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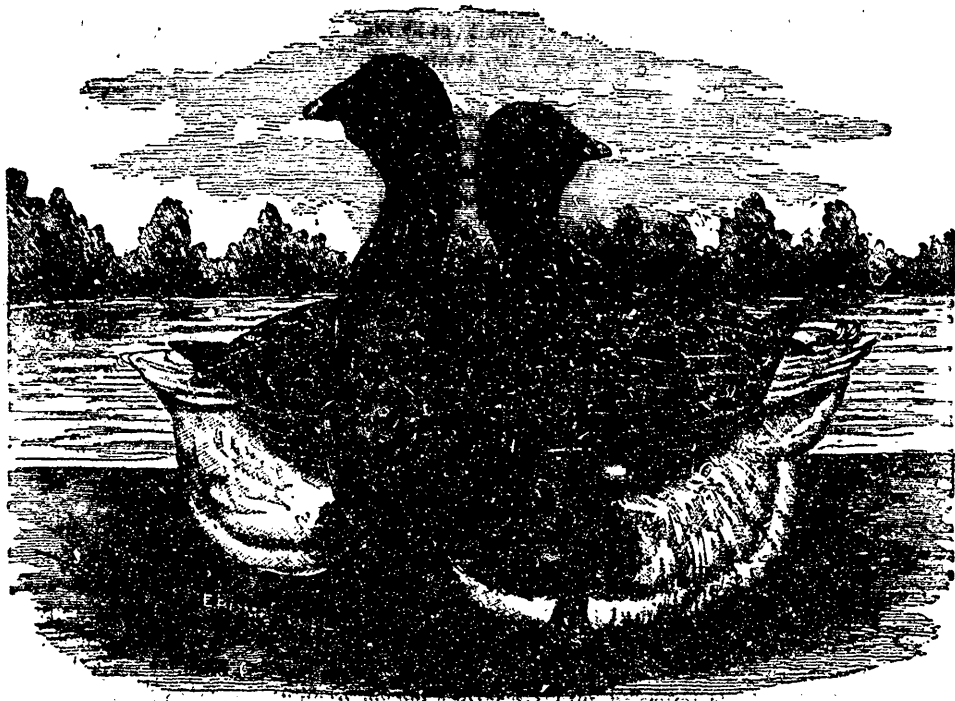
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1882.

No. 12.



TOULOUSE GEESSE.

It is a matter of surprise to many that farmers having nice streams running through their farms, do not take more interest in the raising of geese. There is lots of money in them if a good breed is kept. They require very little if any care in summer if allowed liberty along the banks of a stream and have access to grass, and they are easily wintered. The idea that geese destroy all pasture they graze on has been proved unfounded. This has often prejudiced farmers against them. If confined to a very limited run they will soon devour every blade of grass, as they are good feeders, but so also will a cow. We would recommend Toulouse geese before all others. They are handsome, large, well feathered and develop rapidly. It is very surprising the rapid growth the young make. Adults have been known to weigh sixty pounds the pair, and the goslings have reached forty-eight pounds the pair. Their color is light

gray on the body and breast; the neck dark gray, shading off rather lighter towards the back, and the wings are the same color, shading off again lighter to the belly, where it becomes gradually white.

An English lady, in *Wright's Poultry Book*, gives the following notes on the breeding and rearing of geese:—

"Geese require little trouble or expense, as they will support themselves roaming about the fields. They generally commence laying about February and will lay from thirteen to fifteen eggs each, when they will feather the nest for sitting. After the goose has sat a day or two thirteen eggs only should be put under her, that quantity being quite as many as she can cover. Thirty days is the usual time a goose will sit, but if the weather is very hot, she will hatch a day or two earlier. Keep the goslings warm, and well fed, at first with hard

boiled eggs, bread crumbs, and weed; and when strong let them out on a good grass-plot, with the goose under a coop, or she would lead them too far away. They grow very fast and will require very little feeding or care after they take to the fields, a great many every year being killed at Michaelmas just as they are taken out of the field, and hence called "green geese." Those which are kept on for Christmas will, however, require feeding about six weeks, which should be done in rather a dark place, where they are kept very quiet. I have always fed on the best barley meal with a little whole barley put in the water, and have thus made some splendid birds; in fact, my geese were always sought after as very superior, and few could beat my exhibition specimens in weight. The heaviest single bird I ever had weighed thirty-six pounds, and gained many prizes; pair of Toulouse weighed sixty pounds by the scales of the judges at Darlington, after traveling the long distance from Aylesbury. My exhibition birds were always fed the same as the other, only were not allowed to run out so much, or to sit, as this quite spoils the plumage for exhibition.

"Toulouse Geese are not good sitters, and their eggs are generally set under hens, but these must be large and heavy, or they do not do well."

The Bird Trade.

Few people have any idea what an enormous business is done in large towns and cities, especially in the old country, in birds, rabbits, pigeons and pets—all these being vended in establishments called "bird shops." There are millions of all kinds of foreign birds imported into Great Britain annually. These comprise nearly every known bird that is capable of domestication on the face of the globe, parrots, cockatoos, Java sparrows, love birds, paraquets, and a host of others that would be impossible to name here, are among the varieties to be seen in any good bird shop. The number of parrots that is brought to England is something enormous. I have seen the estimated figures, but forget just now, but it is almost incredible, and one would wonder what in the world is done with them, and who buy them; everybody knows that about nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of every thousand would not take a parrot at a gift, but if the thousandth fancied one, and buys it, and pay twenty per cent. die before arriving at maturity—for they are all imported and sold when young,—and pay five per cent. more this annually, it will easily be seen in a country of fifty million inhabitants, that only one in a very large number of people need buy a parrot to make the trade in them very large.

But perhaps the largest trade in any one kind of birds is done in German canaries. I have understood that in some parts of Germany, among the peasantry, breeding canaries is quite a business; in some hamlets every cottage is full of canary breeding cages. Regular dealers travel through the country buying up the young birds. They are then exported by thousands, in little wooden cages, about four by six inches, each cage containing a single bird. They are kept in these little cages until they arrive at their destination, are disposed of to the bird dealers, and are still kept by him for further transfer, or are sold, but at his shop, and during all this time the little fellows are confined in their small wooden "broods," the wonder to me is how they bear such close confinement; but they do, and bear it well too. I have heard a canary belch forth as sweet a song from one of these little round-peg wooden cages as I ever heard from a fine and gorgeously painted one.

1. (Birds of a feather flock together?) Wholesale dry-goods houses are generally, on the same street in a city, banks and monetary institutions have their particular location, and, it is the same with bird dealers. There is in all towns in England one particular street noted for its bird shops, where you can get anything from a lop-eared rabbit to a skylark. The time I have squandered when a boy in these streets and these shops, looking at the handsome foreign birds, wishing to own dear knows how many specimens, and wishing more to be in the land where such grandly plumaged birds flew about wild, as common as the English sparrow and robin did there. Where I lived the bird business was as firmly established as any other branch of trade. If a boy wanted a rabbit, or a pigeon, or anything else in the fancy line, he knew just where to go to get what he wanted. If he was overstocked with rabbits or pigeons, and wanted to reduce his stock, or sell out altogether, all he had to do was to pack up his live stock and take it to a bird dealer, where he found a cash customer (although perhaps at a low rate) at a moment's notice.

A bird dealer in Great Yarmouth was a blind man. I did not know him, but a friend of mine did, and he has often spoken to me about him, and said it was truly wonderful to see that poor stone blind man carry on such a business, for which one would suppose the loss of sight would entirely unfit him; but when one brought him a rabbit or a pigeon for sale he would feel it all over, and his judgement by the sense of touch was something extraordinary, seldom making a mistake about the kind or quality he was buying.

Another large part of the bird dealer's business in England is buying native birds from bird catchers. These chiefly comprise linnets, gold-

finches and larks. The linnets and goldfinches are used very largely to breed with the canary, and produce a very fine singing bird. The bird catchers are a distinct part of the profession, and depend altogether on the bird dealers for a market for their goods. "White Chapel bird-catcher" is a name perhaps as old as London itself. They are a queer lot of fellows. They are careless and indifferent, and like their beer, but understand their business thoroughly, and can catch any thing that wears feathers, from a wren to the nobleman's rock pheasant, that roosts so near the keeper's lodge that that functionary sleeps soundly while laboring under the impression that no poucher can take one from so near his house; but wakes up in the morn to find his tally sadly diminished at feeding time.

