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CANADIAN

Poultry Review.

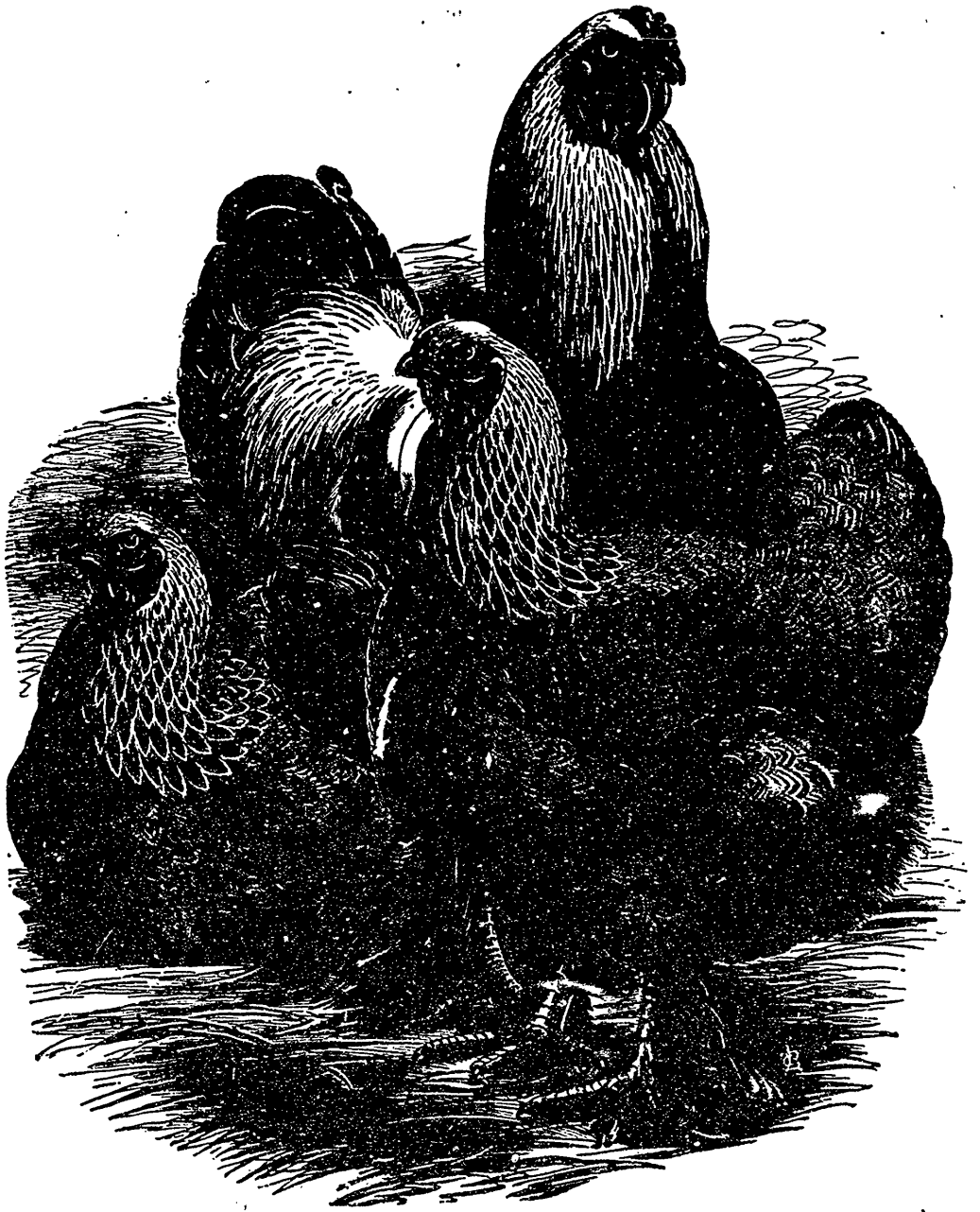
VOL 6.

Devoted to Poultry and Pet Stock.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA:

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. FULLERTON.



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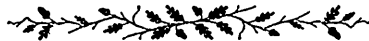
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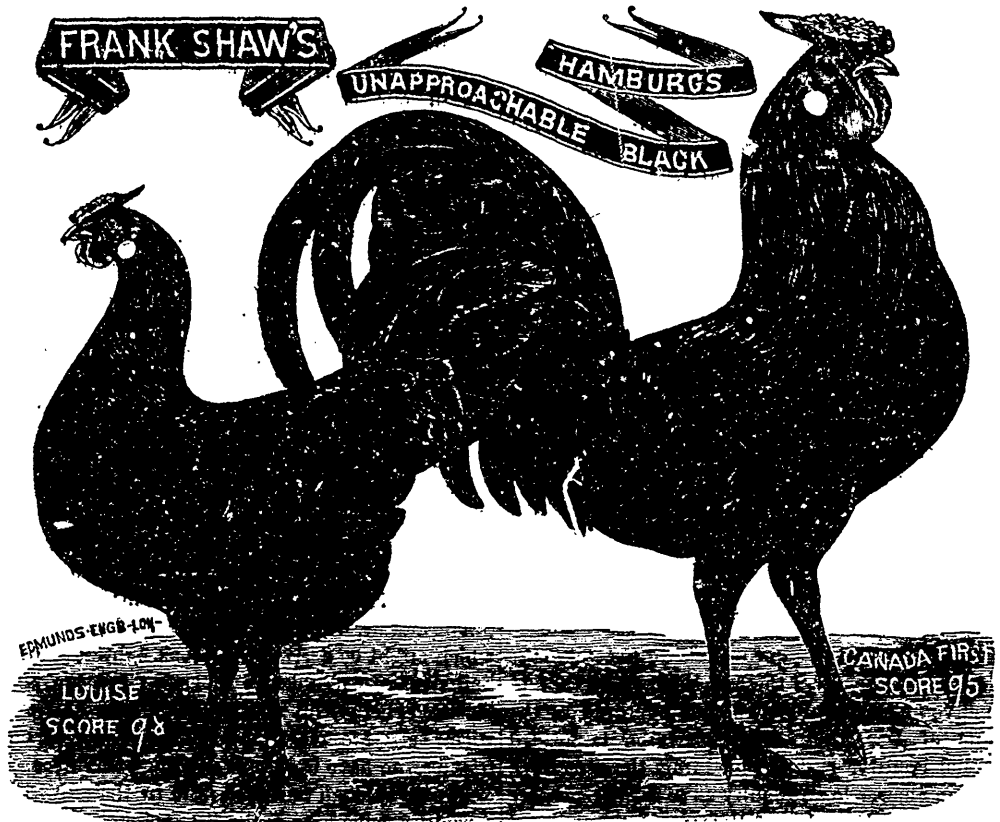
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.



## BLACK HAMBURGS.

The above engraving was made expressly for Mr. Frank Shaw, of London, by the Canadian artist and engraver, Mr. Edmunds, to illustrate his favorite variety, Black Hamburgs. We are glad to welcome Mr. Shaw back among the fraternity after an absence of a couple of years, and wish him success. His start out—at Chicago last month—has certainly been very brilliant, he winning on every bird exhibited, with one exception. Mr. Shaw supplies us with the following notes on his special pets:—

In breeding Black Hamburgs the great points to be attained are, red face, well balanced, compact comb, running nicely into a clear cone-shaped spike, and clean, round ear-lobe. It is

sometimes supposed that the ear-lobe should be very large. This is not the case, as a large ear is always unshapely, and almost invariably develops into a white face in a short period. For this reason I breed my cockerels with very small ear-lobes when young, so as the bird matures they assume a nice proportion to the size of the head. By this means the round shape is retained in maturity, whereas when the ears are large in the chick (as they grow much larger in proportion than any other part of the fowl) they become too prominent, ill-shaped, and run up to the eye, thus destroying the beauty of the bird.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of color. This should be a rich glossy

green, dazzling with resplendent lustre as the bird constantly changes position. Even in a dim light this lustre displays itself to a remarkable extent in a well bred bird. We do not now see a good jet black, which, thought not so striking as the green, is not a bad color, but can rarely be had in connection with fine points.

The purple color is the English breeder's bane. Otherwise good birds are rendered utterly useless by a strong purple plumage, for let the breeder be ever so careful and patient he can never breed it out. Another objection to it also is that it is usually accompanied by a soft, spongy comb, immoderate ear-love, and white face.

Referring to the comb, it should be close and firm, a moderate size in the cock; a hollow or scooped appearance in front to be always rejected, as it perpetuates itself, and is often a sign of lack of vigor. In the hen it should be very small, and fit close to the head, with a dainty spike. A face with a blackish hue, or what is termed a gipsy face, is not desirable, as it gives the fowl a vicious expression, and becomes hereditary.

A good sized body is valuable, but no other point should be sacrificed to it, for a small sized bird rarely has a great deal to commend it. The carriage is bold and graceful in the cock, while the hen follows him as close as is consistent with female delicacy.

### About Poultry.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR.—As all your readers do not take the *Scientific American*, I thought it would be well to send you a couple of letters that appeared in the issue of Dec. 2nd. The one letter is headed "About Poultry," and is copied from the *New York Sun*, in answer to an inquiry as to raising poultry for market. It reads as follows:—

Among the multifarious letters which we receive daily, the following appeals peculiarly to our sympathies:

Sir: Having several times noticed in your columns advice given to young men who are about to embark in some business enterprise, and having always appreciated the good and sound judgment you have evinced, we apply to you in our own behalf.

Having sufficient capital to go into the business of the produce nature, we come to you for counsel concerning the raising of poultry. Which, in your judgment, would be better adapted for the poultry business on a good sized scale—New Jersey or Long Island? Also, what part of either would be best to start in?

Our aim is to raise poultry and send it to this market ready for sale by city dealers.

Yours respectfully,

POULTRY.

New York, November 10.

No doubt the poultry business is capable of being made a source of profit, though for our own part we confess we have not found it so. We embarked in it on a pretty large scale five or six years ago, and having made careful preparations, we raised the first year about 1,000 first-class White Brahma fowls. But just as they had gained perfection, and while the eye was delighted with their beauty and the financial mind calculated that they would sell promptly for about \$3 apiece, egotistic wretch or wretches broke into our yard, took off the hinges and hasps of the great gate, and when the sun rose in the morning, shedding his glorious light over the whole face of nature, some 500 or 600 of our choicest pullets had disappeared, whither we knew not; and thus the profits of the year was much reduced.

All this happened on Long Island, and therefore our advice to our correspondents would be either to avoid that locality altogether, or at any rate not to plant their poultry breeding establishment too near the Sound, where a swift sail boat or a steam launch may afford facility for the escape of plunderers with their booty.

