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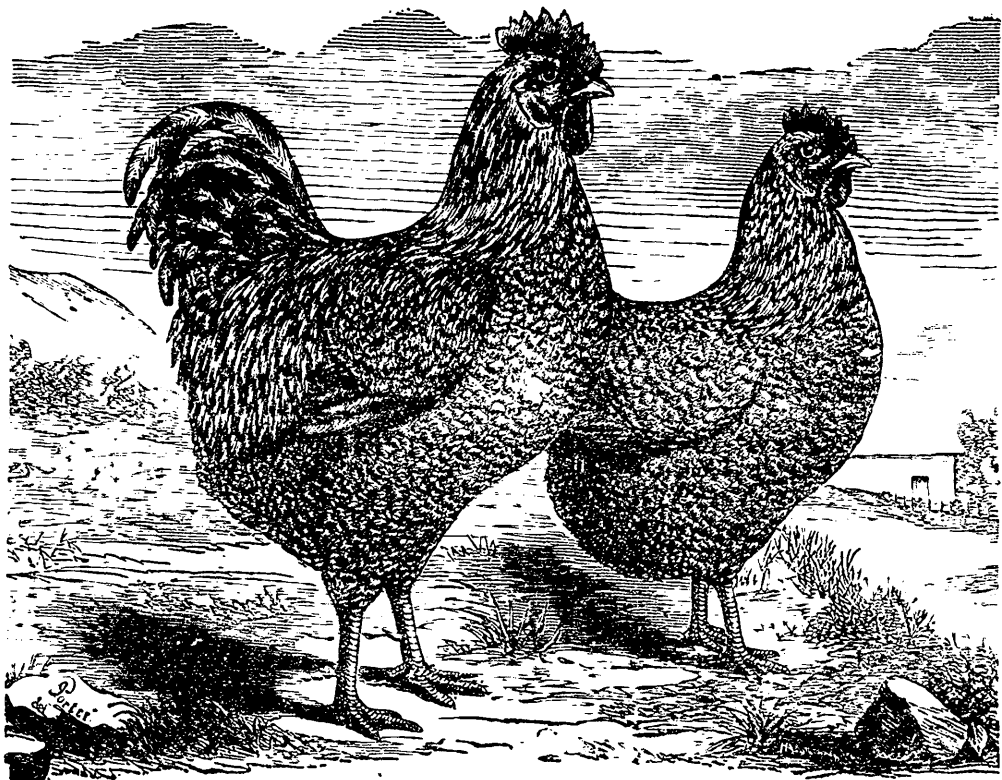
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1883.

No. 8.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS,—1873—1883.

The march of progress is generally so gradual in the improvement of live stock, that the steps from year to year are hardly perceptible, and it is only when the mind is carried back a number of years by illustrations and descriptions that we can comprehend the importance of the changes wrought in them.

We cannot now bring to mind any other variety of fowls that show greater change in the last few years than Plymouth Rocks. We give above what ten years ago was considered a good representation of a pair of this variety, and on page 173 another that is considered a good illustration of the breed at the present time. There are few but will admit that great improvement in appearance has been made; whether the improvement in utility

has been as great we are not prepared to say, but if nothing in the latter quality has been sacrificed to the former, the breeders' work for the ten years has certainly not been in vain. The first illustration shows us a pair of rugged, homely birds, fit to rough it under almost any conditions, and give a good account of themselves. In the other we have the fine thoroughbred lines and bearing of the aristocrat, accustomed to good quarters and generous care. The improvement in color, which cannot be shown in the illustration, has been nearly as great as in the shape; more especially is this the case in the females—seldom even in the show-pen were they found with the groundwork other than a rusty brown. The plumage of the males was much better in color. To get the required bright yellow

legs and beak has been one of the greatest difficulties breeders of Plymouth Rocks have found. It will take at least another five years to breed out the dark color inherited from the early birds, and to establish the required color as firmly as it is in the Leghorn family.

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review.

It seems to be the opinion of many fanciers that the task of judging a show of fancy poultry is an easy one, and one that can be performed with the same exactness which characterizes the work of a carpenter or watchmaker; and if any mistakes are made it must necessarily be the result of dishonesty or the want of knowledge.

In trying to apply the standard to my own birds, not a few difficulties have been encountered which the Standard failed to elucidate to me. I do not pretend to convey the idea that this is the fault of the Standard, but I do say that it is impossible to so accurately define shape and color, but especially the former, which are only comparative terms, that every one shall have the same conception of those terms.

In order to make my meaning plain I shall mention some of the *sticking points* which have confronted me in my attempts to very critically apply the Standard to my own flock. I may say just here that I had read that it was just as easy to apply these measures to a bird as to a board, and I have seen shows judged by men who had no other qualification than the Standard which they held in their hand, and though these men could have measured anything, the length and breadth of which was exactly given, yet they failed to distinguish the difference between the different varieties by the standard. Now, we have in the Standard for the L. B., "head broad." Now the question arises in my mind when trying to apply this, How broad is that? No doubt the idea is broad as compared with the other varieties. Therefore the head in this variety is to be broader than those of some other variety or varieties, but where do we find the positive degree here or the standard by which the others are compared. Again, we have the term "medium," or midway between. But midway between what? is the question. Of course it is between the first degree and the third, or the superlative, but what are they. Again, "beak short," but what is the length of exactness here. How short? is the question again. Again "lack to be broad, and as long as is consistent with the size," etc. Surely no one will say that the length in this case can be uniformly applied; what will be perfection to one man may be disqualification in the eyes of another. Again, "shanks

standing well apart," but this like the rest is only a comparative term, and might be settled by allowing the highest marks to the widest.

Color is more easily disposed of, and hence we find color one of the chief things in a show bird. We have, for example, "fluff white," and if a bird having dark under-color happens to be unfortunate enough to have the blue running into the web of the feather in back, or fluff, or shoulders, though this may only extend to one or two feathers, it is deemed sufficient by many judges to disqualify the bird. This, I think, is not in harmony with the other points named in the Standard; in this case pure white is perfection, and I cannot understand how a little spot or two lowers perfection to uselessness. We have comb, etc., defined, or the perfection of it, and why not disqualify for any falling away here as well as in color? Indeed, as far as I can learn, blue under-color is not in the standard of many judges, and hence because it cannot be lawfully cut yet it is watched with great carefulness, and the bird that has it must have it exactly in the tolerated locality or woe be unto it. And at some shows we find that where two birds of equal merits are competing, the prize has gone to the one with light under-color. And why? Lewis Wright says because the light bird has White Cochin in her composition! In vain are we told by men of great experience, such as Felch, Williams, Wright, and others, that the black in the Light Brahmas cannot be maintained without the blue under-color. Still the demand is for the light. But how is this? Simply because our shows teach this by their awards. Therefore, if experience is worth anything, the L. B. must be suffering great wrong at the hands of its friends.

I am pleased to know that the Industrial is holding out stronger inducements than ever before to the poultry men to patronize that show, and I have no doubt that much of the credit is due to the exertions made by our worthy President and his colleagues at Toronto. Though this cannot be made a first-class poultry show, especially for old stock, yet it can be made the best show in Canada at that season, and I believe the Toronto brethren are on the right track to make it such. Of course many of the best specimens will necessarily be absent from this show, as not many old birds can be got into condition at that season; while with young birds those who are fortunate enough to get out a few January or February chicks will be almost sure to win. This is a necessity that cannot be got over by any judge, as we cannot fairly bring into comparison what may be with what exists. Every one knows how many a promising young chick never comes up to expectations.

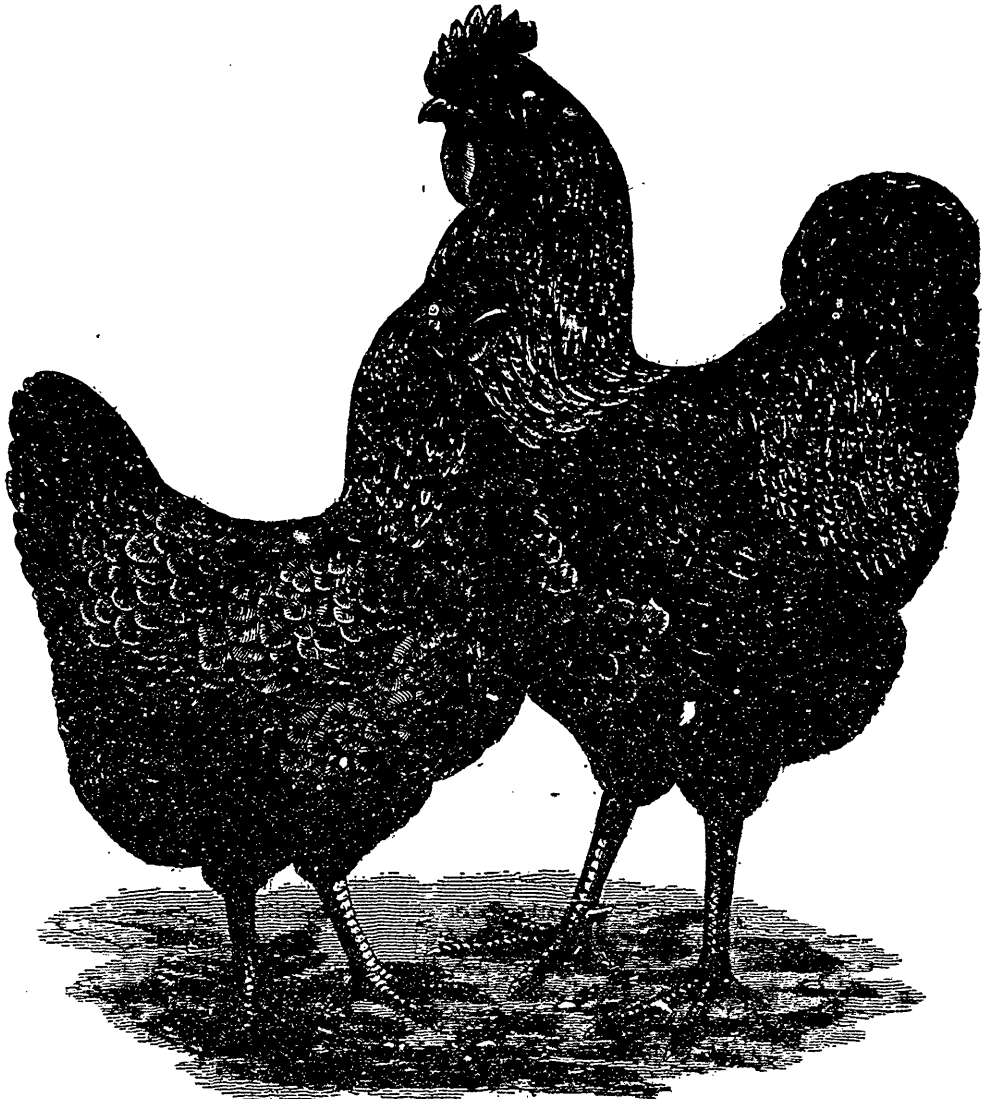
But notwithstanding the strong demand there is generally for early chicks, with this one exception—for fall shows—they are not as good for all purposes as those hatched towards the last of April and during the month of May. Let the artificial conditions be ever so favorable during those early months, they cannot compare with those supplied by nature for the perfect development of young chicks. What artificial conditions can equal the pure air and green food of May, not to mention the supply of animal life and the

healthful exercise necessitated in the obtaining of it. Of course chicks hatched during those months will not likely commence to lay before February, but for breeding purposes this is all the better, for there is no doubt that the eggs laid while the hen is vigorous and strong will produce better progeny than those layed after the energies have been impaired by months of a drain upon its powers.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, July 27th, 1883.



PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF 1883.

#### Seasonable Suggestions.

As the time for the fall shows is rapidly approaching, I presume a few remarks on general poultry management will be acceptable to all new

comers to that fascinating hobby, poultry keeping. These remarks are not intended for old fanciers, who probably know more than I do on this subject.

Our first-class poultry shows undoubtedly do

more than anything else to improve the poultry of our country. At every exhibition there is sure to be some one attacked with that incurable malady commonly known as "hen fever," and the persons attacked are generally those with a fondness for the brute creation, but in nine cases out of ten, without any idea of the mode of life best suited to them. They at once decide to become fanciers, and always start the job wrong end first. Instead of first erecting a warm, roomy, well-ventilated fowl-house, and then purchasing a breeding pen of well bred fowls, they generally buy the fowls first and think that any time before the snow falls will be soon enough to get the house. In the meantime the fowls have to content themselves with lodging in the woodshed, which is as hot as a furnace in the summer and as cold as an ice house in the winter, and has but one redeeming (?) feature, viz:—It is well ventilated, in fact much too well, for on a cold wet night in fall the wind whist! and howls through the spaces between the boards like a hurricane, and the rain drips through the roof in a dozen places, making things anything but pleasant for the poor unfortunate fowls inside, who previously no doubt led a life of comfort. The terrible hardships and privations with which they have to put up, soon tells on them, and roup shows itself—and I will say here that there is nothing, except cholera, that is so hard to cure. If roup once gets into the flock of a beginner he will almost wish he had never had anything to do with fowls. But with proper conveniences and ordinary care there is little or no danger of roup, or, in fact any other disease.

In the first place, build the fowl house and have the walls at least six inches thick. A boarded house, on a frame of 2 x 4 scantling, with the extreme width for thickness, filling up space between boards with sawdust, makes a good house. Let the roof be well shingled, and have a large double window facing the south; the sash should be about 6 feet long by 2½ or 3 feet wide. Ventilate the house well by boring holes with an auger in two of the walls opposite each other under the eaves of the roof. In excessively cold weather these holes can be plugged up with corks which are easily removed.

The house should always be erected on a raised piece of ground, to prevent damp during heavy rains, and have a good tight board floor. This should be covered five or six inches deep with dry garden loam, not sand; the loam destroys and deodorises the droppings, and your house will always be sweet, clean and dry. Of course this loam must be regularly removed and clean put in its place, and in order to have a supply of it to last all winter, several barrels should be stowed away in the Fall while the ground is dry, also a barr

of fine gravel and a barrel or two of oyster shells.

The perches should be 2 x 4 scantling with the extreme width to roost upon, and should be about a foot high if for Asiatics, or any of the heavy varieties, and not more than two feet for the smaller breeds.

The nest boxes should be placed a little higher than the perches. If placed on the floor the eggs are constantly before the hens, and this is a temptation to eat them. A large dust-bath should be provided, and if it is placed where the sun can shine into it the fowls enjoy it all the more; the house should be thoroughly whitewashed.

You will now be in a good shape to purchase your birds, and if attended to properly they will be a source of much pleasure.

A friend of mine, an old fancier of twenty years experience, recently sent me a prescription for chicken cholera, which he says has been very successful in his neighborhood. As I have not had occasion to use I cannot express an opinion of it, but will give it for the benefit of those readers of the Review whose fowls may be afflicted.

#### CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Take blue pill, a piece as large as a filbert, camphor gum, same quantity; the same of rhubarb; also the same of red pepper, and 20 drops of laudanum, mix it all together and make it into pills about the size of marrow-fat peas, using glycerine enough to make it mix well. Give the fowl three pills a day for two days. It will physic him, then give one tablespoonful of castor oil. Feed cooked food only.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLITTS.

Toronto, July 24th, 1883.

#### Another Experience in Hatching.

Editor Review.

With much interest have I read the correspondence in your excellent journal concerning the non-success in hatching which poultry men have had during the present season, and as Solomon hath said, "In a multitude of counsellors purposes are established," I propose to tell my experience also. The "hen-fever" attacked me about twelve years ago, and after keeping Houdans, Hamburgs, Polands, Cochins and Brahmas for three years, I concluded to try Brown Leghorns, and was so pleased with them that I have that variety still. Had I time so to do, I would give my reasons for my preference, but as I intended to say something of hatching, I will a fresh start take.

My better-half made pot-pie out of my culls last fall, and after selling all I could spare, I retained eight pullets for each cockerel. Corn, sound and solid, constituted their chief food until February,

when the price advanced to eighty cents per bushel, I determined to change to oats and middlings. I gave a feed of thoroughly scalded middlings every morning to each pen of nine fowls, the mass being seasoned by a dessert-spoonful of spice; and a heavy feed of oats every night. I failed to procure any setters in March, but my customers of that month reported themselves satisfied with the results of the hatch; one gentleman stated that ten fine healthy chicks were brought out of twelve eggs. In April I succeeded in obtaining a couple of cluckers, under which I placed two dozen eggs, and secured twenty-one little beauties. Four dozen placed under some neighbors' hens, in nests *on the ground*, did not do so well, turning out but twenty-eight chicks. I neglected to state that I proceeded somewhat differently from my usual practice in preparing my nests. Heretofore I have generally made nests in boxes filled partially with sods, and placed on the ground, this year I provided nests with plenty of straw, and raised them about three feet above the floor. The proportion of fertile eggs in May and June was about the same. Two hens, set on the 3rd inst. one on twelve, the other on thirteen eggs, have hatched ten chickens apiece. Now, dear editor, do you not think the above is a satisfactory record? I attribute my success to having by one vigorous cockerel in each pen of eight pullets, combined with feeding oats and spiced middlings. The feed may have caused no difference, but I have given my *modus operandi*, so that my brother fanciers may benefit by it, should there be anything in it.

Yours fraternally,

O FITZALWYN WILKINS.

Allanburgh, 25th July, 1883.

P. S.—Should the hen-houses of any young fanciers be infested with the poultryman's pest, lice, permit me to recommend that infallible remedy, coal oil. I commenced using it several years ago, and have had no trouble on that score since. I also find Persian Insect Powder sure death to the vermin in the nest of the setting hen, for of course every one knows that grease of any sort will kill the *embryo* chick, and therefore coal oil *must not* be used under the circumstances. O. F. W.

The difference between a man who always wins at cards and a hen that moulds eggs under discouraging conditions is that one is a lucky player and the other a plucky layer.

A snow-white hen in Arkansas hatched out five black chickens and killed every one of them after they left the shell. She d'd'nt want the other hens to eye her suspiciously and talk about her.

## Chicks Dead in the Shell.

Editor Review.

I was much interested in reading Mr. Willitt's letter in last issue of the Review, especially that part which referred to his experience with chicks dead in the shell, early in the season. I will also give my experience in this line, as I believe in letting others know of our failures as well as successes.

When chicks are found dead in the shell during the early spring it is evident that something of a damaging nature has happened to the eggs, either before or after being set. Three years ago my experience was much the same as that given by Mr. Willitts. I will give what I concluded was the cause of the failure in my case. I had several dozen eggs nicely packed away in bran in boxes in a cellar free from frost and cold, as I had kept them years before, and with success. In the month of April as the weather began to get warmer I thought I would take them up and keep them in an unoccupied room up-stairs, where there was no artificial heat. One night, to my sorrow, the weather changed to intense cold, and, of course, I forgot all about the eggs till next morning, and you may just imagine how I felt—all my choice eggs being chilled. However, I thought I would experiment with them, so I sat some at home and gave the rest out on shares. They hatched all right to near maturity, or till the day before they were due, and I could even hear the chicks tap in the shells, but to my great disappointment, next day almost every chick was dead, not being able to break the shell.

Now, the conclusion that I arrived at was that the eggs being impaired by the cold, the constitution of the chick was greatly weakened. Some say that so long as the shell is not cracked, the eggs are uninjured for incubation, but this is a mistake. The vitality may not be quite destroyed, there may be enough left to sustain life, but not enough for the extra effort necessary to break the shell and escape from it.

I would like to see the older fanciers more frequently give us the benefit of their experience. There may be many matters in poultry management that appear simple to them, that would be of much value to the novice, saving him from disappointment, and helping him on the road to success. Please let us hear from you.

Yours truly,

J. M. CARSON.

Orangville, July 24th, 1883.

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### More Poultry and Less Pork.

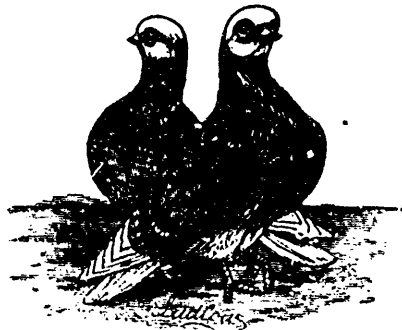
As a nation we are practical; when once we get fairly started on any particular course we become so wedded to it that it usually succeeds, and it is exceedingly difficult to modify or change the practices and habits learned from our ancestors. We like to produce meat which is the least trouble to us and may be, after maturing, preserved ready for use at any time without the trouble of killing and dressing. If any class is excusable in such matters certainly farmers are, with the multitudinous duties of the farm, and their heavy, laborious work. Hard laboring, generally healthy men, are hearty eaters, good digesters of heavy food, and requiring it to sustain the system under the high pressure. But is this the most economical, or best way, taking health, etc., into consideration? Let every one speak for himself, for "what is one's meat is another's poison."