When in a city there is no place I can spend an hour more pleasantly than in a large bird shop. I have seen them so large that the stock reminded me more of a zoological collection than a bird dealer's place of business; and to one whose inclinations lean that way, a great deal of information about animal life in other countries may be learned there. When a boy, as I said before, I spent many hours in the bird shops, and to-day I never pass one without stopping and peeping in, if time will possibly permit.

× ROADS.

Sirathroy, Nov; 23th, 1882.

Training Shepherd Dogs.

Darwin thus describes the training of shepherd dogs: "When riding it is a common thing to see a flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any house or man. I often wonder how so firm a friendship has been established. The method of education consists in separating the puppy while very young from its mother, and in accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held two or three times a day for the little thing to suck, and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs, or with the children of the family. From this education it has no desire to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend his master, man, so will this dog defend sheep. It is amusing to observe, when approaching a flock, how the dog immediately advances barking and the sheep all close in his rear, as if around the oldest ram. These dogs are easily taught to bring home the sheep at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire to play with the sheep, for in their sport they sometimes gallop the poor things most unmercifully. The shepherd dog comes to the house every day for his meat,

and as soon as it is given to him, skulks away, as if ashamed of himself. On these occasions the house dogs are very tyrannical and the least of them will attack and pursue the stranger. The minute, however, the latter has reached the flock he turns around and begins to bark and then all the house dogs take quickly to their heels. In a similar manner, a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever venture to attack a flock guarded by one of these faithful shepherds. In this case the shepherd dog seems to regard the sheep as his fellow brethren, and thus gains confidence; and the wild dogs, though knowing that sheep are not dogs but good to eat, yet when seeing them in a flock with a shepherd dog as their head, partly consent to regard them as he does."

Keeping One Hundred Fowls.

Major Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, who has bred poultry for twenty-five years, says: "Fancy fowl farmers assert that any owner of land can keep a hundred fowl. From 200 birds may be obtained annually 230 dozen eggs, and, if inclined, 1500 marketable chickens before the close of August each year. The product will pay from \$450 to \$500, and leave the original stock for next year. The expenses will not be over \$200 to \$250, thus furnishing an equal sum of profit from 200 fowls. The cost of keeping them in such large quantities as alluded to would not exceed 65 cents per head, if all their food is produced at 70 cents a bushel. With the run of the farm the costs would be lessened. This leaves a handsome profit from the investment.—*Thoroughbred Stock Journal*.

The Langshan Fowl.

In the *Rural* of September 24th, 1881, appeared an inquiry of mine, thus: "Are the Langshans hardy and profitable fowls?" to which the following answer was given:—"The Langshans are only Black Cochins under another name, and as yet have done nothing to merit popularity among those who keep fowls for profit, excluding those, of course, who breed them and sell them to fanciers for \$20 to \$50 a trio."

Having learned to look upon the *Rural* as unquestioned authority upon all subjects pertaining to farm economy and rural topics, I will admit that the above answer lowered the estimate I had already placed upon the fowls, but having had a favorable opinion of the Black Cochins also, I concluded I could not be far out of the way in any event, so I procured a breeding pen of the Langshans, consisting of five hens and pullets, and a cockerel. At the same time I subscribed for the most of the Poultry Journals, and obtained many

of the standard works on poultry.

Experience has taught me that the *Royal* was wrong in the opinion of the Langshans. There is as much difference between the two varieties of fowls, as there is between any other two of the Asiatic breeds, except in the plumage, the Black Cochins being of a rusty, reddish black plumage, and the Langshans a brilliant, coal black, with a beautiful bottlegreen sheen. I do not deny that they may be akin, but the Langshans are just as distinct as from the Black Cochins as the Brahma class is from the Cochins class. As far as the Langshan has failed, to do anything for merit, popularity, I will only say, that but for the rivaling influence of the Langshan upon the Black Cochins, the latter would have been nearly extinct by this time, owing to the failure of breeders to produce specimens free from reddish or brassy feathers, which were rapidly disqualifying them for the show pens. Thus, far they have done much for the Black Cochins, and for themselves, have made a record and a name of that class in this country.

Experience teaches us that they are distinguished for size and weight, egg production, beauty of plumage and general formation of the fowl (being in that respect entirely different from the Black Cochins), and, lastly, for hardiness they cannot be excelled by any breed or variety as they withstand the effects of hot and cold, wet or dry weather, without any perceptible change. My hens laid all through the Winter and Spring, and are now laying on an average of five eggs a week to each hen. They are not persistent sitters, but are easily broken up, and between the periods of brooding they take an unusually short resting spell, before they begin to lay again.

The young grow up and mature rapidly, and with me excel in that respect either the Cochins or Brahma breeds; my four months old chicks are as large as the mongrel hens I keep for hatching purposes. I regard them, in all respects, as the most desirable fowl for either the farmer or villager, especially when profit is the object sought.

McLennan Co., Texas.

Our Lefroy Letter.

Since giving my views upon the subject of "Judging at Toronto" I have received letters from some of the leading fanciers of the Dominion, in which they express themselves strongly in favor of a foreign judge. As you, Mr. Editor, have already remarked, the feeling is such that there is very little chance of giving satisfaction, unless a foreign judge be employed. And I think it would

be well, also, to have the name of the judge given in the prize list, following the example of our brethren of the Province of Quebec and the United States. I cannot understand, if the judge be a competent one, and is known to have the confidence of the fancy, what is to be gained by keeping back his name, unless there is a danger that too many birds might be brought out. We find the officers of the large shows of the United States making it public months before the shows are to be held, that B. H. Pierce, or some other disinterested person, is to judge the show, as did those who had the management of the Sherbrooke show. Evidently there was no cause for secrecy, they had employed a competent man, and one in whom those interested had confidence, and they desired it to be known. There may be something to be gained by keeping back the name of the judge, but it is difficult to see how it is to be the success of the show.

Suppose that four or five of our own fanciers are selected to judge our show, and they to be allowed to exhibit in all the classes except the one which they are to judge? If so there is evidently a great weakness here. One can see at a glance the easy possibility of fraud or favor—"as you do as well for me or my friend as you can, and I shall not forget you." I do not say that this has occurred or will occur but it can and that is sufficient reason for reform. What would be thought of a Government which would leave its official position so open to abuse? How soon would we hear of rings, frauds, &c., and what a time the *Mail* and *Globe* would have. But as it is we find every place hedged about with every protective condition which experience demands and wisdom suggests. What imagine interested parties forming a committee of investigation to examine and report upon the value of certain extras performed by said interested parties. Even suppose the thing to be done fairly and honestly, would it not give rise to suspicion and want of confidence, and such a government would soon have to give place to wiser if not honest men. In our case who will choose to pay a high entrance fee, to say nothing of other expenses, and then be left to the mercy of his competitors, judging between their own stock and his.

Let us consider some of the objections to having B. H. Pierce, or a foreign judge. Will it be a confession of weakness to go to the United States for a judge? Hardly. Will it not be rather an evidence of an honest desire to give justice and to profit by the experience of others, no matter who they are or to what country they belong. Surely this is more honorable than that narrow mindedness that prompts a man to remain in ignorance rather than change his mind, or to

acknowledge that any good can come out of any mind but his own; and would not say it all.