And yet the soil, the air, the sunshine, the grass, and the water of Long Island are exceedingly favorable to the production of good poultry; and our advice to our friends would be rather to take Plymouth Rocks instead of Brahmas, Langshans, Crevecoeurs, or any other fancy variety. Game fowls are very good to eat, but there is not much flesh on their slender and steely bones, and at the same time Mr. Bergh, with his vigilant care of the public morals, will not tolerate any of the profits which might be derived from cock fighting. Leghorns are very productive of eggs; but the mischief of it is they do not lay their eggs at times when eggs are most wanted, and some of our friends who have been led into the cultivation of Leghorns through mistaken faith in their ovarian capacities, have been sadly disappointed and have got neither eggs nor chickens. Alas, alas!

The feeding of poultry is an important matter, requiring both scientific knowledge and artistic skill. The main thing in a proper gallinaceous diet is undoubtedly grain; and cracked corn, wheat screenings, Indian meal, and wheaten bran are eminently useful. But there must also be a supply of green food, and in summer, grass, and in winter, boiled potatoes and other vegetables, are indispensable to the health of fowls. At the same time they must have a due proportion of flesh meat suitably cooked; and in this way pork scraps are convenient. Their drinking water must be good and clean, not icy cold in winter, nor heated by the direct rays of the sun in summer. It is dangerous to give them drink on which the sun has shed its full force in July or August.

New Jersey is also a pretty good country for poultry breeding. There are some parts of Monmouth County where the soil is easy of culture, and the presence of great supplies of marl enables the farmer to make his land exceedingly productive. On the other hand, Bergen County is more picturesque, and the lover of mountain scenery will find there much to interest his mind and lift his imagination above the monotony of common life. But in one respect poultry breeding is like virtue—it makes comparatively little difference where it is practiced. The point is to practice it with judgment and perseverance; and, as we have no doubt that our correspondents will exercise these qualities in their new business, we wish them all the success that their industry and their skill may deserve. The same intellectual gifts which make a man a great statesman or a great poet will also make him a great poultry breeder. Our final advice to these young men and to all our other readers is, pay as you go!

Referring to the above I would like to add a few words about my experience with Plymouth Rocks. I have always found them just right. The only hens I have laying at the present time are Plymouth Rock hens and pullets, although I have Brown Leghorns, Langshans, rose-comb and White Leghorns, but seemingly as soon as the weather freezes everything up, it freezes all the other breeds up except the Plymouth Rocks, and they keep panning out the eggs on the same feed and the same care as the other birds. The other letter which follows, in relation to in-breeding, I consider good and worthy of a trial. It is from Mr. Wm. H. Brewer, an authority on the laws of breeding. He says he knows of no case where a new breed has been made out of *two* well-defined ones, the new breed having the excellences of the others, or even the excellences of a first cross. It is a common experience, he continues, that while the first or earlier crosses are reasonably uniform, successive crosses vary greatly. On the other hand, numerous examples may be given of new breeds being formed from the crosses of several, and then, by long continued selection of animals having the desired qualities, from three several breeds. Mr. Brewer further says:

"Again, it is a common experience, particularly in breeding for flesh (but it is true of all character), that in crossbred animals for one or two generations the cross breeds may be better as animals of use than *either* of the parent stocks. But this excellence cannot be maintained with a sufficient uniformity to insure profit. In truth, the whole and sole reason of the enormous prices which thoroughbred animals of various kinds bring, of a long proved pedigree, is not because of the superior excellence of those animals themselves as animals of use, but simply because their characters are transmitted, and those of equally as good mong-

rels are not. The crossing of different breeds of sheep for mutton or for particular grades of wool will long be continued, and is very profitable in many directions; but it is only profitable, so far as I have been able to hear, where these rules are obeyed, and we frequently go back to the pure breed, on one side or the other, for keeping up the excellence.

Now why not in-breed our Plymouth Rock fowls as Mr. James proposes if we want to get size, markings, &c? I am going to try two pens of Plymouth Rocks this season and in-breed them, and two others. I am going to introduce cockerels of the best blood I can secure. In the fall I may be able to give some particulars as to the result of the plan I propose to follow in the spring of 1883.

Yours &c.,

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Morrisburg, Dec. 4th, 1882.

### Transportation of Live Birds by Sea.

BY W. H. THICK, OTTAWA.

Some fifteen years ago it was my good fortune to get from my friend, Mr. Bartlett, the curator of the Zoological Gardens, Regent Park, London, England, a student's ticket, admitting me to the Gardens at any time for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the nature and habits of the various birds kept in the grounds. On one occasion, while walking with Mr. Bartlett, we were met by the keeper of the lions' cages, who had huddled up in his arms and covered in the breast of his coat, what appeared at first to me to be two young Newfoundland puppies, but a closer look revealed them to be newly born cubs of the lioness. The royal beast had just given birth to twins, and the keeper was taking them away for the purpose of showing them to Mr. Bartlett. They were weak and delicate, and the keeper had great doubts about rearing them. His fears were well founded, for I believe they died a few days after. "Would you like to take a walk to the pheasantry?" said Mr. Bartlett. I cheerfully acquiesced. "You will I think, see something that will delight you. The keeper has just told me that the Reeves pheasant is in an amiable and amatory mood, and is about to display his charms to his mate. It is seldom we have the chance of seeing the glory of the feathers of his ruff and we like to take advantage of every opportunity." We then turned our steps in the direction of the pheasantry, passing the houses of the storks and pelicans, gorgeous in their plumage, and arriving at the spot were met by the keeper with a caution to walk quietly and peep at the bird, who was strutting around his mate, ruffling his feathers and making a peculiar purring noise. "Look! look!" whispered Mr. Bartlett, and suddenly the brown and rather dingy



feathers of the neck were thrown up, and a most gorgeous sight met our view; underneath the dingy brown was a galaxy of colors of the most brilliant hues, equalling the plumage of the humming bird or bird of paradise. We stood for a few moments entranced with the scene, when with the same pectus purring noise and the ruffling of the feathers, the splendid sight faded from our view as the ruff closed again over the neck and breast of the bird. Whether he became aware of our presence and was startled by us, or whether he considered his condescension had been sufficiently exercised to impress the female with his charms, I know not; at any rate, "Come," said Mr. Bartlett, "we need not wait longer, for if we stop here all day he will not gratify our curiosity again."

But perhaps your readers may say, what has this to do with the transportation of birds by sea? Well I confess perhaps not much, only that the conversation on acquiring of such splendid fellows as the Reeves pheasants, and transporting them from the hot climates of India to the humid and changeable climate of England, led up to the presentation of the pamphlet to your humble servant, who believes he is not breaking faith or trespassing on the good nature of Mr. Bartlett by making the means of transportation known to your many readers; some of them may, perhaps, one day feel disposed to make a trial of the means employed. Mr. Bartlett commences his remarks on "The mode of preparing and keeping live thrushes and other birds intended for shipment to and from the colonies." In attempting to carry out this subject the greatest attention to the wants of the birds is essentially necessary to secure success. They must be provided with sufficient good and suitable food, and with changes of food, and also with such cages as may best enable the persons who take charge of them to keep them clean and feed them with the least difficulty. By these means they may be preserved in good health during their captivity. Before obtaining the birds it is necessary to have a small room or aviary prepared for their reception, as follows: Place in and about the room perches of bushes, especially in the corners for the concealment of the wild birds; have a fine net strained over the window to prevent them striking against the glass; let the floor be sprinkled with grit or coarse gravel; throw about the floor fruit (apples and pears, and if decayed the better), chopped meat, bread crumbs, worms, snails, etc.; one or two shallow pans of water must be placed in the lighted parts of the room or diary. One or two thrushes (or other birds) accustomed to the food, will be found a great advantage in the rooms.

*To be continued.*

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### Poultry Farming in Sussex.

Being anxious to investigate, as far as practicable, the conditions which have led to the failure of those poultry farms that have hitherto been established, I embraced the opportunity of inspecting one which was advertised for sale by auction on Wednesday last. It was known as "Byfleet," at Warnham, near Horsham, Sussex. Mr. E. S. Agate, the auctioneer—to whom I have to express my thanks for the unusual facilities he placed at my disposal for inspecting the property—published the following particulars: "It contains nearly five acres of rich meadow land, with the poultry buildings, which comprise an incubating room, fitted with large furnace and hot water pipes, small stove and piping, egg boxes, three incubators, two of which are capable of producing 2500 chickens; artificial mother room, heated with hot water pipes; turkey house, 34ft. by 18ft., with three 60ft runs attached; very extensive poultry house, 111ft. by 27ft., having 26 runs; feeding kitchen, fitted with coppers; cow house for three cows, coach house and stables, &c." In addition there is a cottage residence and productive garden, which, with 300 head of poultry and the household furniture, were offered in one lot.

On inspecting the property, I found that the above description was correct in all its details. The arrangements, however, had evidently been designed—as has usually been the case in those poultry farms that I have inspected—by someone totally ignorant of practical poultry management. The runs, in which I was informed some twenty fowls were usually kept, were about four feet wide by twenty in length, and totally destitute of grass or herbage of any description; and that portion of ground near the house was claimy with the manure of the poultry at large. The vendor of the property was described as the mortgagee selling under a power of sale, without the consent of the mortgagor.

In describing the property the auctioneer mentioned that the original tenant, who had erected the buildings and runs, purchased the incubators &c., and lost a great deal of money, and that since his succession the farm had been carried on by the vendor.

On endeavoring to effect a sale, which Mr. Agate did with much perseverance, not a single bid of any amount could be obtained from any of the company present, although the land was freehold, and eligibly situated, with good frontage to the village of Warnham. The assembled farmers evidently knew the result of the projector's poultry farming, which was very freely discussed and commented on; and they refused to make a bid for land so encumbered by buildings for which they

would have to pay, and which would have to be cleared away before it could be turned to a more useful purpose. Failing in any other bid, the auctioneer started with the sum of £1,400 for the five acres of land, house, buildings, and stock. On this there was no advance. He then stated that, the property not being sold, the poultry buildings, furniture, live and dead stock, would be sold in the usual manner, and the land, denuded of its poultry appliances, would be for sale.

The poultry farm under consideration is the last of the very numerous ventures of this kind which I have known "come to grief." Not a year passes but some of these speculations, usually started by persons without the least knowledge of the subject, are discontinued. And yet others are as invariably started, to be carried on for a few months or years and fail in their turn.

At the present time there are rumours of a poultry company with a capital of £100,000, which proposes dealing with chickens by the million. It is needless to say that the promoters are not men known to have any practical acquaintance with poultry breeding. Doubtless they argue that so many incubators will hatch so many chickens every three weeks, and that, as they have only to be fed, fattened, killed, and sent to market, the course is easy and the profit clear. According to the prospectuses of these ignorant enthusiasts, 25 or even 50 per cent. profit is absolutely certain.