Under the best management poultry and eggs are really the best products of the farm, and served up in the various ways familiar to the housewife, they not only tempt the appetite, but serve the more substantial purpose of good and healthy food. We have many things to learn concerning poultry raising to make it the most profitable. Cows, sheep and pigs must have pastures where they may obtain part, or all, of their subsistence. Why should not fowls be treated as well? They need not occupy the best pasture or meadow of the farm; the poorer portion will answer every purpose. If more than one breed is kept, each should have a separate inclosure from seventy-five to one hundred feet square, in which they can have freedom, and find grass, insects and gravel. Each yard should have a garden, a plot of green turf, shrubs and low fruit trees. A portion of it should be plowed or dug over frequently during the season, and each yard connected with a suitable building for shelter. Brooding hens with chicks should be put in good coops under the shade of shrubs or trees, in their enclosure.

How to obtain and keep up a stock is a question of no small import. I suppose each person has a choice of breeds. Pure bloods are the best to start on, and having such, select for sitting and raising chicks, large eggs, as such usually produce the heaviest birds. When killing the hens, select for keeping those which lay the largest eggs, and weed out the others. Let the breeding hens be superior to the males with which they run, for careful observation and experience have proved that a superior cock and an inferior hen produce only second rate progeny, while the inferior cock and superior hen produce the best offspring. When a hen is found which lays large eggs, guard and care for her carefully, keeping her for years.

—W. H. WHITE, in *Country Gentleman*.

### PIGEON DEPARTMENT.



#### Short-faced Tumblers.

This class of pigeons is now bred entirely for fancy points, and not for performance. Many fanciers question if they ever were real tumblers at all, but I think there can be very little doubt on this point, as a performing short-face is still occasionally met with. It is possible that there may have been a remote cross with the African owl. It is by no means unlikely that the whole family of tumblers originally came from India.

Short-faces must have good feeders to ensure success, none of them being able to rear their own young, except a few of the coarser-headed ones in beards and blues. Coarse Jacobins, common tumblers, nuns, &c., make good feeders; never use birds with heavy beaks. They are very liable to what is called "going light," in other words, wasting away. Good feeders are the best preventative of this. Capsules of quinine and cod liver oil may be given with good effect.

Short faces should not be paired till May, as any birds hatched before that time are almost sure to succumb to cold.

The colors are Almonds, Agates, red and yellow; Mottied, in black, red and yellow; Splashes, whole-feathered, red and yellow; Blues, Kites, Beards, in blue, silver, red, black, and yellow; Balds, in blue, silver, red, black, and yellow.

Almonds should have for ground tint a rich, clear almond-buff, spangled with black and brown on every feather of body, head, neck, wings, and tail. White should be marked only on primary feathers of flights and tail; the head, neck and breast should be regularly marked with bands or rings. The beak is flesh-colored, with a streak of brown on top; clear pearl eyes. The almond cock does not reach perfection until three years of age. Hens are much lighter than cocks. In showing pairs use a hen a year older than the cock, but in breeding do not reject hens for being too light, as it must be remembered that in breeding effect they match cocks of a much darker color. Avoid mealy rumps or those splashed with white. The chest

should be broad, the neck thin and tapering, and thrown well back. The wings should trail on the ground and should not be carried over the tail. The legs should be short and thin, and when "showing itself off" the bird should walk on tip-toe. The wings and tail ought to be short, and the whole bird should be small—indeed it is the smallest bird in the fancy with the exception of the African owl. The head should be short and round, but also broad and high; the forehead should start abruptly from the beak and overhang. The beak should be fine and short, and should not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in length from the point to the centre of the eye; the slightest downward inclination is a defect. All show birds' beaks are trimmed with a scissors: in fact this is often necessary, as if left too long they are apt to grow wry-beaked, which would end in the death of the bird.

Agates, red or yellow, should be one of these colors all over, with the exception of white in the flights and tail; beak and nails flesh-colored, pearl eyes. Some say these birds should be marked as mottles.

Mottles, especially black, are very beautiful birds. Blacks should be a good color all over, with the exception of a few white feathers arranged like a rose on each shoulder. Sometimes a few feathers in the back are admitted, if arranged symmetrically. This is called the "handkerchief."

Reds and yellows should be a good color, same markings.

Reds, whole feathers—a good rich chestnut, glossy red, pearl eyes, beak and nails light brown.

Yellow, whole feather—clear almond, buff yellow, pearl eyes, beak and nails flesh colored, with tip.

Blues should be a clear puce and light blue, head and neck a little darker, two black bars across the wings, a band of black near extremity of tail.

Kites should be a rich, glossy black, of a bronze tint, the under feathers, with primary feathers of wings and tail, of a good rich brown color, pearl eyes, beak and nails black streaked with brown.

Beards, blue, black, silver, red and yellow, should have the head all of one color, except the crescent-shaped white mark under the beak, called the "bib," the tail and flights white, and eight flights is a good number, and fit to win anywhere.

Bald head—blue, black, silver, red and yellow; have a white head, the feathers of which should be cut clean across close to the eyes; the belly should be white with the dividing line run clean across the bottom of the breast, white tail and flights, ten feathers, if possible, in each wing, though eight or nine is good.

Short faced are the most delicate of pigeons,

and should have constant and watchful care at all times, more especially when breeding. Beware of egg-binding and going-light. It is well to give the birds two or even three shifts with feeders if possible. Put down carefully each date of eggs being laid and when due to hatch, and have your breeders timed to hatch on same date, which will require much care. They require small grain and an occasional handful of hemp and canary seed. A lump of rock salt is a good means of keeping their beaks in order.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, July 21st, 1883.

### The Trumpeter.

The trumpeters which now win at our shows are generally called Russians; but nearly all the finest specimens which have appeared of late years are the produce of about twenty birds which were imported from Bokhara in Asia Minor about twelve years ago.

As in the old sort, the chief points are the rose, crest or shell, and the foot feathers. The rose is certainly the most important, and should be round, not oval as is so often the case. All the feathers composing it should be perfectly even, and, of course, the larger the rose is the better, so long as its symmetry is preserved. In first-rate trumpeters the eyes are not only quite concealed, but the rose reaches almost to the point of the beak. The crest, which is a sort of hood stretching from behind the eyes, should be neat and compact, coming well up at the back of the head, but in many inferior birds it partakes more of the form of a peak than of a shell or hood. The neck feathers should be long, thick, abundant, and of a silky texture.

Foot feathering varies greatly in Russian trumpeters, some otherwise excellent birds being very bare about the feet, while occasionally one sees a bird whose foot feather almost touches the sides of the show pens. Heavy foot feather is, no doubt, a great attraction, but is not nearly so important a point as either the rose or crest, and as a rule, the trumpeters which possess the best head properties are generally only moderately feathered in their feet.

The Bokhara trumpeter is a long, low bird, standing on short legs, and with its body carried close to the ground somewhat like a duck, and in all highly bred ones the wings are longer than the tail. The eyes are pearl, while the beak is either light or dark. Some fanciers consider that trumpeters with white beaks breed the best mottles, but I have never myself found that this made any difference.

The colors that are common are the blacks, light and dark mottles. Another color one often sees is



a kind of slate blue, and although not fashionable many of these blues are of great excellence, and are the produce of black and mottles, and themselves produce these colors.

Some of the finest Bokhara trumpeters to be seen are black in body with mottled or white heads, and it is now pretty generally accepted that a mottled trumpeter should not only be mottled on the wings and back, but also on the head and rose, and some say on the feet, too. Color is all very well in its way, and a well colored bird, if equal or nearly so in other respects, should certainly win over a badly colored one; but in judging, the head properties are the first to be looked to.

It is hard to tell what color a young trumpeter will be, as blacks will throw white feathers, and birds which in the nest appear fairly well mottled, will occasionally become much lighter. I know of one young hen trumpeter which moulted quite white. It is almost impossible to know what color the offspring of trumpeters will be. I once bred a splendid black and a mottle, both prize winners, from a blue cock and creamy hen. While last year two mottled hens, both Palace winners, mated with blacks, each produced one all white except the tail, which was black or nearly so. The cocks are usually larger than the hens, both in body and rose, but some of the largest are very doubtful breeders. Russian trumpeters I find can stand cold better than most varieties of pigeons, and I don't know that they are subject to any particular disease, but the young are most difficult to rear and die off in a most unaccountable way when from two to five weeks old.

Trumpeters are spoken of as dull, stupid birds but this arises simply from their being unable to see and fly about, and it is wonderful how lively they become if some of their long feathers are cut off.

Their food should always be put in trays or dishes, as they cannot pick off the ground. This should be attended to at shows, else birds are liable to be starved. If put in any strange place it is well to see that they not only have food and water, but know where to find it. I have often watched a trumpeter walk right up against a dish or box without seeing it if its position has been changed.—M. F. SMYTH in *Poultry*.

A correspondent of *La Poussin* gives as a perfectly effectual remedy for diphtheria in poultry and pigeons, well browned crust of bread soaked in water, salted to taste; no other food to be given. As a wash to be applied to the affected parts with a camel's hair pencil, five drops beech creasote, two teaspoonfuls alcohol, two quarts distilled water. The value of the remedy lies in the "burnt bitter" and creasote generated in the baking of any vegetable or animal substance. The editor of *La Poussin* endorses the remedy as based upon chemical principles.

## Early Fancies.

It is an old saying, that, it would not do if all were of the same mind; neither would it do if all fanciers fancied one particular kind of stock, or a certain breed or strain of any kind of stock. For instance, if all poultry fanciers fancied Light Brahmas, then all other breeds if they did not run entirely out would at least become very much mongrelized by being neglected. The same would be the case with rabbits, pigeons, and every other domestic animal. But all do not fancy one thing or one kind, so there is no use discussing what would be the consequence if we did. I am of the opinion that the most popular error fanciers indulge in the fancy, they pretend to, or try to fancy not too few but too many kinds. I do not think that one fancier in twenty by doing this is following his early tuition or early fancies. I think every one who keep poultry, pigeons, or fancy pet stock can look back to early childhood and remember first impressions.—Some early love imbibed for some particular breed of a kind. I mean if he is a rabbit fancier the chances are he can look back to boyhood's days to the time when he owned, on his own account or in partnership, maybe, with a brother or some schoolmate, a rabbit of some particular breed and color, from which he formed his first attachment for rabbits; say it was a lop-eared, black and white, I will venture to say no rabbit of any other breed or color in ever his older days has the same charms for him as that particular color and kind. Let him be a poultry fancier, and his early impressions were formed in favor of Light Brahmas, Games, Dorkings or any other breed, I believe his early liking for that particular breed follows him as a fancier through life. I do not say he will not be a successful breeder of other kinds, but he will not have that particular attachment for any other breed that he has for that which was formed in his early poultry career, and may have been in his boyhood.

