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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 5.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

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

No. VI.

The difference is very great between the condition of the chickens which have a mother to lead them about and that of those which are brought up in the manner I have just described. The reader will see how considerable the advantage is on the side of the latter, to be deprived of a real mother, if he but considers that most commonly the hens though prodigiously fond of their chicks, occasion the death of some of them either by being too awkward or out of consideration. The pleasure of having little ones, far from making them clearer sighted, seems rather to blind them, especially at first; they will put on an excess of uneasiness, keep them too near themselves, whence it happens very frequently that they set their foot upon some of them, whereby they are either crushed or mortally hurt, and they even crush some by barely setting on them; very desirous of procuring them a feast, they scrape the ground in order to fetch out some worms or insects, which are a very nice bit for them, but a hen that is thus scraping does not reflect whether the foot she is pushing backward will not meet and strike one of her chickens roughly enough to throw him a good way from her. In short, let the affections of the hens for their broods be ever so great, they cannot hinder the little ones from passing from great heat to great cold, they neither can or ought to sit on them constantly, they must eat and run about; very rainy days must needs prove fatal to them, notwithstanding all they can do; therefore nothing is more common, as we have already observed, than to see a hen which has hatched ten or twelve chickens out of a brood of eggs unable to bring about three or four of them to the age at which she ceases to lead and tend them. So many experiments have taught us that hens cannot, in spite of their pains, bring up in cold seasons the chickens they have hatched, that nobody cares to encourage or indulge the desire, which some of them show of sitting on eggs when the winter is near. In most of our provinces they decline giving eggs to the hens which seem inclin'd even about the beginning of September. The chickens kept in our chicken houses enjoy a perpetual summer, but then it has happened, and I have more than once wondered at it, although I ought to have expected it, that during a period of some days of a very severe cold I lost none of the chickens which were born a week or two before, nor even any of those which were hatched when the cold was most piercing—there had not been any sensible change in the

temperature of the air as to these.

We have now brought the chickens to that period at which they may be left at liberty in the poultry yard, as though all of them had reached that term; nevertheless the major part of my first trials have not, by a considerable deal, procured me the pleasure of seeing even the major part of those who had been put in chicken houses live to that desirable time. I have seen some of them die there at all the intermediate ages, and sometimes in so great a quantity that the number of the dead has been considerably greater than the number of those that survived them. I have sometimes been so unfortunate as not to be able to save and secure the life of one or two chickens out of forty; there have been times at which I saw chickens hatched every day in my house, whilst the number of those I had alive was hardly increased by them; those which were hatched from day to day did hardly anything else but replace those which had expired that very day. Many different causes have made me loose them; some of these causes were easy to be known, and commonly they were very easy to be prevented for the future; others were more hidden and of a more mysterious nature. I was not able to find them out for a length of time, that is after I had been deprived of a multitude of these little creatures, the life and preservation of which I could not but have much at heart. I am equally bound to acquaint the reader with every one of these different causes; it is incumbent on me to spare him all disheartening attempts, and I am sorry that I cannot possibly do it without entering into a number of minute particulars which must needs be tiresome to all those who do not think of falling to this work themselves; but the work I propose to write is only useful, not entertaining.

I have had many occasions to complain of those artificial mothers, or rather I have had frequent reasons to blame myself for not having sufficiently seen all that their construction and disposition required. The first I caused to be put into a weaning box, cost a great many chickens the loss of their lives. It was open at both ends, the lowest end was placed against the board of the warmest extremity of the weaning box, but it was not put quite close to it, it left a vacancy into which the chicken nearest to it was tempted to thrust himself in order to jump upon the mother; he was no sooner got partly into it but he made efforts to raise his body there, he strove to heave himself up with his wings, which, being tender at the time were twisted in a very singular manner by these efforts; the tip of the wing stood straight upwards, or was bent towards its back, after having made a whole turn. The chicken whose attempts towards coming forward had been needless, went back into

the weaning box, where I was amazed to see him sometimes with one wing and sometimes with both wings thus twisted. It was entirely out of his power to restore them to their natural situations. I did this for him by untwisting the wing gently, but what I made him, and more than that, what he made himself suffer rendered his health very precarious, and very often killed him.

The method to prevent accidents like these seem to be very plain. Since one would think it consisted entirely in clapping the hinder part of the artificial mother exactly close to the weaning house, or better still by stopping that end by nailing a lambskin against it, but a much better means than all this is to leave an interval sufficiently large between the extremity of the weaning or chicken house and that of the mother, for other accidents will soon show us that whenever the artificial mothers are made of the first form mentioned, it is of great importance that the two ends of it should be open, and the chickens be able to get out at the lower extremity, though with more difficulty that they can go out and in at the other. The greatest fault I committed in the construction of the first mothers was the excessive lowness of their hinder part. I imagined that by keeping them very low, and even so low that the roof or upper part of each might almost touch on one side the plank on which it stood, it would be the better answer what I expected from it, and that the chickens would be but the more sure of finding padded places against which they could clap or even push their backs.—the only inconvenience I could apprehend in keeping the hinder part of the mother low was, that if it should be so to such a degree that the body of the chicken could not get into it, the capacity of their dwelling would be thereby diminished; but there was another inconvenience which I was not informed of till I had lost a great many chickens.

(To be continued)

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

"Enalrafcm" seems to have "got the right pig by the ear" respecting covering for floors. I had also examined beach sand and decided to use it in my pens another winter altogether. It is the only thing of the kind which is absolutely free from dust, everything soluble having been washed out by the action of the water. Of course this absence of dust makes it useless as a disinfectant, but where pens are cleaned out every day, and by the use of a little lime and caribolic acid, this want can be supplied. This absence of dust is especially desirable where birds of white plumage are kept. I for one should rather clean out the pens daily than have soiled plumage, but where pens

are not cleaned daily I am still in favor of the dust on account of its disinfecting properties.

During a prolonged time of cloudy weather in winter either sand or dust, will become damp; in such a case a little crumpled roach lime mixed with the sand will dry it up nicely in a short time. The dampness of the sand causes the lime to slake, which produces the required result.

I may state just here that if I had the building of my poultry house over again the windows would be put within six inches of the floor, as it is, they are two feet from the floor, and the sun does not strike the floor within three or four feet of the front wall.

Another matter this correspondent touches upon, and in which I most heartily agree with him, is the use of clover. I have been using it all winter with apparently good results. The relish with which they seem to eat it, even after having eaten their ordinary morning meal, is to me a sufficient proof of its utility as a food.

As to feeding a variety of grain, &c., I do not doubt but that this method has its advantages, but I must say my experience leads me to have less faith in any extraordinary results from it. A plentiful supply of good solid grain of any kind, in my opinion, will be followed with very good results. I have two flocks in my mind now which are fed plenty of good sound pease, and I question if any flock of the same number in Ontario, fed in the most approved manner, produces more eggs, and they have been fed no meat of any kind during the winter. Again a flock of common fowls came under my notice; they had free access to a bin of pease and received no other food during the winter. Well the eggs obtained from that flock were simply enormous; the owner said he had never had anything approaching it before. I am therefore somewhat of the opinion that quantity is as important in food as any thing where eggs are wanted; I may add also plenty of room to move about.

I was not a little surprised during a short visit to Yorkville show to find that several of the exhibitors were strangers even in name. One or two in particular had some excellent stock at that show. Indeed I question if much better specimens are to be found in Canada than a couple of pairs owned by one of the gentlemen referred to. Such birds on their progeny would be desirable acquisition to the yards of any fancier, and yet I am convinced but a very small minority of the breeders of Canada know anything about them, and yet they have a large stock on hand, and the original stock cost their owners a very large sum of money. It is a pity that the fancy could not be informed in some way of the existence of such stock. Indeed to make a long story short, I would

advertise them if they were mine.

Will high standard specimens if bred together produce their like, is a question often asked by amateurs, and almost always answered in the negative by the veteran. The beginner, basing his reasoning on the axiom, "like produces like," is frequently at a loss to account for such an unreasonable conclusion, and he is still more mystified by reading the adds. of many a veteran, who claims to have in his breeding yard, from which he is desirous of selling eggs, the first prize cock at such and such a place, and first and second prize hens and pullets mated with him.

Now, my amateur friend, let us examine this matter a little. Let us take Light Brakmas for an example; take the comb, suppose the cock has a perfect comb, the hen the same, do you mean to say that such a mating will be as likely to beget a bad comb in the offspring as if either comb was off? Well I can't see it, and don't believe it, and I have had some little experience. Again take a fine, full, broad, round breast in each; would any look for or expect a narrow, contracted breast, as a rule, in the offspring? surely not. Again, a hen that rises finely from the back to the tail, such as a Dark Brahma here shown by Wright & Brother, of Richmond Hill, at Yorkville,—now mate her to a cock rising well from back to tail, having an abundant saddle hackle, will this produce chicks wanting in this respect? hardly. Again, take a cock standing wide, shanks wide apart, let him be mated to a hen the same, is there any danger of the product of this mating being the same of those two wides—or wide minus wide equal the two together? Not much danger I presume. But are there any points in high standard specimens that should be noted in mating them for breeding. I think there are, and though my experience is limited as compared with many others in Canada, still I am willing to give what I do know, or what I imagine I know, for the benefit of others; and if any of our older brothers notice a flaw in the metal they may, if they will, point it out, and thus help both you and me.