Again, it may be objected that the American judges adhere too rigidly to the "American Standard of Excellence," and we find among the conditions or rules for the guidance of exhibitors at our show, the following: "The American Standard of Excellence shall be the guide of the judges upon all varieties named therein;" and yet many of some at least of our judges refuse to be guided in all cases by it. If these gentlemen would write out their standard there would at least be some show of fairness in the thing; but evidently their standard is not reducible to writing as it changes according to the style of their own stock. Can anything be imagined which is calculated to work more evil to the true poultry interest than this very uncertainty as to what standard our birds shall be judged by. A judge must be mighty full of himself—the bump of self-esteem highly developed—who will put his own individual opinion in opposition to this "Standard," which is the result of the experience and deliberation of the combined American fanciers for years. But says one, "Some of the American fanciers object to some of the conditions of the test," but if this objection is founded upon an honest desire to have it improved why do they not put in an appearance when this test is upon revision, and there present their grievance and offer their proposed correction? But no, their idea of improvement would have to be sifted by discussion, and their self-esteem would not submit to that, and every man who deferred from them must be actuated by selfish notions.

It seems to me that few institutions have been built up in a more reasonable, intelligent way than this Standard. It may be Republican to write out a constitution and afterwards change it from time to time as occasion demands. Suppose Mr. Estes did write out the constitution in the first place has it not been open to revision each year ever since. And now if any Canadian desires to have a word in its compilation let him speak or forever hold his peace. Surely then the legitimate way to secure the correction of this test, if it is imperfect, is to agitate for it, both in the poultry press and by formulating their opinions, and let it come before the assembled fanciers for consideration and discussion, and not by striking out on their own hook in judging, create discord and disunion, frustrating the efforts of a good government to encourage the improvement of fine poultry in Canada.

Yours fraternally,
STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, Dec. 5th, 1882.

This issue completes vol. 5. Renew at once.

Judges and Scoring.

Editor Review: I have not time to write you more than a few lines.

As the show of the 'Poultry Association of Ontario' is to be held in Toronto in February next, it is to be hoped that we may see some one appointed judge who has no axe to grind. From what I have seen during the last three or four years I am almost persuaded that the question with most of our judges has been who should have the premiums; rather than which are the best birds; or in other words the premiums have been awarded to the owners and not to the birds. We sometimes find that the premiums might as well be awarded before the little farce of judging is gone over as afterwards; for Mr. A. is an official, and Mr. B. has gone to considerable trouble, and Mr. C. is an old friend, &c; &c; and they must have some prize tickets to take home or we will not be called upon to act as judges again. I have seen two judges appointed, both being exhibitors. This does not put a judge in a very enviable position, as no matter how well he does his duty he is sure to have some fault found; and if he has, it is his own look out, for he should not place himself in such a position.

Then again, at some of our shows, the *American Standard* seems to be ignored entirely, and how the various decisions are arrived at would puzzle the judges themselves if they were outside the ring.

The judges are not the only ones who neglect their duty, for we find that some exhibitors are so greedy for premiums that in order to secure them they will borrow and exhibit what are not their own. I have seen the same fowls exhibited at one show one week as being the property of Mr. D., and at another show a few weeks later as the property of Mr. E., whereas no change of ownership had taken place, and the real *bona fide* owner was neither of them.

How is it, Mr. Editor, that we find so much contemptible meanness in connection with the poultry business? We find that many of our so-called great breeders send out eggs from their yards which are anything but what they should be. I bought a setting of Brown Leghorns eggs from a breeder and got eleven chicks from thirteen eggs, but only one was pure bred. I had them all colors both in legs and feather, and as for style, shape, size and comb, I got a little of everything, so of course, I rested quite contented. We have some of the same class of breeders in Ontario to-day.

Let us have judges who recognize some Standard by which to judge, and are not influenced by any fear of offending exhibitors. Any person exhibiting fowls that are not in every respect his own, should be made to feel that he is doing an act that

is too mean to be allowed, and prohibit such from competing for five years if not forever.

Let us have our fowls scored and show to our brother fanciers, both in Canada and the United States; what class of birds we have that take premiums. If the name of the judge was also advertised in connection with the prize list, intending exhibitors would be in a better position to judge whether to send their stock or not. If the expense of importing a judge is greater than the committee think themselves warranted in incurring, let an increased entrance fee be charged to meet the expense, or a per centage of the premium be deducted.

We have some judges that would scorn to do anything but what, in their judgement, was fair to all exhibitors, but the number is so small that they feel thoroughly disgusted with the business, and would prefer being visitors rather than judges.

Yours truly,

W. R. CUNNINGHAM.

Little Britain, Dec. 4th, 1882.

Editor Review.

As editor of the POULTRY REVIEW, and interested in all that pertains to our fancy stock, I am led to jot you a few lines bearing on "our shows," and hope in the interest of British justice my ideas may commend themselves to your consideration, and be acceptable to your readers, and will meet with such united expression through your columns that ample justice be done exhibitors on merit, and merit pure and simple.

Complaint, grumbling and dissatisfaction has in the past been the rule, notably so at the last Toronto exhibition, and not, I think, without excellent cause and provocation. Our shows, as a rule, have not been encouraging as stimulating healthy, honorable competition. Our judges have not, in every instance, been properly qualified for their important positions, nor have they proved as impartial as could be expected in a position in which strict honor should be a first requisite. Ours is an honorable calling, and one in which almost every member becomes an enthusiast; therefore, in common interest, we demand fair, square, honest treatment, and in this I fearlessly speak for every member of our fraternity, that it is only such we want. I write without prejudice, as I, a junior, have no personal complaint, and I write feelingly as I am ambitious to keep good birds, and if I have not them now, wish to know when I get them. I have several coops which I consider equal to any that can be produced, and I am acquainted with numbers of dealers who think of their fowl as I do of mine. I respect these men, I respect their opinion, I appreciate their visits, enjoy their correspondence and their conversation; and I find,

without exception, they have not been satisfied; they are anxious that a change should be made, and I heartily endorse this common desire. We all wish to exhibit, raise first-class stock and sell to best advantage, but do not ask undue favor—we want fair, honest scoring and judging, so that we may know where to improve our stock, as we wish to improve others, and we wish to know by such scoring the reasons which awards the honor of pre-eminence by "prize" or "Honorable mention." We can no longer tolerate judges who are incompetent, or perhaps biased or ignorant, and who judge unjustly, and in doing so, perhaps unwittingly, do an injustice not alone limited to special exhibits but the country at large.

Mr. Editor, I appeal to you in all seriousness, cannot this crying evil be remedied? Cannot we secure impartial and qualified judges, whose opinions command respect, at all our shows, more especially at those known as poultry exhibitions, in which as fanciers we are particularly interested? And would it not be well to even call upon one or more of the principal judges from across the line, and allow a fair remuneration for their good services. Let us, at any rate, try by fair means to gain our laurels; let us as a fraternity, frown down and discountenance ignoble practices, and let us as honorable men in an honorable and commendable calling, demand that justice for ourselves and others which should alone be our ambition, as it is our Canadian birthright.

—Yours truly,

D. C. TREW.

Lindsay, Nov. 27th, 1882.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Judges of show of P. A. of Ont.

Editor Review.

I was much pleased to see in your last issue of "Review" the letter from Mr. Stanley Spillett, of Lefroy, on the above subject and I am quite in accord with everything he says.

His letter however applies to *poultry* judges only, for being a poultry breeder himself that is what he is most interested in, at the same time his remarks apply equally to judges of all other exhibits, and as pigeon fanciers are very much interested I wish to say a few words in their behalf.

From what I hear from fanciers, especially in and about Toronto, the entries of Pigeons at the coming February show is likely to be very large, and they have frequently put the question to me "Who is going to judge the pigeons?" which, of course, I could not answer; but as Mr. Spillett has mentioned names as fit and proper persons for judging the poultry, I claim the same privilege

and take the liberty, if not too late, of suggesting to the "powers that be" that Mr. Wm. Likens, of Toronto, be appointed to judge the pigeons, and which is the expressed wish of all the fanciers that have spoken to me about it. He has judged at Montreal, Toronto, and shows in the United States, and has always, I believe, given entire satisfaction. In fact, taking all the varieties, he is considered by most of the fanciers the only one in Canada capable to undertake the job, and we do not want to go outside the country and get a worse one besides he is not in anyway interested in our exhibitor's birds more than another.

The one great dread of most intending exhibitors has been the appointment of a judge who is too friendly with the exhibitors and their birds, and to relieve this in a great measure would be to have the judges chosen in time so that their names could be shown over the classes in the prize lists.