Of all the pigeon tribe there is none that fill the same place in my eye as the Pouter. I can look back to the reason for that. I was very young when I saw the first fancy pigeon; it was a Pouter. I then formed a liking for that bird which has never left me. I remember the circumstance of my initiation into the pigeon fancy on that occasion as well as if it was yesterday, and, good gracious! when I look back, it is a third of a century ago. The city of Norwich was our nearest town, and was always noted as headquarters for birds, pigeons, poultry, etc., etc. One could get anything they wanted there in all the fancy lines, from a guinea pig to a game cock. One of our neighbors, who was very friendly towards me, being in the city one day, purchased a

pair of these beautiful birds and brought them home. Next morning bright and early I was on hand to see his new purchase. To say that I admired them at sight and envied the owner at the same time does not begin to express the feeling that I entertained about them. I would have traded my birthright for them. He fixed up a locker for them over his workshop door, and in a few days they were quite at home. The hours I used to loiter away watching these birds, and the male prancing so proudly on the footstep of his locker, blowing out his crop and cooing his mate. I can now picture these two birds, their box locker hanging on the wall, and all the surroundings, just as vividly as if I was now looking on the scene. After a time they commenced breeding and raised a pair of young ones. Here was a new interest to me, to watch these little ones. From the time they first began to squeak till the first time they made their appearance outside the locker seemed a year, so anxious was I to see them outside.

These were the circumstances under which I first learned to love the Pouter pigeon, and to look upon him as the most noble and most beautiful of all the pigeon tribe, a feeling that has never yet died out in my mind and fancy. I do not keep pigeons now; if I did the Pouter is the bird I would have. At shows or wherever there is a collection of fancy pigeons, the Pouter always claims the greatest share of my attention; none others, no matter how beautiful or costly, fill the same place in my fancy diary the grand and majestic Pouter does, the reason for which I think I have sufficiently expressed in this paper.

I am of the opinion that most fancies, like myself, have a particular fancy for some one breed, which has been formed perhaps in their youth, or under some imperishable circumstances, perhaps similar to mine. If there are such of the readers of the POULTRY REVIEW who can call back to mind such early impressions, they will at once recognize with me how indelible they are, and no matter how much the other kinds and the other breeds may occupy their time and attention, there is just one particular kind that claims one little niche in the corner of their affections, which is reserved, and that kind, whatever it is, is one first attachment to which most likely was the first formed. "Distance leads enchantment to the view," may perhaps apply somewhat to this case, but whether it is so or not it is at least very pleasant to look back on early formed impressions and fancies, more especially if they have been formed under pleasant circumstances, and no matter how early in life they are formed, if they are thoroughly rooted in the fancy and affections, it is never eradicated, and every time one recalls to mind the

occasion of these early fancies, it brings with it feelings of pleasure and pleasant recollections.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, Aug. 4th, 1883.

### Non-Hatching Eggs—Cause?

Anent the question started by "Pure Blood" and others, allow me to offer my testimony. The question concerns the disappointing experiences—agreeable and disagreeable—as touching the results of hatching or setting.

(1) As to moving eggs. I received by hatch 15 chicks from 18 eggs, said eggs having been expressed several hundred miles. I moved a setting of eggs a mile and a half in a market waggon over a newly macadamized road, after the hen had covered them nine days. She had eleven eggs under her, and brought out eight vigorous chicks on time. The remaining three were clear or non-fertile. The removal occurred on the 25 or 27th of April last. Such experience settles the question as to the possibility of moving eggs with safety.

(2) As to non-hatching eggs. There are non-fertile and non-vital eggs. The one class remain clear, the other become opaque. On breaking the one the egg appears good, or like a fresh egg, (in its appearance, not form,) the other is thick or rotten. The latter exhibits different degrees of corruption, from a thin grayish mass to a density almost solid. I mean here, when I refer to non-hatching eggs, the eggs which were fertilized, but produced no chicks. Why do they not produce chicks? Evidently, in many instances, this is owing to over-fed birds—birds that have received hot-house forcing. If the male bird is over fed, or over worked (having too many hens to wait on); or the hens are over-stimulated, then there will be a large percentage of non-vital eggs. They will range in non-fertility from a dark watery corruption to a matured chick, just able to crack its shell and—die!

But there is another cause for non-hatching eggs. There are many other causes, such as unclean nests, which poison the young chick ere it breathes; unclean nests in which the vermin make the hen so miserable that her constant fidgeting jars and chills the embryo to such a degree that no chick is the result. I wish now, however, to specify but one cause, and here are my evidences. Owing to my removal this year, and having sold all my breeding birds, I had to secure eggs and hatch in July. I may add that I had eggs on hand for early chicks which I farmed out. Of these eggs, my own stock, I sent, among other sendings, two settings to the Townships, and gave three settings to one neighbor and two to another. The two settings, which had to change cars once and travel twice on wheels,

gave 13 chickens; the five settings that were carried safely in hand gave only 7 chicks. At the same time and from the same eggs, April laid, I hatched 8 chicks from 11 eggs,—the other three were non-fertile, and had been removed after the hen had been setting more than a week.

Again, after settling at Lachute, I secured eggs from "Pure Blood," and gave them to the hens in the same circumstances, as near as possible. One rotted all the eggs save four, three live and one dead chick; another rotted every egg; and the last hatched ten chicks from eleven eggs. These are the facts. Now for my experience.

I used the expression, "The hen rotted the eggs." I am almost convinced that some hens do rot the eggs, and will rot any eggs placed under them. I reason thus:—The hen that hatches the egg is the *positive* mother; her vitality gives life to the embryo. This process as vitally connects the hen with the life she is begetting, as the mammalia is related to her child during gestation. The manner of begetting is different, but the *law of impression* is much, if not altogether, the same. If the heat, whether animal or artificial, is pure the chick will arrive in due time, given the proper quantity of fertility. Be it remembered that I am endeavoring to produce a cause as to why some fertilized eggs do not hatch. If the hen is too hot, or subject to extreme alternations, as animals are, or if she be unwell, when the heat is fever, then she kills the germ, as an unhealthy mammalia will from physical causes during the same period just hinted at.

My proof.—In the case of the two or five settings. The hens covering the two settings had had good winter quarters, plenty of light and room, and cleanliness. The hens covering the five had been in close, dirty, dark, quarters, and overcrowded. In the case of the three hens set in July, two had not been allowed a grass run, but were kept in; the one maturing four had passed from winter house to a small, enclosed, filthy patch, and the one rotting the entire setting had not seen the outside her winter house save through the window. The hen hatching ten chicks from eleven eggs had been out to grass two months. From this I infer, not conclude, that hens in an unhealthy condition destroy the eggs during hatching, as many a mother has freed her own system of disease, but has killed her offspring, or has transmitted her disease to her child, so that the child is affected for life, more or less. I give this simply as testimony, believing there is "something in it."

H. W. KNOWLES.

Lachute, P. Q., Aug. 13th, 1863.

Advertise the young stock now.

## A Visit to Park Poultry Yards.

Editor Review.

On my return from a trip to Buffalo lately, I laid off to call on my friend, D. T. Rogers, Esq., Reeve of Cayuga, the county town of Haldimand, situated on the Grand River, about sixty miles west of Buffalo. Mr. Rogers is the proprietor of the Park Poultry Yards in that town, and his residence and surrounding grounds are the finest in the vicinity. Endowed with a large share of the world's chief blessing, money, he has surrounded himself with everything beautiful and luxurious that wealth can command. For pastime he has lately started the breeding of fine poultry and fancy dogs, and it was in his character of fancier that I called to see him. After receiving a warm welcome, a visit to see the stock was proposed. Mr. R. first took me to see his splendid pair of thorough-bred blood trotting horses, of grand style and action, just the thing for a country gentleman of means, who likes horses to be fast as well as showy. He next showed me a pair of imported pug dogs, lately received from England; they are very choice, being the finest of the class I ever saw, not excepting the largest and best exhibitions. After these came his terriers, a fine gamey lot of about fifteen, comprising some grand Scotch and "black-and-tans, some of these were of recent importation and cost a lot of money. We next visited the poultry houses, and the first lot was his magnificent White-Crested Black Polish, all in perfect health and just received from the keeper and waiting to be put in shape for the fall shows, where they are sure to command a large share of prize money; the old birds consist of five trios, and the young stock number about seventy-five head, all very handsome, promising young birds with grand crests. His Golden Polish are a splendid lot, with massive crests and of rich golden color, fine and handsome; it is no wonder that they took so many prizes at the last show at Simcoe; although he did not exhibit his best three pairs, having only just received them from England, and fearing to risk them by exhibiting. These imported goldens are a choice lot and will be hard to beat. We now inspected a flock of Silver Sebright Bants, twenty-five old birds and forty chicks, a really grand lot, all fine, sharply marked, well bred birds. I believe such another lot could not be shown by any fancier in America. In Silver Sebrights, as in all other stock, Mr. R. has bought the best regardless of cost. Golden Sebrights, Black Africans, and Duckwing and Pyle Game Bants, a splendid lot of about one hundred, all really choice, fine bred birds, were all that the keenest fancier could wish for. Mr. Rogers next drove me over to the house of a friend to see his

Leghorns, these were well worth a day's drive to see, being a most magnificent lot. The old birds were just beginning to moult, yet mostly in good order, the chick were splendid, many of them almost fully matured, and showing all the best points so much admired in this breed. They are sure to be heard of at the fall and winter exhibitions. Having now seen all Mr. R. has at home I may add that with his grand collection of poultry he has ample, were he so inclined, to sweep a whole exhibition.

I noticed that the poultry houses were all built frost-proof, made of planed and matched siding, with a foot of space filled in with sawdust, and the inside made tight, and all well whitewashed and kept as clean as a parlor. In all my visits to fanciers in the United States and Canada, with but one exception, I have never found the whole premises in such complete order, and neat and tidy shape as these, everything bespeaking thorough attention and care. As my time was about up I had to leave, and did so with regret, seldom having the pleasure of visiting such a fine lot of stock.