In the first place, color is to be carefully noticed. I mated a hen, standard in color, with a cock almost wanting in hackle stripe, but good in tail and wings, very dark apron and undercolor, and in the offsprings every bird was dark,—some too dark. I believe that I. K. Felch, in his manual, puts the amateur on solid level ground here; but notice this has got to be attended to in mating the poorest specimen also. Again if the male bird is fine in bone as shown by neat, clean, small shanks and slim toes, and in other ways, and this bird is mated to a hen the same, the offspring will be too small, but very neat. Such a cock should, in my opinion, be mated to large boned hens, large shanks

and toes, and well up in size. But why should not such a hen be high up in standard points? I have also noticed this in cattle. For several years Shorthorn bulls were brought into this neighborhood with which to cross the old common stock. These bulls were very fine and neat but got nothing desirable, the old stock being fine and small in bone, likewise the offspring were fine and small also. A couple of years ago a farmer in the neighborhood, who is a keen and intelligent observer, selected a large coarse-boned, well shaped beast, and this selection is giving satisfaction.

So far these are my impressions, gathered from experience and observation, but knowing how often I have had reason to change my mind in these matters in the past, as I became better acquainted with the subject, I do not set them down as being scientifically accurate. I have read that fowl raising has been reduced to the accuracy of a science. Well if so, it is the most quiet one in existence. We are told that science is "knowledge methodically digested and arranged."

Now, sir, if some of our older fanciers would give us, through the medium of the REVIEW, a few lessons on this same "methodical digestion," commencing with the elements, it would, I am sure, be thankfully received by all the readers of the REVIEW.

Yours Fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, April 4th, 1882.

Raising Turkey Chicks.

It is all nonsense about young turkeys being so very difficult to rear. Everything is difficult to raise if badly managed. One of the main reasons why people find the turkey chicks troublesome at first lies in the fact that the little things are not so quick and active as ordinary chickens when they leave the nest, and they are not smart enough in feeding. It is, therefore, a good plan, and one which will never fail, to put a few hen eggs amongst the turkey eggs to hatch with them. The hen eggs must be placed in the nest after the turkey eggs have been under the hen seven days, as turkey eggs require twenty eight days to hatch. The little chicks coming out being much more brisk and lively than the turkeys, feed at once when led off the nest, and the turkey youngsters soon imitate them. That gets over a great deal of ground in the start. If you can get your young birds to take kindly to their food it is half the battle. Give them hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, with onions, milk and bread for variety, plenty of green stuff, clean water, dry straw, and fresh air—will fetch them along splendidly. Do not let them have too much sun when it is very hot, but give them shade to run to and they will be healthy and

happy. Some consider turkey hens poor mothers; on the contrary, they sit very close, cover their eggs well, and are patient to a degree. It is not advisable to let the mother out with her young brood for the first few days until they get strong, or she will walk the little things clean off their legs, and then they cannot eat for sheer weariness. A neat iron, wire, or slab coop placed upon the open grass lawn, and having a piece of bag covering one end for shade—if you can put half the coop under a shady scrub, all the better—is the requisite for the mother bird. Put her in it with food and water, and let her young ones run in and out as they please. They will bask in the sun, and grow strong without any further anxiety on your part.

Maryland P. Rocks.

Editor Review,

From a letter just received from a P. Rock breeder in Maryland, I learn that they have succeeded in breeding this valuable breed of fowls up to the enormous weight of forty two pounds per trio; hens twelve pounds each; cocks eighteen pounds each.

Some five or six years ago at a meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Buffalo, N. Y. I heard a noted Brahma breeder, from Massachusetts make the remark that he could see in the no distant future Brahma cocks weighing eighteen to twenty pounds. Now, as all who see into the future see *very dimly*, sure it must have been the P. Rocks he saw.

I would like to hear from the P. Rock breeders in Canada how near they came to the weight of the P. Rocks of the sunny South. I have just ordered a trio of Maryland P. Rocks, at \$1 per pound, provided the party can furnish me them (which of course he can or he would not have written me that he had them,) the trio weighing forty-two pounds; hens to be twelve pounds each; cock, eighteen pounds. As soon as I get them I will have lots of big eggs to sell, provided they lay every day, and three or four eggs from the two hens per day, which, of course they likely do. Now, do not all order eggs at once, as I shall want to hatch a good many of them myself.

As soon as I get the 40 pound trio I will send you a photo. of them for the front page of your valuable journal.

Enclosed you will find my subscription for 1882; although, like the Review last month, a little late, but better late than never. The Review is always welcome, and although I am taking nine papers and journals, several as comes by the same mail as yours, the Review is the first one to get its wrapper torn off, because it seems like getting a litter from home after being away for months.

The busy season is now on us here, and I should not wonder if the readers of Review did not hear from Delaware through Thomas for some time to come, as the prospect now is for a full crop of fruit in Delaware this season; if so I shall be nearly smothered in peaches and 18lb Plymouth Rock chickens.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., U. S., March 27th, 1882.

The First Cochín.

I have not headed this article to suit me, and I may not write it to suit me either. I did not mean to say the first Cochín; what I meant was the first Cochín China fowl I ever saw. First impressions, especially in youth, are, I think, the most indelible. I was quite a boy when the rage for Cochín China fowl first broke out in England. Birds at prices from £2) to £5) each, and eggs a guinea a piece. People went mad on the new breed of fowls.

We as boys were used to going through the farm yards and seeing the old breed of Dorkings, and the old cuckoo-colored, short-legged hens, with their brood of fifteen to twenty young chickens (the result of her hidden nest) running after her. There was not so much pains taken in those days to raise fancy fowl; indeed fancy fowl, according to the modern meaning of that term, was unknown in those days, but the farmer's wife was, nevertheless, a practical fancier; the returns from her poultry-yard footed up quite an item during the year, and many an industrious farmwife in the part of the country where I was born, prided herself on her fine, young, fast-growing Dorking chickens—and as far as the table goes I don't know that they can be much beaten yet; and for beauty a fine grey Dorking cock in full plumage, as I have seen him when a boy, is hard to beat.

But the mania for the new breed came like a railroad train and took the people by storm. I had heard of them but had not yet seen them. Presently it was talked through the parish that old "Punch" Hagan had got some Cochín China fowl. Perhaps here it would be well to describe this gentleman, the great Chiravari's namesake, who in personal appearance, with his great big head, face and body much resembled the picture of the great London comic. Well, old Punch, as the boys knew, was a cross-grained old cuss (there is always one of this stamp in every village). Amongst other pets he kept bulldogs. He was a large farmer, one of the real old John Bull stamp. Well, we boys dare as well attempt to thrash the school-master as to set foot on one inch of old Punch's property.

I shall never forget the first time I heard the big Cochín cock crow. I wondered what on earth it was; it sounded like a cross between a donkey and

a game cock, and very hoarse at that. Gracious, what a noise! But this raised my curiosity, and see the bird that made such a hideous noise I must; so I used to watch the old man away, then take a walk around his place and peep in at his yard, which was enclosed by a stone wall and a tight wooden gate; and the only hole to peep through was that which admitted the hand to loose the fastening. Well, after going several times I saw the fellow; he was prancing about in the yard with his wives. Gracious, what a monster! Of course my young boyish eyes had never beheld anything like it before. He was a Partridge Cochinchin, and looked to me as big as an ostrich. I have seen thousands since but no bird appears to me one half as large as that bird did. I used to keep hens myself, and how my young heart did covet that bird. I would have traded my birth-right for him; but well I knew the only pleasure I should ever derive from him would be stealing a sight at him occasionally, as I did this time; there was no chance of getting a specimen or a setting of eggs from that yard, so I banished all such thoughts.

It is now many years ago but old Punch and his Cochins are just as plainly photographed before me as if it was but last week.

Strathroy, April 3rd, 1882.

× ROADS.

For Beginners.

The first consideration in poultry keeping is the necessary house accommodation. In selecting a house the requisites are perfect shelter from wind and weather, good ventilation and absolute dryness, with pure air. Cleanliness is imperative. Large and expensive houses are not desirable in Canada. Poultry can be kept profitably in a house no matter what size it is, if the house has the requisites above mentioned. Five or six feet square will accommodate a cock and six hens of any breed; and if a choice can be had, a southern or south-eastern aspect is the most desirable; with plenty of glass to give ample sunlight, of which poultry are especially fond. The roosts should be low and placed so as to be perfectly free from drafts. The nests should be on the ground, and in such a position that the dirt from the fowls will not drop into them. Cleanliness is very important, and the floor of the house should be liberally supplied with dry earth, road-dust or coal-ashes. The droppings should be removed often, and a box of dust or coal-ashes placed so that the fowls can have access to it at all times for a dust-bath.