We have many good judges of pigeons in Canada of certain varieties, but I do not know one who can go through all the varieties that are likely to be shown, as Mr. Likens can.

I hope to be an exhibitor in February and would be quite satisfied with his judging, but would wish it to be understood that I have no more interest in him than wishing to have a judge who will do his work without fear or favor.

Yours faithfully,

J. B. JONES.

Toronto, Decr 4, 1832.

Editor Review:

My birds are doing nicely this winter. I have separated them and most are through moulting. I never had birds moult so late in the season.

In regard to my success in the breeding loft this past summer I can only say that I met with miserable luck. My birds have bred well, but some way when the youngsters were about to open their eyes they would die off without any particular reason. I attribute it to the damp, wet weather we have had. I have, however, done finely with the birds that pulled through. I have two young red cocks that are perfect beauties, also a yellow hen that is fine. Any of these birds will make their mark in the show room.

Last Wednesday I went down to Utica, N. Y., and spent Thanksgiving with an old friend, J. Wilson Jones, the great pouter and Jacobin fancier. Mr. J. has some hundred and fifty birds, about half each Pouters and and Jacobins. In the former I noticed some grand long fellows; especially fine was a young white hen raised this summer, and his old blue hen, the wonder of all pouter fanciers, looked as she always does—about perfection.

Mr. Jones really has too many birds for the room he has at demand, and I think some good fancier

could make a great hit if he should purchase all of Mr. Jones' pouters; "for he will not sell his Jacks." In Jacobins Mr. Jones breeds blacks, reds, yellow, blue and white. In the first named color he without doubt possesses the best stock in the State. His red and yellow are also nearly perfect, and he has realized some large figures by the sale of stock the past season.

In fact we spent an exceedingly pleasant day, and could not leave without purchasing some of those grand birds. So, looking over his stud of some seventy-five birds we finally selected a dun hen, bred from his old imported black, direct from John Frame of Belfast, Ireland; also a red hen bred from his imported reds, a yellow cock bred from a Crawford hen and his old imported cock; a red hen from his imported reds and blacks, and own sister to the best red in his loft, a splendid cock of good imported French blood, also another red hen of great length of feather. I do not tell you the price given for these birds as it might frighten some of our smaller breeders.

In a letter recently received from England I learned that Mr. J. Monaghere, of Liverpool, refused £200, or \$300, for a black cock he raised this season. Without doubt the Jack is the coming pigeon, and we are getting some grand birds here in York State; in fact all the best birds of this variety are owned between New York City and Buffalo.

You may publish these notes if you care; they may prove interesting to some of your many readers. Just before closing permit me to congratulate you on the improved condition of the Review, and may it and its editor live long and make money.

Yours,

Geo. E. Pier.

Rochester, N. Y., Decr. 4th, 1832.

We would be very glad to see Mr. Pier and his friend Mr. Jones, with their birds, at the show of Poultry Association of Ontario next February. They would there find both Pouters and Jacobins worthy of competing against, and, we think, regular and special lists having some inducements in them also.

Several experienced pigeon fanciers have promised to supply communications regularly to this department during the coming year, and we hope to make it very interesting to all interested in these fascinating pets.

An experienced bird fancier informs us that fully two-thirds of the mortality amongst canaries and other cage birds is caused by over-feeding.

Renew your subscription at once and get the 6th volume complete.

FOR BEGINNERS.

Editor Review.

I was a little surprised on reading "Greenhorn's" letter in last Review at his complaint of want of advice to young beginners. Now I think the fault does not arise so much from want of advice in the columns of Review as a lack of seeking advice on the part of young beginners before entering on the business of poultry raising. But as this has happened a score of times before, so it turned out in "Greenhorn's" case: he had made a visit to the show at Brantford, "was attacked with a bad type of the hen-fever," and came away a full-fledged fancier. Why not? had he not been at the great show, and caught the hen-fever, which developed so fast and so quickly that he was prepared to return home and commence operations on his vast store of knowledge obtained at the great show, that would enable him to contest with the best of them for highest honors at the next coming exhibition.

Now, Mr. Editor, that visit to Brantford did for "Greenhorn" what I hope will afford him in the future as much pleasure as he has had trouble in the past. Had he not gone there that latent hen-fever would probably never have been developed, and the fraternity would have lost what I am sure is in "Greenhorn," a first-class fancier, manifest from the spirit he has gone about in making matters right.

I would warn our friend, and all other beginners, to beware and not fall into another common error, that of keeping too many varieties. Now that the new house is built, after the most approved plans, and some half dozen pens are made, there must be some half dozen different kinds to occupy them. All I have to say is, *don't!* Make your choice according to your facilities, size of grounds, surroundings, and even consult the rights of your neighbors, and keep but one or two kinds at the most. Throw your whole strength into these and you will be more likely to succeed than to scatter it over a half dozen—and succeed with none.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Dec. 5th, 1882.

Editor Review.

Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention and answer to my communication of 30th ult. I am glad you intend acting on the suggestions contained therein.

I am going to impose once more on your good nature; and this time I want a little information on the subject of "Inbreeding."

We are told by good authorities that inbreeding with Game fowls is the worst possible plan, and that certain strains that were formerly noted for

their robust constitutions and grand physique, after being bred in-and-in for a number of years, have become weak and sickly; show a decided lack of courage, are small in leg, bone and muscle, and finally are given up as utterly worthless.

Now if game fowls deteriorate by a consanguinity of relationship, will not the same law apply to any other breed of fowls?

I have been thinking of keeping Black Javas. These fowls are highly spoken of by those breeders who keep them in the United States. (I do not hear of any Canadian fanciers keeping them. How is this?)

Black Javas have been bred-in for twenty years and notwithstanding this, those who breed them say:—"Their vitality and activity is rarely equalled, and never surpassed by fowls of equal size; and they breed less faults than most other recognized varieties. A well-known fancier in the United States, who shall be nameless, who makes a specialty of Javas, traces their origin to three eggs, which were borrowed (?) thirty years ago from a certain doctor in Missouri, who owned a few fine fowls that he called Javas; but the said doctor could not be induced to sell either eggs or chicks. They were first brought into Dutchess County, N. Y., about twenty-five years ago, and fifteen years later by the same family into Orleans County, N. Y., where they have been bred in large numbers ever since. In all this time no fresh blood has been introduced, all crossing having been obtained by different matings of the same family."

Now, I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements, this is merely what is said of Javas by those interested in breeding them.

I should like to see this subject discussed in the Review. For my part I cannot understand how inbreeding can be so successful in the case of Javas, when it has been proved so disastrous with Game fowls.

GREENHORN.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 23rd, 1882.

It certainly does seem that in most cases where Games are closely in-bred they degenerate rapidly in stamina and courage, but we think this degeneration in the former quality is not much more marked than in many other varieties, such as Hamburgs, Polands, &c. It may be that the long legs, neck and head, now necessary to complete the modern Game fowl are not compatible with stamina and courage. These points were procured by a cross with the Malay fowl, and were accompanied with coarseness that it was found necessary to breed out. As birds showing the best development of these points, with fineness and good feather, are generally selected for breeders in preference to the most lusty of the flock, it follows that the best quality of strength in the stock is not

used in its perpetuation. It will be noticed that those varieties required by the fashion to be low on the legs, and deep and broad, stand in-breeding best. Were it the demand we have no doubt Light Brahmas could soon be produced as high in station, long in neck, &c., as our standard Game fowls now are. It might be difficult to get the fine shape, but many a breeder would bet freely on getting the length of legs. With these they would get all the troubles that now annoy the breeder of high-class Game fowls. We have no doubt that when Game fanciers succeed in getting station and the other troublesome points so well established that few in their flocks will be wanting in them, they will be able then to give their attention to stamina and courage, and produce the noblest bird of the race—a well-colored, high-stationed Game cock, possessing strength of constitution and limb, with high courage and endurance. Will Mr. Ball, of Richmond, give us his views on this subject?

We do not remember having ever seen a Java fowl, black or mottled, but think it rather strange that such a valuable breed should be so long in becoming generally known and appreciated, when so many varieties, possessing such a small number of the merits claimed for Javas, have been eagerly sought for.