Mr. Rogers has been Reeve of Cayuga for several years, and is well known, and deservedly and universally respected, especially in his own neighborhood. I have had many dealings with him for some time past, having sold him considerably over a thousand dollars worth of poultry and fancy stock, and I have always found him to be strictly honorable and trustworthy, a man whose word is his bond in every case, a thorough judge of good stock, genial and kind, and always bound to have the best regardless of cost. It is a great pleasure to deal with such a gentleman as D. T. Rogers, Esq.

G. H. PUGSLEY.

Brantford, Aug. 14th, 1833.

### What the English Breeders think of the Plymouth Rock.

The Plymouth Rocks, as their name would imply, are an essentially American breed, and, in fact, have been manufactured across the "herring pond." They are, however, not to be despised on this account, and though they are undoubtedly made up of two or three breeds, yet they now breed very true, and for all practical purposes are a distinct breed. In America they are very great favorites, and hold, perhaps, first position on that continent. In this country they have become very popular indeed, as is shown by the very large numbers shown during the past season; and as they are very good layers, first-rate table birds, both large in size, and with well-flavored flesh, very hardy, easy to keep and rear, and not very heavy eaters, bearing confinement very well, we are not surprised at their popularity, and should be

surprised if it did not greatly increase. They have one or two drawbacks, namely, the heavy bones and yellow legs which come from the Cochinchina blood in them, of which they are largely composed, and as in all heavy fowls, the meat is more on the legs than on the breast. But in spite of these they must be pronounced most useful birds, and although we are not supposed to be writing for those who keep birds for profit, yet we may be allowed to say that they are one of the best breeds for farm-yard purposes that we possess. Like all Asiatic races of fowls, the eggs are small compared with the size of the birds, but they are very rich in quality.

Considerable discussion took place a short time ago as to the economic value of this breed, from which it was to be seen that all were not equally pleased with it, but the friends of the Plymouth Rock were in decided majority. A friend of our own obtained a few months ago several hens of this breed, and the eggs in December, January and February, numbered a total of over fifty from each hen, which must be recognized as remarkably good for the three worst months of the year. The plumage of the Plymouth Rock is cuckoo-colored, and the shape decidedly Cochinchina, the body is large, the comb single, the comb, face and wattles bright red, the beak and legs yellow. Like Scotch-greys, Plymouth Rocks are not to be selected for beauty as that is not one of their characteristics, and they are rather clumsy both in build and appearance.

*London Fanciers' Gazette.*

### Moulting.

In the natural state birds of nearly all kinds shed their feathers by slow degrees. One old feather in each wing or side of tail is cast, the new one taking its place before another is cast, and so on till all is renewed. By this nice provision the drain on the birds system is not so heavy, and it is not left to the mercy of its enemies, as it would be if the moult was as rapid as is often the case with our domestic fowls. The moulting season is the most precarious time in the year for fowls, and they then require the best care that can be given them. The earlier the moulting commences the more gradual the process seems to be in most cases, and often the last birds to moult, usually the oldest and least able to stand the hardships, are left for many days almost devoid of feathers in the cold and blustering weather of fall.

A great deal can be done by the fancier to hasten the moult. There is no time when warm, stimulating food can be given to adult fowls with greater benefit than at the present. Such food as will fatten them and destroy their usefulness at other times will be the thing needed now to pro-

duce the new supply of feathers; warm cooked food, meat scraps, broken bones, and green food should be fed liberally. Corn is excellent grain to feed in moulting time, but is apt to give a yellowish tinge to the white feathers. Hemp and sunflower seeds are excellent things to give gloss to the plumage, and promote a smooth and slick coat. The drinking water should be given fresh and clean three times a day, and much benefit is derived from a small quantity of Douglass mixture in it. When this is used, or iron in any form, precaution should be taken to prevent the wattles of the fowls from getting into it, as the drippings from them will soil white plumage. This can be done easily by leaving only room for the fowl's beak at the opening of the fountain or drinking vessel. Milk cannot be too highly recommended for fowls while moulting. It can be mixed with the soft food or given as drink. They cannot have too much of it.

Shade is very necessary for moulting birds, if intended for exhibition, and it is better to keep them entirely out of the sunshine during the heat of the day. The houses and yards should be kept very clean, so as to avoid the danger of the plumage becoming soiled, and nothing but clean fine sand should be allowed them for a dust-bath. The fact should never be overlooked or lost sight of by the fancier who intends his birds for the show pen, that the coat now put on is the one the bird must appear in for the year, and once it is soiled it is impossible to quite cleanse it, also that a bird moulting in poverty and dirt will never have a coat fit to carry him to the front in good company, no matter how good he may be in other respects.

### Poultry on the Farm.

A. S. Stonebraker, M. D., Waco, Texas, gives the following good advice to the readers of the *Texas State Farmer* :—

When we come to consider that it costs, at the present prices charged, from fifty cents to a dollar for a square meal of good beef for an ordinary family of five or six, it is really surprising that our farmers, and country folks generally, do not give more attention to raising poultry. Who is it that would not prefer a good fat roasted chicken or turkey, to a roast of lean, tough beef? The one, too, to be had simply by the conclusion that we will have it, while the latter will take the hard earnings of a day's labor, or a bushel of corn or wheat. Why will our farmers not so provide themselves that they can have their fried eggs for breakfast, instead of oily salt bacon, at 16 cents per pound? The time is coming, verily is at hand, that to have meat will be the exception and not the rule, with

many of our worthy, hard-working citizens, and yet they have it in their power to have, what is considered by many much better off than they, as a luxury in the way of meat, and have it, too, whenever they feel like using it, in the way of fowl meats. It does not require a year or two to have a supply to feed upon, like the raising of hogs, or sheep, but a few months' only is required to be able to enjoy the chicken; in the first place, as broilers, then for fry, and on the plump and toothsome roast.

Aside from the great saving in buying meats, a neat sum for incidental expenses can easily be realized; the grocer's and other store bills can be liquidated by the surplus eggs and poultry, and all brought about without an expense worth considering on a farm. Attention is almost the only thing requisite, and that attention can be given in a way that will interfere but little with the other duties of the farm.

Most of the farmers have one or two in the family who are too young to be of much service in the field; or, if there be female members, to these could be assigned the care of the poultry. Procure for them one or two good poultry journals, erect a cheap house, place the perches about two feet from the ground and on a level, not one above the other, step fashion, as fowls are all anxious to take the top perch, causing them to fight and quarrel for the position.

Let some progressive farmer try the experiment. Procure, to begin with, say 30, 40 or fifty good common hens, and then purchase for every ten hens a thoroughbred cock; give them into the hands of the little ones from ten to fourteen years old; let them keep an accurate account of the expenses for food, etc., and at the end of the year report their success. If the older folks are not agreeably surprised at the amount these little ones will pay towards the keep of the family and farm, I am more deceived than usual.

**PUGSLEY'S PONIES.**—Mr. G. H. Pugsley, of Mt. Pleasant, on Monday received four Prince of Wales ponies from England. These little animals are the first ever seen in these parts, and a pair of them were the object of much admiration by local horsemen on Tuesday. They stand 10½ hands high, are a bright bay color, with luxuriant black manes and tails, and black legs. They are not pony-built, but are as symmetrical as the finest bred horse, clean limbed, and on Monday this pair trotted a half a mile on a track in two minutes. They have not the heavy body and long hair of the Shetland, but are light in body and limb, and have very fine, silky, sleek coats. The owner intends breeding from them, and values the pair at \$500 or \$600.—*Brantford Expositor*.

### Scraps for Beginners.

If your drinking vessels are large enough to drown your chicks, place a stone or two in it on which they can climb, or a piece of board nearly large enough to cover the surface, leaving about an inch of space round the edge of the vessel, and you will thereby avoid many a casualty to your flock.

Don't wait until your fowls and buildings are swarming with vermin before you apply the remedy. Remember the ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. Fifty cents worth of carbolic powder, properly applied, will keep a flock of one hundred fowls with their premises, free for a whole year. In early spring, when your hens begin to lay, and frequent their nests, dust them well with the powder, about a tablespoonful once a month, and when your chicks are hatched dust a little where they sleep at night. Don't say the weather is cold, there is no need of it yet. There is just where the mistake is made. Apply it early and you will have no trouble. The powder can be bought for ten cents per pound.

An hour before roosting time give your hens and chicks a run in the garden (if you have one), more especially if it has fruit trees; they will do them good by destroying the insects and grubs that injure them, and it will benefit the fowls.

If you want your hens to look well and keep a nice dress for exhibition times, take away the male bird from amongst them; he only worries them and soils their plumage at time of moulting to no advantage. This also applies to young cockerels of the smaller breeds, such as the Leghorns, Spanish, etc., who become very precocious about this season.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, August 10, 1883.

### The Export of Eggs.

It may prove a matter of surprise to some of our readers to learn what an extensive business is now being done in the export of eggs from Canada. Great effort has been made during the last few years to encourage home industries and open up foreign markets for our surplus products, and in the greater interest taken in the trade in cattle and a few other articles that seem of much greater importance to the farmer, the rapid increase of the egg trade has almost escaped notice. This branch, however, without any special effort or encouragement, has been more than keeping pace with others, having increased at a rate truly surprising. The figures as given in the Trade and Navigation Report for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30th, 1879, were, 5,440,822 dozen, valued at \$674,093, and for the year ending June 30th, 1882,

they were 10,499,082 dozen, valued at \$1,643,709, or an increase in the three years of *nearly one million dollars*. The trade was distributed throughout the provinces as follows:—

Ontario, . . . . .	7,507,071 doz.	value, \$1,162,117
Quebec, . . . . .	1,250,423 "	" 214,529
Nova Scotia, . . . .	461,420 "	" 67,060
New Brunswick . .	722,616 "	" 123,076
Prince E. Island.	557,543 "	" 89,927

Total . . . . . 10,499,082 doz. value \$1,643,709

The increase is largely due to the introduction on farms of better breeds of fowls, and to the better care given them by farmers, brought about by the intelligent efforts of poultry and agricultural journals, poultry societies, and breeders of thorough bred fowls.

Let us compare these figures with a few others given for articles that are generally considered by the farmer of first importance. There are ten articles, the product of the farm, the export of which exceeded that of eggs, viz: horned cattle, \$3,256,333, or not quite twice as much as eggs; horses, \$2,326,637; butter, \$2,937,156; cheese, \$5,500,868; barley, \$10,114,623; oats, \$1,728,774; pease, \$3,191,869; wheat, \$5,180,335; flour, \$2,748,988; potatoes, \$2,268,769. When the cost of production of many of these articles is taken into account, it will be easily seen that few of them return the profit to the producer that eggs do. The live stock takes years to develop, at a great cost of food to prepare for export; the labor necessary to produce butter and cheese leaves a small margin to the producer. As the value of a product must be estimated by the profit derived from it, compared with the cost of labor and expense of its production, it will be easily seen that eggs in this respect, compare very favorably with any of the above. We would like every farmer to carefully study these figures; each one has supplied his quota of the several articles, and he can draw his own conclusions.

