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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 8.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1885.

No. 6.



WHITE COCHINS.

It is a matter of surprise to us that this beautiful variety is not more extensively bred than it is. No one, be he fancier or not, who has an eye for the beautiful, but will be struck with the appearance of a well bred flock of White Cochins on a green lawn. Their pure white plumage, bright red combs and wattles, great size and fine carriage, make a very attractive sight indeed. No other variety we have is more docile or contented in confinement. The hens are good hatchers.

Season Notes.

The hatching season now nearly closed has been the most unsatisfactory we have any recollection of. From every quarter has come the most disheartening reports; in many cases sitting after sitting without a single chick appearing to reward the care bestowed on the hen and eggs. Nor has this unsatisfactory state of things been confined to the Asiatics and other large breeds—as has, to a great extent, been the case in former unfavorable seasons—but even Leghorns and other almost universally fertile breeds have failed their owners this year. The early hatch will not reach much more than half the average of former years.

This result must be attributed in a great measure to the long and severe winter, and consequent close confinement of the fowls. Many of our correspondents have observed all the conditions considered necessary to keep the stock in vigorous breeding condition—they have been fed varied diet, compelled to take exercise, and kept in comfortable, roomy and well ventilated quarters—still the result has been unsatisfactory. The only cases we know of where satisfactory hatches have been had is where the fowls have had the uncontrolled run of the large barns and out-buildings of the farm. One case that came under our observation will serve as an illustration: A farmer has a large number of fowls, which he allows the full run of the premises, and the eggs set from these have nearly all hatched. He has also a pen of selected birds, which have been kept confined in comfortable quarters, and less than fifty per cent. of the eggs from these have proved fertile, and not over fifteen per cent. of the fertile eggs produced chicks able to break the shell. The stock in both cases is the same. The confined birds commenced to lay earliest, and produced a great many more eggs than those enjoying more liberty.

Some report that the eggs set in January and early in February hatched well, but that from the middle of February to the middle of April nearly all failed. Since the weather has been such that the fowls can get out in the sunshine and fresh air the percentage of fertile eggs has been much larger.

Fanciers who have early chickens will do well to give them good care, and bring forward as well as possible for the fall shows, as the scarcity will probably make the demand good and prices high. Liberal and frequent feeding of good wholesome food, principally grain after they are able to eat it, will bring them along well, and not be so apt to produce leg-weakness as more stimulating and forcing food will. Plenty of milk or clean water to drink, and a good grass run to gambol over in search of insects, will give healthy development

and good carriage. They must be fed late and early. The quarters where they are confined at night must be clean, well ventilated and free from vermin. The ventilation must always be above the birds, as if draughts are allowed to strike them cold and roup will surely ensue. The roof must be waterproof and the quarters dry. They must not be allowed to crowd, or deformity and disease will be the result.

The chicks and their surroundings must be kept free from vermin, or all attempts to raise healthy and vigorous chicks will be futile. Coal oil and whitewash, liberally applied to the coops in which the chickens are confined, will relieve them from annoyance from this source, and dusting them every couple of weeks with sulphur or insect powder will keep their bodies free from the variety of insect that infest them. It will never pay to neglect this matter.

When the chickens are taken from the nest it is well to rub a little lard into the down of the scalp, as it is here lice take their first hold on the chick. The best poultry authorities agree that gaps in chickens is caused by these lice depositing their eggs in the nostrils or the chick, where they hatch into what is known as the gape worm, make their way into the windpipe, and by their presence there cause death by strangulation. Gapes annually carry off a large per centage of young chickens. It seldom makes its appearance in dry and clean yards, and never where lice are not present. Air-slaked lime, scattered about the coops and runs, will be found very beneficial where this trouble has made its appearance, as it will not only purify the surroundings and destroy the germs of disease that may be retained in the ground, but the lighter particles will be inhaled by the chicks and prove fatal to the worms. Benefit is also derived from putting a piece of camphor or lime in the drinking water.

The hens that have brought off broods should have generous feeding and good care. They need it fully as much as the chickens. At no time is the dust-bath so necessary and agreeable to her as now, and it would be cruel to deprive her of it. If it is found necessary to coop her, she should be allowed an hour or two of liberty every day, and have access to a dry and sunny corner, where the earth has been turned up and pulverized.

Crop Soft or Swelled.

When the contents feel like liquid, and the crop sways from side to side as the bird walks, puncture the crop and let the liquid out. Feed lightly on soft food and give very little water. A teaspoonful of gin, brandy or Port wine should be given to stimulate digestion. "Novice" should try this for his fowls, and publish the result.