A flock of fowls, when no particular points of color or shape are sought after, can for a long time—perhaps forever—be kept up, if the selections of breeders be only made from the strongest specimens, and they are well fed and cared for. They will in time, if no foreign blood is introduced, no matter how dissimilar at first, approach a particular form and color, after which there will be little danger in encouraging this inclination, if vitality is always made the first consideration. If a breed is built up on this principle it may be called *established*, and can be relied on to produce its like. If Javas have been built up in this way, and now possess all the merits claimed for them, they will prove quite a treasure to those who keep them. This is a sure way to build up a breed, but we would not advise the beginner to try it—after 30 years he might not be able to get his variety into the *Standard*. At any rate, do not start with three-borrowed (?) eggs.

In-breeding is a subject that has received considerable attention in the past, but much of value remains unwritten still.

We would say that if there are the differences in the results from in-breeding in those two varieties that our correspondents point out, it can only be regarded as an evidence of the efforts of man in one case working against nature, and in the other with her and assisting her.

Scaly Legs.

Now that your fowls are in their winter quarters look out for scaly legs, for it is a troublesome disease, and if let run will affect your whole flock, as it is very contagious, and becomes very troublesome to the poor birds that are afflicted with it. It is supposed to arise from want of cleanliness, but fowls have been afflicted with it that have been kept remarkably clean. The disease itself arises from the accumulation of a quantity of infinitesimal insects under the scales of the legs, often heaving them up from the shanks and causing them to bleed. Its presence in the poultry house

may often be detected by the unpleasant odour it emits, my sense of smell detecting it before my sense of sight, and as it is easily cured there is no excuse whatever. Wash the bird's feet with warm water and soap; take a spoonful of powdered sulphur and mix it with some butter or grease and apply it on the legs; let it remain on a day or two, and then give it another washing and another application of the ointment, until the legs become quite clean and smooth. If you wish to be particular in preserving the plumage of your fowl from being soiled by the ointment, take a strip of cotton about an inch broad, and after applying the ointment wrap it around the legs, fastening it with cord. You may spread some on the cotton if you chose and leave it on about a week, and by that time the legs will be quite restored to their normal condition.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Dec. 8th, 1882.

Seasonable Hints.

Winter, although late coming, is now with us in earnest—temperature close to zero, lots of snow and good sleighing in the west. How complacently the thoughtful and provident fancier will look out on the winter's storms, knowing that he has done what he can to provide for the comfort and safety of his pets; while the careless one, who has left work undone, will have to plod out in the snow, and with benumbed hands do that which should have been done a month ago. The fancier who visits his fowls early these frosty mornings and finds them cosy and contented looking, is amply repaid for his trouble in making his winter preparations early.

There will be some frozen combs and wattles among the large single-combed varieties, and the best possible must be done to repair the damage, and done at once. A good plan is to take a handful of snow and bury the comb and wattles in it, renewing the snow as often as melted until the frost is all out. This may not be very comfortable for the hands of the operator, but it is a very effectual plan. After all the frost is out, anoint with melted lard in which a little carbolic acid has been mixed, and place the bird in a cool place, free from frost. It must be remembered that a bird once frozen is very easily frozen again.

Preventive is better than cure, so when you find a cold spell coming on, before going to bed take the cock birds and put into a barrel on the end in which some litter has been placed, and throw a piece of rough sacking over it. They will be found to come out of these quarters sound after the coldest night.

Shovel the snow off a large space in a sunny corner of your yard, so that when the fine days return your fowls will have a chance for out door exercise, fresh air and sunlight. The sun will have your cleared spot nice and dry long before the snow is off the surrounding parts. Just notice how the fowls will enjoy this spot on a fine day.

The birds you think of exhibiting should be kept improving steadily. If you can by steady feeding and good care get your penlets ready to commence laying about show time you will have them in prime showing condition if clean. Do not force laying in your breeding or exhibition stock by feeding stimulants—commence early and

take time, and getting your birds into exhibition order will not destroy them as breeders.

The growing cockerel must be fed liberally. There is little danger of making them too fat. The only case in which heavy feeding will be injurious to these will be where they show symptoms of leg weakness; then you must not get the body too heavy for the weak legs. These will gain strength with age if not over taxed.

Those who have not an incubator and want early chicks, must have their hatchers laying soon. Stimulate these if only kept for hatching. After the hen has laid eight or ten eggs place a nest egg in the nest in place of every one of her's you take out, and you will soon have a hatcher, if she is of the hatching persuasion. If you leave the eggs you will encourage egg-eating. Nothing will induce a hen to hatch so early as a full nest of eggs.

In the interest of beginners we have engaged the services of Mr. Henry Erdmann, of Philadelphia, the celebrated engraver of poultry plates, to get up for the REVIEW a first-class engraving to illustrate 'poultry nomenclature,' or the technical names of the different parts as given by the *Standard*. It will appear in January issue, 1st number of vol. 6, and we expect it will be something real fine, as Mr. Erdmann says, "It will be a credit to both artist and publisher."

A Canadian Standard and Judging.

Editor Review.

As the Ontario Poultry Exhibition is fast approaching, I think it would be an excellent idea to bring before the poultry fanciers of the Dominion the desirability of coming to some understanding about the Standard question and qualified judges, &c. I can't see why we should not have a Canadian Standard, or agree on some other. Also I think we ought to establish an examinatory board, so that we can have thoroughly qualified judges of our own. I consider any one passing the examination required would be well paid for the time and money expended, at the same time I think it would promote poultry interests generally, both at home and abroad. I would have the examination strict and thorough in all its bearings, so that it can be said that the Canadian poultry judges cannot be excelled. I think if this can be brought to a successful issue we would not have so many complaints after poultry exhibitions.

A resolution has been passed by the Canadian Poultry Association, of this city, that a pair of birds should be brought for exhibition each meeting and their merits and demerits thoroughly discussed, and if necessary the members can practice scoring. I believe this is a step in the right direction; the sooner we get into the plan of scoring the better. I don't suppose we shall be perfect in it all in a moment, but if we make a commencement we shall in due time accomplish perfection as near as is possible.

I would like to hear from some one better qualified than I am on these very important matters. I hope at the next meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario they will be thoroughly discussed and, if possible, thoroughly settled.

I am yours respectfully,

JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Toronto, Dec. 6th. 1882.

Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

Montreal, Dec. 7, 1882.

The President, J. F. Sriver, in the chair. It was decided to change the date of the exhibition to Carnival week, January 24, 25, and 26, 1883, as it was thought best both for the society and exhibitors to do so on account of the large number of visitors who would be in the city at that time.

The Mechanics' Hall has been secured for holding the show, and the ample room thus obtained will be a great convenience to exhibitors and visitors.

After earnest thought and discussion the committee recommended that the plan of the Chicago Association should be adopted, and diplomas given instead of regular cash prizes, at the same time reducing the entry fees. Special money prizes will be given to each class, and the society has been given among other special prizes to be offered:— \$15 for the cock or cockerel scoring the highest number of points; \$15 for the hen or pullet scoring the highest number of points.

It is to be hoped that as the exhibitors in the Province of Quebec intend to be largely represented in Toronto, that Ontario breeders will reciprocate and also be strongly represented at our show, not only with their birds but themselves, as it will be a splendid opportunity of seeing Montreal in her winter beauty.

The Poultry Show at the "Zoo," Toronto.

A snug little poultry show was held at the "Zoo," Toronto, last week. Its object was to add to the attractions of that favorite local institution, and it was attained, as quite a good show of poultry and pigeons was on hand, and the numerous visitors were pleased and interested. The judges were Messrs. I. B. Johnston, John James and Charles Brown. There were no money prizes, but diplomas were awarded as 1st and 2nd, and as 3rd when the birds were worthy of it. The entries were all by Toronto fanciers except a pen of Light Brahmas from R. Mackay, of Hamilton, and a few pairs from the yards of Mr. W. Hill, of Beachville. Games and Game Fantams were the most numerous, and the stock in many cases was excellent. Plymouth Rocks and Black Hamburg fowls were also particularly worthy of mention. The entries numbered about three hundred.