### Shows to Occur.

The 38th Provincial Exhibition will be held in the City of Guelph from the 24th to the 29th of September. No material change in the prize-list.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition from 11th to 22nd September. Price list fully revised and improved. See ad.

Western Fair, London, October 1st to 5th. John B. Smyth, Secretary. The following gentlemen are spoken of as judges: Messrs. W. H. Doel, L. Thorne and Eli Griffiths.

Central Fair, Hamilton, October 2nd to 5th. J. Davis, Secretary.

A Fat Stock Show will be held in Toronto on the 14th and 15th of December.

### Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of fanciers was held at Mansfield, Ohio, on the 23th, at which an association was formed bearing the above title. An exhibition will be held under its auspices during the winter, but when and where was not decided. The following are the officers elected: President, T. F. McGrew, Jr., Springfield; Vice Presidents: Dr. J. P. Schilling, Louisville; W. O. Dakin, Toledo; Joe Farmer, Flushing; Chas. Rule, Cincinnati; Dr. R. Brubaker, Mansfield. Secy-Treas., W. A. Jeffrey, Ashland. Board of Directors: W. B. Hinsdale, Wadsworth; Chas. McClave, New London; M. M. Connor, Ada; E. W. Parker, Dayton, and Lew Salkeld, Galion.

It was unanimously decided "That this association shall be conducted on fair and square principles, and that 'rings' and 'cliques' will not be tolerated. That all premiums offered by the association, both regular and special, shall be paid *in full*. That no partiality shall be shown to any one; that the best birds shall win in every case, no matter who the owner may be," etc., etc.

Good resolutions!

#### Editor Review.

Dear Sir.—I have been reading your publication for this year, and would say I am greatly pleased with it, and would offer the opinion that every person keeping poultry, either for pleasure or profit, would be well repaid by subscribing for it.

The curious might be interested in the question, how many settings of eggs could a hen hatch and attend to her broods, and lay eggs also, in the course of a year? As a help in some measure to an answer, I would state that I have a Light Brahma hen which, after laying through the winter, hatched out some excellent Plymouth Rocks the first week in April, and after attending to them faithfully for some time began again to lay, the chicks being gathered about her nest. I set her once more on eggs from a 1st prize strain of White Leghorns. They were hatched out the 1st of July, and are now beautiful birds. I could set her again by-and-bye, were I disposed she should hatch out another batch, attend to it, and lay valuable eggs during the winter. I would like to hear from others through your columns, how far they could beat this without the aid of artificial means.

WM. BROWN,

93 Denison Ave., Toronto, Aug. 9th, 1883.

Eggs in large quantities are being imported into New York, principally from Denmark and Germany.

## Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

J. S. FULLERTON,

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

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

Address,

J. S. FULLERTON,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

### NEWSPAPER LAWS.

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

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

We apologize to our readers for the REVIEW being a few days late in reaching them this month. The cause is that we could not resist the temptation to join the Press excursion, which left Toronto on the 6th inst., for Montreal, Quebec, the Saguenay River, etc., etc. Our intention was during the trip to visit the poultry yards and pigeon lofts of a number of the prominent poultry fanciers of Montreal and Quebec, and give our readers an account of what we saw there. "Man proposes," but when the Quebec brethren of the Press once got possession of us, we found it was not "our procession." They had the programme so arranged that every hour of our stay was filled with work of interest and pleasure, leaving no room whatever

for deviation from it without the certainty of being left behind. Our trip extended over nearly two thousand miles, by rail, boat and carriage, and during the whole of it did not see a thoroughbred fowl. This was somewhat of a disappointment to us, but the beautiful scenery of mountain, lake, river and waterfall, delightful drives in carriage, in calash and buck-board over mountain roads behind ponies that seemed almost to leap from brow to brow of the hills, sails in commodious steamers almost as steady as a house, rides over railroads that cannot be excelled anywhere for comfort, smoothness of road-bed, and courtesy of their officers, visits to educational, industrial and charitable institutions of world-wide reputation, to stupendous works erected for the accommodation of shipping, and to one of the finest steamships that plows the ocean, the pleasant companionship, and last but not least, the kindly courtesy and lavish hospitality of our entertainers, which never flagged, made up a programme the only fault in which was the shortness of the time allotted for carrying it through, and made one oblivious to all but the present. As a summer resort the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers have no equal on this continent, and we would advise those in search of a spot to spend their holidays, or to regain health impaired by overwork, go there. The bathing, fishing and shooting is excellent, and the scenery is among the finest in the world. Our opinion of Quebec as a field for the production of poultry and eggs will be found in another column.

Let us have your ads. early next month. A large edition will be issued for distribution at the shows.

The Fall shows will offer a splendid opportunity to secure subscriptions for the Review. Any one sending us the names of four new subscribers and \$4.00 will receive the Review for one year free.

A number of those indebted to us are so difficult to find when their bills are rendered that we fear we will be compelled to advertise in the Review for their whereabouts.

Mr. William Cox, poultry and dog fancier, of Montreal, on a trip through Ontario, called at Strathroy lately to see the fanciers. We were sorry to miss seeing him, being absent.

The late disastrous floods at London West made sad work in the poultry yards of some of the fanciers. Mr. Richard Oke lost quite a number of valuable fowls, and only saved those he did by wading through water to his chin; Mr. Tozier lost all, and Mr. George Bartlett nearly all his stock.

We have a cock's spur in our office window that measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in circumference at the base. Can any of you beat this? It was cut from the leg of a venerable Partridge Cochon, owned by Mr. A McKeigan of Strathroy.

We wish to remind intending exhibitors at the Toronto Industrial that entries close on Saturday, the 25th inst. This will be the show of the season, and every fancier who has good birds should aspire to secure the red tickets of this association to decorate his poultry house and pigeon-loft, and at the same time benefit his exchequer with the cash accompanying them. Poultry and pigeons must be on the grounds by Monday the 17th September.

We very much regret to learn that our friend and advertising patron, Mr. W. L. Ball, of Sherbrooke, P. Q., has decided to withdraw from active participation in the fancy. We believe this regret will be shared in by all who have done business with him. He has proved himself a thorough fancier, and by his excellent and extensive importations has given a great impetus to the Game fancy in Canada. His reason for withdrawing is that his business will not permit of him giving his stock the attention necessary to breed and exhibit successfully. His stock is all for sale, as will be seen by his ad. occupying last page of cover, and it is good, and will be found just as represented.

### Poultry Keeping in the Province of Quebec.

The egg trade of the Province of Quebec for the year ending the 30th of June, 1882, was 1,250,423 dozen, valued at \$214,529. We looked upon this as ridiculously small when compared with the figures for Ontario, and determined, if possible, to discover the cause during our trip through the province with the Press Association.

One great reason why the poultry business has not made such progress there as in Ontario, is that the farmers, who must naturally be the producers, are not a reading people, and have not acquired a knowledge of the great improvements made in poultry, and the benefits to be derived from giving them good care. About their farm buildings is to be seen nothing but the commonest of barnyard fowls, which have probably been bred together for generations, and there seems to be no separate provision made for their accommodation. These fowls under these conditions cannot be a source of much profit, if any. Their want of knowledge is often taken advantage of by the dealers to whom they must of necessity go to dispose of the eggs. We were told that it was not an unusu-



al thing for the shopkeepers at the small villages to pay but four cents per dozen in trade for eggs, when they could readily sell them at wholesale in Quebec for from 13 to 15 cents per dozen, and have the cash for them within ten days. Four cents per dozen is certainly not such a price as will encourage the production of eggs.

Having taken notice of the adaptability of the country through which we passed for the poultry and egg business, and gathered all the information we could as to its present state, we have concluded that there is no other industry that can be so rapidly developed and followed with such profit to the people. It is only necessary that they become aware of the profits to be derived from this branch of industry to take advantage of it. In France poultry keeping is an extensive industry, and to the poultry-yard the peasant largely owes the comfort and prosperity he enjoys. There is no good reason why their brethren in Canada should not make it a source of wealth to them also. Like their brethren in France they are industrious, frugal and saving—just the people to make the poultry business profitable. It is a fact, established by many costly experiments, that very large numbers of fowls can not be kept in health and a high state of productiveness in one colony. In the Province of Quebec there is just such an arrangement of the farms or holdings as is considered the best for poultry-keeping. They are generally small, and each has its occupant and farm buildings. On each of these farms from 50 to 100 fowls could be kept in the highest state of productiveness, for it is usually admitted that fowls thrive best and give most profit when kept in small distinct colonies, and these conditions would be filled in this case.

The varieties of fowls we would recommend for the Province of Quebec are Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns. The Brahmas, from their great size, would prove profitable for marketing purposes, besides being an excellent variety to withstand cold and produce eggs in winter; Plymouth Rocks for their general good qualities as layers, hatchers and table fowls; and the Leghorns as the best for egg production. We are certain that twice the number of eggs would be procured annually from Leghorns that is procured at present from the fowls kept by the majority of the farmers of Quebec, with out any increase in the cost of food. Thoroughbred fowls of the varieties named, and nearly all others, of a very high quality, can be had in the province from reliable breeders in and about Montreal and the Eastern Townships.

Should a disposition be shown by local shopkeepers, as in the instance before referred to, to take advantage of want of competition at home to offer unreasonable prices, producers can and should combine and ship direct to a favorable market.

There is no doubt but the poultry business can be made a very important one in the Province of Quebec, and one that will add largely to the wealth and comfort of the mass of its inhabitants, but it will require that an impetus be given to its development by those who have the interest of the people at heart and the opportunities of communication with them. Were a few of the leading men in each section to procure some thoroughbred fowls, and give others a chance to compare them with the common stock in worth and appearance, it would not be long until the demand for thoro'-breds would recoup them for their trouble and outlay, and the march of improvement would have commenced.

We would be glad to see the press of Quebec take an interest in this matter. For the rapid strides being made by Ontario in this industry we would call their attention to an article on another page, headed "The Export of Eggs." Surely it would be a matter of pride to them to see their province keeping pace at least with the West in this respect.

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#### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT.  
Breeder of Wyandottes.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,  
Breeder of Houdans and P. Rocks. Eggs, \$3 pr 13

LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT.  
Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.  
Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.

