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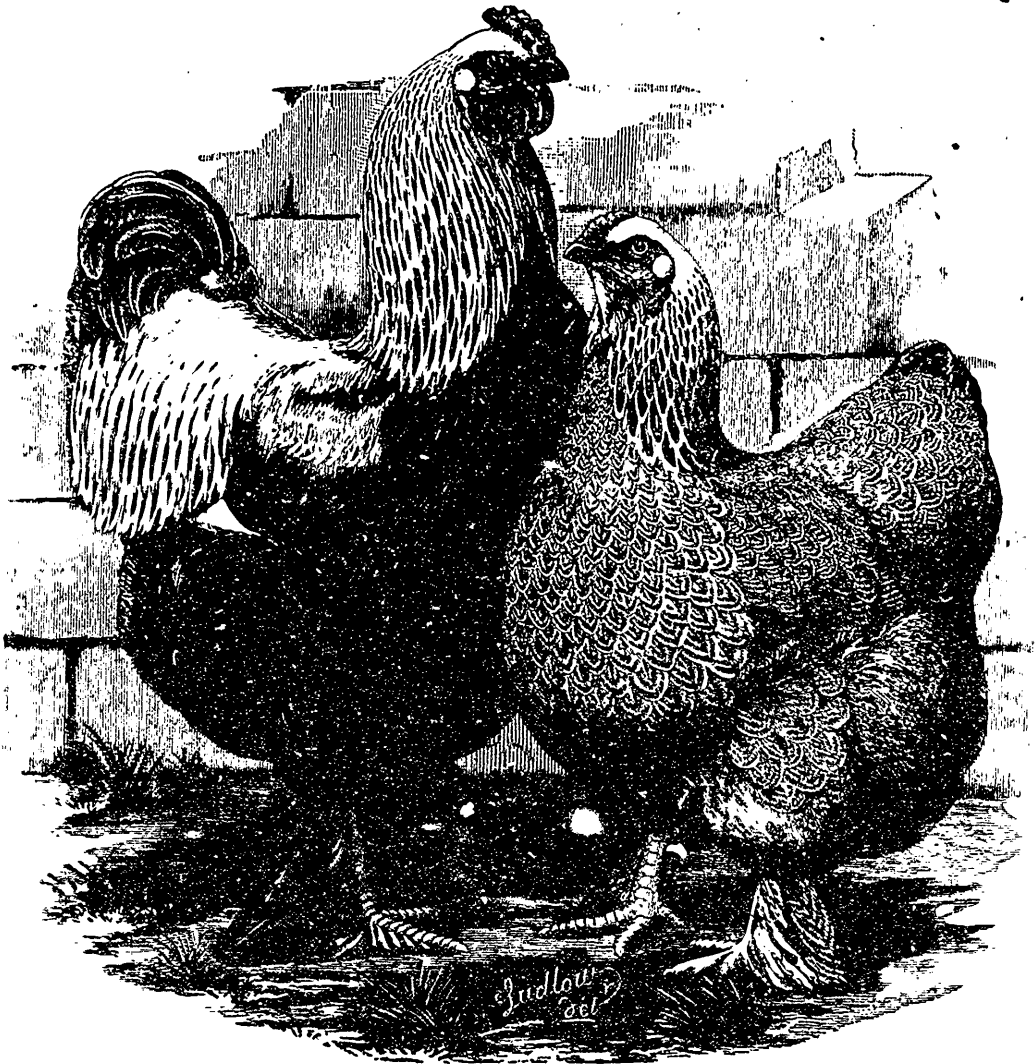
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 8.



## DARK BRAHMAS.

*As bred by Butterfield & Haines, Sandwich, Ont.*

### Caponizing.

Once more we "take our pen in hand" to tell what we know about caponizing, and hope that

every poultry raiser who takes any interest in the subject will preserve this article for future reference.

In the first place, let us assure you that caponiz-

ing is not a very difficult operation, and anyone who is blessed with the average amount of brains and common sense can soon learn to caponize as quickly and as successfully as an "expert." Yes, we know that some one will probably tell you that the instruments used are "very delicate," and the operation can only be safely performed by an expert; but don't you believe it. Last year we wrote out the directions for caponizing, and sent them to a woman who was anxious to know how to perform the operation. With the written directions before her, she first operated on some half-dozen of cockerels that had been killed for table use, and then tried her hand on the living birds with excellent success. In three days, besides doing her usual housework, she caponized 162 cockerels, and only three of them died from the effects of the operation.

If you live near anyone who understands caponizing, and is willing to teach others, go and learn how, but if you cannot do that, go and get a set of instruments and teach yourself. A set of caponizing instruments consists of a pointed hook, a steel splint with a broad flat hook at each end, a pair of tweezers, and a pair of crooked concave forceps. In the first place, kill a young cockerel and examine it carefully, so that you will be able to tell the exact position of the organs to be removed. You will find them within the cavity of the abdomen, attached to the back, one on each side of the spine. They are light colored, and the size varies with the age and breed.

After you have located the parts to be removed, practice the operation on chickens that have been killed, until you are sure that you can operate quickly and safely; then you may try your hand on the living birds. Place the bird on its left side on a rack that will hold it firmly in position without injuring it, or else draw the wings back and fasten them with a broad strip of cloth; draw the legs back and tie with another strip; then let the attendant hold the fowl firmly on the table, one hand on the wings and head, the other on the legs, while you perform the operation. Remove the feathers from a spot a little larger than a silver dollar, at the point near the hip, upon the line between the thigh and shoulder. Draw the skin backward, hold it firm while you make a clean cut an inch and a half long between the last two ribs, and lastly through the thin membrane that lines the abdominal cavity. In making the last cut, take care and not injure the intestines. Now take the splint and separate the ribs by attaching one of the hooks to each rib, and then allowing the splint to spread; push the intestines away with a teaspoon handle; find the testicles; take hold of the membrane that covers them and hold it with the tweezers; tear it open with the hook; grasp the

spermatic cord with tweezers; then twist off the testicle with the forceps. Remove the other in the same way. The left testicle is usually a little farther back than that on the right, and should be removed first. During the operation take care not to injure the intestines or rupture the large blood vessels attach to the organs removed. The operation completed, take out the splint, allow the skin to resume its place, stick on some of the feathers that were removed which will absorb the blood and cover the wound. Give plenty of drink, but feed sparingly on soft cooked food for a few days, or until they begin to move around pretty lively.

To prepare cockerels for caponizing, shut them up without food or drink for twenty-four hours previous to the operation, for if the intestines are full the operation will be more difficult and dangerous. Cockerels that are intended for capons should be operated upon between three and four months of age. Cockerels of any breed may be caponized, but of course the larger breeds are the best. A cross between the Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins will produce extra large cockerels for capons, but only the first cross is desirable. Capons grow fully one third larger than the ordinary male fowl of the same age and breed. Their flesh is more delicate and juicy, and they command prices from thirty to fifty per cent. higher than common poultry, but outside the largest cities there is no market for them.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review,

I shall in the first place give you a short account of my own experience in chicken raising the last season, and shall also glance over the general outlook for fine poultry in this section this fall.

In numbers I am lamentably behind my winter's calculations. So much for "counting your chickens before they are hatched." The only reason I can assign for this is the non-setting nature of the "Autocrat" Light Brahmas. Though my poultry house is warm, and I think my poultry were properly fed and cared for during the winter, and began to lay early, yet after all this not a hen condescended to offer her services in this direction till April, and then only a very limited number, and up to the present time not more than half of my flock have shown the least desire to aid in the perpetuation of the species. Still they are perfect when compared with those characterless wretches which brother Rowe describes, and which I have had some examples of during the last spring.

