Two birds can be kept in a barrel. An inch or so of dry sawdust in the bottom will make the birds more comfortable and the barrels easier cleaned. All that is necessary to do is to turn the barrel on its side in the morning, and it must have been a cold night indeed if the birds do not come out in good order.

In spite of the greatest precautions the combs and wattles will sometimes get frozen. A door or window, accidentally left insecurely fastened, may blow open, or some other of these unforeseen and not to be provided against accidents so fraught in the poultryman's experience may occur, and the damage is done. When it is discovered that a bird is frozen it should be attended to at once, and the frost withdrawn by bathing in ice-water or snow. The operation should be continued until the members are restored to their natural feeling and color. Dry thoroughly and apply a coating of glycerine to which a little turpentine has been added, and little if any damage will result. Two or three applications of the glycerine night and morning will assist in restoring the comb to its natural condition. When a bird has once been frozen it will thereafter require greater care.

Visit The Shows.

There are many reasons that might be advanced to induce those engaged, or who proposes engaging, in the breeding of fancy poultry to visit the shows.

In the first place the fancier who accompanies his birds to the exhibition, and coops them himself, has a great advantage over the one who does not, in the opportunity given him of removing from them all traces of their journey in the shipping coops, such as ruffled feathers, soiled

plumage &c., and of giving them those finishing touches, brightening up combs and wattles, cleaning the legs, and the other eccetras which add to their attractiveness in the eyes of the judge and visitors, and which in his absence will not be done. Birds are often shipped in the pink of condition, but on their arrival at the show room after a days confinement and travel, they come out of their hampers looking pale and drabbed. A few moments work will do much to restore them to their former fine condition, and the fancier who is bound to be successful must be on hand to give these finishing touches. Many a fancier has anxiously scanned the prize lists expecting to see his favorite birds figuring among the winners, to be disappointed, and cannot account for it until their return, when he sees the reason in their loss in condition, often being scarcely able to recognize in them the beautiful birds he shipped to the show a week before. By all means be on hand to remove all trace of the journey from your birds.

A great deal may be learned by reading poultry books and periodicals, but actual comparison will impress the mind more than much reading. A fancier, who had at his command nearly all the poultry literature of the day, once said to us at an exhibition that he believed he had reaped more benefit, and acquired more knowledge of the points necessary for exhibition birds during his visit of two days to that exhibition, than from all his reading and study. His reading had merely prepared his mind to more readily grasp the knowledge to be acquired by comparison. At the winter shows the birds are generally in their best plumage, and the visitors will be able to compare his own with the best on exhibition, thus seeing where they are deficient and require improvement. Besides this he has an opportunity of comparing notes with other fanciers, and benefiting from their experience.

The exhibitions afford fanciers the best opportunity to select their breeding bird or birds to infuse fresh blood into their stock when this is necessary. A breeder may have been mating with a definite object in view—as every breeder should—but finds it impossible to succeed with the stock at his command; at the shows he is very likely to find in the cages of another just what he requires, and an exchange may be made, mutually beneficial.

We would advise the young fancier to attend at least one of our large poultry shows this winter, and will guarantee that if he keeps his eyes and ears open he will return home convinced that the money expended is well invested in the increase of knowledgd gained.

Have you renewed your subscription to the Review? If not, do so at once.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

Our Christmas Greeting.

The march of time is inexorable. Almost before we know it another year has passed away, and we are on the threshold of the festive season. Before another issue of the REVIEW, Christmas with its sacred associations, its many greetings, its happy family reunions, its cherished customs, its deeds of kindness and words of love, and New Year, with its many glad memories of pain and pleasure, its bright anticipations, its fresh resolutions and inspiring prospects, shall have forever passed away. And as friend meets friend, and merry parties assemble, and Christmas trees are surrounded, and through them all rings the merry greeting, the REVIEW would meet its many friends, look in upon their social gatherings, and with the utmost cordiality and sincerity wish one and all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR!

In our highly favored land, neither devastated by war nor scourged by pestilence, peace and prosperity within our borders, how truly thankful we should be that we can have a merry Christmas and a happy New Year! And while our hearts overflow with joy and gratitude, let us not be guilty of the selfish folly of forgetting the necessities of others. The enjoyments of the festive season will be greatly enhanced by the exercise of disinterested benevolence.

