

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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

- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

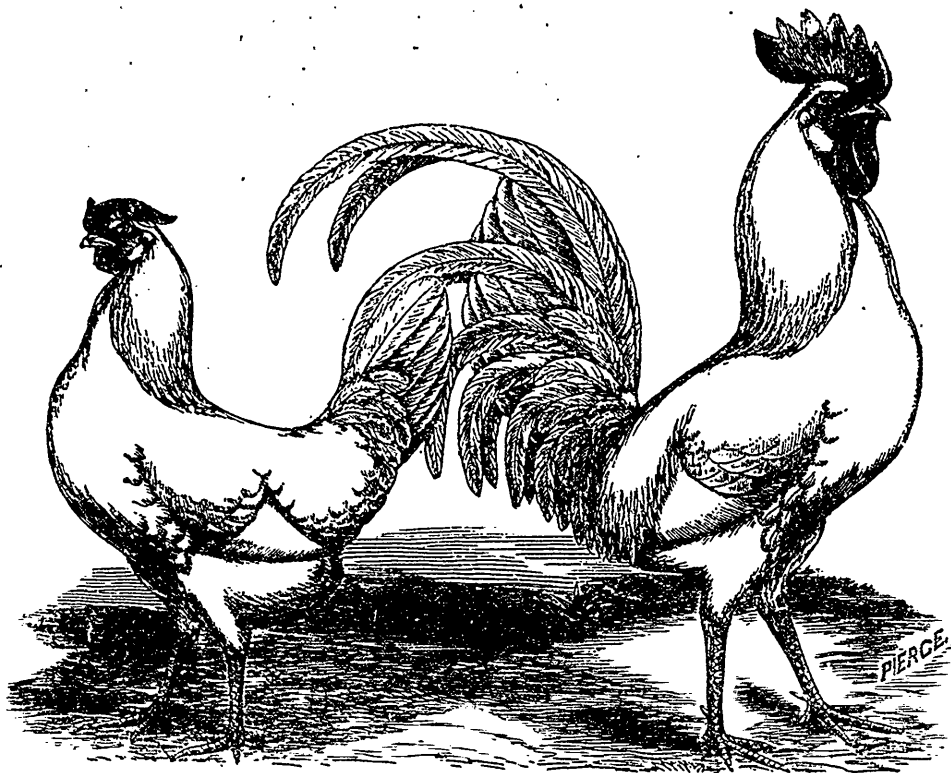
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1881.

No. 9.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

Through all the excitement consequent on the discovery, introduction, making up and improving of the great number of varieties which for the past four or five years have claimed the attention of the fancy, the variety represented in our sketch has been holding its own in the good opinion of its friends. Langshans, Hambletonians, Plymouth Rocks, Javas and a host of other breeds have taken hold of public attention and each had their share of admirers, seemingly driving to the background this beautiful and meritorious breed; but Leghorn fanciers know that they have a variety with great merit to recommend it, and that after the excitement and enthusiasm with which the new varieties are regarded abates, and their merits are soberly com-

pared with those of their favorites, the reaction will set in, and Leghorns again take the place in public estimation which they are entitled to—as being one of our most beautiful varieties and egg producers *par excellence*.

Leghorns, from being so prolific and their eggs hatching so well, soon become plentiful in any neighborhood where they are introduced, and as a consequence become “common,” but first-class specimens are not too plentiful, and command good prices. The novice who has this year succeeded in raising birds with the style of those shown above, and having good color in feather, earlobes, legs and beak, has something as handsome in the chicken line as is often seen, and something that will bring him a good price should he desire to dispose of them.

Artificial Incubation.

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

No. XII.

(Continued.)

The chicken inclosed in the egg is alone charged with the whole work before he can set himself at liberty. One would think the work above his strength, did not daily experience teach us what a share of vigour he has. The manner in which the outward parts of his body are situated would not lead us to think him able to overcome the obstacles which oppose his coming out of an habitation, now a prison to him: he is at that instant rolled up almost like a ball; his neck comes sloping towards his belly, about the middle whereof his head is placed; his bill lies under one of the wings like that of a sleeping bird, and that wing is constantly the right; the feet gathered up under the belly as those of the chickens ready trussed for the spit sometimes are, the claws bending backwards almost touch the head with their convexity, the fore part of the chicken is generally towards the biggest end of the egg, where there is always a vacancy. A thick, strong membrane surrounds him, and keeps him in that attitude, which seems to be so unfavorable to the motions he is in appearance obliged to give himself. It is nevertheless without changing this attitude that he performs the most difficult part of his task, breaks his shell and bares the solid membrane in which he is wrapt up, and which resists his struggling as much as a hard but friable shell can do. The shell is a kind of wall which must be broken through and pulled down, the bill is the instrument which is to be used to break it; it is with the point of this the chicken strikes many repeated blows; they are frequently strong enough to be heard, and if you watch the critical moments you will see him strike them. Nor is the head the less constantly under the wing for this. It reaches further under the wing, and the bill comes out from under it towards the back, the head by moving alternately backward and forward and the reverse, or more exactly, from the belly towards the back, and from the back towards the belly, reaches and strikes the shell more or less roughly according to the quickness of its motion; whilst in action it is in some degree guided by the wing and the body that hinder it from leaving its place. The head is very heavy, and makes with the neck a weight so very heavy for the chick that he is incapable to carry it for some time after his birth, but the manner in which all his parts are disposed whilst he is in the egg, and whilst they form a kind of ball by their disposition, renders that weight of the neck and

head then easy for him to bear; let the egg be in what position soever it may, the head is supported either by the body or by the wing, or by both together. In fine, the more considerable the bulk of the head is, the stronger the blows the chicken strikes with it are. The result of the first strokes of the bill of the bird is a small crack, sometimes simple and sometimes complicated, or composed of several cracks of unequal length and joining in one centre, that is irregularly radiated. This first crack is most commonly situated between the middle and the biggest end of the egg, nearer the latter than the former. The fore part of the chicken is turned towards the biggest end. However I have found a few who had broken through their shell nearer the smaller than the larger end, but notwithstanding this inversion of their position they live every whit as well as those which happen to be in a more natural one. When the crack is sensible they say that the egg is pecked; it becomes more so as the strokes of the bill are more frequent, they sometimes break off some small fragments that leave the white membrane quite naked. I have seen some of those shreds pushed so hard that they were thrown a distance of three or four inches from the egg. The membrane from which the first fragments of the shell are just thrown off is generally whole and sound, nor can any rent be perceived in it with a magnifying glass, and this probably is what has induced some to think that the eggs were pecked by the hen; the work seems to have been begun outside of the egg, and people thought if it had been done by the bill of the chick the membrane against which it strikes would have been pierced through before the shell was broken. They did not sufficiently reflect that the membrane being pliant and clapt against the shell, it might resist such strokes as would crack and split a substance of a more rigid and brittle nature. Strokes applied to a drinking glass covered with paper would break the glass without tearing the paper. When the strokes of the bill are directed against the membrane which is no longer covered with the shell, they then push it beyond the point of extension it is capable of, in which case they infallibly tear or pierce it. All, therefore, of importance to the chicken and all he endeavors to effect is, that two parts of his shell may be entirely separated from each other. The chicken is then furthermore obliged to tear that membrane and that by pecking it again and again, which it never fails to do as soon as any considerable portion of the shell has been fractured. Finally, all chickens do not employ equal time in doing this important work; some are able to come out of their shell in an hour after they have begun it, others are not hatched till two or three hours after, others not for 24 hours after their shell first appeared to be pecked. I

have seen chicks remain under that difficult task two days together. Some do it without interruption, others take some hours of rest, after which they go to work again. All are not of equal strength or vigour of constitution; there are some that from an excessive impatience of seeing the light begin to peck their shell a great deal too soon, and I have now and then tried to give them help towards their deliverance. They must, before they are hatched, have a provision of food within them, that may dispense with any for more than 24 hours after they are born. That provision consists of a considerable portion of the yolk that has not been consumed, and which enters into the body of the chicken through the navel; the chick that comes out of his shell before the yolk is totally absorbed by his body droops and dies a few days after he is hatched. I have opened many eggs much fractured whose chickens had as yet much of the yolk not taken up.

(To be continued)

Acclimatizing the European Quail.

There is not the least doubt that acclimatization societies in different parts of the world have done an incalculable amount of good. No country in the world but possesses something in the animal kingdom that some other country would be benefited by its introduction, and such countries as are adapted for the animals of other countries to thrive in, that country is generally benefited by its introduction. Australia and New Zealand are countries that have been particularly benefited by introduction of birds and fishes from Great Britain and other countries. It may be questioned whether the introduction of the English rabbit has not proved to be a mistake; I am inclined to think it has, as already complaints come from the antipodes that they have become so numerous that they are a nuisance. It is only a few years ago that the song of a British bird was unheard there, and their rivers were destitute of fish; now nearly all the British birds are becoming common, and their streams are being well stocked with the very best of fishes.

There has not been so much acclimatizing work carried on on this continent, simply because, I suppose, it is generally conceded we already have quite enough animal life which is indigenous to the country, and it only needs ordinary care on the part of the inhabitants, with reasonable laws for the protection of animals birds and fishes, to ensure an abundance of wild animal life for all time to come. Still there are, I contend, some animals which might be introduced here and prove beneficial.

During the last few years, the European Quail, the subject of my paper, has been brought to the

western continent. Many thousands have been brought from the Mediterranean and liberated here. They have had several years, I think four, wherein to prove whether the venture has been successful or not, and from all the information I have been able to glean I am not prepared to say I consider their acclimation has been a success. I am almost afraid it has not, still I would not yet say it has been a failure even. A great many thousand birds are not many for this whole great continent, and a few hundred, or a few thousand, liberated here have an immense space of country to wander over. Some which were turned out in the Eastern States have been known to breed and go south in winter (as is their European habit,) and have returned in spring, but that their numbers have increased, as might reasonably have been expected, we have no reliable information.

I, with three friends, imported from Messina one hundred birds; ninety-six arrived strong and healthy, and were turned out in what were considered favorable localities. This was on June 10th, 1879. They staid about the places all that season, and at least one nest with eggs in was found, which unfortunately was destroyed by a reaper.

We have no reliable information that these birds ever returned to this locality after their fall emigration. None of us who know them, and took an interest in their success, have either seen or heard them since the summer they were turned out. I have not yet given up all hopes, but as each season pass and no tidings of my little feathered friends of Scripture is heard, I confess I feel a mistrust I shall never see them more.