I may remark just here that the longer I keep Light Brahmas the more strongly I become impressed with the belief that a strain or family of

almost, if not quite, non-sitters can be produced by careful breeding and care in selection—of course taking it for granted that the fancier has not too many varieties or birds of one variety. Two years ago I purchased a pullet from P. Williams, which has never shown any inclination to sit, and I notice that those of her progeny which most resemble herself exhibit the same peculiarity, and some of them have continued laying up to the present from early winter. I have also a hen, three years old, from P. Williams, which is entirely wanting in this respect. Now, I am of the opinion that this propensity would be intensified by breeding from the progeny of these hens—by a little in-breeding, of course.

Though I have come far short of my calculations, still I am up to last year in this respect, and I think a long way ahead in quality. I was very much annoyed over the fact that I could not raise a chick with perfectly straight toes, and even those imported and perfect in this respect soon got as bad as the rest. This I attributed to the hard clay soil of the yards, which were quite rough. This spring I put in a few loads of loam, and this has overcome the toe difficulty apparently—every chick has toes straight as pencils.

For shade, which Brahmas need so much, I planted half of chicken yard with sun flowers, and this has succeeded famously. I never saw a finer shade and hiding place, and the chickens are never seen out of them only for a short time morning and evening, though there are quite a number of large apple trees in the large yards, and plenty of clover. For shade before, these were large enough to afford it, lumber cut 5ft and nailed together at right angles, enclosing the ends to within a foot of the ground, and set about on the grass, affords fine shade and are fine and cool, as the air draws right through them. Tent coop and slatted runs I am getting tired of. In the first place, as soon as chicks get any size they are too hot, in the next the chicks in squeezing through, or between the slats injure their wings. I purpose trying small stationary sheds, which I find an improvement, these shall be described at some future time.

During the last few weeks I have paid visits to most of the poultry yards in this region. The first called upon was Messrs Hill & Edgar, of Léfröy. This is a live firm, who, though only recently appearing in Review as advertisers, have had many years experience in raising fine poultry. I found them telling a different story than I have. They had grand success—every hen had twice right to time and had stuck to work, no strikes. They have a large flock of chicks to show for it, and as I passed among them I noticed some good ones. A glance at their card accounts for this: they

gan with A. 1. stock, regardless of cost.

The next to come under inspection was Messrs. Crispin and Brothers, Churchill. I was somewhat gratified to find that some one else had had a little misery as well as I. This may not be charity, but I think it is natural. What with hens tramping, smashing and forsaking, and I know not what all they had a woful time, of it during the spring; still by getting a few here and a few there, they had a nice flock; one lot, of games, especially, attracted my attention. Out of a flock of 17 chicks I think they had only one cockerel, and at that time (15th July) were nearly full grown. Some one has got to look out at the Industrial.

R. E. Bingham, of Bradford, was the next one who had to resign himself to the affliction of your humble servant's presence for a short time, and as that gentleman was just recovering from a severe attack of ague I have no doubt he was glad for once that time and tide and the stage for Bond Head do not wait on cranky hen-men; nevertheless friend B. showed me some fine chicks. I may say that his Co. took Winnipeg on the brain (I have heard that some one in the West displayed alarming symptoms of mental aberration in this direction some time ago, but I for one hope that a permanent cure has been effected in some way). Well, to come back to my subject: this leaves friend B. alone but not dismayed. In Rocks some good ones were to be seen, but as most of his flock was out on farms in the neighborhood I had not the pleasure of seeing it. One thing pleased me much in my visit, which was this, I found nearly all determined to get rid of most of the varieties they are breeding and come right down to one. Friend B. will confine himself in future to the grand old Light Brahmas, while each brother of Crispin's will give his attention to one variety. This is what will do as much as anything to secure success, and if this course is persevered in I expect at no distant date to find some red cards coming in this direction.

I had intended to say something on "egg selling" but find my letter has already got pretty long; shall leave it for next letter. I may say in conclusion that I have no doubts that if the whole fancy were to shut down on egg selling, it would do as much as any one thing that can be done to improve the poultry of America.

Yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLETTE.

Léfröy, Aug. 1st, 1882.

The hen that is allowed to bring out a clutch of chicks in May or June will be through her moult fully a month earlier than those that are not allowed to hatch. Bear this in mind when you want your hens for the fall shows.

### Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 388 Gloucester St.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

No. X.

The uncovered chicken houses, warmed with dung, afford more insects, and with greater ease, than poultry yards or orchards can possibly yield to the chickens which are allowed to run about them. Dung is the native place of a great many kinds of insects, and worms of various species feed and grow in it and are converted into flies there; a multitude of gnats of excessive smallness, sometimes imperceptible to our eyes, proceed from the minutest of these worms; other gnats somewhat larger, whose form and size are much like that of our common gnat, have also been dung worms. All these minute flies enter by swarms into the open chicken houses and adhere to their sides. The chickens, which see them much better than we do, and are eager to hunt for them, never fail to catch in their beaks those which are within reach; they stand on tiptoe, they jump and flutter a little to raise themselves up to the small flies that happen to be above them. The product of their hunting in point of flies and gnats is never the less small in comparison to that of another kind of insect which has no wings. The wood lice love damp places and where the air is mild and temperate. They are commonly found in cellars (people take them to make a powder which is looked upon as an efficacious remedy against many distempers.) There are some equally fond of dung-hills. These have been multiplied in the hot bed of my chickens to a degree which I never could have expected, and when the hot-bed was destroyed in places near the wall an innumerable multitude was discovered which had been concealed in it. This is the place also where wood lice like to keep during the day; they come out of their retirement in the evening and disperse all over the place where the hot bed is; there is hardly any place an inch wide but what is covered with wood lice, and as they are of all ages and sizes the chicks may pick and choose at their leisure. I have elsewhere said that the chickens are invited by the light to come out from under the artificial mother, and that they are as well disposed to eat in the middle of the night as they are at noon; if, therefore, you have a desire to regale them with wood lice you need but go with a candle at night; they pick them up with greater eagerness than they do their millet, and even prefer them to it. These insects choose to reside in the artificial mother rather than anywhere else.

Grain of all sorts is the food given to poultry in general; they love oats, buckwheat, barley, Indian

corn, rye and wheat. They are fed by way of preference with some one of these sorts of grain in particular, according to the time of year and country. We are used to throw once or twice a day to the fowls of a poultry yard a quantity of grain which is generally somewhat less than that which they would consume if it was left to their disposal. However fowls are not so insatiable as one would be apt to think from the greediness with which they eat the portion of food given them. I judged it not only to be a curious but a useful thing to know what quantity of each sort of grain a hen would eat in one day if she had it at her discretion from morning till night. The experiments not only teach us what the expense of feeding a hen for one year amounts to, but also serves to inform us what sort of grain must be given them in order to feed them at the cheapest rate. The measure of corn which a hen was satisfied with every day was nearly the same whether it was oats, buckwheat or barley; then whichever of these three grains happen to be the cheapest in any year in any country is the kind which ought to be given to hens.

It has been fully proved in the foregoing memoirs that it is entirely in our power to carry the multiplication of domestic birds as far as we please by warming the eggs in ovens, and there is no one that will not be sensible of the most essential benefits arising from such multiplications; there is no man who will not look upon it as an advantage to have chickens, young turkeys, ducklings, geese, &c., at a very cheap rate, and that will not judge that they will be cheaper in proportion as their number is greater, and we finish by re-echoing the wish of the good king of France, "that not one of the humblest of his subjects but might be in the position of having a chicken in his pot every day in the year if so inclined."

### My Experience in Importing Eggs.

Editor Review.

Thinking possibly my experience in importing eggs for hatching purposes might be of interest to some of your readers, I will give you the particulars.

One setting black-red Games, shipped from Scotland May 1st, 1882, arrived May 25th, being twenty-four days *en route*. The eggs were packed in moss. This had accumulated moisture so that the paper around the eggs was quite mouldy, and the eggs were somewhat discolored. I had some doubts about their hatching, but having two faithful game hens ready I placed them with great care and waited. Well, after waiting about a month I concluded they would not hatch.