The feeding of poultry stock is a very important matter. If kept in a small run they ought to be given soft feed, made of chopped corn, barley or

oats, mixed with shorts and a little bran, thoroughly mixed with boiling water till dry and crumbly, for their morning meal; and a light feed at mid-day of oats, buckwheat, wheat-screenings, &c., and at night a full feed of barley, buckwheat, corn or oats. Corn is the best food for winter. They ought not to be fed more than they will eat up clean, and in the case of Asiatics must be fed more scantily, as they are apt to get too fat for business. In mixing soft food it is necessary to add salt, and pepper may be sparingly added. All poultry should have a regular supply of pure clean water, and if kept in confinement a diet of meat twice a week or so becomes indispensable, if eggs and good health are expected. If the flock is small the scraps from the kitchen will probably be sufficient, but if not, bullock's liver, chopped fine and slightly seasoned with pepper, will be found the cheapest and best. Fowls with a good range will need no animal food in summer, as they will get plenty of worms and insects, but in winter the best results cannot be obtained without regular feeding of meat twice or three times a week. In winter it is also necessary to give fowls a regular supply of green vegetable food, such as cabbage, &c.

In order to have a regular supply of eggs for winter it is necessary to constantly replenish your yards with *early hatched pullets*, gradually doing away with the older hens. Pullets hatched in April, of most breeds, will, if properly fed and cared for, lay in October and November following, except in the most severe weather, and will probably, if non-setters, continue until moult, in August and September following.

The nests for laying fowls must be kept absolutely clean, and be placed in a retired position in the poultry-house, and at the same time be readily got at to remove the eggs.

For a supply of poultry for the table it will be a great advantage to have plenty of early hatched birds, using the males for the table and reserving the best of the pullets for layers. The young chicks ought to be forced along, so that when wanted at 10 or 12 weeks old for broilers they will be plump and the flesh tender and juicy. They ought to be fat enough when taken from the yard without having to go through any fattening process to finish them off, and they will taste all the better.

In selecting stock, pure breeds are always the best, although it may be out of the reach of the beginner to do this on a large scale, yet he ought to have a pair or trio of pure blood, and have the largest hens he can buy for the mothers.

Everybody knows, or thinks he knows just how to set a hen. The plan I have found most successful has been to have the nest prepared by putting two or three inches of soil in the bottom of the nest-box, and on this sufficient short hay or

straw to nicely make a hollow for putting in the eggs, and into which I put a few crockery eggs. I next procure the hen, making the removal during the night, and closely covering her up for eighteen or twenty-four hours. I then quietly remove the screen or cover, allowing her to come off of her own accord for food and water, always taking care to see that she returns to her nest, and if she does not do so it will be necessary to put her on, but it must be very carefully done, as *she must not be frightened*. After putting her on the nest drop the cover, leaving her covered until the following day, when it ought to be removed at the same hour and the hen allowed to feed. If she goes back to the nest herself and covers the crockery eggs, you may then put the good eggs under her, marking on the box the date and variety of eggs set. A little dusting of sulphur in the nest three or four times during the first two weeks will keep away all vermin. If setting hens are scarce and hard to procure, an "artificial mother" will be found of the very greatest assistance, as the chicks as soon as free from the shell can be removed to the "artificial mother," and so soon as all are hatched, the nest can be cleaned and renewed, and a fresh supply of eggs put under the hen. I have kept my hens setting for nine weeks, bringing off three broods of chicks, and then being in good health. This can only be done by regular and systematic feeding and attention. I have had the best success with small hens as sitters; they are more careful than larger breeds.

In mating breeding stock it is very essential that the birds be in robust health. The cock bird, prior to mating, should have been kept separate during early winter months, and only introduced to the hens when his services are wanted. It has been found that in mating fowls for breeding, the ages of the cock and hens should differ, say cock a year old, mated with two-year-old hens, or a two-year-old cock with pullets. This difference of ages gives the best results, and is now universally followed by our most successful breeders. It should be understood that very young pullets are not desirable, and ought to be avoided if possible in the breeding pen. When making up breeding pens discretion should be used in not putting too many hens with the male bird, especially when they will be closely kept in. Of Asiatics, four to six hens to one cock, and of the smaller breeds a few more hens may be allowed if the cock is in good order and high health, but it is safest to err on the small side. The hens ought to be out daily, and kept as healthy as possible, as upon the hens depends greatly the vitality of the chicks. Eggs from hens in good health will often hatch in nineteen days, whereas if the hen is at all feeble the chicks will not hatch until late on the 21st day, and perhaps

not at all, not being strong enough to chip the shell. —From *advance sheets of G. H. Pugsley's Illustrated Catalogue*.

Black Java Fowls.

Little has been known of modern Javas until within the last few years. We can only trace their origin to Missouri, where, over twenty years ago, a gentleman had a very fine flock of black fowls called Javas—why this name we cannot tell, for it is a misnomer. It savors of foreign origin, when in fact an American name would be more appropriate. I desire to divest the public of the idea that Javas of the present day bear any relation to the so called Javas to be found in the show room ten years since. Neither can the Plymouth Rock claim any relationship to our American Javas. The Java side of the former was simply a Black Cochin, which was then sometimes called Black Java. It is about twenty years since Javas were brought from Missouri to New York State, by a family in whose hands they have been bred in large numbers ever since. They are fully equal to the Plymouth Rock as to size and laying qualities, and as table fowls they cannot be surpassed.

Their color is the rich, lustrous black so desirable.—shanks black, but bottoms of feet yellow, corresponding with the color of the skin. When served on the table the flesh is not only rich and juicy but presents an inviting appearance, instead of the dark color common to Spanish and some other breeds.

The family who have bred them so long frequently breed from birds with red or white feathers, and never discarded one on account of crooked combs, considering these faults of minor importance. On this account we must be very careful in selecting breeding stock, throwing out all that show these faults.

When we consider the carelessness manifested in breeding them, and the fact that few of these defects appear in the progeny, I am satisfied that my mode of procedure, viz: to kill all showing glaring defects, and use only first class stock, is the only course to be tolerated. It is fortunate that breeding stock has been selected with a view to a certain shape which is characteristic of the breed, and a good degree of vigour. To this they owe their vitality and activity, which are unsurpassed by fowls of equal size.

Notwithstanding these facts no high fence is needed to keep Javas within bounds. In my long experience with nearly everything in the line of domestic fowls, I have never found a breed better adapted to close quarters, nor one that would resist the attacks of disease in every form with more fortitude. Occasionally I have

seen one attacked with roup, consequent upon exposure while attending shows, and in every case, some of which were severe, a few days time and simple remedies effected a permanent cure. When we consider this, and the fact that they have been bred in for twenty years, we cannot fail to credit them with sterling worth.

None are better calculated to adapt themselves to the wants of him who desires in his poultry, an automatic machine that will manufacture eggs and chickens unaided and uncared for, yet I hope they may never fall into such unworthy hands. They are certainly adapted to the farmer who gives his fowls free range and good quarters, one who desires the most profit in eggs and flesh. No better choice can be made by him who has a small yard and likes a combination of beauty and utility, and who does not want a kind that is always in his neighbor's yard.

The chickens when just hatched, and until they assume their mature feathers, show much white in their plumage. Do not discard them for this, but wait until they mature, when nearly all of them will be solid black.

Among my customers no variety of fowls ever gave more general satisfaction than Javas.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Black Java fowls will be illustrated in next issue.

A Duck Farm.

There is at all times a certain amount of interest attached to poultry and duck breeding in a large way, and anything akin to poultry farming is generally read with considerable interest. Duck breeding has now arrived at a pitch of excellence which chicken breeding has not; and, although large prices are obtained for both during certain seasons in the London markets, yet it appears easier for an individual to supply the ducks than the chickens—that is to say, if he has to rear them himself. I am informed on reliable authority that the market quotations in *The Field* are correct at the present time, but that prices have gone as high as 26s. per couple. On the other hand, they are sometimes very low. The present season has been a remarkable one for breeding; and hearing that this season something more was to be seen at the Dunstable duck farm than I saw last year when it started—and when, by the by, I was very much pleased—I last week paid it a visit. I took everything unawares, for the foreman was away, and the proprietor in chief was in London. Last year things were conducted in somewhat primitive fashion, but now the buildings were per-

fect; and I had the satisfaction of seeing some twelve hundred youngsters, almost all Aylesburys, and as like as so many peas. In a square building is a stove, which is placed in the centre—the floor being divided off into compartments, into which the newly hatched ducklings are placed nearest the stove—and as they grow they are shifted further away, and, as it were, hardened off for the out door houses. The latter are subsequently made, but without any artificial heating apparatus. They contain compartments into which the little ones huddle for warmth, but only in small quantities. Outside are yards some 12ft. by 6ft., covered with clean straw and supplied with troughs of white sand, to aid digestion. In other troughs are soaked groats, while here and there are clean boards, upon which the soft food is placed. Each yard is arranged to receive the youngsters of a certain age; consequently in some were big birds almost large enough to kill, while in others they were very small. Upon entering these yards were empty, but the attendant perfectly amazed me when he went into the house and turned out company after company, until the place literally swarmed with them. The feeding was very simple, the little ones getting boiled rice and toppings, while the larger ones obtained meat in addition. The food room is quite a kitchen, with its coppers steaming, and four or five men fully occupied, as they were at the time of my visit. The chief aim appears to be to force the ducklings into size in quick time, and to do this expense is not spared—if one may judge by the attention they receive, the cleanliness of the places out door and in, and the quality of the food. The first kill of the season was last Monday week, and the second kill has just taken place, for we saw thirty splendid young ones stretched out, plucked and dressed ready for packing. The plucking room was a mass of down—feathers they were not—and, indeed, one of the problems is to have the ducklings fat when the quill feathers are about shooting. I have myself proved that a duckling in the “stub” weighs more than at any other time during the succeeding four months, if it is in good order.