I think these were the only birds at the time that had been brought to Canada, but since some more have been imported, and I understand with the same result as we ourselves experienced. It is a pity if this beautiful little game bird cannot be acclimatized on this continent; he would make an accession to our list of game birds, doing no harm whatever, and much good. He is about two-thirds the size of our own Bob White, and like himself a pert, independent little fellow. I never had him on my table, but am told they are delicious, and as the children of Israel were fed on them so long, I presume the wisdom of the choice of food cannot be questioned. I much fear the Israelites will never feast on quail on the great western continent. These birds pass north and south in spring and fall in Europe, crossing the Mediterranean in millions, and I have no doubt from the information we have been able to glean of them, they have followed these instincts here. Whether they have become lost on their northern or southern journeys, or whether they have fallen prey to our carnivorous animals, or what has become of them are questions I confess myself quite unable to answer.

They are in shape and style precisely like our quail, in color they are somewhat lighter more cinnamon color, and their "whit, twit, twit," once heard is easily distinguished from the call of any other bird. Should any of our friends hear of or see them, and will communicate with the editor of the POULTRY REVIEW, they will confer a favor on

X ROADS.

The Preservation of Eggs.

In the common "liming" process a tight barrel is half filled with cold water, into which is stirred slacked lime and salt in the proportion of about one-half pound each for every pail and bucket of water. Some dealers use no salt, and others add a small quantity of nitre—one-quarter pound to the half barrel of pickle. Into this the eggs, which must be perfectly fresh and sound, are let down with a dish, when they settle to the bottom, small end down. The eggs displace the liquid, so that when the barrel is full of eggs it is also full of the pickle. Eggs thus pickled, if kept in a cool place, will ordinarily keep good for several months. Long storage in this liquid, however, is apt to make the shells brittle and impart a liny taste to their contents. This may be in a great measure avoided by anointing the shell all over with lard before putting in the pickle. Eggs thus prepared are said to keep perfectly for six months or more when stored in a cool cellar.

A much better method of storing eggs is the following: Having selected perfectly fresh eggs, put them, a dozen or more at a time, into a small willow basket, and immerse this for five seconds in boiling water containing about five pounds of common brown sugar per gallon of water. Place the eggs immediately after on trays to dry. The scalding water causes the formation of a thin skin of albumen next the inner surface of the shell, the sugar effectually closing all the pores of the latter. The cool eggs are then packed, small end down, in an intimate mixture of one measure of good charcoal, finely powdered, and two measures of dry bran. Eggs thus stored have been found perfectly fresh and unaltered after six months.

A French authority gives the following: Melt four ounces of clear beeswax in a procelain dish over a gentle fire and stir in eight ounces of olive oil. Let the resulting solution of wax in oil cool somewhat, then dip the fresh eggs one by one into it so as to coat every part of the shell. A momentary dip is sufficient, all excess of the mixture being wiped off with a cotton cloth. The oil is absorbed in the shell, the wax hermetically closing all the pores. It is claimed that eggs thus treated and packed away in powdered charcoal in a cool place have been found after two years as fresh and

palatable as when newly laid. Paraffine, which melts to a thin liquid at a temperature below the boiling of water, and has the advantage of being odorless, tasteless, harmless and cheap, can be advantageously substituted for the wax and oil, and used in a similar manner. Thus coated and put into the lime pickle, the eggs may be safely stored for many months; in charcoal, under favorable circumstances, for a year or more.

Dry salt is frequently recommended as a good preservative packing for stored eggs, but practical experience has shown that salt alone is but little better than dry bran, especially if stored in a damp place or exposed to humid air. A mixture of eight measures of bran with one of powdered quicklime makes an excellent packing for eggs in transportation.

Water glass—silicate of soda—has recently been used in Germany for rendering the shells of eggs non-porous. A small quantity of the clear syrupy solution is smeared over the entire surface of the shell. On drying, a thin, hard, glassy film remains, which serves as an admirable protection and substitute for wax, oil, gums, etc. Eggs thus coated and stored in charcoal powder, or a mixture of charcoal and bran, would keep a very long time.

In storing eggs in charcoal the latter should be fresh and perfectly dry. If the eggs are not stored when perfectly fresh they will not keep under any circumstances. A broken egg stored with sound ones will sometimes endanger the whole lot. In packing, the small end of the egg should be placed downward; if in charcoal or other powder, they must be packed so that the shell of one egg does not touch that of another, the interspaces being filled with the powder. Under all circumstances, stored eggs should be kept in as cool a place as possible. Frequent change of temperature must also be avoided.—*Scientific American.*

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

A good deal of dissatisfaction was created last winter by the decision of the Poultry Association of Ontario to again hold the poultry show at Brantford; and, if I remember correctly, some of the dissatisfied fanciers threatened secession by holding an opposition show at Toronto. Though I am opposed to Brantford, or any other place which does not afford the best advantages, yet I look upon secession as simply suicidal—any movement which will at present divide the fancy in Ontario will assuredly aim at destruction. There are none too many at present when united to keep the thing in a successful healthy condition, but if such a division takes place it is not the weakening caused by separation simply which is likely to prove so des-

destructive of the poultry interests, but the force which has been working or acting in the same direction will not resolve itself into two forces acting in the same direction, but will frequently, I fear, become opposing forces, and it does not take much reasoning to demonstrate what the result will be. We have not in Ontario or Canada too much material for one winter exhibition, and we have enough for a good one. But some of our dissatisfied brethren may say: "Are we to stand by and see what might be the most successful show on the continent dwarfed into a second-rate one by the petty jealousies of the majority of its most active members? By no means! We have too much of this silent disapproval among us. Let the matter be thoroughly discussed through the medium of REVIEW, and if it can be proved that Brantford, or any other place, affords the most favorable conditions for the show, why let that be the place. What in the name of common sense have we to do with placing the show just in the centre; surely that is but a minor consideration? One hundred miles itself will make very little difference in the cost of shipping fowls when the place is on a direct route. I mean having as many lines of railway running directly to it as possible.

Now is the time for discussion as the time draws on for another sitting or meeting of this association, which will again locate the show for 1883. There are a great many reasons why this should be discussed now, previous to the next meeting. In the first place, a great interest will be produced in this matter, and a great many who otherwise take no interest in it only to grumble afterwards will be stimulated to act, and act in a legitimate way. Let us take the history of the past for our guide and it will be found that ultimate success was the reward of only those who persistently agitated in a lawful way, and whose efforts were always aimed at reforming the existing institutions, and not at destroying them. The P. A. of O. is all right and has the materials for success in it, but it needs the assistance of the fancy; it needs their co-operation, their intelligence, and, last but not least, their forbearance.

The second reason why this should be discussed at present is that the time of the session of the P. A. of O. is necessarily short, and it is impossible to have the matter thoroughly discussed.

Thirdly—No doubt a great number attend, not having previously given the matter much thought, having been absorbed in their own particular business, and simply vote without giving much thought to the matter, or not as much as it demands at any rate. There are a great number of fanciers who will not be able to attend the show at all—everyone cannot afford to go to Brantford, or will not be able to do so soon if they do neglect

their business to do so. Now, although they will not have a vote they will have what is better, an opportunity of giving their opinion, and I would fain believe that if the fanciers composing that association are convinced that Toronto, or any other place, is the best place for the show, they will lay aside all personal advantages or consideration for self, and send it there. I shall not attempt this month, in my humble way, to compare the advantages of Toronto with any other Ontario city, but shall try to do so next month, and shall endeavor to lay aside all self-interest, and state nothing without a stated reason.

In conclusion, let me say to all who are convinced that our yearly show is suffering from being held in small cities, or that its supporters are working at a disadvantage in holding it at such places, come out decidedly and at once. I may also state that I have nothing to say to any fancier personally when I happen to differ with him in opinion. Again would I say, come out on this subject; and I for one do pledge myself, if health &c. permit, if the rest of protesting fanciers do the same, to go to Brantford, though on account of high entrance fees and charges necessary to get my fowls to Brantford I shall not send many, or it may be any, to that show.

Now, brethren, let us hear from you soon, for the time is getting short, if you only say, "I pledge myself to go to Brantford and vote." I do not advise arbitrary voting upon this matter, simply to out-vote another party, but a vote on principle. I must say that if the friends of Brantford, &c., can show that some other place in the west offers better conditions of success than Toronto, I am with them. Let this be the only matter considered: "Where can we have the best show?"

Apologizing for haste arising from lateness consequent upon sickness,

I am Yours Fraternaly,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Sept. 5th, 1881.

Which are the Best?

The above question is, no doubt, about the first that presents itself to the mind of the young beginner, who feeling the promptings of desire to go into chicken raising, urged on by the quickened pulsations of the "hen fever," which has taken hold of his whole nature, and will yield to no other remedy than a nice batch of chickens. Convinced of this he turns his thoughts towards the authority on chickens in his town or neighborhood, and then comes the question, once more and often repeated: *Which are the best?*

Now I know this in individual cases would be hard to answer if not aware of the conditions under which they were to be kept, with all their sur-

rounding circumstances. And yet, as there is an answer to most questions that may be propounded, I think there is one to this. It is only experience that will teach the novice the ins and outs of successful poultry keeping, and when you begin to talk to him about all the different varieties, with all their good and bad qualities, he gets bewildered, and then comes the question: "*But which is the best?*"

Now, Mr. Editor, I propose to answer that question, although I may have objections, and may also be told that I have "an axe to grind." Well, my axe is a very small *hatchet*, and a very few revolutions of the poultry grindstone will put an edge on it. However, that is not my object in the present article, but to answer that perplexing question to the young beginner: "*Which are the best?*"

I think were I required to answer this question, and all the facts of the case concealed from me with regard to their management with its many details, such as location, space, food, &c., temperament of attendant included, I would not be far astray in recommending the Light Brahma or Plymouth Rock; and I do it more readily, and with some little pride when it is borne in mind that they are in their make-up fowls of our own country, or at least of our continent. Under favorable management their good qualities are universally admitted; place them in the most unfavorable circumstances that poultry could possibly exist under, such as poor quarters, exposure to cold, bad ventilation, unhealthy food, with their sure accompanying result, disease, and with their fine hardy constitution they will give a better result than any other breed I know of.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1881.

Practical Poultry Farming in Essex.

An interesting and important experiment in poultry-farming, thoroughly practical in character and with an eye to profit, is being made by Mr. Wells, of Barnston, Dunmow. So far the results are decidedly encouraging, and the experiment has the promise of becoming a permanent success. It is not a year since Mr. Wells opened his new venture, and the time for expressing definite opinions on it has obviously not yet arrived, but it is competent on the part of the owner to foreshadow what the experiment will ripen into, and this he does in a manner which is certainly inspiring. It is, of course, of the utmost importance that the experiment should be a financial success, for on this depends the value of its applicability as a new feature in British agriculture. As a new opening towards which the energies of many farmers may in the future be more or less directed, the experiment is one whose progress will be watched with no

little interest, and I feel that it is competent for me while giving a general description of what I saw the other day at Barnston, to assure the readers of the *Live Stock Journal* that its ultimate success or failure, as the case may be, will not be hidden from the public. I have to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Wells in showing and explaining to me every detail of the system which he has adopted, including monthly balance sheets and other documentary evidence and in giving me his permission to tell the tale in my own way.