May 29th, two settings of black-reds were shipped from England. These arrived June 16th, 18 days on the journey. Result, nil. These eggs

were in a condition to astonish an American purchaser used to seeing eggs shipped in proper condition. They were quite dry and in no way injured by the voyage. About one-half of them were actually encased in one-eighth of an inch of hard dry filth, a mixture of manure and mud. I did not wonder that these did not hatch. I wrote the seller plainly, and I think if he ever ships eggs to America again they will, at least, have the merit of cleanliness.

In the meantime, determined to give the experiment a fair trial, I got another setting, this time from Ireland. These arrived in excellent condition, clean and apparently fresh. My hopes mounted high about this time. A gentleman who was coming out brought them to me, taking special care that they should come without injury. When on board he wrapped them in a blanket and placed them in his state-room, where they remained untouched until his arrival at Quebec, from there he brought them in his hands. Excellent hens had them in charge, sat just right, were undisturbed, and all conditions seemed most favorable. On examination the 22nd day the eggs were found clean and unstained, full number there, but not the sign of a chick. On breaking the fifty-two eggs no indication of life was found.

All the packages were boxes, covers nailed, and tied down with cord. The expenses averaged about \$8 dollars a setting, laid down here.

If others have tried the experiment—I hope, they have succeeded better than I have—perhaps they will let us hear from them.

Next year I am going in for an incubator—200 egg capacity. I have read Mr. Rowe's letters with pleasure, and hope some others of your numerous readers will give us their actual experience with the machine, what ones they have used, and full particulars, especially as to care of chicks after hatching, as this would seem to me the most difficult part of the business.

You will pardon the length of this letter; it is much longer than I intended.

Yours truly,

W. L. BALL.

Richmond, P. Q., July 31st, 1882.

### Hints to Beginners.

One of the perplexing things which often happens to the breeder of fancy poultry is the neglect on the part of the purchaser when ordering to state whether he wishes exhibition birds or breeding stock, or that he really does not know when ordering which he wants. Of course veteran breeders do not make this mistake, as they always buy with one of the two objects in view; this difficulty is mostly confined to beginners. They would

save the seller much trouble and anxiety, and themselves frequent disappointments if they would give this matter careful consideration before sending their orders. In most of the parti-colored birds, noticeably the Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas, birds mated for exhibition, as at present judged, do not give the best satisfaction as breeders. The purchaser therefore should state what shade of plumage he prefers both in male and female, or he should state for which purpose he wishes the fowls, and leave the seller, with his better knowledge of the strain, to make the selection. The latter is probably the better way for all but experienced breeders, as the seller, if he be a person of experience, as he should be, can decide more certainly as to the probable results of certain matings than any one else, since he is perfectly familiar with the make up of his stock, and he is thus enabled to avoid mistakes. The trouble with many beginners seems to be that they do not know themselves what they do want.

Almost daily I receive letters from parties describing show birds according to the present interpretation of the *Standard* as the birds they desire to purchase, and closing with the statement that they wish to secure the best breeding stock procurable. Now, if I send the latter the purchaser is not satisfied with the color of plumage, or rather with the matching of color in the male or female; if I send the former he will very likely not be satisfied with their progeny; therefore I am obliged to write him explaining the difference, and ask for further instructions. All this costs time and money. How much better it would be if the beginner would first endeavor to understand just what he wants by a careful reading of all the works he can procure treating on the variety he intends purchasing. Then he will be able to order intelligently, and will find the great majority of fanciers willing to send as good birds as they can afford for the money sent them, for fanciers as a class, are as fair minded and honorable as any other. In the meantime

If your neighbors' chickens chance

To stray across the way,

Don't let you angry passions rise,

But fix a place for them to lay.

"GUINEA-PIG,"

Woodstock, Aug. 1st, 1882.

PERIODS OF INCUBATION.—Hens and all gallinaeous birds, 21 days; geese and pheasants, 35 days; ducks, turkeys and pea-fowls, 28 days; pigeons, 17 days; swans, 42 days.

Don't be sparing of coal oil about the roosts, nest boxes and chicken coops during this hot weather, and keep everything clean.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### Pigeons in Summer.

Pigeons if well housed and shaded from the mid-day sun rejoice in heat, and my own have always reared a more numerous progeny in hot than in cold and damp summers. Indeed, I remember that in the deplorable season of 1879 I almost entirely failed to rear any. In spite, however, of this fact there are precautions to be taken in summer—Plenty of fresh air is absolutely necessary to keep pigeons in health. Those who keep them in pole houses and boxes against a wall give them air enough, and too much; but the more careful who house them in substantial buildings with wired area in front must take care to have proper ventilation in said building—not draughts, but shutters, sliding or to let down on hinges, to admit air in warm weather, and during great heat the doors should be left open all night. Of course we presuppose the outer area is strong and the wire quite vermin-proof. Some people keep pigeons permanently in sheds, well roofed, with back and ends enclosed, and the front of wire. Many kinds become very hardy, and thrive well in such quarters, but I should never construct such abodes, for in winter young birds must often succumb to cold in them, and during snow they are miserable. Another thing to be remembered and guarded against is that some colors of plumage, especially red and yellow, are injured by the sun; the ricker and sounder the color, the less it is affected, still, even the best birds do suffer in beauty, and so temporarily in exhibition value, from exposure. This does not much matter if they are not required for show till they have moulted, but directly the moult begins valuable specimens should be kept out of burning sun; otherwise the tips of the new colored feathers are almost bleached, and the colored parts as a whole appear mottled and broken instead of smooth and flat.

As in the poultry yard so in the pigeon loft, special care must in summer be given to all sanitary arrangements. The floor of the house should be kept thickly covered with sand, gravel, or dried earth, and this must be frequently raked over. If, however, pigeons are kept in a boarded loft, sawdust will be found the cleanest and best coating for the floor, but then gravel or grit must be given in pans. The plainer and less complicated the nest boxes are the better. In the crevices of even the plainest, vermin will sometimes lurk. If they are anywhere about they will show themselves on the newly hatched nestlings, and they must at once be exterminated or they will prove fatal to the health of young birds, and sometimes become such a plague as to drive the old ones to desert

their offspring. The commonest of these pests are mites, black at first, and their eruption from being gorged with the blood of the unfortunate pigeons. They dislike paraffine. A drop of it should here and there be dabbed on the young birds, and it may be freely rubbed with a brush into all the joints of the nest boxes. At the age of from two to three months, young pigeons go through a partial moult, and suffer from a partial distemper. They then mope, and if the weather is at all cold, often shiver. Old birds and old cocks frequently persecute and drive them from their food, and a little care must be bestowed on them. The coarser and commoner specimens soon get over it and scarcely show it at all, but the smaller and more delicate birds may be watched and petted or many will die. If we merely wished to perpetuate the race through the most robust and largest birds, as in the case of many kinds of fowls, nature would make her own selection and rid herself of all weakly and delicate pigeons, but in the case of most of our toy breeds these smaller or more refined birds are precisely those which we wish to rear for their beauty and elegance. As soon as a young pigeon is seen to droop our first care is to bring it into a warm place; I do not mean a hot room, but a place protected from draughts by day and from damp by night. A few exhibition pens in an unused room are a capital pigeon hospital. Each must be cleanly sanded and have a drinking vessel hung up in it. Here give the birds whatever food they seem to like best; a little hemp will generally tempt the appetite of the most sickly. With no other treatment than this rest from the bustle of the pigeon house and shelter from extremes of heat and cold we have cured many a drooping bird, and returned it fat and happy in a week or fortnight. Pigeons thus cosseted become very tame; my own often learn where the room with the pen is, fly at the widdow in after days, and if a pane is open, pen themselves. I have traced the success of some exhibition birds partially to this source; they are accustomed to a pen and like it, and so always show themselves to the best advantage in one.