It is useless to point out to them that all the many scores of poultry farms hitherto established have proved dreary and hopeless failures; they know better, and, in their own estimation, are bound to succeed. The losses of others will never teach some persons wisdom; they must needs buy it in the dearest of all markets—that of bitter personal experience. But the country farmers around Horsam had too good a knowledge of the working of the Warnham poultry farm to offer even the smallest sum for it when submitted to them by the auctioneer.—W. B. TEGENTMAYER, in *London Field*.

#### Care of Fowls in Winter.

As winter is now upon us, and the cold winds howl around our buildings, look well to the poultry. See that they are well cared for every day. See that the fowl house is in good shape to shelter them from the storms and winds, and that the roof is water tight, so that the fowls and houses will be kept dry all the time. Furnish dust bath, plenty of fresh water and good wholesome food. Give them a good place to scratch in, and throw a little grain of some kind to induce them to scratch, as in this way only can you get them to take exercise when the ground is hard frozen and covered with snow. When they scratch out every kernel

scatter more. One of the secrets of success with fowls in winter is in keeping them busy. Have the houses well ventilated above; the ventilators may be closed on a very cold night. See that they have good perches to roost on. Clear the droppings from under them at least once a week, and store in barrels. Some know the value of hen manure as a fertilizer, and others do not; it is little less valuable than guano. Give them all the sunshine you can; there is nothing they seem to enjoy so much in winter. Do not crowd too many under one roof; crowded fowls are never thrifty. Keep the poultry free from lice; no fancier should willingly feed vermin, and this is what he is doing as long as his fowls are lousy. Furnish them with all the broken oyster shells, gravel, &c., they require, and a little green food, such as cabbage, two or three times a week, and a few meat scraps, and you have a right to expect that your hens will shell out when eggs are at their highest, that is if you have a good thoroughbred variety of poultry, as these will be found much more profitable than mongrels, and will always bring a good price if you want to sell.

H. E. SPENCER.

Centre Village, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1883.

#### Game Birds.

To most people game birds have no more significance than any other; but to the sportsman and naturalist game birds differ so much, as they understand them, from all other birds, that they are looked on by them as a distinct race in the feathered tribe. Every country on the earth, as far as any history I have read, amongst its feathered inhabitants were certain kinds known as game birds; Europe, Asia and Africa each have amongst the birds which belong to the eastern hemisphere those which belong to the game family. America is particularly blessed with the numbers and kinds of game birds which are indigenous to the western continent, commencing with the grandest of all game birds, the Wild Turkey.

We have seven kinds of grouse, headed by the grouse king, the cock of the plains, which is the largest of the grouse family. Then come three kinds of quail, the woodcock, snipe, and innumerable numbers and kinds of wild-fowl. All these birds are separate and distinct from our songsters and brilliantly plumaged birds; they do not belong to them at all, they bear nothing with them in common. Both belong to the feathered tribe, both are birds, but beyond this they are distinct in every way, in habits, haunts, actions, in everything they differ, just as much as is possible for birds to differ from each other. While our sweet songsters, with their gaudy colors, are beautiful and pretty, the game birds are noble,

and perhaps no word in the English language can better fill the meaning than to say: all birds are beautiful, but game birds are noble; they wear the ermine and are royalty amongst the feathered tribes. As far back as history reaches, we read of game as being held separate and distinct from other birds. The pursuit of game birds has been the pastime of monarchs, princes, and nobles from the earliest period—always was, and is the same to this very day. Why this? Because the qualities they possess, both for the chase and for the epicure, places them in a niche by themselves. You pursue a bird that is not game; you shoot him or take him by some other means; you feel when you have got him you have achieved nothing, and have only a bird when you have got him; but if he is a game bird how differently you look at him; you are never tired smoothing down his ruffled feathers, he is so clean, so nice, he has given you sport to bag him, and he dies game—no squalling and squeaking while dying like many other birds do. He dies as he lives, game. Shoot him dead, or kill him as you may, he never utters a sound. He fights for his life by using all the ingenuity he can bring to bear, but when beaten he dies game. And when properly cooked and brought on the table, he differs just as much from his feathered friends as he did when in life. It is these qualities, both in life and death, which the game birds possess, that distinguish him from all others, and it is these qualities which have always made him, and always will, the object of the chase for the sportsman whether he be king or peasant.

In old countries he is the property of the wealthy, and the few. He affords them pastime to kill, and royal dishes for their tables. In new countries he furnishes the early settlers food of the best kind, easily obtained and free to all.

Some game birds are capable of domestication, but such as I know that have been domesticated have sadly deteriorated. Take our domestic turkey, which has been reclaimed from his natural state; he has lost his caste, and become degraded. He now bears no more comparison to his cousin that has never exchanged his life in the bush for that of the farmyard than a worn out, knee-sprung, used up cabman's horse does to a blood horse and Derby winner. Look at the creeping, unpretending and inelegant walk of the domestic turkey in the barnyard, then go to the bush and get sight, if you can, of his wild brother. What a contrast! His strut, his quick movements, and his prancing elegance, the beauty of his plumage, of velvet gold and bronze, with the sun shining on it, is a sight once seen never to be forgotten. While the game birds of the world are numerous and many of them elegant, the American wild turkey is the monarch of them all.

To the epicure game birds have a special fascination, be it the little English snipe, perhaps the smallest of them all, or the twenty-five pound wild gobbler, as I have pictured him above, and every kind between these two, all are awarded the pride of place on his table, and, if I may be allowed to give my opinion, deservedly so too. No domestic fowl or poultry are like them, none possess the same peculiar flavor, none so free from disease and deformation, none are equal in either life or in death to the noble game bird.

× ROADS.

Stratroy, Xmas. 1882.

### Keeping Fowls in Large Flocks.

That fowls will not thrive if congregated together in large numbers, has been satisfactorily proved. They must be divided into small colonies. The separate colonies may be of as many different breeds as there are colonies, but in my case, I should prefer only two varieties—layers and sitters—and a colony of cross-breeds, for the purpose of producing market poultry. Mixed farming with fowls pays as well as it does with other stock. Unless an incubator is in use, setters is a necessity. Incubators have not been successful as a rule, and it is better to decide in favor of hens as sitters. A home made incubator, heated by means of stable manure, has been found to work well, and proves advantageous after the eggs are well advanced.

My plan of an incubator would be to procure a large box (one that will hold three or four corn-basketfuls of well-heated stable manure), and place it in a warm room, where the temperature is considerably above freezing. Fill the box up pretty well, and pack manure on the sides up to the top. This will accommodate two or three sittings of eggs, according to the size. After it is finished, place the eggs (that have been incubated beneath the hens and are well up to hatching) on the manure, bury them about half, as they lay on their sides. After this is completed, cover the whole with a sheepskin, the wool side down, and give the hen fresh eggs. It is not necessary to turn the eggs each day. The notion that a hen does this has been exploded. The eggs should be watched daily, to see that the proper heat is kept up, and to ascertain if any of the eggs are chipped. Place the chipped uppermost, so that the young birds may have the advantages of the air when first breaking through. The chick does not breathe until it breaks the shell. Keep it well covered in order to retain the heat, which it will do if the material used be in a proper state of fermentation. There is seldom any loss in hatching, and the chicks are strong and hardy. After hatching,

the incubator may be used as a mother, or the chicks may be brooded under hens, as suits the convenience of the keeper.

In the commencement of keeping fowls on a large scale, the first thing should be to prepare the buildings. These should be ample, and divided so as to accommodate the different colonies or breeds as suits the taste of the keeper. It is not necessary that they be expensive, but comfortable, especially in cold weather. The house may be large and all the divisions contained under one roof. This would be more convenient, and to be preferred in cold weather, when the whole could be warmed through, and retain the warmth, with one stove. Or small buildings may be stationed in different parts of the grounds. The latter would be preferred in summer, when each miniature building could be surrounded by a movable fence. The buildings, however, should be good, substantial frame houses, capable of withstanding wind and weather. Of course the main object of this ideal henry (which should also be model henry) would be the production of eggs the whole year, with the exception of a few market chickens, which should be culled from the flock raised annually to keep the stock good.

A thousand hens should be divided into colonies of 25 to 50 in each, according to the breed—25 with the cock, for the large breeds, and 50 with the cocks, for the small breeds. These colonies should be subdivided when obtaining eggs for hatching purposes, which would employ about two colonies. If any hatching eggs are sold, which might be done with profit in season, as market eggs are then much reduced in price, they could be gathered at this time. The number of eggs for a sitting should range from 12 to 15, according to the size and breed.—C. B., in *Country Gentleman*.

### Judging at our Shows.

Editor Review,

Our annual poultry shows have now become quite an institution among us. Not only do the fanciers themselves look forward to the time with pleasure and delight, when they shall be permitted to bring to the exhibition halls their pets, the result of many previous months of care, anxiety, and labor, for the inspection, scrutiny and award of the judge appointed for the occasion, but also the general public have and are taking quite an interest in what has come to be recognized as a thing of value and importance in a commercial point of view. Poultry exhibitions have been in the past the means of advancing a branch of industry that has added thousands of dollars annually to the income of our farming community, and others who have in any manner sought to de-

velop the business of poultry raising. How many men have visited our poultry shows and have become fired with a desire (generally called the hen fever) to become the possessor of some of the many specimens found in the show, who previous to that visit had not the remotest idea of the extent or value of the poultry interest to the country; and thus has been accumulated, year after year, an interest that has become an important factor for good, and will continue to be so as long as our shows are conducted upon sound principals, and a wise administration of the power placed in the hands of those whose duty it is to carry them out. One of the most important of these duties is the procuring of competent and efficient judges; men thoroughly up to their business, and who have the confidence of the exhibitors, and enjoy a reputation for sound and honest judgement. This, it would appear from a letter in last Review, has not been the opinion of some of the fanciers of Ontario, and I may add of those in the Province of Quebec. With respect to the shows held in Ontario for the past few years, the judging having been done by local men, and, as I am informed, will be also this year, I fear, Mr. Editor, if this policy is pursued, whether from a desire to keep down expenses, or the idea that as good men and competent exist among ourselves, which in many respects no doubt there does, yet I am convinced that it will be positive ruin to the society or societies that continue in such a course. Confidence once lost is not easily regained.

THOS. COSTEN.

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1882.

A CHANTING CHANTICLEER.—They have what they call a musical chicken down at Concord, Ky., of which a local paper tells some wonderful stories. It is a rooster of the Plymouth Rock species. In its chickenhood the brood came to the call of whistling for them, and they were fed to a set tune. This special chicken took up the call and makes out a respectable imitation. He calls the other chickens with a peculiar whistle. This bird is a June chick and has crowing attractions that are remarkable. He not only crows with a clear clarion note that would be distinguished in a thousand, which attracts neighbors and children, but he echoes the crow melody three times in succession, as if the vibrations were driving away over the river hills, the closing notes resembling the approaching sounds of a horn in the distance. The bird is given great consideration by some, but, strange to say, the women look upon him with superstitious awe, classifying his gifts with the crowing hen predicting approaching evil. Another peculiar feature of this bird is his imitation of a steamboat whistle in an undertone that cannot be mistaken.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### Several Toys.