Mr. Wells' farm consists of some 500 acres, 150 of which are in permanent or temporary grass. It must be understood that grass land is essential to poultry-farming. It is obvious, in fact, that fowls cannot be kept on land which is carrying a crop of grain or roots, and it is a vital part of the system that they should have plenty of room. Permanent pasture then is necessary during the spring and summer, until the hay is harvested, when the fowls may have a change by being let out on the aftermath, and they get yet another break on the stubbles in autumn when the grain crop is secured. Poultry farming on a large scale cannot be successfully carried on unless there is room enough to give the fowls repeated and frequent changes of fresh pasture, so to speak; and as hens and chickens are not grass eaters in the sense that geese are, for example, it is clear that the pasture lands must needs carry some other kind of stock as well. Now in this lies, perhaps, the most important element in the problem, except in regard to inferior sand and other waste soils which have no value as pasture land, or in fact anything else. It is obvious that on good grass land where poultry farming is carried on there must be some kind of stock to eat the grass, otherwise the grass would be wasted, and the land might just as well be barren sand. It follows then, that it is of the utmost importance to them whether or not cattle will freely graze after poultry. The commonly received notion is that they will not, and this is true with respect to ducks and geese; but I am assured by Mr. Wells that his dairy stock and horses eat up the grass freely right in the midst of swarms of poultry. Here, then, is a cogent controversy set at rest, a powerful objection silenced. Mr. Wells, in fact is keeping just as much ordinary farming stock as he was wont to do before he began with poultry, which to all intents and purposes are extra stock.

The appliances used in the poultry department are of the simplest, cheapest and most practical character. Twenty peripatetic poultry coops, on old sets of wagon wheels, are scattered here and there on the pastures, and are moved about frequently to fresh places. The coops are cheaply constructed of boards, and gas-tarred to keep out

the weather. Invalidated showman's vans, smacking of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions," have been bought for an old song on the downs, and quickly converted to their new vocation. No longer the dulcet tones of an itinerent vendor of unpatented medicines, but the cackling of many chickens is heard within them. Each of the coops accommodates some 300 of the chickens and they are locked in for the night. Recently Mr. Wells had about seventy poultry slain by the foxes, so that it is expedient to lock them in; and as he is all fox-hunter, he cannot think of taking his revenge out of the foxes, save in the way of a "brush" honorably won in the chase. The chickens know their respective coops, so that there is no confusion even among so many. The coops are frequently lime-washed inside to sweeten them, and the manure is collected daily, mixed with road dust, ashes, soot and the like, and stored up for use on the farm. In like manner the offal of the dressed fowls is taken care of, and a valuable compost is formed. The manure, indeed, as the fowls are liberally fed on the best of food, should be of superior quality, and as there is a considerable quantity of it, there is a profit here which is not to be despised. It seems a bit odd at first to see these twenty chicken houses on wheels, studded here and there about the farm, but one soon grows accustomed to it, particularly when he reflects that space is essential to the health and well-being of the poultry. One man at a guinea a week, with a lad occasionally helping him, is found sufficient to take charge of the six thousand.

During the autumn and winter, Mr. Wells raises his own chickens, from eggs laid by his own hens, by incubators and artificial mothers. He prefers a cross between Hamburgs and Dorkings, because the fowls are vigorous and plump. But in spring and summer he finds it cheaper to buy young chickens, at 8d. to 10d. apiece, from the farmers and cottagers of the district. In the period when everybody is raising chickens there is nothing gained in raising his own, he thinks. Farmers and cottagers, he says, never have any fowls ready when they are dear, and this is why he raises his own in winter. His aim is to raise a constant supply for the London market. He has three carts going around collecting chickens at the present time, and the dealers bring them to him as well. In this way he manages to send off twelve to fifteen dozen to the London salesman, and on special occasions, like that of the Derby Day, he quadruples the number for an odd day. He has an advantage over the higglers in being able to hold back his supply when the market is overdone. Most of the bought chickens run out on the fields for a month or two, until they are ready for stall feeding so to speak. Every morning a number of them are se-

lected from the coops and taken to the shed where the stall feeding goes on. Others are ready for the stalls when they are bought, and go directly to them. In this way the daily supply is regulated.

In the feeding shed there are tiers of small cages neatly arranged, each cage holding ten or a dozen fowls. The finishing touch is put on the chickens by the aid of milk and meal of one sort or another, and in this sedentary confinement they will fall quickly into habits of thought and ease, which are conducive to obesity. Well fed on the pastures, they fatten out in a few days in the stalls. Each day the fattest are selected for dressing, and their places filled up by others. Nine pence a dozen is paid for dressing, and the freight to London costs an equivalent sum. Two lbs. of feathers per dozen is the average yield, and they sell for threepence a pound. A man does the dressing by piece work, and does it well; he provides his own assistants, chiefly women. It is not incumbent on me to state the prices Mr. Wells realizes on his fowls, for Londoners know what they have to pay for them; but his cheque comes to hand every morning for the previous day's supply, and no bad debts are made. The salesman's commissions seem rather high—but then, the producer is shielded from risk of his own.

Poultry farming, as a £ s. d. undertaking, can only be made to pay on a comprehensive and well administered plan, cleanliness and plenty of fresh ground are necessary to the health of the fowls; strict attention to details to the success of the system. Many farmers may possibly look on poultry farming as rather *infra dig*, but there is money in it if only properly carried out, and this is more than can be said of many kinds of farming in the present day. In any case, Mr. Wells' poultry farm is well worth a visit, and it may reasonably be hoped that his example will be widely followed.*

We publish the above interesting account by a special commissioner (who we may state is a very high authority in the agricultural world) of a veritable poultry farm carried on by a practical farmer at this very moment in England. On a few points not dealt with by our commissioner, but of great practical importance in the workings of such undertakings, Mr. Wells has been kind enough to reply to our enquiries; and the particulars here given are therefore to be taken as supplementary to those given above. The chief points on which we sought more information were (1) the system of feeding; (2) how fresh drafts of chickens were settled or located among older tenants of any given wagon; and (3) the actual cash prospects or working of the concern. For the extreme frankness of the replies on all points, both ourselves and our readers are extremely indebted. The last question, indeed, we did not think would be answer-

ed in any detail; but it has been dealt with as frankly as the rest.

The actual live poultry stock on July 23rd amounted to about 5,000 head. The movable houses, described elsewhere, are moved about on the pasture on clover leys, bare fallows, and anywhere they will do no damage; and though the doors are locked every night, there are small loopholes through which the chickens can emerge first thing in the morning. This is considered a great point, as also their water troughs are filled clean every night. The water is, in fact, renewed three times daily, unless for any houses near water, where the chickens are found to do best of all.

They are first fed about 6 A. M. with barley, and meal, and toppings mixed—more barley meal with the more advanced ones. Twice a week some boiled horse flesh, boiled mangold, offal, fat, etc., is mixed in their food. Directly they are fed the man and boy go around opening and hooking back all doors for air during the day, sweeping out the droppings, and sprinkling sand or gypsum on the floors. Any bird found in the house or at all moping, is at once caught and examined, and if thought diseased in any way immediately killed; if only cold or crop-bound, taken to an isolated wagon and kept for a day or two, when it is either returned or killed. It is found best to make no scruple about this, the first loss being the best. Doctoring is therefore not attempted, and the average loss has been twenty to thirty per month. The birds are fed again at twelve o'clock with one peck of maize and one peck of barley to each house; and again at about four o'clock with about a half ration of the mixed meal. At nine (this time of the year) they are locked up, every fowl being found in its own place.

As to locating, we are surprised to find how little difficulty there is. The purchased birds are kept in the coops they are fetched in until night, when they are taken to whichever house of their size and quality wants replenishing, put in and the door locked. There is no further trouble with them. Probably this is owing to the number (300) kept together. From the classification adopted it is known which wagon or wagons each draft for killing is to come from.

In regard to the profits of such a concern, it is calculated some £400 has been sunk in buildings, houses, man's cottage, incubators and plant. On this there is allowed in the monthly balance sheet 20 per cent. for depreciation and wear and tear. After paying this and all the cost of the food from the farm at market price, wages, horses' keep, etc., the monthly balance from New Year's day represents 25 to 30 per cent. on the working capital of £500. Rent is not charged, as there is no less

stock or crop on the land than usual. On the contrary, it is found that the cows will keep if possible in the same grass field as the fowls, and it is concluded that poultry running on the pasture actually improves the grazing qualities and palatableness of the grass. This is rather surprising to us, and appears due to the small number of fowls per acre— not much over ten, reckoning the whole farm. Nothing is allowed for the manure, except that the straw used for packing is set against it. It has however, entirely taken the place of artificial manures this year. The farm laborers speak highly of it, as "beating them super fosters hollow," and report favorably of it in their own gardens upon potatoes.

This is one aspect of the matter, but a second is clearly pointed out. The owner has for several years locked up the same capital for months in bullocks, which, when sold, sometimes (this year, for example) did not pay for their food. He considers that if he can consume the same amount of food on his farm so as not to let its fertility go down, by any other means which will both turn over the money and yield some profit, he is a gainer. More time is perhaps yet needed to fully test the matter; but if further experience shall continue to bear out the results above given, he has certainly proved his case in a very satisfactory manner.—*London Livestock Journal.*

Arrangement of Yards.

It is a fact, perhaps not as well known or acted upon as it might be, that fowls do not thrive where they are kept continually on low, wet ground. As a run, it might not be objectionable; but for a roosting-place, dry, high ground, where the sun has full play about the buildings is to be preferred. Continued dampness is death to fowls. Locations should be chosen that are sunny in winter and shady in summer. A sunny south yard, where the snow melts away in winter, leaving the ground bare and exposed to the access of the fowls, is to be desired. The fowls pick up many substances which they require, they are the better for a run in the fresh air. When we undertake to supply the wants of fowls in confinement, we can never be quite exact enough. We are not sure when our fowls have sufficient for their needs, for nature requires much to keep the organs in good working order, without which great results may not be obtained.

There is a difference in southern exposures.

One may merely front the south, and be hemmed on the east and west sides by hills, trees, or a correspondingly elevated position in front. When selecting a site for a poultry-house, see

that the position commands the full sun, from rising to setting in December's shortest day. For this reason, it should have an elevated position, as the sunbeams are stronger on a hill than in a hollow; besides an elevated position is relieved of all humidity that hangs about low grounds, breeding malaria and distempers.