The REVIEW would fain hope, that all of its patrons now in arrears for subscription or advertising would pave the way to being happy themselves and making us happy by "paying the printer." While quietly enjoying your Christmas turkey, let

not the thought that your negligence has deprived him of a similar treat cast a shade over your happiness! With our hearty greeting to all, we send to the delinquents the injunction to settle up without delay. Then will the proud consciousness that they "owe no man anything," still less the printer, make their Christmas vastly merrier, and their New Year vastly happier. How many will try the experiment? In imagination we already possess the wealth, now scattered in small portions throughout the land, and just think how much it would assist us to have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Our Pigeon Department.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that Mrs. E. S. Starr, under whose excellent management, the *Fancier's Journal* became such a general favorite, has consented to take charge of our pigeon department. It will, therefore, from this date be under her complete control, and we have no hesitation in saying that no journal on this continent will offer such a tempting bill of fare to pigeon fanciers as the REVIEW.

We will send the *Homing Pigeon* and REVIEW to any one address for \$1.75 per year.

By an oversight we omitted to change the address at Mr. Pugsley's advertisements, in our last issue. Remember, friends, his present address is Brantford, P. O., Ont.

J. C. Montgomery, of Brantford, in a card, directs the attention of the fraternity to his well selected stock of poultry and pigeons. We bespeak for his card a careful perusal.

The prize-list of the Ontario Poultry Association were completed and placed in the hands of Mr. Sanderson, the secretary, on the fourth of this month. He will send you a copy on application. The few copies we retained have all been distributed.

The two pairs of Pouters, offered by Mr. Ware of Hamilton, were claimed, and the necessary number of names sent, within one week of the appearance of the offer in REVIEW. The boys will find it little trouble to get subscribers for the REVIEW. We will offer them some more inducements next month.

Among our cards this month will be found one from the veteran fancier, P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., U. S. Mr. Williams' fame as a breeder is so widespread that it is unnecessary for us to say anything of him, and his reputation as a dealer is second to that of no man on this continent.

Come, friends, be more prompt in your dealings. Remember if you are "playing at poultry keeping" that those who purchase from you regard it as a business transaction, and look for business like dispatch. A number of complaints have reached us lately of vexatious delays in shipping after the purchases have been made. Let us hear no more of them.

The next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held at the Exhibition Rooms of the Cleveland Poultry Pigeon and Pet Stock Association at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday January 31, 1881, at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. A. SWEET, Pres't. G. S. JOSSELYN, Sec. & Treas.

The annual exhibition of the Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet-Stock Association, will be held in the city of Sherbroke, Feb'y 16, 17, 18, 1881. Prize-lists can be obtained from the undersigned,

W. F. JAMES, Sec'y.

Sherbroke, P. Q., Nov. 30, 1880.

Shows to Occur.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association.—Poultry, pet stock and dog show, St. John, N. B., January 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, 1881.

H. W. Wilson, Secy.

Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.—Montreal, 2nd, 3rd and 4th February, 1881.

James H. Cayford, Secy.

Ontario Poultry Association—Brantford, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February, 1881.

W. Sanderson, Secy.

Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog, and Pet Stock Association.—Sherbrooke, Q., February 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1881.

W. F. James, Secy.

Midland Central Poultry Association.—Peterboro,—date not yet fixed.

Jas. Saulter, Secy.

Cleveland Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Cleveland, Jan. 26 to Feb. 2nd, 1881.

H. M. SEXTON, Cor. Sec'y.

FANCIERS,

REMEMBER

That there is no other place in Canada where you can get your

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So neatly and cheaply done as at the office of the

"CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,"

Strathroy, Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

GEORGE HOPE, YORKVILLE, Ont.,
Pure-bred Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Collie Dogs.

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W. F. Bk. Spanish and B.B.R. Game Bantams.

G. H. PUGSLEY, BRANTFORD, P.O., ONT.,
Makes a speciality of Japanese & B.B.R.G. Bants.

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First-class Homing Antwerps.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA
American Sebrights, Brown Leghorns and Gold
Laced Sebright Bantams.