A flight of several first-class nuns on the wing is a beautiful sight, especially if they have been taught to fly high. The dark color tipping each of the four extremities: head, tail, and wings, gives a pleasing contrast to the white body as we look at it outlined against a clear sky. But they are equally attractive when at rest about their cot or on a roof. The variety should be kept by itself to be seen and bred to the best advantage. It is easily bred, being one of the oldest and best established varieties, and well cared for and carefully bred, there remains but little to do beyond culling out those foully marked. This culling however, be it remembered, must be of birds not of foul fathers, and means the killing of young whose coloring is not as nearly perfect as it should be.

The nun is a small white bird with the head, tail and flights of either black, blue, red or yellow. The head is colored as far back as the lower inside edge of the hood, the color extending from the points of the hood to a point in the neck an inch and a half below the insertion of the beak, forming a sort of bib. The color of the tail begins in a line covering the vent, and encircling the posterior portion of the rump. The wings have the ten outer flights also colored. The beak is black; eyes pearl; hood large and evenly turned, the inside perfectly white in fine birds; the legs bare and red; toe nails in standard birds black. A flight of nuns of the four colors is a good problem for the fancier. As he breeds them he will find some of the young have the colored head and tail, but no colored flights. These he can call moorcaps or moorheads, and enter them for premiums in those classes as other men do. The German name for these is the bearded pigeon, but we call them German nuns. There will be other young with the colored head only, the rest of the plumage being white. These, in Germany, would be called the death's head. Again some of the young will have well marked tails and wings, but the head color will stop at the line of the eye instead of continuing lower to form the bib. Old fanciers call such helmets; we know them as snells, especially if the flights should also be white. Therefore to be a good snell is to be an indifferent nun, that is, a nun that has lost all color except a little on the top of the head and the tail is called a helmet or snell.

These snells have their admirers, and have been bred as a separate variety for years, in all colors, and both plain headed and capped. They are pretty toys for young fanciers to trifle over, but

not worth perpetuating as a variety. A careful description would read as follows: Color, white, with black tail and scalp, of the latter covering the head upon a line drawn from the corners of the beak through the centre of the eyes; eyes pearl; feet clean and red; colors, black, blue, red and yellow. The upper part of the beak partakes of the color next it on the head being, of course, darker than the lower half.

When the young nun or snell had no color except the tail and a spot on the head at the insertion of the beak, the bird was called a spot. So when we hear a spot spoken of, we can imagine to ourselves a washed out nun; perfectly white except the spot at the base of the beak. There is a spot connected with the priest in an analogous manner. The philosopher may object to this mode of reasoning, and claim that the spot was the original; a descendant becoming impure by the addition of more color to the head and tail feathers, becomes a helmet; still more color, showing in head, wings and tail, the bird becomes a nun. Suppose the reasoning from this end of the problem be true, it proves but the independence of these strains which are dignified with the names of varieties.

The priest is about the size of the common pigeon, and the plain heads are not unlike it in shape. Is a solid or whole colored bird with the exception of the head, which is white from a line passing through the centre along the minor or lower part of the hood, which must be free from foul feathers. The upper part of the beak is white; the lower, dark. The eye is mixed, but sometimes the upper half is pearl, the lower dark, thus partaking of the colors of the head and neck; the hood must be in proportion to the size of the head, and in ordinary colors be perfectly cup shaped. The feet are closely covered with short feathers in which no whites are allowed, not even on the toes. Plain priests are those where the colors are solid; that is, without wing or tail bars. Barred priests have dark bars across wings and tail. In white barred priests the bar is white instead of dark. Of all, the red and the yellow with white bars is the rarest; solids ranking next. Sometimes the priests degenerates, losing all the white of the head except a spot at the base of the beak. It is then known as a white spot.

P. H. Jones, of the Peristeronic Society, describes his ideal Magpie as follows: "A small bodied bird, with slim gracefully formed neck and neat snaky head, of the model of the rock pigeon, or approaching the dove shape, at any rate nothing approaching the tumbler head, and no coarseness; beak straight and comparatively thin, with wattles small and of fine texture; eyes pearl or white-eyed, and eye cere neat and fine—a little

pinkness of eye cere is sometimes observable, but does not amount to disqualification in my mind; beak should be pale in color, and free from spots or markings if possible. I like the color on front of neck to come just as low as the point of the breast-bone, and, of course, as evenly cut as possible; the saddle mark to be regular and not too wide. Many otherwise good birds are apt to be a little irregular in saddle markings, but I would prefer to see them so than to have them trimmed to make them appear well marked; this can generally be detected, and is often the cause of a bird being passed over. Carriage should be sprightly and legs not too long."—*Homing Pigeon*.

## FOR BEGINNERS.

### What Variety to Keep.

The first question to be decided by the would-be fancier, after he has made up his mind to keep fowls, is what variety shall it be? This is a question which should never be decided without considerable thought, and until a good deal of information as to the peculiarities of the favorite variety is gained. It is not well if the eye is pleased with a pair at the show to at once decide that this must be the breed, as they may be altogether unsuited for the conditions under which they can be kept. A fancier must be very enthusiastic indeed who will be satisfied to keep poultry for their appearance alone. The great majority expect either a few fresh eggs or a good chicken for the table in return for their trouble and expense in keeping fowls.

The farmer, or he who has plenty of room to allow the fowls a good range, can keep any variety he may fancy, or several varieties. He may keep the non-sitters for the production of eggs, and the larger breeds for the production of fowls for the table, and by a little care and preparation keep each pure.

The fancier in the town or city can keep a small number of fowls of any variety and keep them well. He may breed exhibition birds equal to the fancier who has more room, but he has to give them much more care. The larger breeds from their inability to fly high and their more contorted disposition, will give the least trouble, and for many reasons are the best for limited quarters. The more active varieties, such as Games, Leghorns, Hamburgs, &c, will require high fences or covered runs to keep them out of your own and neighbors' gardens. It may be calculated that the expense for suitable houses and runs for them will be at least one-third greater than for Asiatics.

We would recommend the farmer to select from the following list:—Asiatics—Light Brahmans preferred,—Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, White and Brown Leghorns. For the villager, who is not restricted to very limited quarters, would add to the list, Polands, Hamburgs, Spanish and Game. For the resident of the city, Asiatics and Bantams.

We do not wish to imply that the breeds recommended for the farmer and villager cannot be successfully bred by the city fancier. The awards at every show proves that they can, but we believe the city fancier gains his success at too great an expense of care and trouble. Where is the city

fancier, who, when he is passing a nice orchard or meadow, has not thought how much his troubles with his poultry would be reduced had he such a run for them, and what grand birds he could raise. But after all, with the same stock to start with, the city fancier will beat the farmer in the show room seven times out of ten.

### A Sure Cure.

#### Editor Review.

For the information of those who like myself have been, or now are, plagued and pestered with rats both in hen-house and dwelling, I am happy and delighted to say I have found, after many trials, a sure cure. I would go out at night into my hen-house, and there would be such a scampering of these abominable pests by the dozen into their holes. Nothing was safe from them or beyond their reach. At last after many ineffectual attempts to get rid of them, costing me many a dollar, I procured a box of "Rough on rats," costing 5 cents, used according to directions, and before the box was used up my dwelling and hen house were entirely rid of the pests, and now I am rejoicing in having a poultry house inhabited by my hens alone. Not a sign or a squeak for the last ten days. Thus what cost me but 25 cents has done what \$50 spent in other ways failed to do. Try it, brother fancier, if you are troubled as I was, and you will rejoice also.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1882.

### The Other Side of the Question.

#### Editor Review.

There seems to be quite a strong feeling amongst our novice poultry exhibitors in favor of employment of American judges to make the awards on our poultry at the Toronto exhibition this winter. From what I can see and learn this feeling is confined principally to those who have never had their birds judged by American judges. We do not hear a word from those who have had their birds pass through the hands of I. K. F. Ich, at Brantford, J. Y. Bicknell and W. H. Todd, at Guelph, and Mr. Curtis, at Toronto. These parties seem satisfied that we have judges in Canada who can and will award the prizes as justly and intelligently as any that can be brought from the States. The remarks of some of your correspondents are not very flattering to those Canadian gentlemen, who have, whenever called on in the past, judged our birds, as they imply that there has been collusion, ignorance, and partiality shown; while, on the other hand if an American judge be appointed it is expected that there will be a delightful state of things, that every fancier will know to a point the true value of his birds—that the merits and demerits of a bird will ever after be as plain as knots on a stick. Those who have exhibited in the United States, and those who have seen Americans judge our shows here, have no such ideas in their heads. I know that we have as competent judges in Canada as any we can import, and I think it humiliating, this being the case, to send away to the States for a man to look wise and add up score cards for us that are as valueless as if I set white paper, and charge \$7 a day and expenses.

Now, my young friend, I will go back as far as

the year 1873,—and think I have shown at American shows every year since, except this—and tell you some of my experience. My first lesson was at Detroit. Here the "King" came over from Mass. to see after the awards, and that the birds he had sold should be the favored ones. But my learned friend was greatly disappointed—he had got too near Canada, where more common sense in poultry matters prevailed. The "King" anger was very high when he found that "Moses" had only won second prize, and twelve of his sons were left out in the cold for partaking freely of the deficits of their father—they all inherited the coarse Hamburg comb of "Moses," well lopped over to one side. Now the "King" and I were strangers at that time, but it don't take long for an Englishman to make acquaintances if he wishes, for then he don't wait for a ceremonious introduction. This was the case in this instance, and the "King" and I were soon in conversation. He wished that I would go with him and together judge the birds. He had the necessary score cards with him, and so at it we went. You don't go far on the score card till comb is reached. He thought that  $2\frac{3}{4}$  points off comb would be about the thing but your humble servant, with the combs of those twelve cockerels in his mind's-eye, could not see that  $2\frac{3}{4}$  points was enough, and meekly suggests 2 points as nearer the mark. "Why," he says, "how many points do you think is allowed for comb; there are only eight allowed, and I could only take off eight in any case." Then he begged me to fix some number of points to be deducted for defective comb, and at last I said, "Well, his comb is so bad and he transmits it so truly to his progeny that in justice to the breed I cannot name a number less than fifty." That ended our scoring birds together. You see by this, my young friend, that the convenient score card, in the hands of a skillful manipulator, would enable a bird to win that should never be seen in either a show pen or breeding yard.

Shortly after this I made a trip to Buffalo, where was held what was then considered the best show on the continent. Here I saw some tall scoring. The 1st and 2nd prize Light Brahma cockerels I would not have brought home with me if \$1 would have bought each of them, but better birds than the 3rd and 4th are seldom seen. I think the 4th prize cockerel came to Canada at the small price of \$100. I never owned the bird but have often met him at our shows. After about three days work on Light Brahmas the gentleman got through, and there was only one man interested in that large class that was not dissatisfied. I never saw so much dissatisfaction at any Canadian show when a Canadian—or an Englishman either—did the judging.