Editor Review,

I was pleased to see our friend in Lefroy advocating judging birds at our coming show by having them scored by competent judges. It is what I would have been pleased to see at our past shows, as we have no way of keeping a proper record of birds in any other way, and I hope it will meet with the hearty approval of all the Directors of the Ontario Poultry Association.

RICHARD MACKAY.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 11, 1882.

The Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association have voted to accept the cordial invitation of the Central Mass. Poultry Club of Worcester, Mass., to meet with them. The next annual meeting of the A. P. A. will be held at the Bay State House, Worcester, Mass., on Friday, February 2nd, 1883, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT
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—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

Address,
JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

We are sorry to learn of the death, after but three days illness, of Mr. Charles Muckle, of Toronto, a fancier highly respected by all who knew him; and of Mr. Mark Hagler, of Metamora, Michigan, who, we have just learned, died about two months ago, after an illness of considerable length. The former gentleman we did not know, but in the latter we lose an old and greatly respected friend, and the poultry fraternity as true a fancier and as honorable a man as ever bred a bird.

PAY UP.—There are a great number who have not yet paid their subscription for the present volume, and others whose indebtedness dates even further back. These parties will all find their bills enclosed in the Review this month, and we want an immediate settlement. The amount of each account is not large, but the aggregate amounts to several hundred dollars. Let us have the pleasure of receiving every account before Christmas.

DEAD BEATS.—If there is one kind of dead beat more contemptible than another it is the man (?) who will have ten or eleven numbers of a poultry journal sent to him, and then when he knows a settlement must be made soon, coolly refuses to take it from the post office, without paying for what he has had. We have a list of nearly 100 names of parties who seem to think this kind of thing "cunning," but we intend teaching them that the law regards such conduct as FRAUD.

Close of the Year and Volume V.

With the present issue is completed the fifth annual volume of the REVIEW, and we take this opportunity to thank those who have aided us in making it so successful. The past year has been the most successful that the Review has yet experienced, both financially and in benefiting its patrons. Its success has been largely owing to the kind assistance of contributors, who have greatly lightened our burdens, to our large number

of advertising patrons, and the efforts made by our friends to increase the circulation of the REVIEW. To all these we tender our most hearty thanks, and hope to have a continuance of like kind offices through the coming year. "A merry Christmas and happy New Year to all!"

Poultry Association of Ontario.

We copy the following from the *Globe* of Monday, December 4th:

"On the invitation of Mr. Doel, President of the Ontario Poultry Association, whose exhibition is to be held in Toronto in February next, a number of gentlemen met on Saturday afternoon in the City Hall for the purpose of taking such steps as would ensure the success of the exhibition, this being the first occasion on which it has been held in Toronto. Mr. Doel's opinion was that a citizens' committee should be formed to co-operate with the Ontario Association in making the exhibition a success, and if possible in establishing a nucleus from which a local Poultry Association might be formed, so as to have an annual Poultry Exhibition in Toronto. Ex. Ald. Mitchell was appointed secretary. It was moved by Mr. McGregor, and seconded by Dr. Kennedy, that in view of the holding of the Ontario Poultry Association Show next February in this city it is desirable to form a local committee to assist the Directors of said Poultry Association in the holding of the show, and that a committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. J. Small, M. P., Ald. Boswell, Major Gray, J. Crocker, J. E. Mitchell, H. Piper, John Lill, R. Wilson, Dr. Kennedy and A. McGregor, with power to add to their number, and take such other means as may be advisable to promote the success of the show.' This motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Doel then declared the meeting closed, and Ald. Boswell was appointed chairman of the Citizens' Committee, which met immediately, and proceeded to consider the merits of certain places for holding the forthcoming Exhibition. Mr. Piper promised accommodation in new buildings which he is erecting at the Zoo, and if necessary is willing to modify them specially for the use of the Exhibition. Mr. Small warned the Committee that they were taking upon themselves liability for the debt incurred by the Association in Brantford. Ald. Boswell thought it would be necessary to take steps to secure themselves against this liability. Dr. Kennedy moved a resolution, 'That the Committee of Citizens now appointed are most willing to assist the Poultry Association of Ontario in holding a successful Exhibition in Toronto next year, so soon as they are satisfied that the claims now existing against the Association are liquidated; and that the meeting adjourn, to be called again on notification by Mr. Doel.' This motion was carried and the meeting adjourned."

The above shows that the President of our association is not idle, but is bound to do all in his power to make the show in February a success. It is surprising what a bug-bear the indebtedness contracted at Brantford yet is to some parties. It is well known that nearly all of the amount yet unpaid is due to those who are most interested in the society's welfare, and while no doubt, all would be glad to see the society in a position to liquidate its obligations in full, there is not the slightest danger that any of them will press their claims, at a time when doing so would hamper the manage-

ment. We believe that at least four-fifths of the entire amount is due to parties who would cheerfully, if necessary, hold their dye-bills till another year. There may be a few, who under the influence of a spirit of contrariness or ugliness may insist on receiving their "pound of flesh," and we would advise that it be given them, but cases where this will occur will be rare.

To us it seems past comprehension, how Mr. Small could arrive at the conclusion that such a committee as the *Globe* tells us was appointed in Toronto could be held liable for the present debt of the association. The Poultry Association of Ontario is a chartered society, with regularly constituted officers, and a Board of Directors, and clearly these, and no others, can be held responsible for any debt they may have contracted in their associated capacity. Surely there can be no danger nor liability to pecuniary loss to any man merely from his granting a helping hand for the honor and credit of the city of Toronto, "to promote the success of the show." It is quite evident that the committee could only be held responsible for their own acts, and as the officers of the association have no disposition to evade their responsibilities or shift them on other shoulders, it is hard to understand what motive could have influenced Mr. Small in adopting the course he pursued. That is surely a strange and remarkable kind of good-will which professes great willingness to render assistance, but refuses to do anything until the association has accomplished what is well known to be at present an impossibility. As well say to the tender infant, "I am most anxious to help you and take care of you, but will not do so till you are able to walk round and take care of yourself." We trust these gentlemen will see both the folly of their fears, and the unreasonableness of their attitude, and give the Board such assistance as may make the forthcoming show both an unprecedented success, and a credit to their city. We know the Board are earnestly trying to secure two objects: to keep down expenses, and to achieve such a success that at the close of the show they may be in a position to pay all prizes. With their own exertions, and such help as may be given, we trust that in both objects they will be entirely successful.

The Shows.

The show of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, to be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January, is expected to be a great success. This being carnival week a great number of strangers are expected to be in the city, where the sights will be worth a long journey to see. We would strongly urge Ontario fanciers to exhibit at this show, as everything is to be conducted in first-class manner, and much honor is to be gained.

The Grand Union Poultry Show of the Central Mass. Poultry Club, of Worcester, Mass., and Middlesex Poultry Association, will be held at Worcester, Mass. This will undoubtedly be the show of the year in the United States, and we hope Canadians will be on hand to carry off their share of the laurels. The secretary informs us that the show is already an assured success. The American Poultry Association will meet at Worcester during the show, (on Feb. 2nd at 2 o'clock, p. m.) This will bring together all the great guns of the fancy.

The great event of the season with Ontario fanciers, the show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, will be held from the 7th to the 13th of February. Every effort is being made by the directors to make the show a great success. We hope to see the largest and best exhibit at Toronto ever held in the Dominion. Prize-lists, &c., will be ready to distribute in a few days.

New Advertisements.

Wm. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ont.
John Ramsay, Owen Sound, Ont.
J. Peart, Freeman, Ont.
A. O. Telfer, Ilderton P. O., Ont.
W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.
D. C. Trew, Lindsay, Ont.
C. A. Graf, Fisherville, Ont.
Shows of the Montreal Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Central Mass. Poultry Club, and Poultry Association of Ontario.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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. Eggs \$1 per 13.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements limited to twenty-seven words, including address, received for the above objects only at 25 cents for each and every insertion. Payment strictly in advance.

FOR SALE.—1 B. B. E. Game cockerel—won 1st at Toronto, with seven hens and pullets. Price, \$10. CRISPIN BROS., Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A few choice Light Brahmas.