E. J. R.

Campbellford, June 4th, 1885.

Pedigree Poultry.

Editor Review.

Please allow me to call attention through your columns to the popular fallacy of registering poultry under the present regime. Many people suppose because a bird is registered and has a number allotted to it for its own and only use forever,—said number being enclosed in important looking brackets—that the stock is bound to be something above the ordinary stock of that particular breed. Now the fact is, any person who feels so disposed can register a Black Spanish hen for a Light Brahma, or *vice versa*; in fact the said Black Spanish hen need not exist even, as the creature of imagination can be registered as well as the existing bird that scores 99 points. Of course such extreme cases are not likely to occur, but there is a great probability of third-rate or even mongrel stock being registered, as the registry fee is the chief qualification. I think this is not generally understood or we would have less high sounding names and much less about pedigree stock.

That registration is desirable in fowls as well as other stock I am prepared to admit, and also to adopt as soon as some system is adopted that will show what breeding the bird has, but while it exists as at present I can only regard it as an attempt to inflate, as it were, inferior stock, or at least while it does no harm to a good bird it has a tendency to lead inexperienced buyers to believe they are getting something extra, while there is a great possibility it may be something very inferior. In a word, the fact of a bird being registered is *no proof* that it is well bred.

J. W. BARTLETT.

Lambeth, Ont., May 30th, 1885.

Showing Borrowed Birds.

It is well known to every exhibitor and every frequenter at our poultry shows that many birds are shown by other persons than those who own them. In other words, birds are borrowed by sharp exhibitors for no other object than to take to shows to be exhibited as their own, to win fame and money for their bogus owner exhibitors, and after the show is over to be returned to the yards they were borrowed from. This trick has been going on for a long time; it is almost as old as our shows. Promoters and committees of shows, exhibitors, and nearly all fanciers know that this thing exists, and to a very large extent too, and why it is that steps have not been taken long ago to stamp this fraud out I am quite at a loss to know.

There can be no doubt that the sooner the executive and committees of our shows take this thing up with a determination to put a stop to it the

better it will be for every fancier, breeder, and exhibitor, except such as those who deem anything fair that will enable them to win prizes.

In no other case of stock shows, or any other shows of competition either of live stock or manufactured goods, does this fraud exist. Imagine a man borrowing a horse, a cow, or a bull, or all three of them, from a neighbor, wherever he could get good specimens, and taking them to an agricultural show and exhibiting them for prizes as his own! I fancy he would, if a member, soon get the grand bounce from any association he belonged to, and be debarred from ever again exhibiting at any respectable show.

Then why should a man be allowed to exhibit poultry as his own which are not, any more than he should a horse which is not his? The only reason I can see—and that is a very poor one—is, it is more difficult to prove the identity of a fowl than of a horse, and perhaps greater obstacles are in the way of proving that the hens being exhibited by John Brown as his, and as being bred or purchased by him are not his, but are owned by Tom Jones, were raised by him, and were lent for the occasion. But this I think is not the reason this state of things has been allowed to go on as it has. It is for the want of a vigorous protest and determination of honest breeders and exhibitors to put it down. Amateurs are heavily handicapped by this dishonorable borrowing system. They are not met by their competitors on a fair and even footing. There is no reason why an amateur who breeds only a few birds, and perhaps only one kind, should not stand a fair chance of winning his share of prizes when he meets only honest competition, but when he is pitted against what may be called professional showmen, regular old ringers, who, when they have not good specimens of certain breeds of their own, scour the country and visit all their neighbors' yards till they see what they want, and borrow it specially to take to a show, no amateur, no fair exhibitor can stand such competition as this. It is unfair, dishonest, and dishonorable, a clear breach of the rules of all poultry associations, and all breaches should be exposed, frowned down and stopped. Why it has ever been allowed, why it was not stopped the very first time it was practised completely passes my comprehension, but whether from apathy or the trouble or difficulty of proving cases, I know not; one thing sure, the pernicious system has grown and flourished till to-day it is a positive injury and nuisance to all honest breeders and fanciers, and it needs only a few who are interested in the welfare of our poultry interests to take a determined stand on this question. Their motto must be, "No prizes given to borrowed birds, and

expulsion to the members who exhibit them." This is the prescription from which the physic for this disease must be compounded. One dose will relieve, and two is sure to cure. It is not possible that at poultry shows more than at anything else can everything be perfection. Many little discrepancies and little abuses from time to time will creep in, and it always needs all the eyes of the honestly disposed to watch for these things and cut them down as they crop up. Even though this year one little crop of irregularities are exposed and put away, next year will probably produce some more, just like one season's crop follows another. But no one year's bad weeds should be allowed to seed and produce a double crop next season; no accumulating nuisance should be allowed to go on year after year as this dishonest system of bird borrowing has been allowed to do. Had it been hood up or cut down the first time it showed its head above ground it would have been banished forever. But it was not so handled, and now requires more work and rigid measures to put it down. But it can and must be done.