I was engaged by C. A. Sweet, the worthy president of the American Poultry Association, to judge at Buffalo at a fixed salary. I soon made the acquaintance of Pailander Williams, W. H. Todd, Phil. Hudson, Warren, Ongley, and all the men of note who were showing birds there. We spent the first two days getting acquainted with men and birds. When the birds were all ready for judging, Mr. Sweet informed me that there was a protest against me judging. On enquiring the cause I found that an exhibitor had protested for the reason that I was an Englishman, just out, and would know every imported bird, and would be

sure to favor them! In order that I would not kick over the traces, I was "sandwiched" with Messrs. Crosby and Wallcut on the miscellaneous classes of Bunama, &c., and as our labors were soon completed, I had time to take a good look around. It was not long until I discovered, or think I discovered, why there were objections to me judging being a green Englishman I would not be able to distinguish the private marks put on the fowls by the majority of their owners! Nearly every bird in the Game classes had some distinguishing mark; some with colored legs soon discovered to be the property of the protesting fancier others with gold buckles, others with red twine, some with blue, and more with common hemp.

About this time pedigreeing fowls was coming into vogue. At this exhibition there was one trio which the exhibitor expected would have all others behind, for they were pedigreeed stock and he had paid \$130 for them. The birds were well sold at \$50, balance for pedigree. I concluded if there was one hundred dollars worth of pedigree in this trio—and there must have been as the birds were dear enough at \$30—it was too dear a luxury for me, and I have fought shy of pedigreeed fowls ever since. Of course it is all very well for a breeder to know how he has bred his birds for a few generations as a guide for his matings, but I hold that a sire, no matter how well bred put with worthless trash will not produce good results.

The farce of scoring birds has not yet been introduced into Canada, and I for one am not anxious to see it adopted. I hope friend Spillet will not feel offended at my speaking so disrespectfully of what he seems to consider such a good thing for the breeders. If he had been in company with our worthy president and myself at Buffalo two or three years ago, assisting at judging some Dorkings, he probably would have lost some of his faith in the infallibility of the art. We were not engaged but simply asked permission from the best acknowledged judge in America to assist, which permission he said he was only too glad to grant, and have our assistance. Well we looked the birds over and awarded the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes, and then began to score. We scored the 1st 92 and the rest was simple addition—all we had to do was to keep the 2nd from going over 92,—we had to add up our score-cards several times to guard against this occurring. I do not profess to be an adept at scoring chickens, but I can always satisfy myself which is the best bird when I am awarding the prize, and give good reasons for my choice of winners, when there is any doubts in the minds of the exhibitors.

I may also inform friend Spillet that I saw the "Autocrat" Light Brahmas in those days, and they were not to be compared with the "Autocrats" we saw at Brantford last winter. The former had long legs, more like sandhill cranes than Light Brahmas—not by any means the short-legged compact-bodied birds, of which the first prize cockerel at Brantford was a good specimen.

Now a few words in regard to the judges for Toronto show and I am done. I cannot see who we can get to judge Asiatics so well and impartially as Mr. Buck. He has had long experience in breeding fowls, is very painstaking in his work, and I have never heard of him being accused of partiality. I never saw Asiatics judged better in America than when he did it.

During the few years I have been in Canada, I have had considerable experience at both Canadian and American shows. At the latter I have always made as clean a sweep as I ever did in Canada—I might say clean sweep, especially west of us. As I have not shown among them for some time, some may think they could clean us out, but if time will permit, and the inducements are offered, we may give them a shake up this winter, though we are selling a good many of our best birds. When Toronto show comes, look out for Butterfield & Huns "going to the wall"—to tack up our red tickets.

Yours truly,  
STUART BUTTERFIELD.  
Sandwich, Dec. 20th, 1882.

### Judging and Scoring.

Editor Review.

Sir.—I see by the last number of the Review several letters bearing on the above subject. Among them there is one from Mr. Dilworth, with which I quite agree as regards having thoroughly qualified judges of our own, and I think his idea of an examining board a good one, and think that is the only way to get good judges.

I see in the same number a letter from our Lefroy friend, and I agree with him in having the names of the judges placed over the varieties in the prize lists which they intend to judge; for I know several fanciers who would not show their birds at the coming show if several would-be judges were to judge them.

I am very much surprised to see our Lefroy friend advocating American judges for our shows. If he will look back to some of the American judges we have had in the past, I think he will see that we have had good cause not to have any more of them, as they are no better than our own. We have had, to my knowledge, four of the best American judges, and they have proved a failure. I can give the names to any one wishing them.

Again, if they were a success, look at the cost, for if we get on we must get three or four, as they haven't got one man to-day who can judge a whole show satisfactorily.

Take for example the late Industrial show at Toronto, and look at the judging of Game and Game Bantam fowls, and what do we see? A poorer judged show I never saw; and that was judged by an American. With these facts staring us in the face I think it would be madness on our part to employ American judges, especially when we have several good judges of our own, who are able to judge our shows if they were given a fair trial.

For an example we will take the case of Mr. Likens, of Toronto, one of the best pigeon judges in America to-day. Mr. Likens was unharmed as a judge until two or three years ago, when by chance he attended an American show, and they were so taken by his remarks that they engaged him to judge one of their shows, and he gave such satisfaction on that they presented him with an oil painting. I think if it had not been for the American society he would have been unheard of as a judge to-day.

Our poorly judged shows are not so much the fault of the judges as of the associations which en-

gage them. They engage too many old fogies, whose opinions were quite well enough five or ten years ago, but are quite antiquated now. When a fancier is asked to judge certain fowls, and he knows that he is not thoroughly versed in them, he ought to decline; but some poultry fanciers are so ambitious that they would judge a railway tunnel if they were asked.

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not want any more such judges in the future. We want judges of our own who are above suspicion and above reproach, and who possess a knowledge of the birds they are judging, and men who would treat the humblest and most obscure fancier the same as the largest and most influential. I do not mean to insinuate for a moment that Americans are inferior to Canadians, but I mean to say Canadians are quite as good and not to be passed over for Americans. I am very conservative in that respect, and believe in encouraging home industry.

A word or two on scoring and I am done. Our friend from Hamilton is in favor of scoring but I am not. I think scoring is a failure and I always have thought so. I will give you my reasons for thinking so. My first reason is that no one knows what a perfect bird is yet, and it is impossible for any one to score correctly when they are not sure of their standard. For example Mr. A. shows a bird and it scores 98 points, and by the score-card the tail is counted perfect and he is not cut on it. Mr. B. shows a bird and it is a poor one, but has a fine tail, superior to the tail of the bird which Mr. A. showed, at that rate what would you score Mr. B's bird, it would be more than perfect, and that would be impossible, and that is where the difficulty in scoring comes in.

A friend of mine showed a Black Red Bantam cock at one of the leading shows in the States, and it was scored 98 points. When he returned I examined it and the score card and found that the judge had scored the tail perfect. The tail was a very nice one but far from perfect. In the first place the sickles were three quarters of an inch wide, when they should not have been more than one quarter. In the next place the shafts of the sickles were red where they should have been black. You will find that in not going any further than sickles we find two bad faults which probably some other judge would have found out and cut. Hoping this matter will be treated by abler writers than myself,

I remain, yours truly,  
CHAS. W. BROWN.

P. S.—Mr. Editor, would it not be advisable for the Ontario Poultry Association to hold their annual meeting early in the second week of the show, as it would give ample time to consider these subjects, and also a Canadian Standard if they should feel so disposed.

Toronto, Jan. 4, 1883.

C. W. B.

At a meeting of the New York Fanciers Club held on the evening of Dec. 19th, the Treasurer's report showed a guarantee fund of \$ 00, subscribed for the purpose of putting the proposed National Poultry Exhibition in New York City on a sound footing. The dates fixed for the show are February 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1883.

P. H. SCUDDER, Sec'y., L. I., N. Y., U. S.



## SOCIETY NOTES.

## Canadian Poultry Association.

At a meeting of this society, held on the evening of Dec. 14th, 1887, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Pres., John Small, Esq., re-elected; 1st Vice-Pres., Joseph Dilworth, Esq., by acclamation; 2nd Vice-Pres., ex-Alderman J. E. Mitchell, by acclamation; Treas., J. B. Johnston, re-elected by acclamation; Secretary, Chas. Bonnicks, re-elected by acclamation; Executive Committee, J. A. Mills, W. H. Crowie, W. Barber, R. A. Eaton and Jno. James. Auditors, U. Boddy and J. M. Ewing. Delegates to Industrial Exhibition Association, J. B. Johnston and J. Mills.

## Simcoe Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.

At a meeting of the above association, held on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, the following gentlemen were elected as the officers for the current year:— Pres., Mr. Lorne Campbell, Simcoe; 1st vice-Pres., M. A. W. Smith, L. D. S., Simcoe; 2nd vice-Pres., M. F. Snyder, Simcoe; Secretary, S. Luscombe, Simcoe; Treasurer, Mr. L. Campbell, Simcoe; Board of Directors, M. ssrs. J. Adams, D. Almond, H. Carter, H. B. Donly, R. Hutton, P. D. Dart, C. E. Freeman, R. McKie, A. McBride, J. Madigan, Ripon, and G. Tune, Simcoe, Col. Mabee, Port Rowan; G. H. Pugsley, Brantford; D. T. Rogers, Cayuga; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, A. R. Colman, Jarvis; and H. Holden, Port Dover. The meeting was well attended, and was characterized by good feeling, enthusiasm, and a determination to make the coming show a grand success.

S. LUSCOMBE, Secretary.

Simcoe, Jan. 12th, 1887.

## Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Review.

DEAR EDITOR.—I have much pleasure in informing you that we have succeeded in organizing an association for the County of Huron, to be called the Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The following are officers for the current year:

Pres., Dr. J. G. Scott; Vice-Pres., Dr. J. W. Elder; Secretary, L. Thorne; Treasurer, A. Calder. Executive Committee, M. ssrs. Actzel, Hannab, Finch, Clark, Walker, Hogan, Anderson, Cowan and Stuart. The membership fee is to be one dollar. We have also decided upon having a show this winter; to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 20th, 21st and 22nd. We would like to see as many of the Ontario fanciers as can make it convenient to be present, and those who cannot favor us with their presence can send their birds along, and I guarantee that they will be well looked after and returned in good shape. Prizes will be ready in a few days, when all applicants will be supplied. I now beg to remind you of your promise made to me, that you would be with us on the occasion of your first show. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I am

Yours very truly,

L. THORNE.

Seaforth, Jan. 13th, 1887.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor Review.