There is not a more serious bane of the pigeon loft than this common distemper which in highly bred birds generally proves fatal if once it develops itself—I mean canker in the mouth or throat. How far it is a cause of illness and death, or how far an effect of some internal malady of which we are ignorant, I have never been able entirely to make up my mind. I do not for a moment pretend to any scientific knowledge of surgery or pathology. I have carefully observed this and other diseases in pigeons, and give the results of my observations and treatment only for what they are worth. Canker may appear in pigeons of any age. In adults it is almost always curable; in



squeakers very seldom so. The signs of it are a yellowish white substance in the throat and mouth, which if not checked spreads rapidly, and in the case of very young birds often fills the mouth and throat and chokes them. What inclines me to think that it may be the effect of some deep-seated malady rather than itself the disease is, that I have often seen nestlings fail, look rough and dumpy, and either refuse to be fed by their parents or become unable to swallow, before any visible signs of canker appear in the throat; in a day or two, however, the fatal white spots make their appearance, spread rapidly, and death soon follows. In the case of adults or very strong young birds every one of these spots must at once be touched with a caustic pencil; they generally reappear, and have again to be burnt out. The remedy is, we fear, a painful one, and in the case of nestlings, under a month old it seldom succeeds. I have been trying another remedy, of the efficacy of which I have great hopes. It is, however, against my custom ever to give vague untried recipes, and till I have made further and more complete experiments I shall not publish it. I hope ere long to devote an entire article to this disease and its cure.

It seems an appropriate time to say a little about the treatment of barren hens in general. In all my poultry experience I hardly remember to have met with hens totally unproductive save from accident or age. With pigeons it is far different, and from some cause or other many hens either for a time or permanently fail to lay. That such is the case is evidenced by the frequent appearance in advertisements of or for pigeons of the word "barren breeder." Many hen pigeons undoubtedly are not breeders. The origin of their failure is, I have little doubt, to be traced to in-breeding and to the unnatural way in which pigeons are often kept. I have bought many a barren bird, and have in many cases eventually had produce from them. I never remember to have found a hen bred and kept in my own lofts unproductive, simply as I think, because my pigeons have much air and exercise, and live a natural life. I have, however, had complaints of birds reared by me, but sent to live mewed up in lofts and cages, proving barren. Because a pigeon fails to lay for months, or even through a whole season, there is no reason to despair of her ever laying again; and even a bird which never does lay at all may be made useful as a foster-mother, or may win honors in the show pen. I will speak separately of those birds which we can only hope to make useful in other ways than as parents.

1. When a pair of pigeons have been mated at a proper season—i. e., late winter, spring, or early summer—have been put in a suitable house or loft, are well fed, and not disturbed by other pigeons,

we may reasonably expect to see them making the nest within a fortnight, and in a few days to find that the hen has laid her first egg, which in less than forty-eight hours should be followed by a second. If, however, the cock seems ever carrying sticks and straws to no purpose, while the hen continually arranges them; if she sits day after day on the nest, without looking at all drowsy; if she ever hustles from her food back on her nest, and guards it fiercely, and jealously, without depositing any eggs in it, there is some presumption that she is barren. Some hens will go on for months in this way. When the incubation of eggs is really going on, it is the custom for the hen to sit from four or five o'clock in the afternoon, till nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and for the cock then to take her place through the day; but these poor deluded make-believe mothers hardly ever quit the nest or make way for the cock, save to feed once or twice a day. The cock is usually very patient, though after a time he occasionally makes a second nest in hopes of better luck there, and tries to tempt its mate to change her position; she sometimes complies, and goes on again with her imaginary incubation. Now and then, after months of hope deferred, he will take up with another bird, but not very often. When from such signs it is evident that a hen is not likely to lay, a pair of eggs, or even a single egg, should be taken from some other pair and given to her. She will seldom, if ever, fail to adopt them at once, and to prove an exemplary foster-mother. When the young birds are three or four weeks old the critical time will have come to see if the hen actually lays. Of course, if she is an absolutely barren bird she will only begin again the same sham incubation but if she has only been weakly then she will probably lay now. We have sometimes had a second time to repeat the giving of suppositious eggs; indeed, we have known hens fail to lay through a whole season, but bred well the next year.

2. If after several such attempts at a cure, a hen pigeon prove incorrigibly barren, the only thing is to make the best use of her we can. If she is an exhibition bird she will keep in the best show condition. Nothing spoils pigeons as much for show as feeding their young. The food is constantly scattered on their breasts, which become soiled and dirty, and the short-beaked varieties appear less good than they really are in that point; while those that should be gulletted seem altogether to lose their development of throat. Absence from all the ordinary maternal cares thus keeps a hen pigeon in good condition. Even if she be useless for the show she may prove invaluable as a foster-mother, and should be systematically used for that purpose. In the first place pair her to a strong,



healthy cock, for none but perfectly healthy and vigorous birds should be allowed to feed nestlings. Then watch for the laying of any hen that is weakly or that has proved an indifferent mother, and transfer one of her eggs to the barren bird. Some pairs will bring up one squaker well but always fail to rear two. One of their eggs should always be transferred. As a rule eggs can only be interchanged between pairs which have begun to sit at nearly the same time. The pigeon ordinarily incubates about seventeen days; will desert its eggs if they do not hatch by the twentieth to twenty-second day, and should eggs under her hatch before about the twelfth day will not yet have Nature's provision of soft milk like food in the crop for the newly born nestlings. These barren birds are, however, much more accommodating; they will sit longer, and will provide for young birds which appear long before the natural time. I have often given eggs to one within a week of hatching; and quite lately in the case of a hen (an excellent layer and mother last year, which has thus far done nothing but build nests this season) I gave her straight off a squab two days old. I put an egg into the nest at the same time to tempt her towards the young bird. For some minutes she looked with suspicion at the little intruder, then her maternal instinct seemed to get the better, and she crept on the egg and the little pigeon. After some hours she seemed not to have fed it, but her warmth kept it alive. I removed the egg, and by the morning the young bird was well fed, and has been so ever since by both parents. Thus an apparently useless bird, which one had not closely watched the habits of the domestic pigeon would not unnaturally be inclined to kill, may be made of the utmost use, and the unproductive may really bring up more young ones to maturity than the productive hen. A fancier who does not know how to utilise such would-be but disappointed mothers has still something to learn in pigeon lore.—CRESWELL, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

### To Liberators of Homing Pigeons.

The *Homing Pigeon* for July gives the following instructions to liberators of Homing Pigeons:—

Do not handle the birds, nor take them from the basket or box in which they are consigned to you, unless you are specially instructed to do so.

Follow carefully to the letter all instructions sent with the birds, feeding and watering as directed, and starting the birds at the time and under the conditions named.

If the instructions accompany the birds, we would suggest as follows:

1.—Count the birds in the box or basket, and before receiving for them from the carrier see that the number corresponds with the number on the

tag, or that you were advised would be sent.

1.—The only time it is allowable to handle the birds is when they have been carried a great distance in close quarters and their feet have become clogged and soiled. The feet may be washed in cold water, or the bottom of box or hamper may be covered with clean, dry sand.

3.—To loose the birds, select an open place free from telegraph wires, trees or like obstructions. Face the basket towards home, make the lid free to open, then standing behind, raise it towards you. Have the space before the basket clear, so the birds may rise without hindrance.

4.—For short distances, the birds will not need food before starting; but if they remain with you even half an hour, give them drinking water. If received in the afternoon to be loosed the next morning, give them all they will eat and drink at night, allowing them but little food, though plenty of water, in the morning, if their distance is not over 100 miles. If the distance is greater, give them a hearty meal, and allow the drinking water to remain with them to the last moment. Corn, peas, wheat or buckwheat may be fed.

5.—Never loose a bird before sunrise; and for great distances, allow them time after sunrise to eat and rest a little before being started.

6.—When the birds are loosed, make a note of the direction taken, and of their action generally. Note also the exact time of loosing, the direction of the wind, and state of the atmosphere.