Strathroy, Feb'y 2nd, 1885.

× ROADS.

The Situation.

Editor Review.

If there were not records of a later date than the catastrophe of the London resolutions of your being a probationer in time, I should conclude that you were annihilated, and instead of writing a letter for Review, should write one of condolence to your family.

But allow me just here to ask how those virtuously indignant resolutionists passed over in their righteous condemnation of personal attack the square assertion in the Canadian department of January *Monthly*. Allow me to quote:—

"Just here we would like to say a few words in reference to judging. As we all are aware two of the gentlemen who will judge at this show have been judging our shows for a great many years, and, we regret to say, do not give the same satisfaction now as they did when they started. We do not doubt for one moment but what our worthy friends are as capable of judging as any other gentlemen in the country, as they both know a bird when they see it; but we must say we do not like this way of *dividing the prizes up to keep on good terms with all fanciers.*"

Does not this prognosticate the Guelph calamity?

Now, Sir, permit me to say to the sympathisers and apologists of this Guelph failure, is it not plain that the judge either could not or wouldn't? And it has been demonstrated over and over again, that it can be done successfully. Now, which horn of the dilemma is most suitable

for your impalement. I have no ill will against the judge, nor do I set this down in malice, but in defence of the scoring system, which I claim to have the right to propagate and defend to the utmost of my power. Friend Butterfield was engaged to give the system its first trial at Guelph, and it was a failure in his hands. Now, how in the name of common sense is the system to be defended against this thrust at its practicability without criticising his acts? And why should his acts in this case not be discussed without its being made out a personal attack? He was a public servant in that case, and his acts in his official capacity are public property, and the public have the right of ownership to examine and judge those acts. If the judge did his best at that show, then his best, even his strongest supporters say, won't do. If he did not do his best, then why did he not do so? Let me answer, if the latter is true, Simply to destroy the scoring system. And in either case what is the duty of the Review, if it would be true to the fancy, true to its own best interests, true to the object of its existence, true to its past record of "hewing to line, let the chips hit whom they may?" Just simply to come, as it has, squarely down on the position, without any respect of persons.

"The English opinion" has been completely disposed of by Mr. Elliott, who may well say, "Come on MacDuff," for his authority is the very emperor of English fanciers.

At a meeting of the Toronto Poultry Association, as reported in the Canadian department of the *Poultry Monthly*, the following is given as the general tone of the speeches made at that meeting upon the subject of scoring: "Several of those present condemned very bitterly the scoring system. One member remarking that it was one of the worst drawbacks that had happened the poultry interest for many years." There is a large measure of truth in the words of Garrison: "To every reform the same objections, substantially, are urged till it triumphs. 1st, That the new idea disturbs the peace and endangers the safety of existing institutions. 2nd, That it is generally discarded by the old experienced ones." (So was the greatest truth which has ever been presented to the mind of man, the Gospel.) "3rd, That it is contrary to long established customs. 4th, That it lacks responsibility and character, and none of the rulers believe in it. 5th, It is sheer fanaticism and its triumph would overthrow all order. Lastly, its advocates are vulgar in speech, irreverent in spirit, personal in attack, seeking their own base ends by bad means, and presumptuously attempting to dictate to the wise, the learned and the powerful." This needs no further comment than

a history of the struggle of the scoring system in Canada for the last two years.

Now, Sir, as I am anxious to get the truth, even if it overthrow preconceived notions of what is truth, I must earnestly solicit those speakers to give to the fanciers of Canada the ground of their objections to the system. I am certain that the pages of the *Monthly* and *Review* will both be open to them for that purpose.

A man may speak strongly, aye, bitterly, upon a subject, and yet be actuated by no higher motive than self-interest or the lamentable impediment that he won't see. If the old method cannot be supported by any stronger arguments than personal, unsupported assertions and frivolous impleachments, then it is weak indeed. Suppose the greatest astronomer, living or dead, to have asserted that the earth was round, unsupported by intelligent reasons and proofs, who would have received as truth his declaration on the sole authority of his greatness. No, gentlemen, the fanciers of Canada demand stronger proofs than "I know or I believe," no matter how strongly spoken.