I would like to draw the attention of the Poultry and Pigeon fraternity to our association's exhibition during the last week of January next, and especially to the new departure in offering *diplomas* instead of *casas* for the ordinary 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. In addition these several special prizes in cash are to be given, sufficient, we think, to induce fanciers from a distance to bestow upon us their patronage.

We think we have made a step in the right direction, and we should be glad to hear of other sister associations adopting the same plan. Hitherto, with us, the financial interests of our Exhibitions have been failures, owing to the heavy draw upon the revenue to pay prizes; the consequence was the officers were called upon, in order to save the credit and fair name of the association to *shell out* freely, in addition to giving days and nights of time in preparing for shows, besides foregoing all prizes which they may have won. Outsiders got all the benefit, and members suffered. Now we are changing all this, and exhibitors, one and all, will be placed upon an equal footing, and we expect to pay expenses.

It will take some time to work the reform, but when poultry breeders and fanciers make up their mind that a first prize diploma is of far more value than a paltry \$ or \$2 *casas* prize, our exhibitions generally will be more successful, and officers will not be discouraged. The fact is too many are after the *dollar* instead of the *honour*.

Another thing to recommend our show is the fact that we engage only outside judges. No local judge need apply here, and exhibitors from a distance may be assured of *par pay*. I would recommend to the Ontario Association foreign judges also. Their last show did not give satisfaction, owing to local men being employed as judges. I am not casting reflection upon them, for personally I know nothing of the exhibition, not having been an exhibitor, but I have heard lots of complaints, and I am informed by some fanciers here that they will not exhibit at Toronto this year unless outside judges are employed. A number of us want to go up with our birds from Sherbrooke and vicinity as well as Montreal, but we will not run any risk if your local fanciers be appointed as judges. When they go to Toronto or not, we extend a hearty invitation to our western brethren to come down and see us, and bring along their best birds for friendly competition.

Another inducement we have to offer, and I had almost forgotten it, is that our exhibition comes during carnival week. Our citizens are going to great expense to prepare a week of winter sports in the shape of snowshoeing, skating, tobogganing, racing, driving, torch-light procession across the mountain, fire works, ice palaces on the river and squares to be brilliantly illuminated with the electric light, and many other pastimes and amusements. Crowds are expected from over the border, and a grand time is anticipated. Hoping to see Ontario well represented at our poultry show,

I am, yours truly,

J. F. SCRIVER.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1882.

Next month advertise Eggs for Hatching.

Editor Review.

DEAR SIR.—I had handed me to-day a copy of the November Review, in which I noticed a communication from W. F. James, of Sherbrooke, Canada, in regard to the cut which I published in my "ad." in your paper. In the first place my other communication will show that I did not say that I never bought any birds. I did say this, that I did not have to buy either birds or pedigrees to fill my orler, and this I still put forth. I did buy the cockerel "Chief," score, 96½, for my own use, winner of the first and special at Sherbrooke, Canada, January, 1882, and I still own him to-day. In having the cut made I had the pair to represent "Chief and mate," as it would look better to have the same female represented in cut that he was exhibited with. I tried to buy her at the same time but she had died some months before, and as I had the only surviving member of the pair, I claim the right to have the cut as it is. I have never stated that I was owner of the pullet, and my circular make claim only for the cockerel.

I suppose what troubles Mr. James is that I am the owner of the cockerel that took the highest honors in competition with all the best birds that he could raise or buy last year.

Now, I have no hard feelings against Mr. James, but I do not think it the part of a gentleman to make such statements as he has made and cannot prove. I bought the cockerel of Mr. E. F. Newhall, of Windham, Main, and he bought him of J. W. Dana, of Portland, who succeeded in laying Mr. James' birds in the shade at Sherbrooke last winter.

Please to have this appear in your next issue as I wish every reader of the REVIEW to feel that I shall deal on the square every time.

Respectfully yours,  
A. C. HAWKINS.

Lancaster, Mass., Jan. 3, 1883.

Editor Review.

DEAR SIR.—I send half page ad. for January number. The time will soon be around when poultry breeders will be looking about for eggs for hatching, and if my experience is any criterion to go by, then the POULTRY REVIEW will be the place they will look to see who has eggs for sale.

I am sorry to say that I have been compelled to give up breeding Leghorns for a time, not having yard room or range for two varieties; however the gentleman to whom I have sold my stock may be depended on to do justice to all who may favor him with orders. Mr. Stalschmidt sent one of the pullets which I sold him to the exhibition at Chicago, where she won 1st prize in competition with the best breeders in the United States. Wishing the Editor and readers of the REVIEW a happy New Year,

I remain, yours truly,  
THOMAS GAIN.

Toronto, Jan. 3rd, 1883.

Messrs. W. Stalschmidt and Frank Shaw were very successful exhibitors at the late Chicago show. Mr. Shaw was awarded the following premiums:—Black Cochin hen, 1st; Black Hamburg cock, 1st; hen, 1st and 2nd; cockerel, 1st; pullet, 3rd; Golden Subright Bantams: cock, hen and pullet 1st. Mr. Stalschmidt won on every bird he exhibited. For particulars see his ad.

# 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.

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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.

ERRATA.—In the prize-list of the Poultry Association of Ontario in classes 15 and 16 where 1881 appears it should read 1882. Intending exhibitors will make a note of this.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we were disappointed on receiving the cut to illustrate poultry nomenclature. The cut was a splendid piece of work but it failed to answer the purpose for which it was intended. We hope to fill our promise soon.

With this issue the 6th annual volume of the REVIEW is commenced. We feel confident that with the assistance promised us from all parts, the volume just entered upon will exceed in usefulness and interest any preceding it. We hope all our old patrons will renew their subscriptions at once, and that those in arrears will pay up.

## The Winter Shows of 1883.

We are glad to see that the dates for our shows of the winter of 1883 do not conflict, and we hope this will lead to all being well attended. It is possible for the fancier to exhibit at all the four shows at present arranged for, and only be from home from the 2nd of January to the 22d of February. In this time what honors and cash a live fancier with good birds might gain!

Let us arrange a programme for exhibitors to follow. Having first made his entries for all four shows, he starts with his birds for Montreal to attend the show there, which will be held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January. The Montreal association offers diplomas in lieu of cash prizes, but good specials are given in each class, and the entry-fees are low. There are to be great attractions in the city during the week in which the show is held, the nature of which is given in a letter from the president of the society, Mr. Scriver, on another page, which we hope all will read. Montreal fanciers will give any of their Ontario

brethren that may visit them a hearty welcome. We would like to see closer relations established between the fanciers of the sister provinces, as we believe it would be for the benefit of both. Quebec fanciers have made friendly advances year after year, and they have not been returned by Ontario fanciers. Let them be returned this year, and with interest. Our dealings with the fanciers of Quebec have convinced us that a more gentlemanly and honorable lot of men do not exist in the fancy anywhere.

At the close of this show the fancier can allow his fowl a chance to stretch themselves for a day or two in some friendly quarters that can be found for the purpose, while he is enjoying the sights of the city. The Ontario and Quebec fanciers can then join forces and make the journey from Montreal to Toronto in company, arriving in time to coop their birds on the morning of the 7th of February. From all we can learn present indications are that the show at Toronto this year will be far ahead of any yet held in Canada. The society's prize-list is a good one, and we understand an immense special list is being prepared. A letter just received from a prominent fancier and officer says:—"The Canadian Poultry Association of this city held their meeting last night, and voted \$50.00 for specials, to be divided equally between poultry and pigeons. All the specials will be in cash or silver cups. No settings of eggs will be offered. We expect to have a good show. We have secured a first-class stand—about the best in the city—and are anxious for all interested in poultry to turn out." The officers are doing their best to make a great success of this show, by securing a good hall—on Yonge street, near the centre of the city—collecting a great list of valuable cash special prizes, securing reduced rates for travel and transfer of stock, and excellent accommodation for the birds when they arrive. All they can do is to make the preparations and offer the inducements—exhibitors must do the rest. We hope to see specimens at Toronto from the yards of every fancier in the country.

At the close of Toronto show, on February 13th, there will just be time to pack up and be off for Simcoe, where the show opens on the 14th. There is no time lost here. Those who are dog fanciers can have their dogs meet them here, as the Simcoe society offers prizes for these also. Simcoe fanciers have always been credited with being splendid fellows, with knowing how to run a show, and with having the knack of making visitors feel at home among them. They expect this year's show to be far ahead of any of their previous ones, and we hope fanciers will so turn out with their stock as to more than realize their most sanguine expectations.

The fancier will now have just four days in which to fill up the gaps made in his collection by the excellent sales effected at this and the previous shows, and make preparations for reaching Seaforth in time for the first show of the Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association, which will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of February. Louis Thorne is secretary, and we have a suspicion that to his efforts is largely due the existence of this new society. We have no hesitation in predicting that this will be a good show, as anything Louis Thorne takes hold of is bound to "boom." We notice that among the officers are several

prominent local men and fanciers. Success to the new association!

The programme is now completed, and we have no doubt but those fanciers who follow it through will be well repaid in honors and cash. The demand for stock at the shows will certainly be very great this winter, and the purchasers of eggs in the spring will be largely influenced in the choice of where to purchase by the awards at these shows.

We have lately received numerous letters from young fanciers stating that they think they have good stock, and asking if we think it would be any use for them to show at the larger shows. To each and all our answer is, certainly; show by all means. If your birds are the best they will win, and if you are mistaken in your estimate of them it will be worth more than it cost you to know it. Every young fancier should visit at least one good show this winter and compare his birds with the best.

A few words to intending exhibitors. Make your entries early; carefully read the rules, then follow them. Use strong but light hampers, with your name and address marked plainly and indelibly on them; avoid using slats to close the openings—canvas is best. If you cannot accompany your birds, and instructing for cooping is necessary, fasten them securely in an envelope on the coop, and mark "Instructions for cooping."

### Scoring.

The subject of scoring birds at our exhibitions has of late received a good deal of attention from writers in the Review, some arguing in its favor, while others, among them some of our oldest fanciers, seem scarcely able to find language strong enough to express contempt for what they call the "farce of scoring."

What is scoring? In our opinion the score-card is simply an aid to the judge in applying the *Standard* correctly. It consists of the points as given in the *Standard* in one column, their value in another, and a third is supplied in which to mark the value of the defects found in each part of the specimen being judged. If there is any fault to be found it should be with the description of the parts as given in the *Standard*, or in the value given them, and not with the score-card, which is simply a memorandum for the judge's use to assist him in applying the *Standard*, and to record his judgement on each point. The *Standard* gives a very plain description of the different parts, and their value. With the description of the perfect parts before him, the judge looks for the defects in the specimen he is judging, and the further it departs from the description of perfection the more he deducts. This is carried through all parts, and on the defects being deducted from the 100 points allowed for perfection, the balance gives the value of the specimen.