7.—If you are requested to countermark the birds, observe the following: Hold the bird in the right hand, the feet between the first and second fingers, the thumb over one wing and the back. Open the flights of the right wing, rest them flat upon a table or similar surface, and upon one of the largest stamp plainly, making all marks as nearly together as possible, and only once on one feather.

8.—Have a witness to the start if possible, and call attention to the number of birds as seen in the air.

A gentleman of Cadiz, Spain, contemplates building a loft to accommodate 8000 pigeons. The birds to be trained for military purposes.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

Guelph, Ont.,—John Campbell, Box 700.

Hamilton, Ont.,—Thos. Gain.

Lefroy, Ont.,—Stanley Spillett.

Mount Brydges, Ont.,—Thos. Pearce.

St. Marys, Ont.,—R. A. Brown, address Cherry Grove, Ont.

Simcoe, Ont.,—J. H. Madigin.

Strathroy, Ont.,—Jas. Fullerton.

Toronto or Yorkville,—Chas. Bonnick.

Woodstock, Ont.,—Burgess and Douglas.

The Antwerp fanciers of Yorkville have arranged for a flying match, with young birds, to take place on the 1st of September. The distance will be about 50 miles. There are to be two prizes; one a gold headed cane, value \$12; 2nd, a gold locket, engraved, value \$8.

### Gapes in Chickens and Pheasants.

The disease known as "gapes" has been unusually prevalent this season, especially during the later weeks. It is not confined to the poultry yards, but is destroying large numbers of young pheasants, both tame and wild bred, even those of considerable size.

The cause of the disease is well known—namely the presence of parasitic worms in the windpipe. These increase in size, and apparently destroy life by interfering with the breathing and due oxygenation of the blood.

Of the natural history and development of this injurious and fatal parasite very little is known. Ova are developed in the gape worms, which are in pairs; but of the conditions under which these ova are preserved until they are matured and reappear the following season, we are profoundly ignorant. As the disease is peculiarly local, appearing in one spot whilst adjacent poultry yards and farms are exempt from its attacks, it has been surmised that the ova are retained in the bodies of some terrestrial worms or grubs, or that the animals hatched from these ova pass through their larval state therein; and another theory has also been promulgated that the ova exist in the lice with which chickens are infested, and that the best method of prevention is anointing the birds with mercurial ointment to destroy the lice. The latter theory, however, is not generally accepted, and there are very strong presumptions against it.

The treatment of gapes is not much more satisfactory than the knowledge of its development. One old remedy was the semi-suffocation of the young chicken by placing them in a box with tobacco smoke; but the birds themselves generally succumbed. Some years since I suggested fumigation with turpentine or carbolic acid. A few drops of the latter may be volatilised from a warm brick placed in the box with the chicken. Carefully performed fumigation, especially when carbolic acid is used, is fairly efficacious, as the vapour of this powerful chemical is peculiarly fatal to the lower forms of animal life.

This year I have had to recourse to the very old practice of removing the worms mechanically. Wrapping up the chicken in a handkerchief, to prevent struggling, the mouth is opened, and a loop of thread passed behind the tongue, which is pulled forward, exposing the slit of the larynx, or

opening of the top of the windpipe. Holding in the right hand a stem of foxtail grass, from which the scales (florets) have been stripped, the rough top is pushed down the windpipe, and rapidly twisted between the finger and thumb. On pulling it out it will be seen to be covered with a brown grumous pulp, the result of the destruction of the worms, which are easily destroyed by the slightest touch.

Care must be taken that the grass stem is passed the whole length of the windpipe, as the worms are usually numerous at its lower part, where it divides into the two bronchi, going one to each lung. This is easily managed by measuring the full length of the neck with the grass stem before inserting it in the pipe.

I have recovered birds very heavily *in articulo mortis* by this process, but I need hardly say it is not invariably successful in advanced cases, and, where the patients are numerous, is troublesome and tedious.

Nevertheless, I know of no more efficacious remedy when the disease has once appeared, and can only reiterate the old proverb that "prevention is much better than cure," and suggest the adoption of fresh, untainted ground for the hatching operations of next season.—W. B. TEGETMEIER, in *The Field*.

### Brooders vs. Hens.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—You must excuse my not sending this to you for July REVIEW, but press of business prevented. Looking after two hundred varieties of potatoes, and about two hundred and fifty chickens, besides other business, you may judge I am not very idle.

You will see by my heading that I am against the hen, and in favor of the "artificial brooder." My reasons are numerous, but at present will only mention a few of the leading ones why I prefer the "brooder."

First,—Great danger lies in the hen killing a large portion of her chicks before they get free from the shell.

Second,—After they are out of the shell, these that are first hatched will often get out of the nest and perish before they can be found and put back.

Third,—If the hen is cross, when you go to feed the chickens she will dance about and tread on them; by so doing she will kill or cripple them.

Fourth,—Very often you will find that her feathers get matted, and the young chicks get killed by being hung in her feathers.

Fifth,—She generally thinks she has a right to the lion's share of the feed you have prepared for the chicks, and often she will scold them for wanting to eat in your presence and keep them back

until she has devoured all.

Sixth,—They choose their own time for leaving their chicks, not caring whether the weather is warm or cold, or wheth: r they are half feathered or naked.

Sixth,—If a storm comes up suddenly, she will just sit down where it overtakes her, not caring if the whole or any of her chicks are under her or not; and generally speaking, many of them are not if she has a large brood and partly grown.

Eighth,—She will eat from three to four times the amount of feed that her whole brood will, for she will not eat wheat or corn as long as she can get boiled eggs, and all the little dainties you feed your chicks.

Now all these charges that I make against the hen are founded on facts and practical experience. The "brooder" can overcome all these things. It will not crush the chicks in the shell; the oldest will not get out of the nest and perish with cold; nor step on them and kill them; no feathers to get matted and hang them; it cannot eat the lion's share; it cannot leave the chicks before the chicks are ready to leave it; if a storm comes up, it is always ready to take them all in, and you can feed your chicks just what you like, and they get it all as the brooder does not eat. And after the first cost of getting your brooders your chicks will not cost one hal. or quarter what it will to let the hen run with them.

J. H. ROWE.

King, Aug. 8th, 1882.

### A Yankee Captain Outwitted.

Capt. Farrow of Islesboro' tells a good story of himself which occurred a few years ago while he was trading at Key West. It was a case where a Northern Yankee was outwitted by a Southerner. The captain was trading in a small vessel, and had been up the coast to Tampa Bay, where he purchased twenty dozen chickens, paying \$4 per dozen for them. The chicks ran all the way in size from a few days old to full grown ones. At Key West a hotel landlord came alongside and asked the captain how he sold his chickens. The captain replied: "If you pick them out I shall charge you \$6 per dozen; if you let me pick them out you can have them at \$3 per dozen." "All right," said the hotel man, "you pick them out." The captain selected several dozen of the smallest ones, when the man said: "Go ahead, I want more." The captain was amongst his largest fowls, and wished the man would stop, but he still said: "Go on." The captain saw the point at last. The man kept him selecting until he purchased the entire lot at a loss of \$20 to the owner. After this the captain sold his chickens on a different plan.—*Bangor Whig*

Editor Review,

I have read in many of the practical poultry books that oatmeal was a splendid food for young chicks. Now I have fed my chicks oatmeal this year and have had more of them die than any previous year. It seems to cake hard in their crops and to be very hard to digest. Would you please to give me your opinion on the subject, and I would like to hear from some others of your readers also.

R. A. D.

Woodstock, July 25th, 1882.