RICHARD MACKAY, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of Silver Duckwing bantam chicks. Will exchange for Langshans, or sell cheap.

HENRY PEARCE, Strathroy, Ont.

EXCHANGE.—Will exchange one trio of Pekin Ducks and one breeding pen of Houdans, cock and four hens, for watch or shot gun.

W. H. IRWIN, Orangeville, Ont.

WANTED.—Second-hand Incubator, one that has been successfully worked and can be recommended; must be in good order.

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—Jacobins, Fantails, Rollers, Tumblers, all prize stock, for Barbs, Antwerps, Carriers, Owls, Turbits or offers.

CHAS. A. LOVE, Box 119, St. Thomas, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE Black-B. red and red Pyle Bantams or Fancy Pigeons for Turbits or Barbs of any kind. Must be good stock.

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

FOR SALE.—4 trios fine Spanish—Nunn cockerels, McMillen hens; 2 large White Leghorn Cockerels, grand P. Rock cockerels, and one pen of S. S. Hamburgs, all cheap.

JAS. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE—1 B. B. R. Game cock, bred by W. L. Pail; also seven hens and pullets. Price, \$10.
CRISPIN BROS., Churchill, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS for Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; Giffs or Spurs all ready for use, \$1 2 a pair; 3c for circular.
126t. H. E. SPENCE, Centre Village, N.Y., U.S.

FOR SALE.—1 Plymouth Rock cockerel and 1 G. P. Hamburg hen (Pugsley's); good birds, cheap, at \$3 each. Also, 3 G. Poland hens and 3 S. Gray Dorking cockerels, at \$1 each, cheap.
W. G. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pairs of S. S. Hamburgs, good birds, at \$2 per pair; also three pairs prize Guinea fowls at London, 1811-92, at \$ 50 per pair; and a well-bred white Guinea cock wanted.
W. G. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Red Pyle Game, \$4; 1 pair Brown Leghorns, \$3; 2 White Leghorn pullets, \$1.50 each.
CRISPIN BROS., Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE.—10 Light Brahma cockerels and 15 pullets all for \$15. This is the best offer of the season, as this stock is the pick of my summer's breeding.
S. SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE, pair red Pyle bantams, Golden S. bright cock and Brown Leghorn cockerel, for Golden or Silver S. bright, Black African or Japanese pullets. Will sell the above.
BURGESS & DOUGLAS, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE.—10 pairs of Run ducks, from imported and prize-winning birds, \$5 per pair; 1 pair Pekin ducks, \$3; 3 pairs Light Brahma chicks, Mackay's stock, \$5 per pair; all fine birds.
H. HOLDEN, Port Dover, Ont.

FOR SALE.—50 pairs Belgian Canaries, extra bright yellow to dark green, great breeders, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also a few pied and yellow hens, bred from last summer, now fit for nesting. Write
S. WILSON, Box 324, St Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 trio red Pyle Game bantams, (Way and Dorsey); 1 quartette Silver Duckwing Game bantams (Thompson's); 1 cock and 1 cockerel Black B. R. Game bantams; 4 hens and 4 pullets Black B. B. R. Game (Way and Nelles); part of them are prize winners. Price for lot, \$5
A. T. WINTER, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

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FOR SALE.—1 B. B. R. cock and 7 hens, 1 trio Golden Duckwings, 2 B. B. R. cockerels and 1 pullet. Birds from this stock of Black Reds and Duckwings have won at all the leading shows the last three years. Price for lot, \$6, or will sell in pairs or trios to suit purchasers.
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FOR SALE.—Going out of business—My whole stock of pure-bred poultry. Varieties: W. F. B. Spanish, Brown and White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, Golden bearded Polands, pea-combed Part-ridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Bantams,—55 birds in all: Pigeons: Blue Fantails, Trumpeters, Jacobins, Antwerps,—35 in all. Poultry, \$.25 each; pigeons, 50c each. I warrant the whole stock to be pure, without Standard disqualifications, and no culls, or money refunded.
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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. GAMMENDINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 117 Columbus, Ohio.

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Eggs, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 24.
Send for my new illustrated circular, giving full history of Javas. 4-ly.



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"AUTOCRAT" STRAIN OF
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Pure.

Some fine young stock for sale.—
Pairs from \$5.00 to \$7. Trios from \$7.00 to \$10.00.
Fine Cockerels at \$4.00 each.
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GOLDEN and SILV R DUCKWING G. BANTAMS.

My breeding stock are all prize winners. See Review for prizes this fall at Toronto and London. Chick for sale now, and Eggs in season at \$2 50 per setting. 10-y



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BUFF COCHINS, BLACK HAMBURGS,
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LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
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Prize birds for sale at any time, and eggs for hatching in season. 10-5-y



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Breeder of

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and **BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

Stock first-class in each variety.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y



HILL & EDGAR,
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First-Class Fowls

of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.

Plymouth Rocks,—Keefe and Fullerton's stock.

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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.



GEORGE WALKER,
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REMOVING,
and will sell chicks of

Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas,
AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

Grand cockerels. Grand Pekin ducklings.

Wants to exchange good W. F. Black Spanish cockerels. Will sell very cheap until 1st January.

Please write. 2-y.



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—**BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.**—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.
Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed. 3-y



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PLYMOUTH ROCKS

And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

CHICKS FOR SALE AFTER SEPT. 1st.
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High Toned
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I have a fine lot of
CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Also a number of old hens.

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

Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock. Send for prices. I will sell cheap. Eggs for Hatching in season. 9-11-y.



Brown and White Leghorns,
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Leghorns a Specialty.

At my three first and only exhibits my birds were awarded twenty prizes. The judges at the Western Fair, London, 1892, pronounced my Brown Leghorns the most perfect they had seen.

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Write for what you want. Name this paper.

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Address

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FOR SALE.

1 Light Brahma cock and 7 hens.
1 trio Light Brahma chicks.
1 pair Plymouth Rocks, 1881 hatch.
1 trio Plymouth Rock chicks.

Any of the above at \$2.00 each or \$5.00 per trio.

A. O. TELFER,
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LINDSAY POULTRY YARDS.

Houdans, Black Cochins and White Leghorns.

I am now prepared to sell chicks sired by the celebrated Houdan prize-winner "Java Chief," Black Cochins, bred from 2nd prize cockerel at Brantford lost winter (Butterfield's strain); also, first-class White Leghorns.

My chicks are beauties in every respect this season.

9 tf
D. C. TREW,
Lindsay, Ont.

D. C. TREW, ESQ., Lindsay.

Dear Sir,—The Houdan cockerel I purchased from you came to hand by the steamer "Mag-nettaman" to-day, in good order. I am well pleased with him; there is nothing around here that can touch him. Yours truly,

V. SWITZER,
Parry Sound, Nov. 22nd, 1882.

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ROUP PILLS!

A valuable and efficacious remedy for Roup in fowls &c., also in fitting birds for exhibition.

50c and \$1 per box, sent to any address on receipt of price and postage,—the \$1 size postage free. Prepared only by

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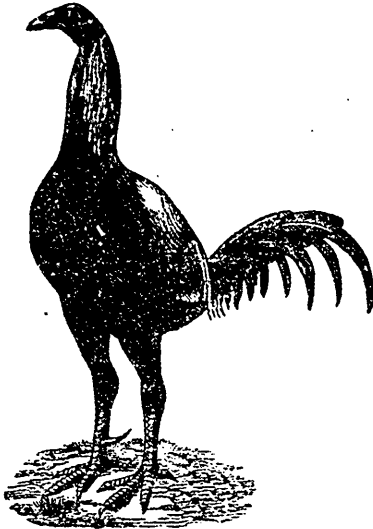
Poultry Sales.

PENS PROVIDED.

☞ Prompt returns day after sale.

10 tf

—The Princes of—



—The Poultry Yard—

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

Chicks now ready for delivery. A few adult birds for sale.

All communications promptly answered.

10-y W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que
Holmewood, Nov. 8th, 1882.