Perhaps no part of the farm was more interesting than the setting house. It is a square building, with three tiers of nicely made nest boxes running all round it. Each box has a door with holes in it for air and light, and the whole of them—and there are two hundred—were occupied. Outside were some rows of cages, something like Sussex fattening coops, into which each hen is placed once a day for food and water. They are open at the bottom and only just large enough for one bird. The question may be asked, do the hens break their eggs? or do they become pested with vermin? Broken eggs are of course removed when the hens

are taken off to feed, and the nest cleaned; but vermin are discovered by standing quite still for a few minutes and listening for an uneasy hen. When one is found she is examined, and, if necessary, dressed. Lice, it appears, are dreaded most of any vermin; but we think the managers only want one attack of fl as—a thorough one—to learn that lice are nothing, compared with them, for driving sitters from their eggs.

The Dunstable farm is an experiment, conducted by one or two fanciers of poultry, who are engaged in other business, to which it is quite subsidiary; at the same time it is worked commercially and profitably. The chief arrangements were designed by Mr. Howell, inventor of the Gem incubator, who was assisted by a practical "ducker." The farm is now in thorough working order, and works with ease and regularity, requiring but the occasional supervision of its proprietors. It is not a gold mine; at the same time, I do not think the conductors will deny that it makes a good return. This however is only the result of large experience; and it must be remembered that without this necessary qualification failure is certain, and consequently heavy loss. Hens are at first set in December, and the eggs are bought at from 3d. to 4d. each, and all "clear" are, I believe, replaced. For setting hens higglers scour the country, and pay good prices. The eggs are this year very fertile, more so from well fed ducks than from those kept at farms which are not regularly looked after. Sometimes the hatches are average 60 per cent. of fertile eggs, with deaths 20 per cent. of these; while at other times 75 per cent. hatch and only 10 per cent die. Eggs are not set after March, although it is the practice of many to set much later. The cost of raising each duck is put roundly at about 3s. 6d. for the early ones when eggs are dear and unfertile, and when a spell of cold weather plays havoc with both eggs and ducklings. The Dunstable establishment has proved that duck farming pays its way. I have yet to learn that it, or any other organization, can say the same of chickens. —MERLIN, *in the Field*.

Now is the time to get the whitewash brush into use. The best whitewash for the hen house is made from good strong lime. Put about eight pounds into a bucket, on this a handful of salt, and slack by pouring on boiling water, adding water as it slacks to keep the lime covered until the bucket is full. It is useless to put carbolic acid into limewash, as the lime destroys the useful properties of the acid.

The circulation of the blood has been demonstrated by the microscope, and the proof of the circulation of Easterbrook's Pens is that they are found everywhere.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments of the Fancy.

In establishing a stud of birds, two things must first be provided or secured, viz., the birds and the coop. Selecting the birds must be done somewhat with reference to the mechanical construction of the coop, and, on the other hand, the coop must be constructed to accommodate the occupants.

If one is so situated, as it really ought to be, as to provide amply and comfortably for whatever variety or number he wishes to keep, then determining what varieties and what numbers he will secure must be decided entirely by his taste and the depth of his pocket.

In buying stock the writer says, first, last, and all the time, buy good birds—buy the best. One pair of fine birds affords more delight to the fancier's eye, more profit for his pains, and more reputation for himself and his birds, than a hundred pairs of culls or ordinary birds. To illustrate, from fifteen to forty dollars ought to buy a pair of Carriers, Barbs, Owls, Turbits, Fans, Pouters, or of almost any common variety that will, for the basis of a loft of pigeons, be worth a thousand times more than ten or twenty pairs bought with the same money provided the difference in price represents honest differences in birds as it ought. It is lamentable that many characters are claiming to be breeders and fanciers of fine stock who are not such. Themselves, birds and all, are cheats and frauds. In purchasing birds, see the birds yourself, have an honest friend see them, or buy of an honest man. Success depends entirely upon judgment. To be able to recognize a fine bird, and to be able to tell in what its value consists, is the only guide in mating and successful breeding. A few suggestions may be beneficial to one who understands "points," and, as a suggestion, we will say so far as head, eye, beak, frill, carriage, tail, etc., are concerned, one extreme is counteracted by another: so far as color is concerned, the rule mates like colors, but yellow is strengthened with red, red or dun with black, and black with dun. Never cross white with any other color, unless you desire to experiment or produce splashes. It is a bad policy to breed blues with reds, yellows, whites, duns, or blacks; blue and silver may be bred together. Were I to buy a few birds for starting a loft in the solid colors, and were buying single pairs, I should likely select pairs composed of a black and a red, a red and a yellow, or any of the combination colors. By mating in this way a variety and improvement in the young may be expected. —W. B. Hinsdale, *in National Fanciers' Star*.

We understand there is likely to be considerable interest taken in the pigeon flying fancy in Toronto this season, and a race for a silver cup, which was last year presented by a Toronto gentleman to the C. P. I. & P. S. A., will be competed for in June. From the many inquiries we have lately received regarding flying stock we would conclude that the interest will not be confined to Toronto, and if sufficient notice of the races is given we have no doubt there will be numerous participants in them. Parties who are willing and have the facilities to properly care for and liberate birds will oblige us by sending in their names for publication next month.

Per steamer Celtic, from Liverpool, March 22nd, Mr. Geo. E. Pier, of Rochester N. Y., received a Red Jacobin hen direct from the stud of Joseph Collingwood. He says of it that few better have crossed the western ocean.

C. A. Hofheins, Buffalo, N. Y., has secured three pairs of Jacobins from the lofts of Geo. E. Pier, for which a long figure was paid.

George Woolley has recently sold to Mr. Geo. E. Pier his best red Jacobin cock, winner of many 1sts.

FRIEND FULLERTON,

I have had such a very successful season in selling my birds that I must tell you of it, and also give the REVIEW its share of the credit due for same. I have received a great number of letters of inquiry for stock, and in almost every case the writers say, "Saw your advertisement in POULTRY REVIEW." I have sold all my surplus stock, and in one case had to break up one of my breeding pens, the party being determined to have good stock at any cost. The financial results of chicken business has been very satisfactory to me so far, and I am happy to say that I have not had a single complaint as regards quality of stock sent out. I send you a letter to place in your advertising columns, which is a sample of many I receive from my patrons.

"The coming season I intend rearing at least one thousand chicks, and will write you later concerning my success.

Yours truly,
THOMAS GAIN.

Hamilton, Ont., April 7th, 1883.

Darwin says:—In Europe close confinement has a marked effect on the fertility of the fowl; in France it has been found that with fowls allowed considerable freedom, 20 per cent. only of their eggs fail to hatch; with less freedom, 40 per cent. failed; and in close confinement, 60 per cent were not hatched.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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One Page.....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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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.

There is a large amount of money due us at the present time for subscriptions, advertising and job work, and we require it this month. We hope all will remit immediately.

We are in receipt of the first issue of *The Fancier's National Star*, a twelve-page monthly journal, devoted exclusively to pigeons, published by Grant Parish, at Washington, D C, U. S. It is well gotten up, and full of very interesting matter. Subscription 75c. a year.

The hatching season will be at its best from the present time up to the end of May. The eggs will hatch better, as they are less liable to get chilled, and the chicks will thrive better and require less care. Asiatics out in May and early in June will, with good treatment, be in first-class condition for the winter shows. The smaller varieties may be hatched out as late as July 1st, and do as well, if not better, than if hatched in April.

We would call attention to Mr. R. Mackay's page advertisement. Mr. Mackay is one of the oldest breeders of Light Brahmas in Canada. He cannot resist the temptation to become the possessor of the best he sees, no matter what the cost, if he thinks his breeding stock will be improved thereby. At Brantford he purchased the 1st prize pullet—a beauty,—and has her in his breeding pen this year. As an exhibitor few can show a better record. We understand that the 1st prize cock at Brantford was from egg from his yards. Those favoring him with orders will be used honorably.

Mr Chas. Bonnick reports having a good demand for White Leghorn eggs, but is able to supply more. His stock is very fine. He keeps but one variety.

For the last two years rats and cats have made sad havoc with Mr. Stahlschmidt's young chickens. We wish him better luck this year. He writes us that his breeding pens never contained better birds than at present. His Leghorns,—Brown in particular—have a continental reputation.

We omitted to mention in our report of the Sherbrooke show that Mr. J. Y. Eicknell, of Buffalo, was judge. He performed the difficult task greatly to the satisfaction of the society and exhibitors. He speaks in high terms of the fanciers of the Eastern Townships. He is breeding Black Javas, and advertises in the Review.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Stanley Spillett, has dropped his *nom-de-plume*, and will hereafter write over his own name. We are under great obligations to this gentleman for his able articles and hope he may continue to supply them. He is breeding Light Brahmas—Autocrat strain, pure. He will do all in his power to satisfy customers.