G. H. PUGSLEY BRANTFORD P.O., ONT.,
Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

J. M. CARSON, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.
White-faced Black Spanish. and W. Leghorns.

JOHN McADAM, Box 757, KINGSTON., Im-
porter and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons,

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.—1 S. S. Hamburg Cock, 2 Hens,
and 2 Pullets, only \$4.00. Good breeding pen.

W. R. CUMMINGS, Little Britain, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Three pairs of fine W. C. B. Pol-
land chicks, from the best strain in America.

12.-2in C. CAVERHILL, Mount Elgin, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Five breeding pens of Blk. Span-
ish. Four large pullets and one cockerel to each
pen. Will sell very cheap. J. M. CARSON,

Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—White Leghorn rooster, "Osiris,"
(5135, prize winner at London, Toronto, and
Guelph. Will take \$3 50; or mate with pullet for
\$4.50; good breeder.

C. J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—I have an extra fine trio P. R.
Chicks, beautifully barred, (Coddington's Strain.)
Will sell for \$12.00, or exchange for hunting case
watch, or offers.

HENRY KEDZIE, Alvinston, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Brown, and White Leghorns, a
few trios of each, cheap; or single Cockerels, prize
birds. WM. MOORE,

Bank British North America, London, Ont.

WILL SELL.—W. F. Blk. Spanish, (to make
room) single birds \$2.00; pairs \$4.00; trios \$5.00.
Splendid breeding stock. Order quick.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 Plymouth Rock Cockerels, will
take \$1.50, and \$2.50 respectively; 2 pair White
Leghorns, will take \$3.50; worth \$5.00. Sold for
want of room. C. J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Black and Tan Bitch, is a first-
class stock getter. Will take \$3.00, or exchange
for pure bred poultry. ROUP PILLS! ROUP
PILLS! of genuine quality, 25 cents per box. Hur-
ry up your orders.

JOHN P. FETTERLY, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—Thoro' bred White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; a few fine cockerels for sale. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. (2) C. J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Trio thorough bred Golden Polands for L. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, Hens or Pullets, or offers.
L. THORNE, Blyth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few fine chicks: Red piles, Yellow Duckwings, B. Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Houdans and Red Pile Game Bantams. Some successful competitors at the late Industrial Exhibition.
11-4t. J. W. ISAACS, Port Perry, Ont.

JESSE M. RUTTER.—Box 6, Lawrence, Mass., offers high class Red Jacobins, bred from premium stock. Only fanciers wanting extra fine pigeons need apply. Satisfaction guaranteed all. 12-4in

FOR SALE.—High-bred White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; or will exchange for Light Brahmas and Pekin ducks. Write for description. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. J. THOMAS,
12-2in Huron Poultry Yards, Seaforth, Ont.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—A few Light Brahma cockerels, (Autocrat,) for sale at \$2.00 each. Write for particulars. P. Rocks to exchange for Toulouse geese, or for sale.
STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE—Homing Antwerps, Light Brahmas, P. Cochins, G. Bants., a Rabbit or Ferret Hutch, my entire stock of Dominiques, for a Buffalo Robe, or offers. Will give a good bargain.
A. W. BESSEY, Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—R. B. R. Games, my entire stock of old and young birds for sale. This is a rare chance for breeders to procure a fine strain of prize winners for the coming exhibitions. Also a few pairs of very fine colored Dorking chicks, from prize stock. All in good condition.
J. McCLELLAND, Peterboro, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A magnificent pair of G. D. Game Bantams; cockerel bred from a fine English Bird; hen bought from Volger, Buffalo; price \$10.00, also two Blk. Red Bantam cocks: one bought of E. R. Spaulding; won first at Buffalo 1879 and cost \$25.00; the other an English bird from E. Walton of Manchester, Price \$7.50 each.
J. G. MILLS, 319 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk, Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co,
Augusta, Maine.

Light Brahmas

Winners of

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" Guelph, 1879, for Breeding pen (1 cock and 4 hens); pronounced by the judge, W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, the finest he had seen in Canada.

" Hamilton, 1879, for Breeding Pen, 1 cock and 5 hens.