Since winter eggs are so much to be desired, now is the season to prepare for securing them. The preparations should be all completed, and the fowls be made acquainted with their quarters. Liberal provision also should be made in the way of feed, and the material for the fowls to grind their grain, without which they cannot remain for any length of time in egg production, shut from the ground. Indeed fowls that are laying should be furnished with broken shells the whole year round. The omitting of this for a day or two, where it has been the practice, will deteriorate egg production quite materially. They should be regularly furnished, and broken suitably fine for their consumption, each day; not that the shells or gravel contribute directly to the production of the egg shells, as many suppose and in the stead give lime, but the broken pieces help grind the moistened kernels in the gizzard, and the nutriment derived therefrom increases the health and strength. If there is a desire to change the shell or make it thicker, the grain should be changed. Instead of corn, feed wheat or buckwheat. The latter grain furnishes the largest amount of material that goes to make the shell.

The location should be dry and sunny, and the buildings not too far from the dwelling, especially those occupied in winter, for if far it frequently becomes a task to go back and fourth, and thus the fowls and eggs become neglected just when they are the most valuable. The yards should be ample and enclosed, and are the very best place for young fruit trees. The hens do no damage to the fruit, while in the meantime their presence is a direct benefit, not only from the richness of the droppings, but insects have no hiding place. The earth directly above the roots of newly planted trees should be protected from their scratching, while the shade that the branches afford is greatly relished in the hot season. Peach, pear, plum and apple trees thrive well here, and even currant bushes and berries may be planted with profit.—C. B., *in Country Gentleman*.

Those who write for fame, for honor, or emolument, cannot do better than use pens made by the Easterbrook Steel Pen Company. Samples furnished on application by addressing their office, 26 John Street, New York.

Sample copies of the REVIEW, latest issue, 10 cents.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

Our visit to this exhibition was very hurried, and consequently we had not the opportunity of giving the birds the close inspection necessary to furnish a full report. An early start on Thursday morning we thought would give a chance to secure a good look-over, and we succeeded in making some notes on the old birds, but very soon the building began to fill, and as one old friend after another appeared and claimed our attention, we were compelled to give it up. As considerable space is occupied by our correspondent, "J. B. J." in criticisms on the pigeons and their judging, we will have to be content with a few brief general remarks.

As in former years, the poultry and pigeon department seemed to be one of the principal attractions of this exhibition. The birds were generally in much better feather than they are found at fall shows. The adult birds, on the whole, show improvement, but the chicks were not equal to the exhibits of the two former years, being, with few exceptions, behind them in development. The game classes were the best in the show—that is the old birds; real promising birds were not plentiful among the chicks.

There was the usual amount of grumbling at the awards of the judges, some of it with reason and a great deal without. There were a few cases where we think it was a pity such good birds should pass without recognition. A black-breasted red cock, exhibited by Butterfield we believe, was fully equal to any, and in the opinion of many the best, in the class. His thighs were somewhat bare, but otherwise in good feather; he was grand in station. In black-breasted red game bantams an almost faultless cock was left out in the cold. We think he should have had first place and the one taking 1st the second. He belonged to Way. The best Plymouth Rock hen (C. H. Hall's) was also passed over. In conversation with the judges we found that these birds were thrown out on account of their condition. They certainly were not in as grand condition as the winners, but with the exception of the Plymouth Rock hen alluded to, were in good health. The bantam cock was not as spry as a bird of his class ought to be, and the game cock was in worse feather than the more successful competitors, but neither of them deserved to be rated as they were. In our opinion judges should not deal very severely with "condition" at fall shows.

We would call the attention of the managers to the fact that an addition of one hundred feet to the building is required to give proper accommodation to such an exhibit of fowls and pigeons as is brought together here. The south wing is al-

together too crowded, and the birds might as well not be on exhibition as in the lower tier of coops, as they cannot be seen. Were it all arranged as the west wing, and one hundred feet added to the east wing, the building would answer the purpose very well. The association should not begrudge some outlay here, as the poultry and pigeon department is the most attractive connected with the show.

JUDGES.—Asiatics, Plymouth Rocks and Dorkings, J. W. Buck, Brantford. Games and Game Bantams, Daniel Allen, Galt. Hamburgs, J. B. Johnston, Toronto. Polands, Mr. Forsyth, Toronto. Turkeys and water fowls, S. Butterfield, Sandwich. Chickens, L. G. Jarvis, London. Pigeons, Joshua Walford, Toronto.

PRIZE LIST.

Brahmas—Dark : cock, 1st, John Himer Guelph; 2nd, S Butterfield, Sandwich; 3rd, Geo Hope, Yorkville. Hen : 1st, F H Lloyd, Newmarket; 2nd, W and A Wright, Richmond Hill; 3rd, S Butterfield. Light—cock : 1st, W & A Wright; 2nd, J West, Brampton; 3rd, W H Brown, Columbus. Hen : 1st, W & A Wright; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, John McArthur, Yorkville.

Cochins—Buff : cock, 1st, W & A Wright; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, Bingham & Durham, Bradford. Hen, 1st, J McClelland, Pterboro'; 2nd, John McArthur; 3rd, Bingham & Durham. Partridge : cock, 1st, W & A Wright; 2nd, S Butterfield. Hen, 1st, J Aldous, Berlin; 2nd, W & A Wright; 3rd, S Butterfield. White : cock, 1st, James Black, Montreal; 2nd, Geo Hope; 3rd, S Butterfield. Hen, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, Butterfield and Hanes; 3rd, G Hope. Black : cock, 1st, H G Charlesworth, Yorkville; 2nd, S W Lobb, Toronto; 3rd, Butterfield & Hanes. Hen, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, S W Lobb; 3rd, Frank Shaw, London.

Dorkings—colored, cock, 1st, James Main, Boyne; 2nd, W Bell, York Mills; 3rd, Frank Shaw. Hen, 1st, James Main; 2nd and 3rd, W Bell. Silver grey : cock, 1st, J Main; 2nd, W Bell; 3rd, J Aldous. Hen, 1st and 3rd, W Bell; 2nd, J Main. White : cock, 1st, W M Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, W H Browne, Columbus. Hen, 1st, W H Browne; 2nd, W M Smith.

Plymouth Rocks—Cock, 1st, Geo Hope; 2nd, C H Hall, King; 3rd, W R Cunnings, Little Britain. Hen, 1st, Geo Hope; 2nd, C H Hall; 3rd, A Bunker, Toronto.

Game—Black-red : cock, 1st and 3rd, E S Goulding, Guelph; 2nd, Dan Shea, London. Hen, 1st, J McClelland; 2nd, Dan Shea; 3rd, J C Nichol, Montreal. Brown-red, cock, Wm Winfield, Montreal; 2nd, James Black; 3rd, Ulyssus Boddy, Toronto. Hen, 1st, Wm Winfield; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, James Black. Yellow Duckwing, cock, 1st, Wm Barber, Toronto; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, J D Stotts, Markham. Hen, 1st, Wm Barber; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, Chas Goodchild, Toronto. Silver Duckwing, cock, 1st, Dan Shea; 2nd, J Campbell, Guelph; 3rd, Wm Barber. Hen, 1st, Dan Shea; 2nd, S Butterfield. Pile, cock, 1st, Wm Winfield; 2nd, Dan Shea; 3rd, John Campbell. Hen, 1st, Wm Winfield; 2nd, Dan Shea; 3rd, W H Brown.

Hamburgs—Black : cock, 1st, Frank Shaw; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, W H Brown. Hen, 1st, W & A

Wright; 2nd, Frank Shaw; 3rd, W M Smith. Golden-pencilled, cock, 1st, F G Spragge, Guelph; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, James Millington, Toronto. Hen, 1st, F G Spragge; 2nd, S G Farminger, St. Catharines; 3rd, James Millington. Silver-pencilled, cock, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, W M Smith; hen, 1st, Chas. Dawson, Jr., Brampton; 2nd, U Boddy; 3rd, F G Spragge. Golden-pencilled, cock, 1st, C Dawson, Jr.; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, W M Smith. Hen, 1st and 2nd, Jas Baptie, Springville. Silver-spangled, cock, 1st, J Aldous; 3rd, Chas Dawson, Jr. Hen, 1st and 2nd, J Aldous.

Leghorns—White, cock, 1st, W M Smith, 2nd, W. Stahlschmidt, Preston; 3rd, S Butterfield. Hen, 1st, W Stahlschmidt; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Sharp Butterfield. Brown, cock, 1st, W Stahlschmidt; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, W Johnston, Yorkville. Hen, 1st, W Johnston; 2nd, W Stahlschmidt; 3rd, W M Smith.

French—Any variety : cock, 1st, C A Hall; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, W & A Wright. Hen, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, C H Hall; 3rd, W & A Wright.

Spanish—Cock, 1st and 2nd, A F Banks, Toronto; 3rd, John Nunn, Toronto. Hen, 1st and 3rd, A F Banks; 2nd, John Nunn.

Polands—White-crested black, cock, 1st, Wm McNeil, London; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, G Hope. Hen, 1st, Wm McNeil; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Geo Hope. White, cock, 1st, J Aldous; hen, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, J Aldous. Silver, cock, 1st, G Hope; 2nd and 3rd, J Aldous; hen, 1st and 3rd, J Aldous; 2nd, Geo Hope. Golden, cock, 1st, Wm McNeil; 2nd, Geo Hope; 3rd, Jas Black; hen, 1st G Hope; 2nd, Wm McNeil; 3rd, James Black.

Bantams—Black-red game, cock, 1st, Jas Black; 2nd, W J Way, Toronto, 3rd, Chas Goodchild, Toronto. Hen, 1st and 2nd, W J Way; 2nd, J Black. Brown red, cock, 1st and 3rd, W J Way; 2nd, C Goodchild; hen, 1st and 3rd, Way; 2nd, C Goodchild. Yellow Duckwing, cock, 1st and 3rd, J S Carter, Toronto; 2nd, Way; hen, 1st and 3rd, Carter; 2nd, Way. Silver Duckwing, cock, W Winfield, 1st; 2nd, Jas Black; 3rd, M Falvey, Deer Park; hen, 1st, Wm Winfield; 2nd, J Black; 3rd, Wm Falvey. Pile, cock, 1st and 2nd, W J Way; 3rd, James Black; hen, 1st and 2nd, Way; 3rd, Black. Black African—cock, 1st and 2nd, Wm McNeil; hen, 1st, same. Sebright—cock, 1st and 2nd, same; 3rd, G J Baker, Trafalgar; hen, 1st, R Dorsey, Summerville; 2nd and 3rd, McNeil. Any other variety not mentioned, cock, 1st and 2nd, S W Lobb; 3rd, P Falvey; hen, 1st and 2nd, Lobb; 3rd, P Falvey.