This is what Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., says, "I am getting more orders this year than ever before. Your journal must have an extensive circulation, as people ordering from the Western States, also the Lower Provinces and Eastern New England States mention your paper as the medium." We are glad to learn that Mr. James is having a good trade. With his Langshans, lately purchased from Mr. Bowen, and which were never beaten, his Felch pedigreed Light Brahmas, and such Plymouth Rocks as he has exhibited the last two years, he cannot fail to make many purchasers happy in possessing good stock.

A better evidence of the benefits to be derived from freely advertising, when coupled with the possession of real good stock, could not be had than the success which has attended Mr. Thomas Gain in his business. Last fall was the first time he appeared as an exhibitor, and his stock was pronounced to be first-class. He rapidly sold off all he had to spare, making friends of every purchaser by his honorable dealing. It is fortunate that his Leghorns are such good layers, or he could not fill the many orders he is receiving. See his half page ad.

We observe that the Montreal *Witness*, (by the way one of the best papers on our exchange list,) has a poultry department, conducted by S. J. An-

dres, Esq., Montreal. Mr. Andres is, we are informed, an American, and even without such information, the general tone of his remarks sufficiently indicates his extraction. Of course we do not wish to interfere with his right to conduct the department under his care in such manner as may suit himself and the publisher of the *Witness*, yet we do think when American poultry journals are so prominently noticed, the Review, which, with all modesty we say it, holds no insignificant place in comparison, ought not to be so persistently ignored. But while we might make some allowance for the strength of Mr. Andres American proclivities, we can not on this or any other ground excuse him from making quotations from the Review without giving proper credit. When we see our ideas and articles reproduced, and no credit given, we feel, as do many of our friends, that Mr. Andres is guilty not only of intentional slight but of rudeness and injustice; and we trust he will in the future adopt a more honorable course, or if not, that the publishers of the *Witness* will insist on a method of dealing with contemporaries more in accord with the ethics of journalism, and the principles of ordinary fair play and courtesy.

A Practical Poultry Yard.

There has always been a desire among young fanciers to know how the successful veterans of the poultry fancy keep their stock to secure the great results that year after year appear in the show room as the result of their labors. We have been referred to frequently for information, and have given the result of our limited experience; but having adopted the fancy and followed it so far principally as a recreation, we have felt that there was something wanting that could best be supplied after a visit to and examination of the yards of experienced fanciers, who were not only fanciers, but who followed the fancy with a view to profit.

There is a wide difference between keeping fowls for the profit to be derived from their eggs and flesh, or for market purposes, and breeding for the show pen, or for improvement in fancy points, and many of the conditions necessary for one are unnecessary in the other. There is also a wide difference between keeping fancy fowls merely as a hobby, with profit as a secondary condition, and making a matter of business of it. In the former, expensive houses and furnishings are brought into use, but in the latter only the indispensables are provided.

Our desire was to visit an establishment of the latter class, as there the most valuable information could be procured. We could not think of any so likely to answer our purpose as that of Butterfield & Hanes, Sandwich, Ont. So there we went early last week, and think the fanciers of Canada and

the adjacent States will agree that the choice was a good one. A yard where only a few varieties are kept would not answer our purpose, as the difficulties of the fancy are increased with the number of varieties kept. In their yards there were a great many varieties kept, and not one of them but year after year have been exhibited successfully both in Canada and the States. Thoroughbred poultry is kept by Butterfield & Hanes not merely as a fancy, but as a matter of business, and there is nothing whatever enters into their arrangements that is not of practical necessity for the promotion of the object in view; neither is there anything omitted that their experience has found necessary. We may safely say to the beginner that what is considered by this firm as all actually necessary for the accommodation and proper management of thoroughbred fowls, will be found so, as we have no knowledge of another that has been so successful.

We certainly expected to see more substantial structures, built with a view to greater warmth, but as no frozen combs were visible, and all the birds were healthy and bright, we had evidence that the buildings were sufficiently warm,—at least for the climate of this part.

They are what is known as scantling frame, and merely covered with inch lumber, well battened. The only part lined is the north-west side, which is covered with tarred paper, but all cracks are well closed, and there was no chance for drafts. All were well shingled.

The houses are three in number. The first is 52ft. long by 9ft. wide, 8ft. high at the front and 5ft. at the back. It is divided by lath partitions into eight compartments of equal size. The second is 60ft. long by 9ft. wide and is divided into ten compartments. The third is 2 ft. long by 12ft. wide, and is furnished with twenty four coops or cages in two rows, one on top of the other. Those are about 2ft 6in. square, are furnished with neat wire fronts, and have feed hoppers fixed at the partitions, with troughs at convenient height to receive the food, which drops down as required, and is always fresh and clean. It is here that surplus cocks are kept, and many of the exhibition birds spend six months of the year in these small coops without injury. In these cages the birds are also prepared for exhibition. The partitions in houses and yards are all closely boarded about 2ft. high, and lath above this. Lath 4ft. long are found sufficient, when nailed near top of boards, to restrain the fowls in the yards, making a fence about 5ft. 9in. high. There are no hallways; the doors forming part of partitions between coops.

No floors of any kind—just earth and sand. The roosts were inch boards about four inches wide, extending from one end of the coop to the

other, placed near the rear or lined side, and about eight inches from the ground. There was but one nest box in each compartment. This was a very simple article, being a box 18 inches or 2ft. long, without a bottom; a hole sufficiently large was made near one end of the outer side, and in the other end the nest was made on the ground; they were all movable, being merely placed over the nest. The feed troughs were of wood, about 3ft. long and 3in. wide, shallow, and nailed to partitions about 6in. from the ground.

There is a yard to each compartment in the first and second houses; they are the width of the compartment and about 60 yards long, well shaded by trees and shrubs.

Corn, cracked and whole, is the chief food here; very little other grain is fed the year round. Mr. Butterfield does not believe in much soft food. Middlings or shorts, from country mills where not too closely run, he considers good.

When the hens are laying they are liberally supplied with food, but when the breeding season is over they are put on short allowance—one meal a day—until time to prepare for exhibition when they get a'1 they can eat, and come into much better condition than if fully fed all along. He don't believe in condiments; when their use is once commenced it must be continued. If a fancier is seen going around his fowls with a box of pills in one hand, and a bottle of some mixture in the other, it may be taken for granted there is something wrong at home as well as in the show room.

The young chicks never get water till six weeks old, but all the milk they can drink. Mr. Butterfield says their food is wheat only (but we will whisper here to our readers that Mrs. Hanes told us privately that many a dozen of eggs, boiled hard and chopped fine, and other tit-bits are given them that the men have no knowledge of; and she carries a beautiful gold watch, presented to her by them as a reward for the excellent success she had last year in bringing forward the premium chicks.)

So far they have had to depend on hens to hatch the chicks, but it is their intention to put in an incubator as soon as they are satisfied that they can get one that will do the work satisfactorily. They are now awaiting the result of trials of two or three, and will be guided largely thereby.

When hatched, the chickens are left with the mother until able to eat freely, and are then removed to the artificial mothers, several of which are in use, and give good satisfaction. The chicks in them are very lively, and apparently hardy, running out when they wish during the day if not very cold. They were here ranging from eight

weeks to one day old, and some Buff and White Cochins were very fine.

The breeding stock in every pen was excellent. The Light Brahmans and Games, except yellow Duckwings, we did not see, they being out at different places, where no other fowls are kept. There were not more than six birds in any pen, Mr. Butterfield believing the best results are obtained in this way, as it is easier to keep the quality at a high standard.

He attributes their success in bringing on chicks rapidly, in keeping their fowls healthy, and in getting into show condition, principally to regularity in feeding, good wholesome food, freedom from vermin, and good ventilation.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CAN.
American Sebrights, Light Brahmans and Rosecomb Brown Leghorns.

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.
Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$4 per 13.

ROBT H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.
Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a specialty. Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

J. WEST, BRAMPTON, ONT.
Breeder of Light Brahmans exclusively.

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.

WILL EXCHANGE eggs for hatching for Lop-eared Rabbits. G. T. SIMPSON, Falkland, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A well trained bird Dog, good scent and excellent worker; price \$25; or will exchange for first-class poultry
E. JEFFERY, O'inda, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from Spanish, Leghorns, P. Rocks. Three prizes at the Industrial, 1881. Also eggs from several other varieties, cheap.
Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One Partridge Cochins and five pullets, \$2, or offers in Brown Leghorns.
MRS. B. H. LEMON, Thorold, Ont.

FOR SALE.—3 White Poland cockerels. They are from good stock. Won 1st on one at the Industrial exhibition. WM. McNEIL, London, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A pair of Golden Polish; or will exchange for White or Brown Leghorns.
H. JOYCE, Chambly, P. Q.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of Homing Antwerps. Would exchange for fancy poultry or offers. E. H. HURD, Box 257, Strathroy

FOR SALE.—Eggs from pure bred White and Brown Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish (the latter imported birds,) at \$2 per 13

F. W. SUTCLIFFE, Brampton, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Barb hen for a cock, must be good. Have also some fancy pigeons to sell cheap,

CHAS. MASSIE, Box 211, Port Hope, Ont.