If the judge has the description of each part and its value in his mind he can judge according to the *Standard* without the presence of either *Standard* or score-card, but without this is the case he can-

not judge correctly where the American Standard of Excellence is the authority.

Those who object to the use of score-cards refer to the *abuse* of scoring as an argument against it. This we consider an argument in its favor, as when the system is abused its abuse is easily discerned—the evidence remains in the score-card, which can at any time be compared with the specimen of which it is supposed to give the value. It has this advantage over judging without scoring.

We cannot see why any man who wishes to judge in accordance with the American Standard of Excellence should object to the use of score-cards. They certainly will not make his duties more difficult. The great trouble, we fear, is that many of our judges do not consider the American Standard correct in its description, or in the value it gives to some points, and they do not wish to submit to it. Where this is the case exhibitors have a right to know it. In this we believe is to be found the cause of many of our fanciers objecting to home judges—they have expressed themselves unfavorably to scoring, which the fancier looks on as the proper application of the standard which our societies recognize as the authority, and he endeavors to breed to.

We have judges in Canada who are as capable of applying the Standard as any that can be found elsewhere, and we hope to see them overcome the prejudice that they at present seem to have against the scoring of birds. Their doing so will secure for them the confidence of all, as exhibitors will not then have the suspicion that they fear to put their judgement on record on a score-card.

Some of our readers seem to have the impression that all the birds are scored in exhibitions where score-cards are used. This is not the case. In some cases where competition is very close, quite a number have to be scored to decide which are the best, but in the majority of instances the winners are all that it is found necessary to score.

#### Editor Review,

While in attendance at one of the poultry shows last fall, I was asked to subscribe for an American poultry journal—of which I was already a subscriber—by a young man who tried to convince me that it the one for which he was agent was larger and had more reading matter than the Review. I agreed with him that his had more pages, and larger ones, but I did not agree with him as to the amount of pure reading matter. I claimed and directly proved to him that the Review contained nearly as much again as the one that he thought was the largest. The way in which I proved it was this:—that the Review was printed with type three sizes smaller than the other, and had only half the space between the lines, the other being very 'fat' in lead.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to run down the American Poultry Journals but when a Canadian comes up to me and wants me to subscribe for

one of them, using false arguments in its favor, when there is a better and cheaper one at home, then I kick.

If we as Canadian poultry fanciers, wish to have an advocate of our own let us support it right up to the hilt, and let each do what he can to advance its interest, and promote its welfare.

Hoping these remarks will not be thought out of place, and trusting the suggestions therein contained may be acted on by all.

I am, yours truly,

GUINEA FIG.

Woodstock, Dec. 27, 1892.

#### New Advertisements This Month.

Thomas Gain, Plymouth Rocks and Roup Pils  
A. C. Hawkins, Luncester, Mass., P. Rocks.  
Frank Shaw, London, Back Cochins, G. S. Hamburgs, B. Spanish, P. Rocks, B. Leghorns and Blk Hamburgs.

L. Thorne, Seaforth, P. Rocks, W. and Br'n Leghorns and B. Spanish.

H. W. Knowles, Lachine, P. Q., Länshans, P. Rocks and Rouen Ducks.

Bingham & Durham, Bradford, stock for sale.  
John Nunn, Toronto, Golden Pheasants and Wright's Poultry Book for sale.

Burgess & Douglas, Woodstock, Transfer of Stock.

D. T. Rogers, Cayuga, Cocker Spaniel pups for sale.

J. H. Rowe, late of King, Ont., Incubator for sale.

Vick's Floral Guide.

Gregory's Seed Catalogue.

Exhibitions of Simcoe Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, and Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association.



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W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.  
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Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$4 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.—B. Carriers, Trumpeters, Y. Tumblers, B. E. Owls; also 8 B. Leghorn hens. Will sell cheap.

C. J. THOMAS, 209 Seaton St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Light Brahma cock "Victor"—grand comb and hackle, perfect in every way, not large; great breeder. Price, \$10.

RICHARD MACKAY, Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—20 pairs Belgian and Glasgow Don Canaries, all colors; cheap. Write.

S. WILSON, Box 324, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Two White-crested Black Poland cocks, one hen and two pullets; the lot for \$0. Address MRS. B. H. LEMON, Thorold, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few pairs of silver Duckying bantam chicks, \$3 per pair, \$4 per trio, or will exchange for Langshans.

HENRY PEARCE, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—That grand two year old Buff Cochinchin cock, winner of 2nd prize at Brantford; in good condition—cheap.

E. KESTER, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Owing to removal, the celebrated Light Brahma cock "Sampson," one of the largest and best shaped Light Brahmas in Canada. Price, \$15. RICHARD MACKAY, Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Bull Terrier pups, 6 months old, ears cut and ready for action; game stock. Address JOHN J. BIGGS, London Furniture Co., London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Fine red Pile game chicks, \$5 per pair; 4 Fox Terrier pups, two dogs and 2 bitches, A. 1 stock, \$5 per pair.

WM. HALL, Newcastle, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and a pair of Silver-gray Dorkings, all first-class stock. Address

NEWTON ROWELL, Box 48, London, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Black Hamburg cock, 91½ points, score-card sent, and 1 Partridge Cochinchin cock; both 3rd at P.A. of O. show here in February last. Will sell them very cheap.

F. J. GRENNY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An Irish Setter pup, 8 months old, price \$1, and a book with the dog, "How to break;" or will exchange for four Black-breasted Red Game pullets.

SANFORD STABLEFORD, Watford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Four trios Light Brahma chicks, \$4 per trio; 3 Light Brahma hens, \$2 each; 1 trio Houdan chicks, \$5; 3 Black Hamburg hens and 3 pullets, \$1.50 each; 2 cockerels, \$2 each; 1 P. Rock cockerel, \$3; 4 pairs Antwerps, \$2 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

C. H. HURD, Box 257, Strathroy, Ont.

WANTED KNOWN.—That I shall be at Toronto exhibition with a large collection of Black Reds, and will offer them nearly all for sale. Those wishing exhibition birds can see what they are buying, and will have an idea of just how good they are. This will be more satisfactory to both purchaser and seller.

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

FOR SALE.—Pair gray China geese, 40 pounds when fat, \$6.50; 4 Pekins, \$4.50; 2 trios W. Leghorns, \$3; pen W. Leghorns, 7 birds, \$9; 2 trios Spanish, \$3.50; 1 pen Spanish, 5 birds, \$0; 2 pairs P. Rocks, \$3; 2 pens Houdans, 5 birds each, \$7; 1 trio mammoth P. Rock chicks, pullets 8 and 9 lbs, cockerel 9 lbs, trio 7 lbs.

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

HEADQUARTERS for Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; Gaffs or Spurs all ready for use, \$1.20 a pair; 3c for circular. 12tf. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N.Y., U.S.

CHAS. MASSEY, Box 2 1. Port Hope, Ont., has the following first-class birds for sale: 1 pair blue Owls, \$2; 1 pair red mottled Tumblers, \$1 50; 1 pair black Eald-heads, \$1.50; 1 pair black Tumblers, \$1; 2 pairs young black Barbs, \$1 per pair; 2 black-mottled Trumpeters, \$1; 1 blue pied Pouter cock, \$1.00; 1 blue Owl cock, \$1; 1 blue wing Turbit cock, \$1. The lot for \$10. Write at once.

### THE GREAT Baby Incubator FOR SALE.

As I have now no use for the "Baby" Incubator, that has done such good work for me in the past, I now offer it for sale. Price \$30. I will warrant it to do good work. It will be shipped from King, Ontario. First come first served.

Address,

J. H. ROWE,  
Box 167, Brandon, Manitoba.

### POULTRY CUTS.



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

J. Y. BICKNELL,  
Buffalo, - New York, U.S.,

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR

JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS!!

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

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

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



S. SPILLET,  
LEFROY, - ONT.,

Breeder of

"AUTOGRAT" 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.

Pullets from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. See large ad.

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

Breeder of superior  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
LIGHT BRAHMAS.

W. F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.

None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.

Correspondence promptly answered.



WM. H. CROWIE,  
158 Strachan Street, Toronto,  
Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
B. B. RED GAMES,  
**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



BRANT POULTRY YARDS,  
Brantford, Ont.,

E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR,  
Breeder of Prize-winners in

**LANGSHANS,**  
**BUFF COCHINS, BLACK HAMBURGS,**  
WHITE DOCKINGS, BR'N LEGHORNS, WHITE  
LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
GAME BANTS.

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



ANGUS McKEIGAN,  
Strathroy, Ontario

Breeder of

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

Stock first-class in each variety.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y



HILL & EDGAR,  
LEFROY, ONTARIO,

Breeders of

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

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.  
Plymouth Rocks,—Keefer and Fullerton's stock.  
W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.

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

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



GEORGE WALKER,  
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

REMOVING,  
and will sell chicks of

**Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas,**  
AND TARTRIDGE 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.



WM. HALL,  
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Exhibition Games**

BLACK-B. RED.

—BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.

Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed.

3-y



E. H. HURD,  
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

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

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.



R. A. BROWN,  
CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of

Croad & Brisco's  
**LANGSHANS,**

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-y.



**Brown and White Leghorns,**  
and other varieties.

*Leghorns a Specialty.*

At my three first and only exhibits my birds were awarded twenty prizes. The judges at the Western Fair, London, 1882, pronounced my Brown Leghorns the most perfect they had seen.

Address

WM. MOORE,  
Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

Write for what you want. Name this paper.

COTTAGE HOME  
Poultry Yards.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
WHITE LEGHORNS,  
BROWN LEGHORNS,  
BLACK SPANISH.

In Plymouth Rocks I have the cockerel and pullet that took 1st at the Industrial, Toronto, last fall (1882), with four beautifully marked hens.

In Leghorns I have the cockerel that took 1st at same show, mated to 8 grand pullets and hens.

My Spanish are equally good, taking five 1st prizes last Fall.

EGGS from any of the above varieties \$2.00 per setting, warranted fresh and good, and true to name.

L. THORNE,  
SEAFORTH, Ont.

2-ly

**FOR SALE !**

A grand pair of

**Golden Pheasants,**

Coming 2 years old, and in full plumage. They are very fine birds, large, in beautiful order for the show pen, and are sure winners and sure breeders.

Price, \$25.00.

ALSO,

**WRIGHT'S**

**"ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY,"**

In grand order, beautifully bound, 50 illustrations.

Price, \$10.00.

Address

JOHN NUNN,  
59 Robinson St.,  
Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**

A litter of

**Cocker Spaniel Pups,**

Out of the celebrated bitch "Nellie," sired by "Hunto," the dog I won 2nd on at Simcoe last winter.

These pups must be sold as I have not room for them, and will therefore offer them at prices within the reach of all: Dogs, \$7.00; Bitches, \$4.00, or \$10.00 a pair. For further information address

D. T. ROGERS, Cayuga.

**HURON**  
Poultry AND Pet Stock Ass'n.

The first annual show of the above association will be held in the

Town of Seaforth,

Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday,

20th, 21st and 22nd February, 1883.