CHICKENS.—(In pairs.)

Brahmas—Dark : 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd Butterfield and Hanes. Light—1st, J West; 2nd, Bingham & Durham; 3rd, Robert Savage, Orangeville.

Cochins—Buff, 1st and 3rd, Butterfield; 2nd, Bingham & Durham. Partridge, 1st, T Lloyd; 2nd, P J Horrocks; 3rd, S Butterfield. White, 1st and 3rd, Butterfield; 2nd, Hope. Black, 1st, Butterfield; 2nd, Lobb.

Dorkings—Colored : 1st, W H Doel, Doncaster; 2nd, James Main; 3rd, J McClelland. Silver-grey: 1st, Jas Main; 2nd and 3rd, W Bell. White : 2nd, W M Smith.

Plymouth Rocks—1st, C H Hall; 2nd, U Boddy; 3rd, W Brown.

Games—Black-red, 1st, Dan Shea; 2nd, J Mc-

Clelland; 2rd, Wm Crispin, Churchill. Brown-red, 1st, S Butterfield; 2nd, James Black. Yellow Duckwing, 1st and 2nd, W Barber; 3rd, Jas Black. Silver Duckwing, 1st, John Campbell; 2nd, U Boddy. Pile, 1st, John Campbell; 2nd, J C Nichol; 3rd, Dan Shea.

Hamburgs.—Black, 1st, Frank Shaw; 2nd, John McArthur; 3rd, Geo Hope. Golden pencilled, 1st, W H Browne; 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, J W Bussel, Hornby. Silver pencilled, 2nd, S Butterfield. Golden spangled, 1st, S Butterfield. Silver spangled, 1st and 2nd, S Butterfield; 3rd, C H Hall.

Leghorns.—White, 1st, Chas Bonnicks, Yorkville; 2nd, J M Carson, Orangeville; 3rd, W & A Wright. Brown, 1st, W Stahlschmidt; 2nd, W M Smith.

French.—Any variety, 1st and 2nd, C H Hall; 3rd, W & A Wright.

Spanish.—1st, John Harrie, Toronto; 2nd, Bingham & Durham; 3rd, John Nunn.

Polands.—White-crested black, 1st, W McNeil. White, 1st, same. Golden, 1st, same; 2nd James Black.

Bantams.—Black-red, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, W J Way. Brown-red, 1st, W H Doel; 2nd, J Brown. Yellow Duckwing, 1st, Way; 2nd, Fred T Griffin, Toronto; 3rd, Wm Miller, Toronto. Silver Duckwing, 1st, W Winfield; 2nd, James Black; 3rd, W Falvey. Pile, 1st, Chas Goodchild; 2nd and 3rd, Jas Black. Sebrights, 1st, R Dorsey; 2nd, W McNeil; 3rd, J W Bussel. Any other variety not mentioned, 1st, S W Lobb; 2nd, John Small, Toronto; 3rd, S W Lobb.

Selling class.—Male, price not to exceed \$5, 1st, W Barber, Toronto; 2nd, W & A Wright, Richmond Hill; 3rd, H G Charlesworth, Yorkville. Female, price not to exceed \$3, 1st, J Aldous, Berlin; 2nd, James Black, Montreal; 3rd, W McNeil, London. Male, price not to exceed \$3, 1st, W & A Wright; 2nd, C H Hall; 3rd, Bingham & Durham, Bradford. Female, 1st, Bingham and Durham; 2nd, C H Hall; 3rd, Jas Baptie, Springville.

TURKEYS, GESE AND DUCKS.

Turkeys.—Bronze: male, 1st, James Main; 3rd, Chas Dawson, Jr. Female, 1st and 2nd, J Main; 3rd, J W Bussel. White or black, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Bussel; 3rd, John Hewer, Guelph. Female, 1st, Smith; 2nd, Hewer.

Geese.—Bremen, male, 1st and 2nd, Main; 3rd, Bussel. Female, 1st and 2nd, Main; 3rd, Bussel. Toulouse, male, 1st, W H Browne; 2nd, Bussel; 3rd, W R Cunnings. Female, 1st, Cunnings; 2nd, Bussel; 3rd, James Anderson, Guelph. White and brown China, 1st, A Hoover; 2nd, J Hewer; 3rd, Bussel. Female, 1st, Hoover; 2nd and 3rd, Hewer. English gray, 1st, Bussel; 2nd, Geo Hope. Female, 1st, Bussel; 2nd, Hope.

Ducks.—Rouen, male, 1st and 2nd, James Main; 3rd, W M Smith. Female, 1st and 3rd, Main; 2nd, Smith. Aylesbury, male, 1st, W H Browne; 2nd, R Dorsey; 3rd, Smith. Female, 1st, Browne; 2nd, Dorsey; 3rd, Smith. Cayuga, male, 1st and 3rd, Smith; 2nd, Bussel. Female, 1st, J W Bussel; 2nd and 3rd, Smith. Pekin, male, 1st and 3rd, Charles Laurie, Brampton; 2nd, W Bell. Female, 1st, C Laurie; 2nd, W & A Wright; 3rd, Browne.

ORNAMENTAL.

Guinea fowls, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, J W Bussel. Common peafowl, 1st, B W Clarke, Downsview. White mice, 1st, C T Lyon, Toronto. Rabbits,

lop-ear, Fred J Hope, Yorkville; 2nd, Jos Barron, Weston. Angora rabbits, 1st, L M Greenlake, Brockton.

PIGEONS.—(In pairs.)

Routers.—Blue or black pied, 1st, James O Weldon, London; 2nd, H G Charlesworth, Yorkville. Red or yellow pied, 1st, Charlesworth; 2nd and 3d, Weldon. Any other color, 1st, Weldon.

Carriers.—Black, 1st and 2nd, John James, Yorkville; 3rd, James O Weldon. Dun, 1st and 2nd, Weldon. Any other color, 1st and 2nd, James.

Barbs.—Black, 1st, Tyson Bros., Berlin; 2nd, G Hope, Yorkville. Red, 1st, Hope. Any other color, 1st, Hope.

Tumblers.—Short-faced, almond, 1st and 2nd, Weldon. Short-faced kite, 1st and 2nd, Weldon; 3rd, Hope. Long-faced, feather leg, Thos L Champrey, Toronto; 2nd, Weldon; 3rd, Hope. Long-faced, any other, 1st, James; 2nd, Weldon.

Fantails.—White, 1st, Weldon; 2nd, Charlesworth. Blue or black, 1st, Tyson Bros,

Jacobins.—Yellow, 1st, James; 2nd, Hope. Red, 1st, Weldon; 2nd, Hope.

Antwerps.—Short-faced, blue, 1st, James. Short-faced blue chequer, 1st, James. Short-faced silver dun, 1st, James. Long-faced, blue, 1st, James; 2nd and 3rd, Hope. Long-faced, silver, 1st, James. Long-faced, blue or blue checker, 1st and 3rd, James; 2nd, Chas Goodchild. Long-faced, red checker, 1st and 3rd, James; 2nd, Goodchild. Long-faced, silver dun, 1st and 3rd, James, 2nd, Goodchild.

Trumpeters.—Mottled, 1st, Weldon; 2nd, Hope; 3rd, Tyson Bros. Yellow, 1st, James.

Turbits.—Any color, 1st, James.

Dragoons.—Blue, 1st, James; 2nd, Hope. Blue or black chequer, 1st, James; 2nd, Goodchild. White, 1st, James; 2nd, Goodchild. Any other color, 1st, James; 2nd and 3rd, Goodchild.

Owls.—English, blue, 1st and 2nd, Goodchild. English, yellow, 1st, Goodchild. African, any color, 1st, Goodchild; 2nd, T L Champrey. Any other color, 1st, James.

Best collection of pigeons, independent of all other entries, Geo Hope, silver medal; 2nd, James O Weldon, bronze medal. Best any other variety not mentioned, Geo Hope; 2nd, W R Manger, Toronto.

Selling class.—Best cock, price not to exceed \$5, 1st and 2nd, John James. Hen, price not to exceed \$5, 1st and 2nd, John James. Cock, price not to exceed \$3, 1st and 2nd, John James. Hen, price not to exceed \$3, 1st and 2nd, John James.

Editor Review.

The above exhibition, held at Toronto during the last two weeks, and closed to-day, has been, generally speaking, a success. The total receipts of gate money, I am informed, fell a little short of last year, but think that is easily accounted for by the circus, boat-races and other attractions in the city, outside of the exhibition grounds, during the first week.

Toronto is the place, however, pre-eminently, for a big show, and the only place in the Pro-

vince where the thousands that daily attend can be housed properly, and comfortably cared for.

The public interest manifested in the exhibition, from all appearance, was of a very remarkable and gratifying character, but as I have neither time, nor care to dilate on it generally, I shall confine myself to a few remarks on that in which I was mostly interested, the

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

I have not the number of birds entered, to compare with last year's list but should say from appearance they fell short of last year, and not only in quantity but also quality. Fully one-half the birds shown were not worth the expense of taking them there, and it is a pity that would be fanciers have not a little more ambition than to bring such stuff before the public as "exhibition birds."

I did not exhibit my own birds this year, neither did some others who were prize takers with me last year; if we had, the entries would have been nearly one-half more and composed of some of the best birds in the Province. The principal reason of this was the miserable prize-list got up for this year, and the manner in which I was treated last year by the exhibition committee.

If the Industrial (or any other exhibition) want to make it a success, and especially as regards pigeons, they must offer inducements enough to draw exhibitors out, and this can only be done by offering a large and properly classified prize list, got up by competent men, for exhibitors will not go to the expense they are likely to be put to, and run the risk of losing valuable birds, without the prospect of getting something back to help to cover their losses. Exhibitors and others may preach about showing for "honor" as much as they please, but when they come down to the fine point it is *dollars and cents* they are after, just the same as if a business transaction.

As usual I heard many complaints about the judging, not only in the pigeon class, but in many others, and until judges that *are* judges be chosen we need not expect to hear anything else but grumbling; but as pigeon judges are not infallible any more than other people, they are liable to mistakes, but they were so fearfully glaring this time that I cannot allow them to pass unnoticed.

The arrangements for showing the pigeons were excellent, thanks to one good friend, Mr. Doel, that most indefatigable of all the fanciers around us.

I also heard some complain because the names of exhibitors were not allowed on their tickets until after the birds were judged. For my own

part I quite approve of it, and hope it will be strictly adhered to in the future.

I hope to see next year's prize list very different to what this year's was. Exhibitors last year, with entries and prizes for *single* birds, instead of *pairs*, as this year, were much better pleased, and with a little better judgement in classifying the birds would make a very satisfactory prize list for next year.