One pair Black Hamburgs in exchange for Bantams. Silver Spangled Hamburg and Black Red Game eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

FRANK GOODEN, Lindsay, Ont.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont. will exchange Pekin ducks or P. Rock eggs for Langshan eggs. None but eggs from good stock sent or wanted.

EGGS! EGGS! from Standard Brown Leghorns, and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs at \$1.00 per setting, or two settings for \$3.00; fair hatch guaranteed. 3-2-in THOS. HAWES, Whitby, Ont.

EGGS! EGGS!!—from Brown and White Leghorns, \$2.5 for 13, or \$3 for 26; warranted fresh. Also five B. B. R. Game pullets, at \$1 each; grand birds. Write for wants. A. BROWN, Ivy, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—1 first-class Rouen drake; 2 A. 1. P. Rock cockerels, and eggs from fine, large turkeys, only \$2 per .5.

G. VICTOR WYE, Pt. Barwill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 Bearded Golden Poland cockerels of stock imported from Henry Beldon, of England. They won 1st at Industrial Exhibition.

W. McNEIL, London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pair Bronze Turkeys. Hen won 1st at Brantford and 1st at Yorkville. Gobbler from prize winning strains in United States, \$10.
THOS. GAIN, Hamilton.

EGGS for hatching from B. B. R. d Game fowls, high stationed, whip tailed, true to feather and dead game. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Address
A. LANG, Brantford, Ont.

EGGS! EGGS!!—From Standard Brown and White Leghorns, at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 26; good hatch guaranteed. Also 1 fine trio Brown Leghorns for sale, cheap.

JOHN BUSCARD, London East, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—One double scull, outrigger; two sets of oars; all in first class order. Also one single shell. Or would exchange for fancy poultry, watch, gun or offers.

E. H. HURD, Box 257, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—Game fowls, \$5.00 a pair; eggs, \$3.00 per 13. Also Rouen Ducks, \$3.00 a pair, eggs \$1.00 per 9. My stock is A. 1.

3-4-t SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Blue Pouters, Blue Owls, Tumblers, Mottled Trumpeters and White Fans, for barbs, Almond Tumblers, Carriers and Black Fans or other varieties.

J. H. MADIGIN, Simcoo, Ont.

EGGS for sale, from choice Langshans and Dark Brahmas, \$2 per doz - I ship eggs from same yards I breed from. Have three yards of choice birds.
4-2-in HENRY KEDZIE, Alvinston Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from Imperial Pekin and Rouen Ducks; won 1st at Provincial 1881. Also some Light Brahmas (Autocrat and Duke of York strain) and Plymouth Rocks (Upham Britton and Fullerton's strains.) Eggs guaranteed at \$2.00 per doz. 3-in G. V. WYE, Port Burwell.

FOR SALE.—One pair G. P. Hamburgs, one pair Black Red Game. Eggs from my first prize colored Dorkings, \$3 per doz.; Black Red Games, Douglas strain, \$3 per doz, from first prize exhibition birds; G. P. Hamburgs, \$2.50 per doz.
S. D. FARMINGER, St. Catherines, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—4 Light Brahma pullets, \$10; 3 hens, 1 year old, \$10. Pair B. B. R. Game Bantams, \$3. 2 P. Rock hens, very large, \$6. Trio Golden Sebright Pantams, \$10, one hen cost \$20, perfectly grand. 1 Light Brahma cockerel, \$4. Great bargains.
R. MACKAY, Hamilton, Ont.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure bred poultry, pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, white mice, &c., at hard pan prices. Eggs for setting, cheap. Gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. A few of the celebrated Pit Games, "Spencer Scalpers," cheap. Book on Games, 3c. for circular. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—One very handsome Light Brahma cockerel, "Felch" pedigreed stock, standard bird, \$5. Two colored Muscovy drakes, both 1st prize birds at several shows, \$2 each. One Yellow Duckwing Game Bantam cock, perfect little j.m., \$4. Breeding pen Langshans, 1 cockerel and 6 hens, \$15. So'd for want of room.
W. F. JAMES, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. 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.

GOLD Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address
STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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



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

The vitality of my stock is maintained by annual purchases from P. Williams, Esq., of some of his best specimens.
Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 for 26. Chicks in the fall.

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

Breeder of superior
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

W F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.

None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.
Correspondence promptly answered.



F. KESTER,
Brantford, Ontario.

I have added to my breeding pen of
1st prize

BLACK HAMBURG

pullets, Mr. Fullerton's Black Hamburg hen, that has a record of twelve 1st prizes, and offer a few eggs from same at \$3 per dozen. 2-3t



A. C. BLYTH,
Queen Sound, Ontario,

Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. F. George and Charlesworth stock.

HOUDANS,

(Geo. Butters' stock.)

EGGS \$1 per 13 of either variety 3-6t



WM. HALL,
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

Exhibition Games

BLACK B. RED.

—BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.
Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed.

3-y



ANGUS McKEIGAN,
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

Black-B. Red Games,
P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,
and **BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

Stock first-class in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale in season.

3-y



F. J. GRENNY,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Breeder of

LANGSHANS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins,
and **Pekin Ducks.**

Eggs \$2 per 13. See prize-list of Poultry Ass'n of Ont. in February Review. Send for Circular.

2-6



GEORGE WALKER,
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

Breeder and Importer of

LANGSHANS,
—Crood, Samuel and Burnham strains,—
Light Brahmias,

Bundy's, Butterfield's and Mackay's stock; Dark Brahmias, Butterfield's stock; Plymouth Rocks, Sid Congel and H. H. Lewis, of U. S.; Partridge Cochins, White-F Black Spanish, White Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin Ducks.

Send postal card for circular and price of eggs. Fair dealing guaranteed. Chicks in season.

2-y



BINGHAM & DURHAM,
Bradford, Ont.,

Breeder of High-Class

BUFF COCHINS
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

P. Rocks, B B Red Games, Houdans,
And *W. F. Black Spanish.*

We have now a choice lot of early chicks from the above, which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.



WM. BARBER,

212 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

Breeder of

Golden Duckwing and Black B. Red GAMES.

Golden Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting of 13.

All from prize stock.

See prize lists of Brantford and Yorkville shows in Review for February.

2-6m

JOSEPH. A. DICKER,
Box 77, BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of

High Toned

W. F. Black Spanish.

I have a fine lot of

CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



E. H. HURD,

Strathroy, Ontario.

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS
And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.50 per setting of 13. 3-y.



Brown and White Leghorns,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

and

Langshans, (Crood's strain.)

Birds for sale at all seasons of the year, at reasonable prices. My birds were awarded 4 1st prizes at the Provincial, London, 1881, and 4 prizes at the O. P. A., Brantford, 1882. My stock as good as the best.

Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan eggs \$3 per setting. WM. MOORE,

Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

Write for what you want. Name this paper.



R. A. BROWN,
CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of

Crood & Brisco's LANGSHANS,

Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Auto crat L. Brahmias, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Polish, White Booted Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

Send for circular.

9-ly.



HILL & EDGAR,

LEFROY, ONTARIO,

Breeders of

First-Class Fowls

of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.

White Leghorns.

W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.

B. B. R. Games, Black and G. S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.

Eggs for sale from \$2 to \$3 per setting, delivered free in Ontario.

Write for wants. Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE!**Game Bantam Breeders.**

FORSALE, my champion 1st prize Black-B. Red Game Bantam cockerel, winner of the red ticket wherever shown. Price \$10. He is the best bantam that ever has been shown in this country.

One cockerel, own brother to the above, but never shown—will make a grand cock—and two Black-red pullets and one Wheaton Pullet; not related; all from imported stock. Price, \$12 for the lot; worth three times the money.

Louis Wright's "Illustrated Book of Poultry," bound in real Morocco—cost \$3 for binding alone—price \$7.00, having two copies.

Room wanted, so must clear out the above birds at once.

W. J. WAY,

Queen City Bantam Yards,
Eggs, \$5.00 per 13. 298 Queen St., W., Toronto, Ont.

**BL'K-B. RED GAMES.**

STOCK FIRST-CLASS,
(Beswick's and Marshall's strain.)

Eggs for sale, \$5 per setting of 13.

H. P. HARRISON,
22 St. Andrews St., Toronto.

J. Y. BICKNELL,

Buffalo, - New York; U. S.,

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR

JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS !!

Four yards to select from. SUPERIOR MATING. Facilities unequalled.

Eggs, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 24.

Send for my new illustrated circular, giving full history of Javas. 4-ly.

Toronto, March 30th, 1882.

This is to say that I have this day sold to Chas. B. Day, of Worcester, Mass., my entire stock of Brown-red Game Bantams, among which are my champion winners at all the largest shows in Canada and the United States. I would recommend all fanciers in want of that variety to give him a trial.

WM. J. WAY,
Queen City Bantam Yards.

**J. T. HENDERSON,
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,**

AND

Importer of Fancy Goods,

139 St. Peter Street. Montreal.

AGENT FOR THE

Canadian Poultry Review.



First-Class

HOMING ANTWERPS,

FOR SALE,

Apply to

JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

One inch trial ad. for \$1.