We would judge from your letter that you feed too much at a time. Feed in smaller quantities and often and you will not have the trouble complained of. Oatmeal is a splendid food for chicks if properly prepared. If raw it should not be fed in a wet or sticky state; mix with only sufficient water or milk to moisten, so that it will tumble to pieces when dropped on the ground, and see that none is left in powder or dry. Soft, sloppy food of any kind is apt to cake in the crop and cause diarrhoea. When oatmeal is made into porridge or a dry cake, after chicks become accustomed to it, it will be relished by them and prove good food. In any shape we would consider it too strong and heating to be made the staple food for chicks. In using soft food it may be taken as a guide that when the droppings are soft and show signs of fermentation when dropped the food is not right, and it should be changed till the droppings become natural in appearance.

Will Mr. Rowe allow me to add two more specimens of hen cussedness to his long list, and there are still more cases to be heard from. A hen, Asiatic, good setter, set out doors, most approved plan and care, did well for 20 days. Then she was observed scratching her nest all to pieces; no eggs visible. Concluding her usefulness was gone, I tossed her out, then unearthed the hen-fruit. All sound except one. After washing were placed under another setter, and in twenty-four hours had a good hatch.

Another hen, after rearing a brood of ducklings, hatched a nest of chickens. She immediately led the flock to the water, and becoming exasperated because they would not swim, threw them in and drowned the whole brood.

F. J. GRENNY.

Brantford, Aug. 10th, 1882.

Forty-two chicks killed in one night! How is that? I had them on a farm about a mile from my place. The next night it was our turn. We killed three skunks and one cat, some satisfaction. The country around here is overrun with skunks.

C. A. GRAF.

Fisherville, Aug. 4th, 1882.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mont.	6 Mont.	12 Mont.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
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Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$3, half year, \$2.

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.

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

We intend having the issue of REVIEW for September out by the 9th of that month, and hope contributors will send in their articles early. To those who have stock to sell we would say, be sure and have your ads. in September issue, as several thousand extra copies will be printed for circulation at the fall shows. Have your copy with us by the 5th.

The Provincial Exhibition will this year be held in the city of Kingston, from the 18th to the 23rd of September. The poultry list embraces nearly all varieties of fowls. The prizes are: 1st, \$3.00, 2nd, \$2.00, 3rd, \$1.00 for fowls; for chickens and pigeons, \$2.00 and \$1.00. Take this show in, and make your entries *at once*, as they close on August 19th.

We understand—but have not had official intimation—that a meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario will be held in Toronto some day during the last week of the Industrial Exhibition, to consider matters of great importance to the society and the fraternity.

We are in receipt of a copy of the prize-list of the Brantford Southern Fair. The prizes on fowls, young and old, are, per pair: 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c., and altogether amount to \$56.00. This fair is open to the world, but we don't expect poultry fanciers will make much fuss about it. They give just the same prizes for two egg-plants as for a pair of Brahmas.

## Culling.

The season is now on us when the flocks must be culled in order that the poultry business may be run with profit. Feed is too scarce and dear this year to be given any longer than necessary to fowls that will not bring a better price than market poultry. The farmer who can allow his flocks to gather their food in his stubble fields is the only one who can afford to keep all over till winter. The fancier who has to purchase food for his flocks should kill off every bird that will not make a good breeder or exhibition bird just as soon as he is satisfied of that fact, and they are of a sufficient size for broilers. If he calculates on making a reputation for himself as a breeder he will reach that end more rapidly by culling closely; he should never let the month of November find him with a cull in his yards; then he will not be tempted by offers of low prices to ship birds that will be a standing reproach to his judgement. If all would adopt this plan now soon the whole stock in the country would show improvement.

The experienced fancier has here again a great advantage over the beginner. The former can tell at an earlier date those birds that will be profitable to keep over; the latter must learn by experience.

There are a few general defects that show early in all varieties, and a knowledge of them may be of use to those who are wanting in sufficient experience to judge of those that may be but temporary. Crooked breasts and backs, besides being disqualifications, are generally evidences of constitutional weakness; wry tails, twisted or lop-combs, or with side sprigs in cocks of the single combed varieties; combs hollow in centre or falling to one side, or without natural spike, in rose combed varieties; absence of fifth toe in varieties that should have the fifth. All birds having these defects may be consigned to the pot as soon as enough flesh can be put on them to pay for the trouble. In Asiatics, vulture hocks—that is stiff quill feathers in hock joint—is a serious defect, but sometimes birds of this class can be used to advantage to improve a flock scanty in leg feathering. In most varieties where the ear-lobes are of much value in showing, their development is slow, and it is better not to cull early for this point. The same may be said with regard to face in Spanish. In Plymouth Rocks the cocks will grow lighter, so the very light ones may be killed off early; the pullets will become lighter also, but there is little danger of them becoming too light. The legs and beaks of this variety are seldom quite clear and bright in very young birds, but will often brighten up wonderfully in the fall. As a rule when a chick of a variety that should have yellow

legs has white it is useless as a breeder or show bird.

We know it is a difficult matter for the young fancier to kill off birds with what he may consider small defects, but birds having those above named will very seldom if ever make good breeders, and will certainly never make show birds. If he is anxious to succeed he must get rid of all such, and the sooner he does it the better for his pocket and reputation.

### Personals.

We wish to call attention to Mr. R. Mackay's ad. on last page of cover. Mr. Mac's stock of Light Brahmas is second to none, and having had good success with his chicks this year is particularly well situated to fill satisfactorily all orders sent to him. He always pleases his customers.

F. J. Grenny, of Brantford, is now manufacturing and offers for sale the "Eureka Incubator." Mr. G. has used other incubators but has found the "Eureka" to be the best. In order that Canadian fanciers might be enabled to avail themselves of this fine machine, he has secured the right to manufacture them in Canada, and he can supply them at about 50 per cent. less than they can be had from the States. His "Brooder" is also a good article, and is indispensable when chickens are hatched in the incubator.

Thomas Gain, East Hamilton Poultry Yards, has now for sale P. Rocks and White Leghorn chicks of great merit. He does not intend exhibiting at the fall or winter shows this year, but says he is going to supply a lot of the winners in the two varieties he breeds. See his new ad.

J. N. Rowe, King P. O., is one of the most enthusiastic breeders in Canada. We believe he was the first to discard hens as hatchers and mothers, and hatch his chicks entirely by the incubator, and raise them in the brooder. An old fancier and one who knows, called on us a few days ago, and in course of conversation informed us that he had paid Mr. Roe a visit, and found him with the finest and largest flock of thrifty chicks he had seen this year. His specialties are Plymouth Rocks. See his quarter page ad.

D. I. Rogers, Cayuga, finds his business will not permit of his properly attending to the large number of varieties he now has. He will sell off several, and in future breed W. C. Black Polish and five varieties of bantams. See his two ads.

As we noticed in last issue Mr. L. Thorne has removed from Blyth to Seafork. He wishes to reduce his stock to suit new quarters. His stock is good and you will be pleased if you deal with him.

Our old friend and correspondent, Mr. S. Spil-

lett, Lefroy, Ont., has about recovered from an attack of ague, and is now among his Light Brahmas again. If you read his card you will find that he has some old "Autocrats" for sale now, and will have young ones later.

W. F. James, Sherbrooke, P. Q., informs us that he has never had better success than this year in getting good chicks. His Light Brahmas and P. Rocks are good, but all who see his Langshans pronounce them to be ahead of anything yet seen in America. An experienced New England fancier says there is nothing like them in the States. See his new ad.

J. G. Mills, commission merchant and dealer in fruit and provisions, 386 Queen street West, Toronto, will be glad to communicate with parties having market poultry and eggs to dispose of.

W. H. Irwin, Orangeville, offers some good chances to those wishing to make exchanges.

### Shows to Occur.

Canada's Great Fair,—Toronto, Sept 5th to 16th, 1882. W. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Great Central Fair,—Hamilton, Sept. 26th to 29th, 1882. Jonathan Davis, Secretary, Mount Albion P. O., Ont.

Western Fair,—London, Sept. 25th to 29th, 1882. John B. Smyth, Secretary, London.