But let us enquire into the assertion, "Scoring is one of the worst drawbacks to the poultry interests, &c.," and see if facts bear out the truth of this assertion. But first let us enquire what are the outward manifestations of progress or success in the poultry interest. First, we remark, it is the excellence of the quality of the stock in general. Now has there been any noticeable deterioration in this direction? Judging from reports of shows and individual reports, progress and not retrogression has been noticeable in all directions. Second, the interest taken in fine poultry is another fundamental element in this industry; but is it the intensity of the interest manifested by few, who may have been pioneers in this industry, and have done much for it in its infancy, by holding shows and using their influence to have it recognised by the government that constitutes success? But this is not success, but only means by which success or progress is achieved; in other words, the means by which the number of those interested in fine fowls was increased. Hence we conclude that it is the number engaged in this industry that we have to consider in order to decide if progress or a backward movement is apparent under this heading. Now, if the latter is true what means all those new societies which are springing up all over Canada, and the hosts of new names which are appearing in connection with them. Surely if these things tell us anything, they say emphatically, that the onward march during the past year is unprecedented in the history of the poultry interest in Canada.

In conclusion, let me ask of those speakers re-

ferred to, if you see it in a different light, or have more extended views upon the subject than I, let us have them. In what way has scoring operated unfavorably upon the poultry interests? Where are the marks of its ill effects, or what is there in the system that would discourage those already in the fancy, or deter others from entering who contemplate entering? But there is another serious question, Is it not those who are trying to strangle this reform who are the real and true drawbacks to the progress of this industry?

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Nantye, May 22nd, 1886.

Breeding.

Editor *Review*.

It is amusing to listen to the ridiculous remarks so often made by persons who know nothing of thoroughbred poultry, and it is still more irritating to listen to the wild assertions made respecting thoroughbreds *versus* mongrels. I often wonder how any sane man can risk his reputation as a man of common sense by making statements (respecting a subject of which he knows positively nothing) which every breeder of experience in the civilized world knows to be false and absurd in the highest degree. I have heard such men say: "Thoroughbred fowls are no better than common ones; they are sickly and delicate," &c., &c.

I have often been asked, "What better are thoroughbreds than common fowls?" When I am asked this question I usually answer it by asking another, which is generally to this effect, "What do you mean by common fowls?" This generally sticks in their crop; very few who are not poultrymen being able to give a lucid explanation of what they mean by the term "common fowls." Many of them, after catching their breath, remark in a spasmodic, undecided sort of way, as though afraid of betraying too much of their profound knowledge, that the mean "Just hens, barnyard hens, such as you see everywhere," which, of course, is a very concise, *multum in parvo* (?) sort of statement, and about on a par with the answer of the boy about his dog, who, when asked what breed it was, replied that it was "Part terrier, and the rest was just dog."

I my opinion there is as great a difference among common fowls—or mongrels, as I prefer to call them—as there is between the various pure breeds. In the first place let us see what these common fowls are. Examine the first flock you run across, and if you are posted in the distinguishing features of the pure breeds you will soon be able to tell nearly what they are. In some you will see a dash of W. F. Black Spanish, in others the nodding crests of the Polish, some show Brahma and Co-

chin blood, while others exhibit the fifth toe and flowing tails of the Dorking, others have the slaty-blue plumage of the Andalusian, while the rest of them are so mixed that the great I. K. himself would be as puzzled to tell what they are as the small boy was respecting the pedigree of his canine pet. But we have seen enough to prove beyond a doubt that those common fowls are simply the result of indiscriminate mixing of several pure breeds, and this process of mixing has been carried on generation after generation. Mr. Smith keeps twenty mongrel hens; he sees a rooster in his neighbor's yard, which cannot boast of being thoroughbred, but has the merit of being different to his own, and is cheap (?), so he buys this precious rooster for fifty cents, and breeds from him—or rather permits his fowls to become guilty of miscegenation. His fowls, to commence with, were sufficiently mixed to satisfy anybody who has a special liking for mixtures, and by bringing in this rooster he does more harm than good. If he continued to breed only from his own birds, if judiciously mated, they would in time become uniform in appearance, and identical in economic qualities, but by the introduction of this rooster, which is simply another mongrel of a different type to his own, he simply retards the progress of his flock in becoming what might, perhaps, result in a new breed. Until in-breeding is resorted to such a flock of mongrels will exhibit widely differing characteristics, and it is mainly the difference in the nature of the birds that renders them inferior in every respect to a flock of any of the pure breeds, for the reason that they require different treatment in order to be profitable in the highest degree. Those which are principally of Spanish, Leghorn or Hamburg blood must not be treated in the same way as those of Asiatic extraction, and *vice versa*. Then, again, some are so mixed that it is almost impossible to tell what breed they most resemble, and they are so uncertain and unreliable in their nature that it is impossible to reach the maximum of profit when they are treated as a flock.