W. J. SHAW,

London East, - Ontario,

Breeder of

BKACK HAMBURGS

AND

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

My Black Hamburgs are noted prize winners, and are of a first-class strain. They are very neat and firm in comb, pure and solid white in ear lobe, red in face, of good size, and brilliant plumage.

My Plymouth Rocks are equal to the best in every particular.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, NOW,

Warranted fresh and true to name, and carefully packed for carriage.

Chicks after September 1st.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Address as above.

4.2t

**LEGHORNS
White & Brown !**

Winners at

CLEVELAND,
INDIANAPOLIS,
BUFFALO,
CHICAGO,
LONDON,

BRANTFORD,
GUELPH,
TORONTO,
SHERBROOKE,
HAMILTON,

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the late exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, at Brantford, I won 1st on White cockerel (winner of 1st premium at Meridian, Connecticut, scoring there 95½); 1st on White pullet; 1st on Brown cockerel; 2nd and 3rd on Brown pullets; 1st and 2nd on Brown hens; 2nd and 3rd on Brown cocks.

At the Yorkville exhibition I won 1st on W't chicks, 1st on Brown chicks, 1st on White fowls, and 2nd on Brown fowls.

Have just added 1st premium White cock of Brantford show, and 1st premium Brown cockerel of the late Cleveland exhibition to my breed ing stock.

Will breed from five yards,

Second to none in America.

EGGS, \$2.50 per 13.

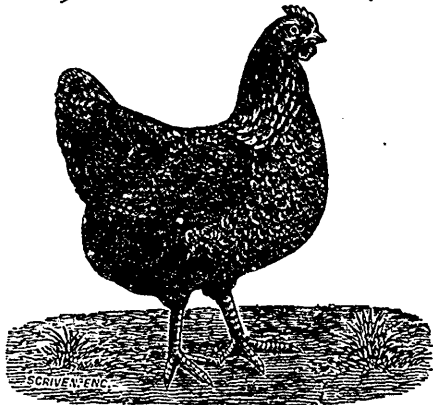
Send for NEW Catalogue.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

2-tf.

PRESTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

**EAST HAMILTON
POULTRY YARDS.**



No more birds for sale before
—September,—
But if you want

Eggs for Hatching

—FROM—

The Best

W. Leghorns & P. Rocks

In Canada,

SEND TO

THOMAS GAIN,

Hamilton,

Ont.

My birds are prize winners at the big shows in the United States and Canada, as well when exhibited by myself as in the hands of others.

Write for circular.

Below I give one of many letters received by me this season.

Mr. THOS. GAIN,

My Dear Sir,—The birds came to hand quite safely this afternoon and give great satisfaction.

I wish I had dealt with you before; however I shall know where to deal in future, and where to recommend my friends to. I shall keep your strain quite distinct, so if you receive more orders than you can fill, I shall be glad to assist you.

Please put my name down for two settings from your best pen of Plymouth Rocks, to be delivered the latter part of April. You are at liberty to make use of this letter if you should think fit.

Yours truly,

R. GREENWOOD.

Norway P. O., (near Toronto,) Feb. 24th, 1882.

BONE MEAL,

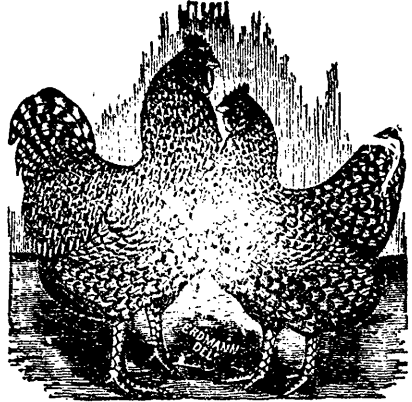
In large or small quantities.

For sale also,

GERMAN ROUP PILLS,

a sure cure for Roup. Poultry-keepers should not be without it.

DUFFERIN POULTRY YARDS.
1882.



Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13,

from superior

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, - - 2 yards.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, - - 1 yard.

WHITE-F. BLACK SPANISH - 1 yard.

I will not say one word about the superior merits of my stocks. I exercise my best judgment in mating to produce GOOD RESULTS, and will always endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all my patrons.

3-3t

WM. JUDGE,
Box 115, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

C. A. KEEFER

Sterling,



Illinois,

Breeder of Superior

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Brown Leghorns,

Black-breasted Red Games.

My fowls have won 1st, 2nd and special prizes at all the leading Western shows, of the United States, and in every State and Territory where shows are held, in the hands of customers; also in Canada and England,

A GRAND LOT OF CHICKS,

The finest I have ever offered for sale, both for breeding and exhibition, at reasonable prices.

Illustrated Circular free.

Write me if you desire fine stock.

12-1-7

THE AMERICAN

Standard of Excellence,

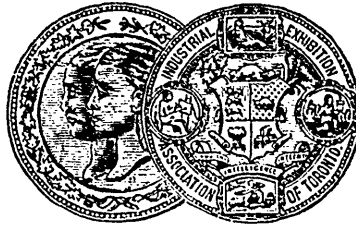
Sent. free of postage, on receipt of price, \$1

Address,

POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy

Eggs from the Best Birds in America !

They have won more



1880.

1881.

Prizes than any other's.

BUTTERFIELD & HANES,

Sandwich,

Ontario,

Importers and breeders of

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Including Light and Dark Brahmans, 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.**

Our breeding stock is to our liking this spring, and the result from their eggs must prove eminently successful to all purchasers. One-half the winning birds at the leading shows in Ontario for several years past have been bred in our yards or hatched from eggs purchased from us.

We don't aspire to have the largest collection on the globe, preferring rather to keep just such a number as we can properly manage, and these of the varieties most useful and beautiful.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$4.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. A few good birds for sale.

W. H. HILL,

Beachville,

Ontario,

Canada.

Breeder of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Partridge, Buff, White and Black Cochins; Silver Pencilled, Golden Pencilled, Silver-Spangled and Golden Spangled Hamburgs; Brown and White Leghorns; Plymouth

Rocks, W. C. B. Polands; Duckwing and B. B. Red Games; Black R., Silver Duckwing, Golden and Silver Sebright, White Single-comb and Japanese Bantams; Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Bremen Geese; English Pheasants.

Egg for Hatching now Fowls for sale at all times. Chicks after 1st September.
See Prize list of Brantford show in Review for February.

LIGHT BRAHMAS !

EGGS ! EGGS !

\$2 per setting, - 3 settings for \$5.

I have been breeding the above variety of fowls for 6 years with great care, and my stock this year is ahead of anything I ever had before.

23t.

A. O. TELFER,
Telfer P. O., Ont.

The Fancier's best investment - A good advertisement in the "Review."

T. WILKINSON & SON,

RENTON STATION, - Co. WENTWORTH, ONT.,
Breeders of

L. Brahmans, (Mackay's), S.S. Hamburgs (Eastwood's), B. B. R. Bantams (Elliott's),

and AYLESBURY DUCKS, prize stock; also, Southdown Sheep and Suffolk Swine.

Our stock win wherever shown. None but choice birds kept. Eggs now \$3 per 13. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered.

HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS

Again to the Front!!

Eggs for Hatching

From the following varieties:—

WHITE COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, (4 yards);
 DARK BRAHMAS, (2 yards); BR. LEGHORNS (2 yards);
 GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS, SILVER-PENCILLED
 HAMBURGS (3 yards), and W. C. B. POLISH.

Every yard contains prize-winners at good shows, and other good birds, all in the best of health and breeding condition.

EGGS for Sale at \$3 per 13 ; \$5 per 26.

Best references as to quality of stock.

ARTHUR W. SMITH, L. D. S.,
 Simcoe, Ontario.

See prize-list of simcoe show in REVIEW for Feby., 1892.

3-3t

Mount Royal Poultry Yards,

THOMAS COTEN, Montreal, P. Q.

My 25 years experience in breeding thro'-bred poultry enables me to state with confidence that the varieties I breed are of very superior utility, and my stock first class as to exhibition qualities.

EGG from Light Brahmans and Plymouth Rocks, \$3.50 per doz. ; 2 doz. for \$4.00; 3 dozen for \$5.00. Scotch Greys. \$3.00 per doz.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Pen No. 1:—Cock "Tala-
 posi." score 93, weighing 13 pounds; mated with
 ten pullets, weighing from 9 to 10 pounds.

Pen No. 2: Cockerel "Wonder." score 95,
 weighing 12 pounds; mated with six hens weigh-
 ing from 10 to 12 pounds.

3 3t

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Large, well marked birds,
 bright yellow legs and beaks and perfect combs.

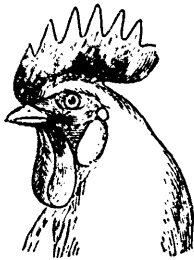
SCOTCH GREYS.—From Hon. J. Hubbard,
 England; silver cup strain. Great layers of large
 white eggs.

THOS. COSTEN, 133 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P. Q.



Geo. C. Weedon,

Breeder of
 FANCY PIGEONS.
 LONDON, ONTARIO.



CHARLES BONNICK,
Yorkville, Ontario,
Breeder of Superior
WHITE LEGHORNS.