I would also like to see only first and second prizes given on pigeons. I have heard it said by exhibitors when putting a poor bird in a show: "I will stand a chance of third prize anyhow, which will help to pay my entry fees." Now I say we do not want such birds in a show, and the money (third prizes, 50 cents) offered, and given to such *trash*, if withheld would go towards increasing the classification very largely without increasing the total amount of prize money. The purpose of our shows and the offering of prizes by them, is to bring out the *best* of, and to create competition in, everything for which a prize is offered, and this applies especially to pigeons, but so long as fifty cent prizes are offered we need not expect to see birds worth looking at in our shows, for the best birds we have here, if shown at a country show in England would not claim the honor of a "highly commended," and taking a prize would be out of the question. We do not want third prizes or "commended" cards of any kind here yet, and not until our 3rd prize birds of the future are as good as our 1st prize of the present time.

I do not wish to covet any money which our poultry friends think they have a right to, but I do think the pigeon fanciers are not fairly treated. A good pair of pigeons, generally speaking, are worth more than a good pair of fowl, and very much more difficult to get, and I can see no reason why they are not entitled to the same amount of prize money. If two and one dollars is good enough for a "first" and "second" prize pair of pigeons, I think it is quite good enough for a pair of fowls, but if a cock and hen are entitled to \$6.00 and \$4.00, I see no reason why 1st and 2nd prizes on pigeons should not be worth the same.

I was sorry to learn from our friend Mr. James Black, of Montreal, that he had his 2nd prize pair of games stolen before the exhibition had closed. Mr. James Carter, of Toronto, also had his 1st prize duckwing game hen stolen, and Mr. Galt, of Toronto, had stolen a very nice pair of Birmingham Rollers, before they were judged. I hope the Exhibition Committee will use every means to find the thieves, and get them their just deserts, and also adopt some means for exhibitors birds to be more secure at future shows,

or they will find their entry fees grow most beautifully less.

In regard to the awards, I give the following, which I do without wishing to give offence to exhibitors, most of whom are my own personal friends.

POUTERS.—*Blue or black pied.*—Mr. Jas. O. Weldon, of London, takes a well merited 1st prize with a fine pair of blue pied. The cock is a remarkably fine bird, large, well made and nicely marked. The hen is only less faulty by being a little less in size. Mr. Weldon also shows a nice pair of black pied, for which he should have had 2nd prize, in place of the honor being carried off by Mr. Charlesworth with a pair of blue peds, not at all their equal.

Red or Yellow Pied.—Mr. Weldon shows a pair of very handsome red pied, and another pair of yellow pied, which took 2nd and 3rd. Mr. Charlesworth takes 1st with a pair, which are neither pied nor yellow, and ought to have been in the "any other color" class. Mr. Weldon should certainly have had 1st and 2nd, there being nothing else worthy of a third.

Any other color.—Mr. Weldon takes 1st with the best pair of solid whites probably ever shown in this country. The hen is especially large and finely made and the cock's qualities are not far behind her, making a splendid pair. Mr. Charlesworth takes 2nd with a pair of whites which cannot compare in pouter qualities to a young pair of whites of Mr. Weldon's. They are large for their age, and of fine form, and a very promising pair of birds, and were fully entitled to 2nd honors.

CARRIERS.—*Black.*—1st prize awarded to Mr. Jno. James, of Yorkville, on a short faced, wide skulled cock, but good in color, and with fair wattle qualities. Hen short also in face, with a wider skull than the cock; wattling not so good as cock. Mr. James also took 2nd with a better pair than his 1st prize birds. Mr. Weldon took 3rd prize for the most decidedly best pair of carriers in the show, and which were fully entitled to 1st honors. Mr. James 1st prize should have been third.

Duns.—Mr. Weldon carried off first and 2nd in this class. None others worthy of notice

Any other color.—1st prize taken by Mr. James with a pair of yellows of very nice color, the only redeeming feature about them, for they have decidedly too much Dragoon about them to entitle them to be called Carriers. Mr. James also takes 2nd and 3rd with two pairs of whites, which also have too much Dragoon relationship to entitle them to prizes in this class. Mr. Weldon shows a very nice pair of silver duns which were certainly entitled to the 1st prize.

BARBS.—*Black.*—Tyson Bros., Berlin, took 1st and Mr. Geo. Hope, of Yorkville, 2nd, with very ordinary birds. Mr. Weldon showed a very fine black cock bird, but being single could not compete. His color, head qualities, &c, are really fine, and altogether is a grand bird.

Red.—Mr. Hope took 1st with the only pair shown.

Any other color.—Mr. Hope took the honors here again with the only pair shown. The barbs altogether were not worth the prize money.

TUMBLERS.—*Short faced almond.*—Mr. Weldon

carried off 1st and 2nd in this class, there being no other exhibitors; tickets, however, should have been reversed.

Kites.—Mr. Weldon took first prize with a nice pair of birds. He also took 2nd and Mr. Hope 3rd.

Long faced, feather legs.—Mr. Thos. L. Champrey, of Toronto, took 1st with a pair of red splashes, *not motiles.* Mr. Hope, 2nd with a pair bull-eyed blue baldheads, and 3rd with a pair of solid whites. The 3rd prize should have been 1st, the 1st prize 2nd and the 2nd prize 3rd.

Any other pair.—1st taken by Mr. James, and 2nd by Mr. Weldon, neither of which were worthy of the honors.

FANTAILS.—*White.*—Mr. Weldon took 1st with a medium pair of birds, Mr. Charlesworth took 2nd with a very ordinary pair, and no third given, nothing worthy the honor.

Blue or Black.—Tyson Bros. took 1st with a medium pair of birds, the only prizes taken, there being no others in the show, which is something remarkable when I know there are so many nice birds of this most beautiful variety in the Province.

JACOBIANS.—*Yellow.*—Mr. James took 1st, with a poor pair of birds, one being bull-eyed. Mr. Geo. Hope took 2nd with miserable specimens of this most beautiful class.

Red.—Mr. Weldon showed a very good pair which got 1st prize, to which they were fully entitled. Mr. Hope's 2nd prize pair were nothing to compare with the 1st prize pair.

ANTWERPS.—*Short faced Blue.*—Mr. James got 1st being the only pair shown. They were not fit to exhibit as such, being young birds, and looking more like long faced tumblers. They may look more like short faced in a couple of years hence.

Short Faced, Blue Chequers.—Mr. James took 1st with a medium pair of birds.

Short Faced Dun Chequers.—Mr. James took 1st on these also with a medium pair. One is almost a black chequer and the other nearly a red chequer. Not duns anyhow.

Long faced blue.—Mr. James took 1st on these with a fine strong pair of birds, but with too much show of the Dragoon in them, and with faces too short for long-faced birds. Mr. Hope carried off the 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Long faced silvers.—Mr. James took first with only pair shown in this class. They, too, have too much of the Dragoon head and face, which, with eyes almost pearly, is scarcely the thing for long-faced show Antwerps; should not have had a prize awarded them.

Long faced blue or black chequer.—Mr. James took 1st with a big, coarse, Dragoon like cock, with a poor sickly looking hen. They are a nice marked pair of birds, which is the only good feature about them. Mr. Chas. Goodchild, of Seaton Village, took 2nd with a fine well marked pair of birds with other fair qualities, and was fully entitled to the 1st prize, Mr. James took 3rd with nothing to recommend them as prize takers.

Long faced red chequers.—Mr. James took 1st with a fine, strong and well marked pair. He also took 2nd with a very fair cock bird, but a poor hen, apparently sick. He also took 3rd

with a very medium pair of birds.

Long faced silver dun.—Mr. James took 1st with a fine strong pair, but had not any showing qualities about them, having colored feathers on the body and badly marked wing bars. Mr. Chas. Goodchild took 2nd, which should had 1st honors, being much superior in color and wing bar markings Mr. James took third with a very poor pair. Color in very both bad and hen looked very sickly.

Taking the Antwerps all through they are not what I expected to see, and instead of being long faced birds they are little or nothing more than the medium or homing Antwerp, and not exhibition birds at all.

TRUMPETERS.—*Mottled.*—Mr. Weldon very deservedly takes 1st with a fine pair of Russians, of which I think the like has not been seen here before. Mr Hope takes 2nd and Tyson Bros. 3rd with ordinary birds.

Yellow.—Mr. James takes 1st with the only pair shown, and which are hardly fair specimens, having little or no rose and with crests far too low down the neck. A 2nd prize would have been quite enough for them.

TURBITS.—*Any color.*—Mr. James took 1st with the only pair shown, a very nice pair of blue winged birds.

DRAGOONS.—*Blue.*—Mr. James took 1st with a fine cock bird and only medium hen. Mr Hope took 2nd with a poor, coarse, bad colored pair. No 3rd given, and the above should only have had 2nd and 3rd.

Blue or black chequers.—Mr. James took 1st with two very fine birds, but if not two cocks I am very much mistaken, otherwise they are well deserving of 1st honors. He also took 2nd and 3rd with fair birds.

White.—Mr. James took 1st and 2nd with two pairs of fair birds. The pair taking 1st honors are inclined to be dark beaked, and consequently should only have been placed 2nd, and the 2nd placed 1st.

Any other color.—Mr. James takes 1st with a pair of yellows. (If there is any difference between those and those entered as carriers I would like to know it.) 2nd with a pair of indescribable color, and 3rd with a pair called silver duns, none of which were entitled to the honors given them, and should not have been placed on exhibition at all.

OWLS.—*English blue.*—Chas. Goodchild took 1st and 2nd with a very medium pair of birds, being white rumped and otherwise faulty.

English yellow.—Chas Goodchild takes 1st with the only pair shown. They are poor in color and head and other qualities wanting in show birds.

African, any color.—Chas. Goodchild took 1st with a pair of whites much too large for Africans, and Thos. L. Champrey took 2nd on a pair of same color that was fully entitled to 1st if the birds were not two hens, which they very much appeared to be.

Any other color.—Mr. James took 1st. and only prize with a good pair of silvers.

BEST COLLECTION INDEPENDENT OF ALL OTHER ENTRIES.—1st prize silver medal was first awarded to Mr. Weldon, but for some unknown cause was afterwards changed and given to Mr. Hope, who was first given the Bronze medal for 2nd prize.

Mr. Hope had the most birds, about 40, Mr. Weldon had 31, and if the prize was intended to be awarded for quantity, then Mr. Hope is entitled to it, but as Mr. Weldon's birds were far ahead in quality, and as the prize list calls for the best collection, I must certainly think Mr. Weldon was entitled to the silver medal.

Any other variety not mentioned, general competition.—Mr. Hope took 1st and Mr. G. W. Manger took 2nd in this class.