THIS CERTIFIES that I have sold Mr. Ball, of Richmond, P. Q., Canada, one trio Black Red Game Fowls, consisting of cock "Blackwood" and hens "Primrose" and "Princess," and consider them of the best blood in England.

The cock is got by a son of "Perfection," £100.10 stag at Crystal Palace, 1877. He was shown when a chick at Ryde show, 1880, and won 1st and cup, beating the 1st prize Palace chicken of that year, in bard competition in all colors of Game.

The hens are sired by cockerel bought by me from S. Matthews for £25, and from my own hens, making them full sisters to the three prize - 1st, 2nd and 3rd - pullets at Crystal Palace in 1882.

Signed
H. M. MAYNARD.

J. G. MILLS,
QUEEN ST., WEST, TORONTO,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FRUIT AND PROVISIONS.

Special attention given to the
Poultry and Egg Trade.

Must be Sold.

My merchantile business demands all my time and attention, and as I do not wish to allow my stock to suffer for want of care, will sell first-class stock of the following varieties at prices that will suit anyone:

BUFF AND BLACK
COCHINS,
S. S. HAMBURGS,
AND
BLACK SPANISH.

Old and young birds from

\$1 to \$3 each,

Pairs or trios, mated for breeding or exhibition, at equally low rates.

My stock have taken prizes wherever shown.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded. Call or write early as

All Must be Sold.

21y L. THORNE,
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Choice Fancy Poultry.

OVER TWENTY VARIETIES

OF

Land & Water Fowls

Sumatras, Black and Mottled Javas, Am. Sebrights, Langshans, Rose-comb Br'n and other Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Cochins, Brahmas, Houdans, W. C. B. and B. S. S. Polish, S. S. Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Cayuga Ducks.

Send stamp for my 16 page large illustrated and descriptive catalogue. I have sent birds in large quantities to Europe, with perfect satisfaction. Address

CHAS. GAMMERRINGER, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.
Mention Poultry Review. 11-y

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 Owen Sound, Ontario,
 Breeder of
Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Houdans, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also Fancy Pigeons.

At Toronto Industrial I received third prize on Golden-pencilled Hamburg fowl. Eggs for sale in season. 12-y

C. A. GRAF,
 Sebright Poultry Yards, Fisherville, Ontario, Canada.

I take this opportunity of thanking the readers of Review for their liberal patronage in the past and to inform them that at present I have nothing to sell.

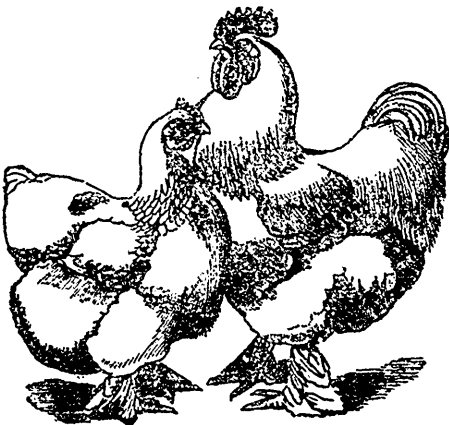
At the urgent solicitation of my many friends I have concluded to remain in Fisherville, and will in future breed only

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Eggs in season, at \$4 per setting; Chicks in the Fall at prices according to quality. Prompt attention to enquiries enclosing a card or stamp,



Geo. C. Weidons
 Breeder of
 FANCY PIGEONS,
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Highest Class Poultry.

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

This issue completes Vol. 5. Renew at once for Vol. 6.



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Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

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A few trios of Black Hamburgs for sale. At Toronto Industrial my Black Hamburg chicks won 1st prize, and my Silver-spangled chicks, 2nd prize. Will sell a few pairs of Brown Leghorns at reasonable prices. Eggs for Sale in Season. 11 y



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Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light Brahmas and White and Brown Leghorns.

My stock is of the purest strains, and is carefully bred. A glance at the lists of awards at the Montreal and Sherbrooke shows will convince that my birds are of high merit.

I have this year an extra fine lot of chicks of the varieties named, which I will sell at very reasonable prices, quality of stock considered. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address

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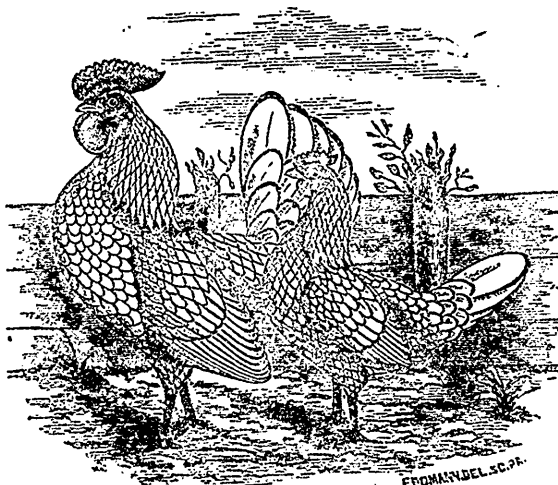
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Breeding stock and A 1 exhibition chicks for sale for winter shows. Prices reasonable; Stock first-class. Orders booked now for delivery in October, November or December.

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Having recently purchased from Mr. Pugsley his entire stock of Silver Sebright Bantams, which include the prize-winners at Cleveland and other large shows last winter, I am now in a position to offer my customers finer birds than ever before. My entire stock of Bantams are as fine as money can buy. I have a grand lot of birds to offer this fall, and will guarantee satisfaction or return the money.

A few settings of Bantam eggs to spare at \$3.00 per setting. Remember that August and September are the months for raising Bantams.

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BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS

White and Brown

LEGHORNS!

Has still for Sale:—

- 10 pairs White and Brown Leghorns, extra fine exhibition birds, per pair, \$25 00
- 20 pairs do., do., do., exhibition birds, per pair, 10 00
- 10 “ do., do., do., good breeders, “ 5 00

As the above *Must be sold* to make room for my Breeding Stock, I will allow 25 per cent. reduction on the above prices on orders received before January 10th, 1883.

Write at once if you wish to secure the pick of the finest stock of Leghorns in America. Send for circular.

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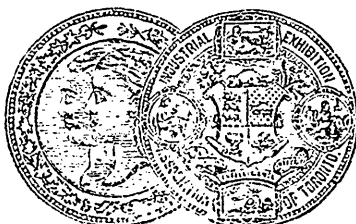
I am yours respectfully,

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5th, 1882.

M. H. JOHANBEKE.

We have the Best Birds in America!

They have won more



Prizes than any other's.

1880.

1881.

BUTTERFIELD & HANES,

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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.**

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

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

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

G. H. PUGSLEY


Has published a fine, large and handsomely

Illustrated Catalogue

Of Land and Water Fowl, containing nearly 100 illustrations, and description of nearly 150 breeds of Fowls and Fancy Poultry, descriptions of nearly all breeds of Dogs, etc., etc., and has combined a text-book for poultrymen and beginners, giving full instructions in keeping and management, breeding, mating, management of sitting hens and young chicks, with a treatise on the Diseases of Poultry, and the best remedies yet known, with instructions in the breeding of Chickens for Poultry and Egg production.

He breeds 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, G. and Buff Laced Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright, Game, White Polish and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Japanese, Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

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

Send 50 cents for his Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one.

Write for just what you want, and address

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THE EUREKA INCUBATOR

Is now manufactured in Canada, by

F. J. GRENNY,

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Who has acquired the right to make and sell them in the Dominion.

The EUREKA has now been in use for five years, and with ever increasing popularity. It has stood the test where some of the best other makes had to succumb, and is now without doubt

The Standard Incubator of the World.

The **AUTOMATIC EGG TURNING TRAY,**
and the **REGULATOR,**
Are most perfect inventions, and only used in this make.

Owing to the heavy import duties and express charges, and the comparative high prices of incubators of the better class in the United States, many have hesitated to purchase them in the States. To all interested I would say, before purchasing send to me for twenty four page circular and price-list.

Incubators, 200 egg size now ready; any size made to order. Remember this is the only machine for hatching chickens patented and manufactured in Canada.

Prices:—100 egg size, \$30.00; 200 egg size, \$50.00.

The Best **BROODER** yet made,

Price, 100 chick size, \$10.00.

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