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

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.  
Imported G. S. Hamburgs.

E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT.,  
Breeder of P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs \$3 per setting.

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

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

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#### 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.

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FOR SALE.—Ring Doves \$1.50 per pair.  
H. B. DONOVAN,  
200 Richmond St., Toronto.

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FOR SALE.—Pure Italian Bees and White Leghorns, at bottom prices. Apply to  
GRAINGER & DUKE, Deer Park, Ont.

---

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A few Brown Leghorn pullets and a White Leghorn cockerel. All A 1 stock. JOSEPH ROOKE, Dundas, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Golden-spangled Polands: 1 cockerel and 3 pullets, from A 1 stock.

C. H. LLOYD, King, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few pairs of Homing Antwerps \$1 per pair, to make room. Must be sold or given away at once.

Box 257, Peterboro.

FOR SALE.—A few pairs and odd birds in Pouters, Turbits, Barbs, Tumbler, etc., also Silver D. W. Game bants. Good stock. CHAS. MASSIE, Box 211, Pt. Hope, Ont.

FOR SALE.—12 Black Hamburg chicks, for \$6, Pugsley's stock. Will exchange 4 B. Hamburg chicks for 3 Buff Cochins pullets and 1 cockerel.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few Houdan cockerels, from Bogue hens and Wright cockerel, at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Wanted, a Black Java cockerel.

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

FOR SALE.—Antwerps, Dragons, Lop eared Rabbits, White Rats, at a low price. Write.

IRESON & Co.,

114 and 119 Front St., E., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Fifty choice White Leghorn cockerels and pullets. Will exchange six for same number of P. Bocks.

A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE NOW.—Chicks from A. 1. Golden pencilled Hamburgs, Dark Brahmans, White Leghorns and Partridge Cochins. Write for wants.

JOHN BAMSAY, Box 149, Owen Sound, Ont.

NOTICE.—Breeders having A 1 dogs, poultry, pigeons, canaries and other pet stock for sale, will, please address B. F. Maher, Agt. B. C. B. & N. R. Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

FOR SALE.—Cheap chickens chiefly chosen when pure blood is guaranteed. I will sell 60 thoroughbred Brown Leghorn chicks at \$1 each, or \$9 per dozen, if taken before the 1st of November.

O. FITZALWYN WILKINS, Allanburg.

FOR SALE.—Large Pekin Ducklings, \$2.25 per pair; W. Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each; B Spanish cockerels from English stock, \$5, \$8, and \$10 each. W. C. B. Polish wanted.

J. M. CARSON, Orangeville Ont.

LCP:EAE RABBITS.—Young Lops for sale, bred from prize stock, imported from England, and guaranteed pure bred. Various colors.

Apply to DOUGLASS T. TAYLOR,

239 Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

NORTH AMERICAN POULTRY YARDS.—For sale or exchange—Pure-bred poultry for bees, watch or shot-gun. Write for what you want.

Address CRISPIN BROS.,

Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 pairs of Imperial Pekin Ducks (Bogue's strain and 1st prize birds); 4 pairs Rouen Ducks, good; 1 trio of Partridge Cochins (Grenny's stock), and 20 chicks, March hatch; 2 breeding pens of well-bred Plymouth Rocks, and 40 chicks. All good. Must be sold. Apply at once.

VICTOR WYE, Port Burwell, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Stahlschmidt Brown Leghorn hen, 11 pairs do chicks, 5 S. S. Hamburg hens, 6 do. pullets, 3 pairs W. C. B. Polands, 1 do. cockerel, 1 pair White Dorkings, 1 pair P. Rock chicks, 3 W. Leghorn cockerels, bred from imported stock. Change of location compels me to sell.

VANAMBURG DAVIS, St. Thomas, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS for fancy Poultry, Pigeons Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; Gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers." Empire Incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c for circular.

12tf H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N.Y., U.S.



S. SPILLET, LEFROY, ONT., Breeder of

"AUTOCHAT" STRAIN OF LIGHT BRAHMAS, Pure.

I am breeding this year from —THE BEST PEN IN CANADA.—

No more eggs for sale this year. No orders booked without the money.



J. JAMES,

72 Colborne Street, Toronto, Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Antwerps, Turbits, Carriers and Fancy Pigeons.

FOR SALE.—My Light Brahma cock, winner of 2nd at Brantford, 1882; 1st at Yorkville, 1st at Industrial, 1882; 1st at Ontario show, Toronto, Feb., 1883, beating all the American and imported birds. Also a few Pilets for sale.

Eggs for Setting, \$3 per dozen.



A. W. GRAHAM, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, Breeder of

WHITE LEGHORNS, Exclusively.

I have carefully bred the above variety for five years, and have lately imported and added to my stock some choice birds from the celebrated breeder, J. B. Smith. My stock is now second to none.

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

IRESON & WESTMAN,

177 KING ST., E. TORONTO, ONT.

Breeders of

High-Class Pigeons,

Carriers, Antwerps, Dragons, Turbits, Trumpeters, Magpies, Tumblers, Nuns and Jacobins.

All the leading colors and varieties.

Young birds for sale cheap.

## Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



**BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,**  
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B.  
Red, Brown Red, Red Pile and Duck-  
wing Game.

**ALL EXHIBITION STOCK**  
of the highest quality.

EGGS, per setting of 13: Games, \$3.00; other varieties,  
\$2.00.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Sect.,  
Send for circular. 4-y Clarksburg, Ont.



## BRANT POULTRY YARDS,

Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of Prize-winners in

**LANGSHANS,**

**BUFF COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS.**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE DORKINGS,**

**—WHITE LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,—**  
and **PYLE GAME BANTS.**

Prize birds for sale at any time, and eggs for hatching  
in season. 10-5-y



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

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

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

horn chicks.

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

3-3



WM. H. CROWIE,

111 Bellwood's Av., Toronto,

Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
& **YELLOW DUCKWING BANTS.**

I can now spare a few settings of Eggs from one of  
the best pens of P. Rocks in Canada, headed by the  
grand cockerel, "Boss," direct from Sid Conger, win-  
ner at all the largest exhibitions last Fall, including  
State Fair, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., — at \$2.50 @ 13.  
No Bant eggs for sale. Chicks for sale in the Fall. 10



## R. LARGE,

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

Breeder of

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

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York strain, and win-  
ners at the Industrial, 1881 and 1882. Old and young  
birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn  
eggs, \$2.00 per 13; packed in baskets, to carry safely.

All my stock is A 1.

2-y



HILL & EDGAR,

LEFROY, ONTARIO,

Breeders of

**First-Class Fowls**

of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.

Plymouth Rocks,—Keefer and Fullerton's stock.

W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.

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

We have now for sale from the above named varieties  
a number of fine chicks. Prices low for quality of stock.  
Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

WM. McNEILL, Proprietor,

Breeder of

**WHITE-C. BLACK, GOLDEN & WHITE**

**POLANDS.**

**Golden-S. Hamburds,**

**Black African, Golden and Silver Sebright Bants**  
and **English Pheasants.**

Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatchieg in  
season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Pheasant's eggs, \$6;  
other varieties, \$3 per setting. 2-y



WM. HALL,

Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Red Pyle Games,**

Eggs \$2.00 per 13, good hatch

guaranteed.

Also Black and Tan and Fox

**TERRIER DOGS.**

Stock all A 1. 3-y



R. A. BROWN,

CHERRY GROVE,

ONT

Breeder of

**Croad & Brisco's**

**LANGSHANS,**

Brown Leghorns, Stahlschmidt's strain, pure. Ply-  
mouth Rocks, Pugsley's strain, White booted Bantams,  
prize takers only kept, Bronze Turkeys, Anderson and  
Main's strains; Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks.

Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock.

Send for prices. I will sell cheap.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

9-rl-y.



**London West Poultry Yards.**

**W. & BR'N LEGHORNS.**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BLACK SPANISH.**

I can now prepared to fill orders for eggs from the  
above varieties at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 26. A fair hatch  
guaranteed. My birds are as fine as can be found in  
America. Address

WM. MOORE,

Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

In writing mention this paper.

**W. STAHLCSHMIDT,**  
Preston, - - Ontario,  
Breeder of High Class

**WHITE AND BROWN  
LEGHORNS!**

—WINNERS AT—

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

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the two leading poultry exhibitions of America, held this winter, I was awarded prizes as follows:—Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto, I exhibited 18 single birds and a breeding pen, and was awarded 14 prizes and the specials for best pair and breeding pen of Leghorns; White Leghorns, cock, 1st and 3rd; hen, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Brown Leghorns: cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 3rd (the latter took 1st at Chicago.)

Chicago Poultry Exhibition.—I shipped ten birds, and was awarded a prize on every bird, as follows: 1st, White Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 1st, Brown Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 2nd, White Leghorn cockerel, score 9½; 2nd, White cock, 9½; 2nd, Brown hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 93½; 4th, White cockerel, 93; 4th, Brown cockerel, 92, 5th, Brown cockerel, 92. The last—the only bird I put a price on—was claimed by the judge, B. N. Pierce, at a high figure.

☞ Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my NEW Catalogue.

**JOHN CHAMBERS,**  
EXHIBITION PARK, - - TORONTO,

Breeder of

Cup Winning

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS!**

My birds took silver cup for best breeding pen at the show of the O. P. A., held in Toronto in February last. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 4—tf.

**POULTRY CUTS.**



Having a large and complete assortment of fine Cuts of Standard Poultry, we sell large or small cuts illustrating any breed desired, at reasonable prices. Nothing attracts the eye like a picture, and no shrewd poultry-breeder, or manager of a poultry show will get circulars, price lists, posters, hand bills, etc., printed without illustrating them with Good Cuts, and, once purchased, a fine cut will do duty for years. These cuts are the finest selections known; over seventy in number, large and small. Send 10 cents for sample proof list. Address CHAS. GAMMERDINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 11-y Columbus, Ohio.

Get your Fall advertisements in Review next month.

**HURON POULTRY YARDS,**

1883.



1883.

**HARRY CLARK, Prop.**

I shall breed from three yards of Exhibition **BLACK-BREASTED REDS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **GOLDEN DUCKWINGS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **WHITE GAMES**.

**PIT GAMES.**

10 yards of the following varieties:—Irish Tassals, Irish Grays, Irish Callens, Imported Derbys, Kentucky Dominiques, Limerick Brown Reds, Irish Spangles, Warhorses, Dusty Millers, Georgia Shawl necks, also, one yard

**White Leghorns**

mated by Louis Thorne, from whom I bought them.