Liberal Prizes!

Large Special List !! and  
Contribution Premiums !!!

Exhibitors from a distance unable to attend can depend upon having their exhibits well attended to and returned by the association.

Entries close February 19th.

For prize-lists and full particulars apply to

L. THORNE,  
Secy. .. P. & P. S. A.

**Important Transfer of Stock.**

Brantford Dec. 21st, 1882.

I have this day sold to Burgess & Douglas, of Woodstock, Ont., my entire stock of pea-comb Partridge Cochins, nearly twenty pairs, including my old imported pair, which won 1st and special at our International show, 1881, and all the progeny of this famous pair, making the finest collection of pea-comb Cochins ever brought together. They also purchased the royal pair of White-crested Black Polish—cock won 1st at Toronto International, 1882, and 1st Provincial, Kingston; the pullet won 1st at same exhibitions—making a grand pair. They also purchased my entire stock of White Polish, including all my heavy importations and prize winners. They also selected from my yards a grand breeding pen each of Black Hamburgs, P. Rocks. Golden and Silver Sebright Bants., B'lk African Bants, and Pekin Bucks, regardless of cost.

This is without doubt the largest purchase of fine stock ever made by one firm. I have found this firm very honorable, and all who patronize them I will guarantee will be fairly dealt with in every case.

G. H. PUGSLEY.

**A Rare Chance.**

As we are leaving Bradford our stock must be sold.

**Now for Bargains!**

Look !! Two pens of Light Brahmas, 1 fine cockerel and 4 fine hens, for \$10.00. 1 grand cock and 4 grand pullets, for \$10.00.

1 grand pen of Plymouth Rocks, cockerel and 7 choice hens and pullets, for \$12.00.

2 pens of Houdans, extra fine; bred from White's stock, 1 cockerel and 4 pullets in each, \$8.00 for each pen.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write quick as they must all be sold in 3 weeks.

BINGHAM & DURHAM, Bradford, Ont.



Must be sold for want of room.

## 200 Pit Games

of the following varieties, all  
**WARRANTED DEAL GAME,**

Tartars, Shawl necks, War-Horse, Irish Red Tassals, Irish Grays, Irish Whites, Duckwings, Irish Belfast Reds (and, by-the-way, there is no better bird on this continent), Indian Spangles, Black and Brown Reds, also.

*Light Brahmas, Langshans, Buff and White Cochins.*

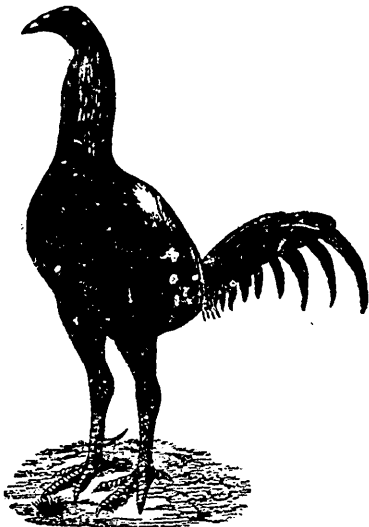
Prices reasonable.

HARRY CLARK.

1-y

Seaforth, Ont.

The Princess 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 hard 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.

Have you seen

## "Perfection?"

One of the best Black Cochins in America. Won at Buffalo, Chicago, Indianapolis and Terre Haute and special as best in show.

I offer

Black Cochins.

Golden-S. Hamburgs,

Golden Sebright Bantams,

Black Spanish,

Plymouth Rocks,

Brown Leghorns,

And the "UNAPPROACHABLE" strain of

## BLACK HAMBURGs,

*Nothing like them in existence.*

I breed all I advertise, and do not pretend to have more than would stock a ten thousand acre Manitoba ranche.

Send for circular.

FRANK SHAW,

London, Ontario.

1-y

H. W. KNOWLES,  
Lachine, P. Q.,  
Breeder of  
**LANGSHANS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & ROUEN DUCKS.**  
Stock first-class.

Will spare Eggs for Hatching, properly packed for carriage, at the following rates: Langshans, \$3.00; P. Rocks and Rouen Ducks, \$2.00 per setting.

A limited number of first-class birds for exhibition, and others carefully mated for breeding, in the Fall.

Correspondence promptly attended to, and great care taken to satisfy customers. Address as above.

## 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 last winter (Butterfield's strain); also, first-class White Leghorns.

My chicks are beauties in every respect this season.

D. C. TREW,

Lindsay, Ont.

9-1f

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.



# SPECIAL NOTICE!

Toronto, 3rd Dec., 1882.

I have this day sold to Wm. Stahlschmidt, of Preston, my entire stock of White Leghorns, including "Phoenix" and my breeding pen, comprising some of the best birds in America. These birds, with the good birds already bred by Mr. Stahlschmidt, places him in the front rank of White Leghorn breeders. I can with confidence recommend my many customers to Mr. S. as a reliable gentleman to deal with.

On account of removal to Toronto, and want of yard room, I shall only breed

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I have purchased from Sid Conger Plymouth Rock cock "Grey Prince 2nd." out of "Grey Prince 1st," grand prize winner of the world, and best pedigreed stock. "Grey Prince 2nd" won 1st prize at Indianapolis, Ind., 1st at Shelleyville, Ind., 1st at St. Louis, Mo., in fact was never beaten in the show pen. I have mated him with hen which won 1st at Hamilton and four of the best pullets in America, making one of the

### Grandest Breeding Pens in the World!

Will have eggs for sale in March. Orders booked now on paying a deposit of \$1.00, and will be shipped in turn as received. Last season the demand for eggs was so large that I could not supply all.

Order early and be sure of having your orders filled.

Address

THOMAS GAIN,

17 Front Street West, Toronto.

**German Roup Pills**, a sure cure for roup, always in stock.  
Mention REVIEW.

## J. W. PORTCH, Auctioneer and Valuator,

*Sales attended in any part of the Dominion.*

*Auction Rooms: 100 Yonge St., Toronto.*

Special facilities for

### Poultry Sales.

PENS PROVIDED.

*Prompt returns day after sale.*

10 tf



Choice Fancy Poultry.

OVER TWENTY VARIETIES

OF

**Land & Water Fowls**

*Sumatras, Black and Mottled Javas, Am. Sebrights, Langshans, Rose comb Br'n a. 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. GAMMARDINGER, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.

Mention Poultry Review.

11-y

Save Your Fowls!

## 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

W. S. ROBINSON, *Chemist,*  
35 Yonge St., YORKVILLE.

REFERENCES, by permission—Messrs. Charlesworth, Goulding and Nunn, of Toronto.  
10-tf.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**



**JOHN RAMSAY,**  
 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 takes 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.

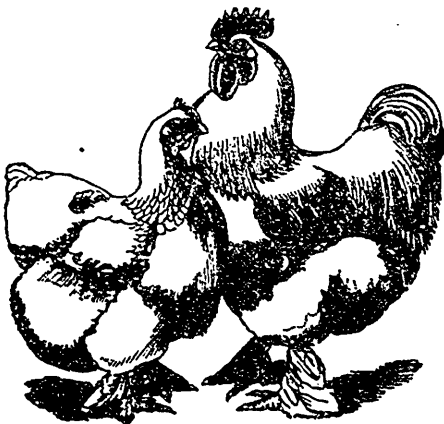
At the urgent sollicitation of my many friends I have concluded to remain in Fisherville, and will in future breed only

**American Sebrights.**

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



J. G. Weldon  
 Breeder of  
 FANCY PIGEONS,  
 LONDON, ONTARIO.



**Napknoll Poultry Yards,**

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,

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

Importers and Breeders of

**White, Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins,**

And other varieties of

**Highest Class Poultry.**

EGGS IN SEASON FOR SALE.

No Circulars. Write for wants. All communications should be addressed to C. S. Nowell. Name this paper. 21y.

*This is the first issue of REVIEW, Vol. 6. Renew at once.*



**A. C. BLYTH,**  
Owen Sound, - Ontario,  
-Breeder of-



# Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

STOCK A. 1.

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



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

**THOMAS HALL,**

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

# Light Brahmas and White and Brown Leghorns.

My stock is of the purest strains, 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

**THOMAS HALL,**

ST. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.

**T. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,**  
Sherbrooke, - - - P. Q.,

**W. F. JAMES, Proprietor,**

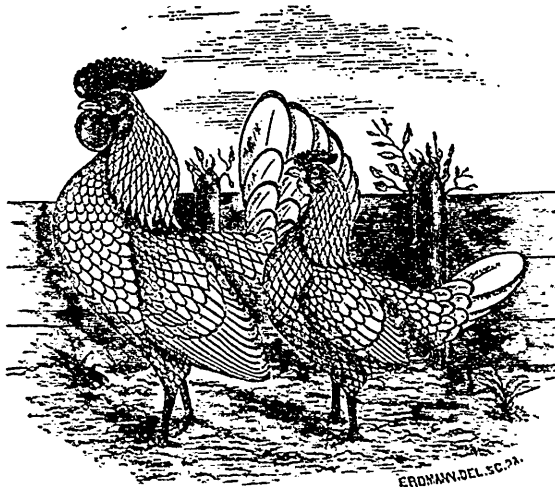
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PEDIGREED LIGHT BRAHMAS, AND CROAD LANGSHANS.**

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.

7.1f

W. F. JAMES.



**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

**D. T. ROGERS,**

Breeder and Importer of the following varieties:

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

**BANTAMS.**

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 in all ordinary cases.

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

**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 S. bright, 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

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

Address all communications to

**F. J. GRENNY, BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**W. STAHLSCHMIDT,**  
*Preston,* - - - - - *Ontario,*

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

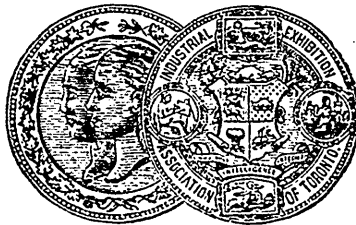
As the above *Must be sold* to make room for my Breeding Stock, I will allow 25 per cent. reduction on the above prices on orders received before January 10th, 1883.

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

I shipped ten birds to the late Chicago Poultry Exhibition and was awarded prizes on every bird, as follows:—1st, White Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 1st, Brown Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 2nd, White Leghorn cockerel, score 91, 2nd, White cockerel, 91; 2nd, Brown hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 92½ 4th, White cockerel, 93; 4th, Brown cockerel, 92, 5th, Brown cockerel, 92. The last—the only bird I put a price on—was claimed by the judge, B. N. Pierce, at a high figure.

**We have the Best Birds in America!**

*They have won more*



*Prizes than any other's.*

1880. 1881.

**BUTTERFIELD & HANES,**

*Sandwich,* - - - - - *Ontario,*

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.**

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.