Diplomas for best collection of Pouters, Carriers, Tumblers and Jacobins, awarded to Mr. Weldon, London, for Fantails, to Tyson Bros. Berlin, for Antwerps and Dragoons, to M. James, Yorkville, and for Owls, to Mr. Chas. Goodchild, Seaton Village.

Taking the pigeons on the whole the show was a poor one, as there was not a dozen birds in it worthy the name of exhibition birds, neither will there be in the future, unless more tact is observed in getting up the prize list, and the selection of competent men to do the judging.

In conclusion I have just one more suggestion to make, and that is in future the names of the judges be printed in the prize lists of our exhibitions, over each class of entries. This I am sure will meet the approval of poultry and pigeon fanciers especially.

J. B. J.

Toronto, Sept. 15th, 1881.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

See the card of R. A. Brown, Cherry Grove, Ont., a thorough fancier with a good selection of varieties.

Fanciers of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Scotch Greys will find the add. of Mr. Thos. Costen worthy of perusal. His stock is good and there is no more honorable man in the fancy.

R. MacKay offers splendid chances to Light Brahma fanciers. Those who want good stock should write him early.

The Great Central Fair, to be held in the city of Hamilton from the 4th to 7th October, promises to be the best of the many good shows held in that city. The prominent fanciers from all parts will be on hand with their birds, and other attractions for visitors will be numerous. Don't fail to visit this show.

James Anderson, of Guelph, informs us that he has raised a large number of very fine turkeys, ducks and geese this year. See his card.

The following notice appeared in last issue of *The Homing Pigeon*, under the heading "Transfers of stock":—

"To the loft of J. B. Jones, Toronto, Ont.

One pair homing pigeons imported by Jno. Van Opstal from the lofts of Louis Dierckx, Antwerp. Both birds of the pair were prize winners in a great concourse from Argenton, 400 miles, 793 birds in competition."

We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Jones' loft while in Toronto, and saw these birds, together with a magnificent lot of other varieties. They are blue chequers and are strong and business-like. Mr. Jones has the diplomas of their flights.

A Complaint and Our Answer.

It has been to us a matter of no little gratification, and has done much to cheer and sustain us amidst many trials and discouragements, that the Review has been received with such general favor and appreciation. We have done our best within the sphere of our abilities and opportunities, to publish a journal worthy of the poultry interests of the Dominion, and while tokens of approbation have been numerous and hearty, we have seldom heard anything of an opposite character. It is not to be expected, however, that we can give perfect satisfaction; we are not without faults, and even if we were, we may not be at all times treated with even-handed justice. Recently we have been mildly censured, more especially by Toronto fanciers, because we do not give up our columns to be used for attacks on those who are alleged to have done wrong, or acted unfairly or dishonestly. We are at all times open to conviction, and when satisfied we have pursued a mistaken course, will not be slow to seek the path of amendment. In this instance, however, we are sure the charge has arisen from a want of due consideration, and that it would never have been preferred had all the facts and circumstances of the case been submitted to a dispassionate judgment.

We trust our Toronto friends, and our patrons generally, clearly understand that no respectable journal should ever become the medium for personal grievances, petty spite, or the exposure of ordinary business transactions. To do so would be a gross violation of the well recognized code of journalism. It would be a great moral wrong and injustice, as, with unlimited license to all sore-

heads to vent their spleen, there would certainly be many false charges, and much injury done to the innocent, which could never be fully repaired. It would be degrading a paper to the despicable position of a mere slandersmonger, and moreover, it would be an injury to the complainants themselves. Many complaints sent us with a demand for publication in the interest of truth, and for the protection of the majority, on examination, turned out to be the result of mistakes and misunderstandings, and were afterwards amicably settled. The very parties who sent the complaints would have deeply regretted had they been published; and there is no doubt in most cases we are best serving the interests even of those who are suffering under real or fancied wrongs, by at least for a time suppressing their statements. Everyone who has been a fancier for a number of years knows how difficult it is to give perfect satisfaction, and how easy it is, in a moment of heat, while smarting under a fancied wrong, to sit down and prefer charges which a better acquaintance with the facts may show to have little or no foundation. It should also be remembered that in addition to the injury done to the innocent by publishing such personal grievances, it would make an amicable settlement vastly more difficult, if not in many cases impossible. By such a course we would be directly encouraging quarrels, discord, and general distrust and disquietude, instead of promoting harmony, goodwill, and fraternal feeling among fanciers. We could not for a moment permit the Review to be lowered to such a standard, and even if we could, would certainly be visited with the well deserved reprobation of the great bulk of our patrons.

It should also be borne in mind that for all statements appearing in the Review, whether editorially or from correspondents, we are legally responsible. A suit for libel with heavy damages, is not a very pleasant thing to encounter, but it is just what might be expected at any moment were we to open our columns to the ventilation of personal wrongs, and the exposure of alleged fraudulent transactions. Besides, the courts of law are open, and where there has been fraud or dishonesty, they furnish a much shorter method of securing justice than journalistic discussion, or controversy.

But let it not be supposed our idea of journalism is to make the Review a "mamby pamby" repository of all sweet and flattering things, always shutting our eyes at abuses, and forever in dread of saying something that will hurt somebody's feelings. We have always been willing, within certain limits, to assist in righting wrong, and exposing dishonesty, but there are some principles on which we have acted in the past, and purpose acting in the future. The public acts of public men, and the utterances of public journals, are always legi-

timate subjects of criticism. Matters generally affecting the poultry fraternity, or their interests, are always proper subjects of discussion. Even private business transactions may be properly ventilated, when they are of such a nature that their exposure is necessary for the public good. But the evidence on this last point must be clear and authentic, and the editor must be the sole judge whether it is sufficient and satisfactory, and whether publication would be in the interests of the majority. And as he is in the best position to give an impartial verdict, his patrons should not, without very strong reason, impugn the justness or soundness of his decisions. It will be our constant endeavor on the one hand to keep the REVIEW above the degrading level of personal spite and petty jealousy, and on the other hand to be fearless and unsparing in assailing evil and denouncing wrong, so far as they come within the province of legitimate exposure and criticism.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

ROB'T H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.
Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a specialty. Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

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

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

THOS. K. DRYDEN, GALT, ONT.,
W. F. Bk. Spanish and B.B.R. Game Bantams.

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.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure-bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrets at low prices. Book on Games and rules for the pit. Gaffs all leathered and ready for use, \$1.25 a pair; 3 cents for circular.

My sale of W. F. Blk Spanish will continue till cleared out. I have still a number of nice chicks and hens at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Turkeys, Bronze and Wild, \$5 to \$10 per pair, according to quality; Toulouse Geese, from \$6 to \$8 per pair; Rouen Ducks, \$3 per pair. All first-class stock and fine specimens.

JAMES ANDERSON, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE.—As I am over stocked, I will sell fine Spanish and Leghorn chicks, for breeding, at \$1.00 and 2.00 each.

J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—First-class Brown Leghorn fowls and chicks, at very low prices; or will exchange for first-class Plymouth Rocks. Address

JNO. BUSKARD, London East, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Birmingham Rollers, old and young pairs; or will exchange some for cage birds.

M. SPRINGER, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Dark Brahma chicks, 7 fine Partridge Cochins cockerels and 4 pullets (Butterfield's stock) and four Light Brahma cockerels. Write for wants.

9-4t. GEO. WALKER, Orangeville, Ont.

I have still a few pairs nice W. L. chicks FOR SALE, beautiful birds, also a grand breeding pen old birds.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Toulouse geese, Aylesbury ducks, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Leghorns, single and double comb; Hamburgs and Bantams. Be sure and try me before buying.

9-2t. C. A. GRAF, Fisherville, Canada.

MY L. BRAHMA CHICKS are very fine this season; can spare a few pairs at \$5. to \$10. per pair.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE Lewis Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book (unbound, in numbers) for Plymouth Rock pullets. Must have yellow legs and beaks, and be good sized birds.

J. G. MILLS,
319 Queen St., West, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.—White, Blue and Black Fantails, \$2.00 per pair; two pair only of Yellow Fans, for \$4.00 per pair. Must be sold.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH, Toronto, Ont.

I OFFER FOR SALE, this month and next, a grand lot of P. Rock cockerels, will sell cheap before cold weather. Write.

WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Red Pied, Blue Pied and White Pouters, best breeders I ever owned, prize winners, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a pair. Closing out. First come first served.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH, Toronto, Ont.

Cape Henry, British Guinea,
June 29th, 1831.

To G. H. Pugsley, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Kindly have ready for Capt. White's next trip—say six weeks from date—five Dark Brahma hens and one cock, also one trio of Light Brahmas. To be put into coops similar to those I had from you, but larger if necessary. These birds are for Capt. White, of the brig "Chesapeake," and as soon as he arrives in Baltimore he will wire you to send them by Adams' Express. Draft will be sent you on their arrival in Baltimore.

Yours very truly,

PETER STEWART.

P. S.—The chickens are thriving nicely.—P. S.

Demarara, British Guinea, West Indies,
August 5th, 1831.

G. H. Pugsley,

Dear Sir,—Please send me at same time you dispatch birds to Capt. White, of brig "Chesapeake," one trio silver-pencilled Hamburgs, one golden-spangled hen, one pair golden-pencilled Hamburgs, one trio Japanese Bantams, and one trio golden Sebright Bantams.

All the other birds arrived here in grand order, after a long voyage of thirty-four days from Baltimore, except one golden-spangled Hamburg hen, and they are a lovely lot. I send draft for \$125.00; if any balance will send it; also acknowledge receipt of last draft.

Yours, in haste,

R. STEWART & Co.

25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
25 FINE MIXED CARDS, no two alike,
 with name, 10 cts. Agents wanted.
 G. HALDANE, Strathroy, Ont.
 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

THE FAIR OF THE SEASON!

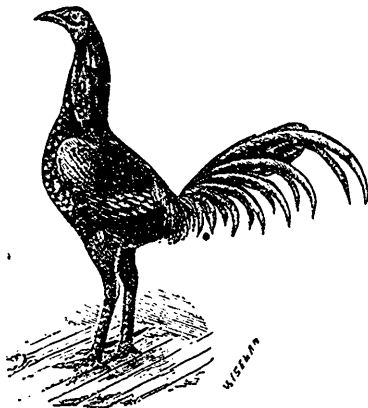
The Great Central Fair
AND
Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition

Will be held on the
CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF HAMILTON,
On the 4th, 5th, 6th & 7th Oct., 1881.

LARGER PREMIUMS are offered than at
former exhibitions for
STOCK, POULTRY, AGRICULTURAL AND
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, IMPLE-
MENTS, MANUFACTURES, FINE
ARTS, LADIES' WORK, &c.