Send for circular and description of my breeding pens. I can truthfully say that no breeder in Canada can offer anything superior in the Game breed.

Eggs, \$3 per 13; two settings \$5, when ordered together. Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Cash or money order on Seaforth.

1-y **HARRY CLARK, Seaforth, Ont.**

**REST** not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$66 a week in your own town \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to **H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.**



**First-Class**

**HOMING ANTWERPS,**

FOR SALE,

Apply to

**JAS FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.**

**\$72** a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in your spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably.

Address **TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

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

# Canada's Great Fair!

## 1883

### GRAND

# Poultry Show!

In connection with the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

—IN THE—

*City of Toronto,*

—FROM THE—

*11th to 22nd September next.*

## OVER \$1,000 IN PRIZES

—FOR—

### POULTRY & PIGEONS.

This is the greatest Exhibition for Poultry Fanciers IN THE DOMINION.

Full particulars in Prize-List, which will be sent anywhere on application by post card or otherwise to the Secretary, at Toronto.

*All Entries Close Saturday, August 25th.*

JNO. J. WITHROW,      H. J. HILL,  
PRESIDENT.              MANAGER & SEC'Y.



## FOR SALE!

My entire stock of

# Light Brahmas,

Consisting of my

*1st Prize Breeding Pen at Toronto,*

Less one hen,

*—And 5 others quite as good!—*

—Also—

## 58 Grand Chicks!

This stock is all pure "Auto. nat." Cull and see and be convinced that

**Nothing in Canada can Approach this Stock!**

*Price for lot, \$150.00.*

Or will be sold in lots, cheap.

STANLEY SPILLETT,

LEFROY, ONT.

ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,  
Sherbrooke, P. Q.,

*W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,*

—BREEDER OF—

## Plymouth Rocks, Exclusively.

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

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



## L. WHITING,

Box 739,      -      ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

WHITE LEGHORNS,

BROWN LEGHORNS,

BLACK LEGHORNS.

Chicks for sale after November 1st.

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

*Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

6 ly.



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

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

*Fine Exhibition Birds,*

Hatched in April. Order early.

Prices reasonable.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

11 y.

**Mount Royal Poultry Yards.**

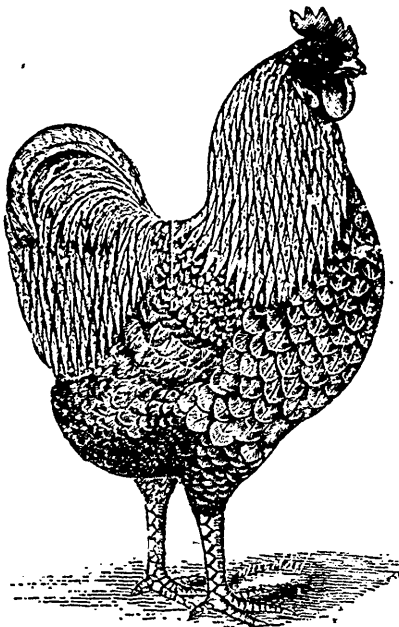
**THOMAS COSTEN,**

-Breeder of-

**Light Brahmas**

-AND-

**Plymouth Rocks.**



After 7 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities, very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. At our late show in Montreal my Rocks took 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullet, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York and Autocrat strains, a pen of each; cocks weighing eleven and a half and twelve pounds, hens from nine to 10 pounds, and scoring from 80 to 92 points.

I shall run two pens of each this season, not being able to supply the demand for eggs last year, having to return the money in many cases.

Will sell Eggs from both kinds for \$2.50 per dozen, or 2 dozen for \$4.00.

-Also -

**ROUEN DUCKS,**

Premium stock. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen.

THOMAS COSTEN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-1f.

**WM. BARBER,**

Toronto,

(244 Queen St., West.)

Ontario,

-Breeder of-



**Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.**

*Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883 :*

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

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

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

Owen Sound, **JOHN RAMSAY,** Ontario,

Breeder of



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

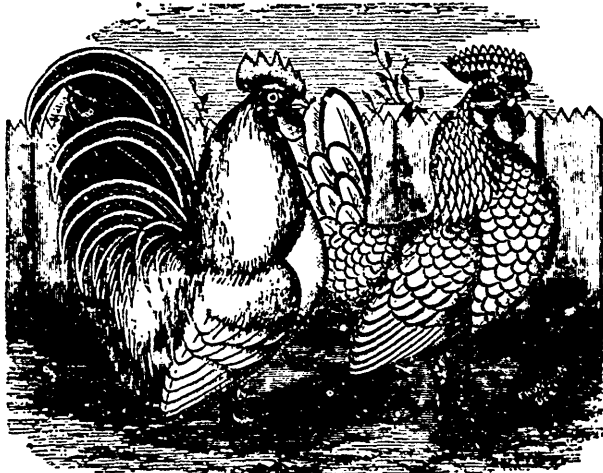
*Fancy Pigeons.  
White Leghorns a speciality.*



12-y

*Eggs, carefully packed, \$2 00 per 13.*

## RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS.



**RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,**  
Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of the following  
FANCY VARIETIES:

**Black African, Japanese & Silver Sebright  
BANTAMS,**

**BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS.**

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

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

*Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs,  
which are \$5 per setting.*

Your orders respectfully solicited and square dealing guaranteed,

A fine pair of Japanese Bantams for sale,  
winners of 1st prize at Toronto as chicks.

## A CLEAN SWEEP.

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

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

Special for best breeding pen of Hamburgs on exhibition, specials for best breeding pens of White and Brown Leghorns—score, 96 3-8, 95 7-8, 94 3-8, 91 1-2, the highest score ever reached on a breeding pen of Leghorns at any exhibition. My White-crested black Polish were pronounced to be the finest ever shown, one hen scoring 93 7-8 points, winning the \$25 silver cup for the best Polish on exhibition.

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers.

I breed and imports the following

**VARIETIES:**—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties, Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Gamas; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose comb, Golden and Silver Sebright Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese, Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

**DOGS:**—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltse Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Trained Ferrets and Rabbits. Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free. Write for just what you want, and address

**G. H. PUGSLEY,**  
MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford, Ont.

**C. A. HOFHEINS,**  
BREEDER OF  
**High-Bred Fancy Pigeons.**



18 Mariner St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**PREMIUMS.**

My Birds were awarded during the past twelve years over 1800 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

*Buffalo, N. Y. Guelph, Ont.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Cleveland, O.*



**OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS,**  
*St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.*

**THOMAS HALL,**

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

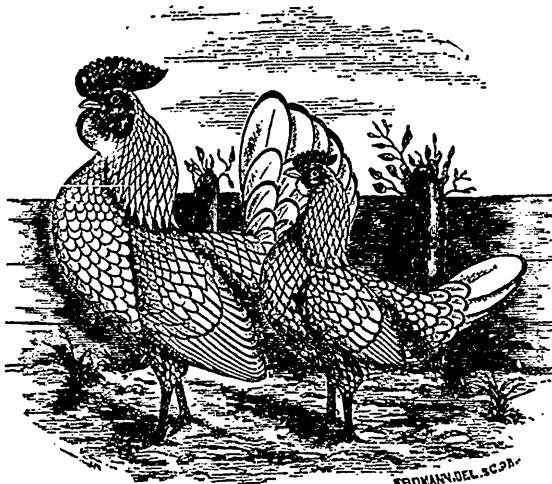
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White and Brown Leghorns.*

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the late Montreal show, January, '83, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and spec; hen, 1st; cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen 2nd; cockerel 3rd; pullet, 2nd and 3rd, and two prizes on Rouen ducks.

**Eggs for Hatching.**

3-3

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



**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,  
**D. T. ROGERS,**  
PROPRIETOR.

I will have a few settings of EGGS to spare from the following varieties:-

White-crested Black Polish.....	\$3 00
Golden Polish.....	3 00
Brown Leghorns, .....	2 00
White Leghorns.....	2 00
Golden Sebright Bantams,.....	3 00
Silver " " .....	3 00
Black African " " .....	3 00
Silver Duckwing " " .....	3 00

Orders booked now and filled in rotation.

I would refer fanciers or those wanting eggs from Premium stock to the prize-list of the Simcoe show, published in March Review.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and true to name.

ERDMAN, DEL. S.C.P.



— W. H. HILL, —  
*Beachville, Ontario, Canada,*

— Breeder of —

## HIGH-CLASS POULTRY, PHEASANTS & SONG BIRDS,

Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge, Buff, White, and Black Cochins; Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Black, Golden, Silver, and White Polands; Duckwing and Black B. Red Games, Black-red, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams; Pekin Ducks, Bremen Geese, English and Japanese Pheasants, Mocking Birds, &c., &c.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 12, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 12. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.

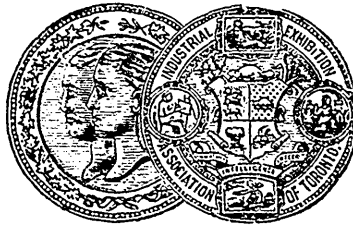
FOR SALE.—Two Mocking Birds, first-class singers; the best I have imported.

4.11

## SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

SANDWICH,

Importer and



1880. 1881. 1882.

ONTARIO,

Breeder of

## HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Including Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs, Black-red, Brown-red, Golden and Silver Duckwing Games, White and Brown Leghorns, Bantams, Ducks, &c., also

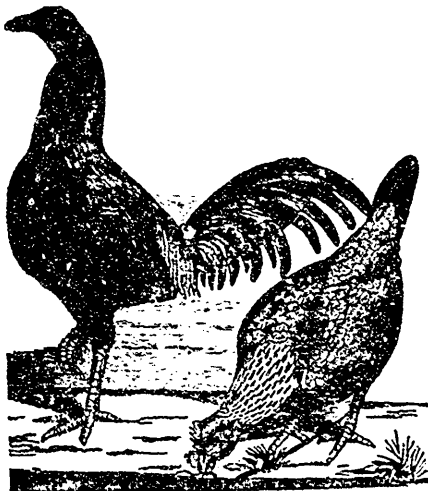
### BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS, AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.

My Breeding stock in each of the above named varieties is unsurpassed by any on the continent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$1.00 per 12; other varieties, \$3.00 per 12. Only a few Buff and Partridge Cochin pullets now for sale.

Send for circular, giving a full description of my breeding pens, &c.

2-y.



STABLEFORD BROS.,

WATFORD, - ONTARIO,

## B. B. Red Games

*A Specialty.*

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

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

*Now is the time to purchase.*

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