And winners of 1st on chicks, 2nd on fowls, and diploma for collection at Provincial Exhibition, 1880.

My breeding hens all for sale; also about 30 cockerels and pullets, all bred from my 1st prize birds.

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—BONE MEAL FOR SALE.—

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Leghorns, Leghorns!

White & Brown

Winners at BUFFALO, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS, TORONTO, HAMILTON, PETERBORO, LONDON, GUELPH, and other first-class poultry exhibitions.

At the late Toronto Industrial, Brown cock 1st; Brown hens 1st and 2nd.

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A very fine lot of chicks to spare at bottom prices before Dec. 15th. 20 white cockerels from \$1 to \$4 each. Send for Circular containing list of prizes won since 1875.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
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THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
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APPARATUS combined.

PRICE, from \$10 upwards, according to capacity.

Also the

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Shewing whether an egg will produce a chick, whether new laid or stale, good or bad. Invaluable to everyone, Farmer Poultry-breeder, and House-keeper. Price, 50 cents.

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

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Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition
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CARRIERS,

Yellow, Black and Blue **TURBITS,**
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Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also
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Stock of both varieties the best procurable on the
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Write for prices. 3-12



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Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

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Dark Brahmas, BuE, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,
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YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants
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(EXCLUSIVELY.)

My breeding pens are made up of some of the best
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EGG*, \$3 per 13. Chicks in season.



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—Also—
FANCY PIGEONS.

EGGS, 3 dots. per 13. Fowls and Pigeons for sale at all times. Write
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Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

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WATER FOWLS.

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls
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Write for what you want. 1-ly



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BREEDER OF

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
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Will sell brother farmers and others
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SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.
Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly
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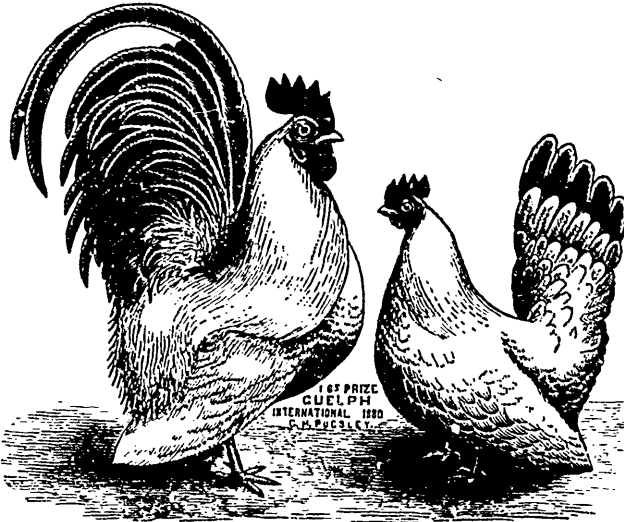
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Chicks, Ducklings

WILD GEESE AND PHEASANTS,
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*The finest and best lot I ever saw
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Send for circular of 25 varieties of Land
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My birds never were beaten.

See list of 40 premiums awarded my
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Show, 1880. Address

Closing Sale of Prize Stock.



I now offer for sale my entire stock of

LIGHT BRAHMAS

and Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams.

Among my B. B. R Game Bantams are the 1st prize cockerel of 1879, Guelph show; 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize cockerels and 3rd prize pullet of 1880, Guelph show, besides many other beautiful and valuable birds—about fifty. My chicks of this variety surpass those bred by me in any previous year.

My Light Brahmias comprize 18 first-class breeding hens and 3 cocks. (all yearlings,) some pure Autocrat, and some pure Duke of York strain; 12 pullets and 5 cockerels, from the above breeders. These young birds are all A No. 1, the culls and inferior birds having been disposed of. My prize birds are all included.

I will sell these birds singly, in pairs, trios or in one lot as purchasers may require, at a rate so reduced that it will surprise the buyer Write for what you want.

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OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS.

THOS. HALL, - Montreal, P. Quebec,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light & Dark Brahmias,

WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.



At the late show in Montreal my Dark Brahmias were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochins Chicks, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

To make room I will sell some of my Prize Chicks.

EGGS IN SEASON.

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Write for what you want.