Brantford Southern Fair,—Brantford, Sept. 27 to 29th, 1882. R. M. Willison, Secretary, Brantford.

Provincial Exhibition,—Kingston, Sept. 18th to 23rd, 1882. Entries close on Saturday, Aug. 19th. Henry Wade, Secretary, Toronto.

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

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

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CAN.  
American Sebrights, Light Brahmas and Rose comb Brown Leghorns.

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

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

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

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE.—Golden Sebright bantams and Japanese Bantams. Also a few eggs at \$2 per 13. Very fine Pekin Ducklings from 1st prize stock, large ones, prices reasonable.

F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—10 high class Black Red Game hens, good ones. W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE, after 1st September, a fine lot of Light Brahma and Plymouth Rock chicks. E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few S. P. Hamburg cockerels; or will exchange for pullets of same variety. VANAMBURG DAVIS, St. Thomas

WILL EXCHANGE.—2 P. Rock Cockerels for 2 Black Spanish Cockerels. Good for good. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Georgian Games, 6 hens and 1 cock, last year's birds. Very nice. Will sell cheap. F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—20 Pure bed White Leghorn cockerels, regular beauties, at \$1.50 each. 8-2-in A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Black-red, Brown-red and Red-pile chickens in the fall, also fowls of the same varieties. WM. HALL, Newcastle, Ont.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg has one pair pure bred English Bull pups for sale, five months old, \$15

FOR SALE.—Black Reds, 2 cocks, one has scored 95 points, the other is best stationed cock in the Dominion. W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

OFFERS now received for White Leghorn chicks. Being short of room must part with some. CHAS. BONNICK, Yorkville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—My best pen of White Leghorns; also 25 cockerels, Plymouth Rocks and Black Spanish. Will exchange for good watch, or offers. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont., has for sale 10 pairs pure bred Pekin Ducklings, large size, marking perfect, \$4 per pair if taken before Sept. 15th.

FOR SALE.—A few White Leghorn cockerels, fine birds, of a first-class strain; or will exchange for W. C. B. Polish, or offers. E. H. HURD, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Plymouth Rock cock, one year old; or will exchange for White Leghorn cockerel, and will sell my 2nd prize Brown Leghorns. W. H. F. BARTLETT, 217 Nelson St., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—100 pairs Brown Leghorns and P. Rock chicks for sale after Sept. 1st, at \$3 per pair, A 1 breeders. Purchasers if not satisfied may return stock. LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg.

FOR SALE.—Brown and White Leghorn cockerels, from \$1.00 to \$4.00 each, standard birds, early hatched. Also a few very fine Brown and White Leghorn hens, at \$1.00 each. Write for wants. A. BROWN, Ivy P. O.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure-bred Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits, Ferrets, Guinea pigs, White mice &c., cheap. Gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. A few of the celebrated Pit Games, "Spencer Scalpers," for sale. Also eggs for hatching. 3c. for circular.

FOR SALE.—Chickens of choicest breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed to all customers or money refunded. W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.


EXCHANGE.—Superior White Leghorns. Any quantity of chicks for sale at reasonable prices. CHARLES BONNICK, Yorkville, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Breeding pen of Brown Leghorns (Stahlschmid's and Bonnick's strain); 1 Bronze gobbler, 28 pounds; 1 A 1 Plymouth Rock cock, pure yellow legs and beak; 2 Golden-pencilled Hamburg cockerels (Bogue's strain); 1 first-class new-artificial mother, will hold 75 chickens. Will sell the above or exchange for A 1 Bantams, any variety. BURGESS & DOUGLAS, Box 171, Woodstock.

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Dear Sir,—The Langshans came to hand all o. k., and better birds I never saw. I take pleasure in recommending you to parties who intend buying fowls of the varieties you breed. HENRY CLARK, Seaforth, Ont.


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FRUIT AND PROVISIONS.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
Pure.  
A few old birds for sale now; some grand chicks for sale later.  
All at reasonable prices.

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Breeder of superior  
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None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.  
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HOUDANS,  
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EGGS \$2 per 13 of either variety 3-6t



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**Black-B. Red Games,**  
P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,  
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Stock first-class in each variety.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y



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**Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins,**  
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Eggs \$2 per 13. See prize-list of Poultry Ass'n of Ont.  
in February Review. Send for Circular. 2-6



GEORGE WALKER,  
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Has fine  
**EXHIBITION CHICKS**  
—March Hatch—

For Sale, at from \$2 to \$20 each.

If I cannot supply a good bird I will not supply at all.  
Send for Circular, and see quality of Stock. 2y.



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**Exhibition Games**  
BLACK-B. RED,  
—BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.—

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



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**Golden Duckwing and Black B. Red**  
**GAMES.**

Golden Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

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

All from prize stock.

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Review for February. 2-6m

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

Breeder of  
**High Toned**  
**W. F. Black Spanish.**

I have a fine lot of  
**CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.**

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



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Breeder of

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

**CHICKS FOR SALE AFTER SEPT. 1st.**  
3-y.



**Brown and White Leghorns,**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
and  
**Langshans, (Crood's strain.)**

Birds for sale at all seasons of the year, at reasonable  
prices. My birds were awarded 4 1st prizes at the Pro-  
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Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan  
eggs \$3 per setting. WM. MOORE.

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Write for what you want. Name this paper.



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**LANGSHANS,**

Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Auto-  
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W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Polish, White Banded Ban-  
tams, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Ayles-  
bury and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

Send for circular.

9-y.



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Breeders of

**First-Class Fowls**  
of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns—Stahlschmidt's strain.

White Leghorns.

W. F. Black Spanish—Imported stock.

B. B. R. Games, Black and G. S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.  
Eggs for sale from \$2 to \$3 per setting, delivered free  
in Ontario.

Write for wants. Correspondence solicited.



**GRAND DOMINION**  
 —AND—  
**37th PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION**  
 Under the management of the  
**Agricultural and Arts Association**  
 OF ONTARIO.  
**TO BE HELD AT KINGSTON,**  
 —FROM—  
*18th to 23rd September, 1882.*  
**\$20,000 Offered in Premiums**  
**AND DOMINION MEDALS.**

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:  
 Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, Aug. 19th.  
 Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, Aug. 26th.  
 Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, Sept. 2nd.  
 Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained from the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HENRY WADE, Secretary, *Toronto.*  
 CHARLES DRURY, President, *Crown Hill.*

8.1

*Having won more Prizes than any other Exhibitor in Canada,*  
 And as I do not intend exhibiting at Toronto this Fall, I offer the following

**SHOW BIRDS**

FOR SALE CHEAP :

Carriers, Dragons,  
 Antwerps, Magpies,  
 Blue Fans, Turbits,  
 Blue Bald-head Tumblers.

I have young birds this year for sale also.

As I want to reduce my stock I will sell at reduced prices. Parties wanting birds for show, I will sell them those that will be hard to beat.

JOHN JAMES,  
 YORKVILLE, ONT.

7-tf



First-Class  
**HOMING ANTWERPS,**  
 FOR SALE,

Apply to

JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

**Toronto Exhibition,**  
 —1882.—  
**CANADA'S GREAT FAIR,**  
*September 5th to 16th.*  
**GRAND POULTY SHOW !**

*Over \$1,000 in Prizes*

*In the Poultry Department alone.*

The BEST EXHIBITION in the Dominion for Breeders and Fanciers to exhibit at.

**\$26,000 IN PRIZES**  
 in all the Departments.

**Greater Attractions than Ever**

Prize Lists will be sent anywhere on application by post card to the Secretary.

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**W. J. SHAW,**  
*London East, - Ontario,*

Breeder of

**BKACK HAMBURGS**

AND

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

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

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

**EGGS FOR HATCHING, NOW,**

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

**Chicks after September 1st.**

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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The Best Stock

Lowest Prices.