The Railway Companies will carry passengers
&c. at reduced rates. For Prize Lists and Entry
Forms apply to

JONATHAN DAVIS, F. C. BRUCE,
Secretary, Treasurer,
Mount Albion, Hamilton.



Black Reds & Piles.

At the Exhibition held at Montreal, 1881, my
Black-breasted Red Game fowls took 1st, 2nd
and 3rd premiums; chicks, 2nd and 3rd; Red
Pile fowls 1st; Pile chicks, 1st and 2nd.

At Sherbrooke, 1881, Black-red fowls, 1st; Red
Pile fowl, 1st; White Pile chicks, 1st; Red Pile
chicks, 2nd.

A limited number of choice birds for sale
after September.

—ALSO—

Prick-eared Skye Terrier Pups,
from prize stock, and 2nd to none in the country.

Address
J. C. NICHOL,
304 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

S-3t

Buy the Best!

Champion L't. Brahmas,
FOR SALE.

Winners of 1st Prizes & Diplomas.

I can supply parties with
PRIZE BIRDS, OLD & YOUNG,
Grand Birds!

My entire stock is for sale owing to change of
residence.

R. MACKAY,
82 St. James St., South, HAMILTON.

S-1f

Sharp Butterfield,
Importer and Breeder of all the leading varieties of

Fancy Poultry,

—Also—

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

My strains of poultry are the finest in the Dominion.
See prize lists of principal shows.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

From Asiatics and Games, \$4.00, Hamburgs and others,
\$3.00 per 13.

Fowls for sale at all seasons. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD,
6.9t Sandwich, Ontario.

H. COOPER,

Importer and breeder of

High-Class Fancy Pigeons.

My stock is made up of the best obtainable,
having taken great pains to get the "finest from
the most reliable fanciers," irrespective of cost.
I am now prepared to sell prize old and young
birds. All parties who are not suited with birds
from my lofts can return them free. An exact
description of all birds given if required. Write
for price list.

5-1f.

No. 6 Park St., Hamilton, Ont.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to en-
gage in the most pleasant and profitable
business known. Everything new. Capital
not required. We will furnish you every-
thing. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made
without staying away from home over night.
No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted
at once. Many are making fortunes at the bus-
ness. Ladies make as much as men, and young
boys and girls make great pay. No one who is
willing to work fails to make more money every
day than can be made in a week at any ordinary
employment. Those who engage at once will
find a short road to fortune. Address
H HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

**BLACK LEGHORNS,
BLACK DIAMONDS,
BLACK B. R. GAME BANTAMS,
JAPANESE BANTAMS.**

A few chicks for sale after September 1st.

Above have been carefully bred to points of Standard of Excellence, and are offered as first-class stock in every respect. They have all been awarded prizes wherever exhibited, at the leading shows both in Ontario and Quebec, and also in the United States.

Black Diamonds are of comparatively recent origin, and are highly spoken of by everyone who has so far seen them. The cock I have bred from this season was awarded \$10 gold for

Meritorious New Variety,

at the Sherbrooke show last February, which was the first time Black Diamonds were exhibited to the public. They are a large bodied fowl, solid black plumage with a green cast, and short, bright yellow legs, entirely free from feathers.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
35 Bonaventure St., Montreal, Q., Canada.

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.
London, Ont.

FRANK SHAW,

On account of change of position, offers his magnificent lot of

Black Cochins
AND **B. Hamburgs,**

—INCLUDING—

Prize Winners,

Among which are the Black Cochin cock that Mr. S. Butterfield won so many prizes with in Canada and Michigan; a much larger and better bird, that won 1st at Boston, and was never beaten; a hen that I. K. Felch scored 9½ when a pullet; the pair of Black Hamburg that won against everything in Ontario last season, and many other show birds.

As I have to sell will take any reasonable price.

FRANK SHAW.

Feb'y 14th, 1881. London East, Ont.
11-ly.

BIRMINGHAM ROLLERS !

Extraordinary performers, beautifully colored and fine in shape. Old and young birds for sale **CHEAP**, if taken soon.

M. SPRINGER,
Strathroy, Ont.



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
TOULOUSE GESE
AND ROUEN & AYLESBURY DUCKS.**

Bronze and Wild Turkeys, \$5 to \$10 per pair according to quality; Toulouse Geese from \$6 to \$8 per pair; Ducks \$3 per pair. Stock first-class in all varieties.



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. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

BARGAINS

To be secured in

W. Leghorns & W. F. B. Spanish,

Young and old birds.

Must be sold before 1st October to make room for other stock. Write for prices and particulars.



S. SPILLETT,

LEFROY,

ONT.,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Exclusively,

The Peerless Autoerat Strain,—Pure.

Cockerels and Pullets from - - \$1.00 to \$2 50.
Hens - - - - - \$1.00 to \$2 00,

HAMBLETONIAN HEADQUARTERS.

—AMERICAN SEBRIGHTS, LIGHT BRAHMAS.—

Langshans,

Single and Rose Comb Leghorns,

EXTRA PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and GOLDEN

Sebright Bants.

Can furnish Cochins, Games, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. A. GRAF,

Fisherville, Canada.

3-ly

W. M. SMITH,

Fairfield Plains, - - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and

WATER FOWLS.

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want.

1-ly



THE AMERICAN

Standard of Excellence,

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Stithroy



JAS. O. WELDON,
LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of
FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:

Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,
Barbs and Trumpeters.

Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition
Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



HURON POULTRY YARDS,
Foderich, Ontario, Canada.

C. J. THOMAS,
Breeder of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS from first-class stock only, at 13 for \$2.50; 26
for \$4.00. Fair hatch guaranteed. Circular free.

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

Correspondence a pleasure.

3-ly



U. BODDY,
TORONTO, - ONT.,

Breeder of
White Leghorns and S.P. Hamburgs.

Eggs \$3.00 per setting, guaran-
teed fresh and good, but no duplicating.

My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st
prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 1880; 1st
and 2nd prize pullets at South Ontario, 1880; 1st prize
hen at Brantford, 1881, and several other A 1 birds.

Correspondence solicited.

4-6t

JOSEPH. A. DICKER,

Box 77, - BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of

HIGH-TONED, WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH,

Exclusively.

I am breeding from three pens this season, and they
are all carefully selected from the best strains in the
province.

EGGS.

Will supply eggs at \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 26, carefully
packed in baskets.

4-ly



PHILANDER WILLIAMS,
TAUNTON, - MASS., U.S.,

Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas,
Also

Dark Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.

YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants.

Eggs for Hatching, \$5.00 for 13. Three sittings for
\$10.00. 1-ly



R. A. BROWN,
CHERRY GROVE, - ONT.

Breeder of

**Croad & Brisco's
LANGSHANS,**

Buff and Black Cochins. P. Rocks Gray Dorkings, Au-
toerat L. Brahmas, Black, Brown and Wh't Leghorns,
W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Hamburgs, S. S. and W. C. B.
Polish, White Booted Bantams, Bronze and Black
Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen
Ducks.

Send for circular.

9-ly.



J. C. MONTGOMERY,
BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of

High-Class
LANGSHANS,

B. B. R. Games, L't and D'k Brahmas,
AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

—Also—

FANCY PIGEONS.

EGGS, 3 dols. per 13. Fowls and Pigeons for sale at all times. Write
for prices. 1-ly.



J. H. ROWE,
KING, P. O., - - - ONT.,

Breeder and Shipper of Pure

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Exclusively.

Celebrated Essex Strain,
Which have taken more prizes than any other strain in
the world.

A few First-Class Chicks for sale,

Write for what you want.

2-ly



JAMES LOCKIE,
Waterloo, Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.

Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly
answered, and square dealing guaranteed.

2-ly.



W. & A. WRIGHT,
RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA,
Importers and Breeders of

Light and Dark Brahmas,

BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

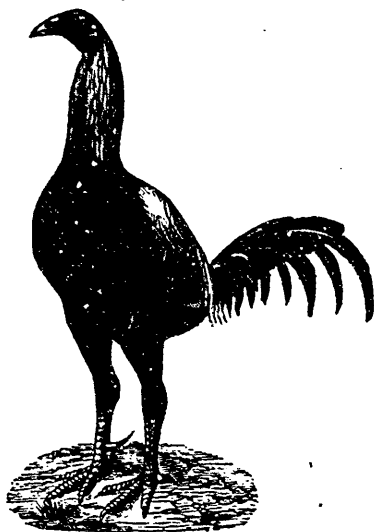
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COL'D DORKINGS,

BLACK HAMBURGs, SILVER SEBRIGHT

and B. B. R. GAME BANTS.

See prize list Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880, as to quality of stock in
strong competition with leading fanciers. Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4 for 26.
Fair dealing guaranteed. Chicks after Sept. 1st.

—The Princess of—



—The Poultry Yard.—

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

I have been successful in raising 100 Black-red chicks from my unrivalled stock that have never been beaten in the show room. They have established their superiority by winning in strong competition: 1st and special at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; 1st at Montreal, 1st, 2nd, special and silver cup at Sherbrooke. These chicks are high stationed, hard feathered, and as near faultless as possible. They will be in condition for Fall Shows.

I offer them for sale guaranteeing entire satisfaction or will refund price on return of birds. Would request intending purchasers to write early. Prices reasonable, according to quality. Can furnish exhibition pairs or breeding pens mated for breeding. Address

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

By permission reference is made to Jas. Fullerton, Strathroy, Ont. 8-2t

Blyth Poultry Yards.

On account of my changing residence, I am compelled to sell some of my fowls, therefore I offer my entire stock of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

(imported last year from Josselyn—a trio young birds,) and some very fine chicks, bred from them this season. Will sell the entire lot cheap.

Have also for sale chicks of the following varieties:

BUFF COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
and S. S. HAMBURGS,

All first-class stock.

Write for prices, as

I Will Sell Cheap,
Quality of Stock considered.

L. THORNE,
Blyth, Ont.

8-3t

E G G S! E G G S!

for Hatching,

From my prize-winning strains of LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COLORED DOR-KINGS, ROUEN and PEKIN DUCKS, and

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS!

My own strain, the production of fifteen years of careful breeding. For their true record see the prize lists of the three last annual exhibitions of the Ontario Poultry Association.

I have had long experience in mating these varieties, and can safely guarantee satisfaction to those investing in either fowls or eggs.

Price of Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; \$4.00 for 26.

Birds of the above varieties constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Box 1, Port Robinson, Ont.

4-9t

LEGHORN
White & Brown!

Winners at

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

and other leading poultry exhibitions.

Send for new descriptive circular for 1881, giving a full description of breeding stock, premiums won since 1876, and prices of eggs and fowls. Name this paper.

W. STAHLSCHEMILT,
Preston, Ont., Canada.

12-1f.

E G G

Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THI K'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

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

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street, OTTAWA, Ont

Territory for sale.