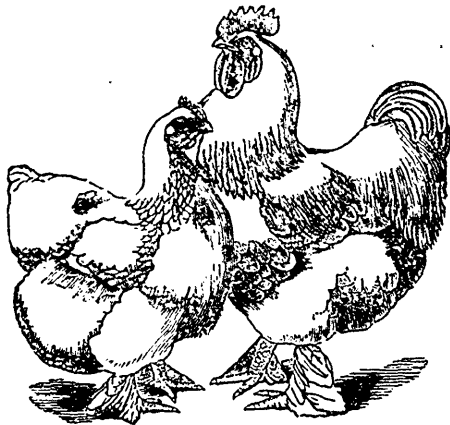
Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per 13.

My Leghorns have grand station, solid white ear-lobes, evenly serrated combs, and pure white plumage. I have spared neither time nor expense to bring my birds to what they are. My last hen I imported from J. B. Smith, North Haven Conn., at a very high figure.

I exhibited last season at Toronto Industrial, Ontario, Brantford, and Yorkville, and took premiums in every case. See prize lists.

23

CHARLES BONNICK, YORKVILLE, ONTARIO.



Napknoll Poultry Yards,

GOSIEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,

H. J. HAIGHT, C. S. NEWELL,
General Manager.

Importers and Breeders of

White, Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins,

And other varieties of

Highest Class Poultry.

EGGS IN SEASON FOR SALE.

No Circulars. Write for wants. All communications should be addressed to C. S. Newell. Name this paper. 2-ly.

EGGS!

Persons desirous of improving their stock, or starting in the "chicken business," would study their own interest by securing their eggs from my superior stock of

BUFF, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE

COCHINS,

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs,

"ALSO,"

B. B. RED GAMES I
AND W. F. BLACK SPANISH.

My fowls are prize winners.

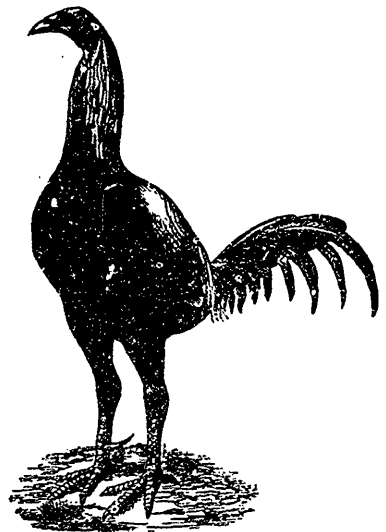
EGGS. *Carefully packed, and guaranteed fresh,* and from my best birds, \$3 00 per setting from Cochins and Games; \$2.00 per setting from P. Rocks and Hamburgs. When two settings are ordered at one time a reduction of \$1.00 will be made

A few cock-reels for sale.

L. THORNE,
BLYTH POULTRY YARDS,
Blyth, Ont.

2-ly

—The Princess of—



—The Poultry Yard—

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

Eggs from my prize-winning strain, \$5 per setting.

—Three pens.—

Send for Circular.

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.
By permission reference is made to Jas. Fullerton,
Strathroy, Ont. 2-3t

Go to HEADQUARTERS for the
PUREST! FINEST & BEST!!!

Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,
 BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA,
 G. H. PUGSLEY, - Proprietor.

I have the Largest and Finest collection of
Land & Water Fowls,
PHEASANTS and DOGS,
 Owned by any one Man on the Globe!

I follow the business of Stock Breeding entirely, and it has my whole time and study. Birds I have bred and sold have won at all the largest shows in America, thousands of prizes awarded my fowls the past seven years at all the largest shows in America; and I have sold many prize-winners in England, I have also shipped birds to the West Indies, San Francisco, Australia, New Zealand, and to nearly all parts of the globe, with unrivalled success.

At the great International, in Guelph, 1880, I won nearly 50 premiums; at the National, in Brantford, 1881, I won over 50 premiums and 15 specials, and this year at the International I won nearly 70 prizes—a greater number than any other exhibitor.

VARIETIES:

Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea-combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose-bombed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras; W. C. Black, G. and Buff Laced Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Duckwing, Brown B. Red, 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, White Polish and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Japanese, Golden, Silver and English Pheasants; Pigeons Rabbits and Canaries.

☞ Send for Price-list of Eggs.

Dogs.—St. Bernard, Mastiff, English Bull, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Scotch Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers, and Toy Black-and-tan terriers, 4 to 7 pounds each.

Write for just what you want and address as above. I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Visitors welcome.

I am now issuing a large

Illustrated Catalogue

Of Land and Water Fowls, containing nearly 100 Illustrations and description of nearly 150 varieties of Poultry, Dogs and Pheasants, and with this I have combined a Text Book for Poultrymen and Beginners, giving full instructions in Keeping and Management, Breeding, Mating, Management of Setting Hens and Young Chicks, with a treatise on nearly all the Diseases of Poultry, and the best Remedies ever yet known; making it worth hundreds of dollars to the beginner or the fancier. Also full instructions as to breeding of chickens for Poultry and Egg production.

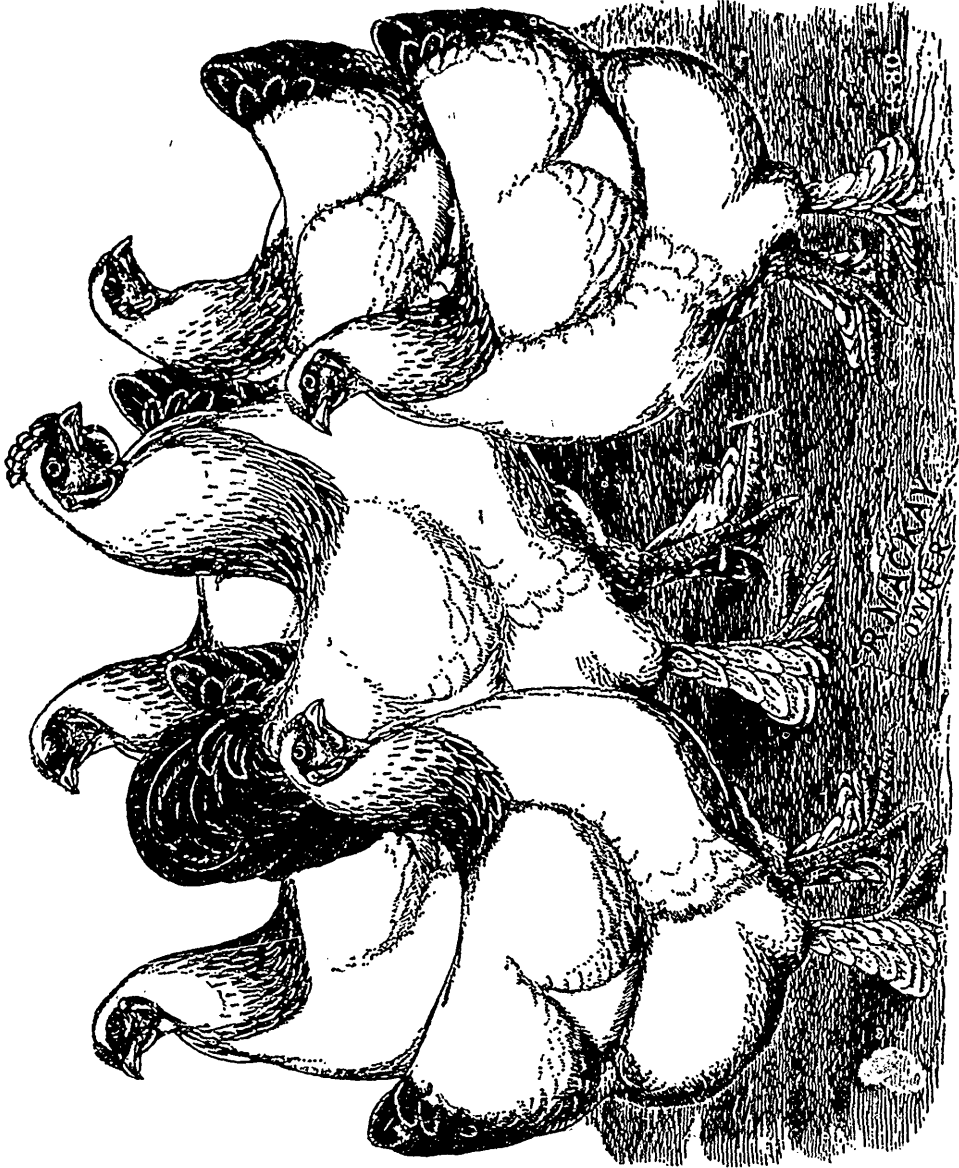
Will be sent, post paid, for 25 cents as soon as out of press.

RICHARD MACKAY,

John St., South, - Hamilton, - Ontario.

Importer and Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,



Winners of 1st Prizes 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and Diploma.

Breeding this Year:

1st prize cock Hamilton, 1881, he beating a large number, amongst which 1st prize cock at Brantford, 1882.

1st prize cock at Brantford, 1881, mated to 1st prize pullet at Brantford, 1882, and several prize hens and A. 1 pullets.

Eggs for Hatching, - - 13 for \$5.00.

Did not show any of my prize birds this year.