Having removed from  
**BLYTH to SEAFORTH,**  
 I am compelled to dispose of a number of my  
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 will therefore sell chicks or old birds of as

*Good Stock as any in the Country,*

of the following varieties:

**BUFF COCHINS,**  
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**S. S. HAMBURGS,**  
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Write for just what you want, and write  
 early. All communications cheerfully answered.

Address **L. THORNE,**  
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Owing to business engagements I find it im-  
 possible to give the number of varieties I have  
 been breeding the attention they require, and  
 in a few days thereafter will breed only a few

**Polands and High-Class Bantams,**  
 and offer for sale my entire stock of old and  
 young birds of the following varieties:

*Brown and White Leghorns, Heath-  
 wood Pit Games, Silver-spang-  
 led Hamburgs, Buff Cochins,  
 Pekin and Aylesbury  
 Ducks, and a*

*Fine pair of Bronze Turkeys,*  
 three years old.

Write for just what you want. Will make  
 prices to suit as this stock must be sold to make  
 room.

**D. T. ROGERS,**  
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## LOOK HERE!

*A Bargain for Somebody!*

I will exchange one pair of Bronze Turkeys,  
 —gobbler can be made to weigh 4 lbs.—1 trio of  
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My 25 years experience in breeding thro'-bred poultry enables me to state with confidence  
 that the varieties I breed are of very superior utility, and my stock first class as to exhibition  
 qualities.

EGGS from Light Brahmans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 per doz.; 2 doz. for \$4.00; 3 dozen for  
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**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**—Pen No. 1:—Cock "Tala-  
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 ten pullets, weighing from 9 to 10 pounds.

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

3 3t

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

Orders booked now for chicks from the above  
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 application.

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**CHICKS! CHICKS!!** Orders booked now for fall delivery. A fine Lot of promising *American Sebrights, L't Brahmas and rose-comb Br. Leghorns,* enjoying unlimited range.

**CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL and GRANULATED BONE**,—sample 10c. by mail—Poultry Food, Insect Powder, Nest Eggs, Poultry Books, and all the leading Poultry Papers, Prices on application. 5-y.

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I keep on hand the following poultry supplies:

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Why lose so many fine birds by Roup when Roup Pills will cure the worst case. It is also the best remedy in the world for drooping or ailing chicks. Only 50 cents per box.

## DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER,

Prepared from flowers, with no adulteration, and much more effective than the common Persian powder; is perfectly harmless for the youngest chick, and quickly smother all vermin infesting the fowl or poultry house. Is also effective in freeing dogs from lice, and saves all the nuisance of repeated washings. Send for trial box, only 25cts; larger boxes 50cts.

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100lb lots, \$3.00; less than 100lbs, 4cts per pound. No charge for package.

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6-tf.

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# Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

## THICK'S

### NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,

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

Also the

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

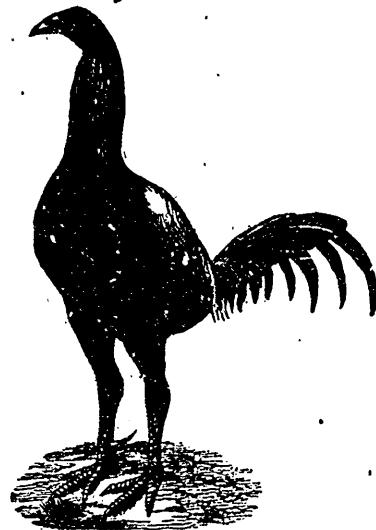
Full instructions sent to purchasers.

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Territory for sale.



—The Princess of—

—The Poultry Yard—

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

*A Specialty.*

All communications promptly answered.  
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# Scotch Greys.

Having purchased from MR. THOMAS COSTEN his stock of this valuable new variety of fowls, I am prepared to take orders for a limited supply of

*EGGS, at \$2.50 per dozen.*

I will also have for sale in the fall a few pairs and trios of CHICKS. Orders for same received now, and those wanting will have to speak quick, as I believe I am the only breeder in this country.

In plumage the Scotch Greys resemble the Plymouth Rocks; in laying qualities the Leghorns, and for size of eggs are fully equal to the Brahmas or Black Spanish. They are also non-setters.

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

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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PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PEDIGREED LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND CROWD LANGSHANS.

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.

Special low express rates arranged.

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W. F. JAMES.

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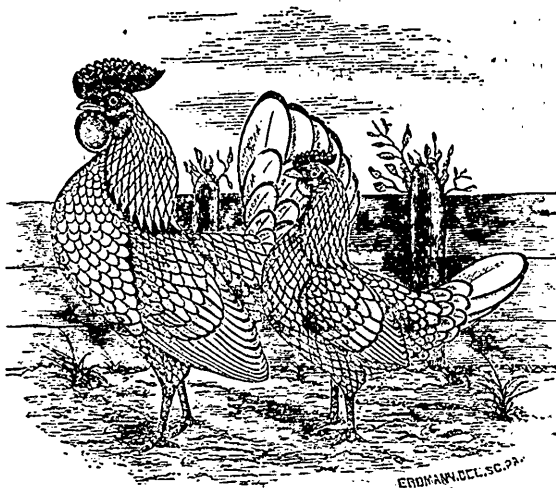
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Having a large flock of chicks—hatched in the Incubator and raised in the Brooder—and having control of two yards in which the stock is not related, I am prepared to supply birds for either exhibition or breeding purposes, second to none on the continent. I will sell single birds; pairs, trios or breeding pens. My prices are: single cockerel or pullet, from \$2 to \$10; pairs, \$5 to \$15; trios, \$8 to \$20, according to age and marking. I will send birds not related when so desired.

I have also a few very fine

HOUDANS, BUFF AND PAR. COCHINS, B. SPANISH, L. BRAHMAS & ANDALUSIANS, for sale. These I wish to clear out, and will give bargains, as I want my yards for the exclusive breeding of Plymouth Rocks.

8 ft



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**D. T. ROGERS,**

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties:

White-crested Black Polish, Golden and Silver Duckwing, Golden and Silver Sebrights, and Black Rose-comb

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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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Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

**Light & Dark Brahmas,**

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS AND HAMAURGS.



At the show in Montreal 1880, my Dark Brahmas were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochins, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

At the late show in Montreal my birds were awarded: 1st on Light Brahma chicks, 2nd on Partridge Cochins, 2nd on W. Leghorn fowls.

At Sherbrooke, 1880, the President's prize for the best Light and Dark Brahma chicks in the show; score of cockerel, 94 points, weight, 12 1-2 pounds; pullet, 91 1-2, weight 10 1 2 pounds; 1st on Light and Dark Brahma chicks, and on Partridge Cochins fowls, and W and Brown Leghorn chicks.

I have a splendid lot of Light Brahma and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, and can now supply all wants, at moderate rates, and guarantee as represented. My birds will compare favorably with the best in the country.

See Prize-List of Sherbrooke show in Review for February,

**THE EUREKA INCUBATOR**

Is now manufactured in Canada, by

**F. J. GRENNY,****Brantford,****Ontario,**

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,**  
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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 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, \$8.00.

Address all communications to

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F. J. GRENNY, BRANTFORD, ONT.

**EAST HAMILTON****Poultry Yards!****The Best****Plymouth Rocks**

—AND—

**White Leghorns****IN AMERICA.**

Write for my four page illustrated Circular, 1882 and 1883.

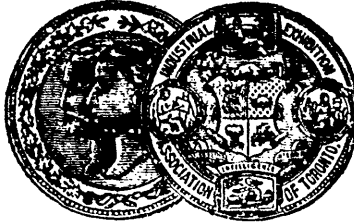
*SPECIAL.*—A beautiful Chromo of the variety you purchase from me, presented to each purchaser of Fowls or Eggs to value of \$10.00.

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# Eggs from the Best Birds in America!

They have won more



Prizes than any other's.

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Importers and breeders 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.

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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.

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Beachville,

Ontario,

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Breeder of

## LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

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

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

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

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