Then, again, as individuals it is very rarely that a mongrel hen will equal as a layer any of the egg-producing pure breeds. I do not say that they never do, for it is a fact generally admitted that a judicious first cross of two pure breeds will eclipse either of the thoroughbred parents as "all the year round" layers, but you must not go beyond the first cross.

Then what mongrel fowl can compare as table fowl with Dorkings, Houdans, La Fleche, or Plymouth Rocks?

There are many, who have never kept thoroughbred fowls, who seem to think that their only ad-

vantage over mongrels is their uniform appearance. They do not take into consideration that their useful qualities may be just as uniform as their plumage, and in nineteen cases out of twenty this is the fact.

As an illustration of how uniformly thoroughbred fowls can be bred as regards their useful qualities, I will mention the non-sitting trait of the modern Light Brahmas. Light Brahmas, as everybody knows, were originally inveterate sitters, and this was their chief fault, but after years of careful breeding we have Light Brahmas at the present time which are non-sitters—a very small percentage of the hens in the hands of good breeders ever showing any indication of broodiness. In case anyone should object to the application of the term "non-sitters" to Light Brahmas, I may mention that the term as generally understood applies to any breed which rarely produces a sitter. Leghorns, Spanish and Hamburgs occasionally produce sitters but they cannot be depended upon to hatch their young.

What better illustration can be desired than this as to what can be done by careful breeding? Such Light Brahmas as these are infinitely more valuable than the clucking, broody nuisances of bygone days. Our modern Light Brahmas employ their time profitably in filling the egg basket, instead of clucking half their time.

There are many people who have never owned any really well bred Brahmas, who will scarcely believe in the existence of a non-setting Brahma. By "really well bred Brahmas" I do not mean simply good looking birds from an exhibition point of view, for, as all old breeders know, a very high-scoring bird will occasionally be produced from very inferior breeding stock, but the production of such a bird cannot be considered as anything but accident. Lewis Wright says: "For birds to be 'good breeding stock' implies a great deal, but chiefly, that whatever qualities they have be not accident, but the result of careful breeding for generations. This will appear if we consider that every desired quality is simply the result of repeated and continuous selection, year after year, of those birds for breeding stock which exhibit that particular point in the greatest perfection. Without this, mere appearance is worthless."

As an illustration of how little poultry breeding is understood, I will relate an incident that rather amused me recently. A friend of mine was conversing with an old Scotchman on the subject of poultry, and incidentally touched on the non-sitting trait of the Light Brahmas. But such a story as this was too much for the old gentleman, who evidently thought my friend was trying to impose on his credulity. He kept Brahmas himself, and

insisted that Brahmans that did not sit could not be pure-bred; he was sure there must be a Leghorn or Spanish cross in them. In case this should reach the eye of our respected friend who keeps "ye ancient Brahmans," this is to inform him that I intend this season to raise a few pullets of the cross he mentioned, to hatch my Light Brahma chicks next season, as it would be about as safe to depend on my dog to hatch my chicks as to depend on my Light Brahmans for hatters.

Yours very truly,

T. A. WILLIAMS.

Ottawa, Jun: 1st, 1885.

More Light.

Editor Review.

I have just read the article written by "Novice" under the above heading, and will write my experience for his benefit.

As to over-feeding—A beginner is more apt to over-feed than not give enough. I find fowls that are confined in winter eat more than in summer, especially if they have a good sized yard, because they eat a great amount of young tender grass if they can get to it, besides other "bits" that we do not see or think of, whilst in winter they only get what we give them, and it takes the greater part of the food to keep them warm, consequently we get only a few or no eggs, unless their coop is warm. I am not in favor of a stove in the poultry house.

I feed soft food in the morning all the year round. Corn meal and middlings, equal parts, mixed with boiling water, crumbly, not soggy, the water or meal having been previously salted a little and a little red pepper added once a week (only during cold and damp weather). I have a condition powder, and feed a small quantity once in two weeks the year round.

Now in regard to what amount of food is sufficient for a fowl. There is no rule. I feed just what my fowls will eat up clean. I always stay and watch them while eating, and stop giving them their food when their appetites are satisfied,—three times a day in winter and twice a day in summer—and do not allow a particle of food to lie upon the ground or in the feeding troughs; wheat at noon, corn at night in winter, and in summer oats, wheat, barley, and a very little corn occasionally, a little meat once a week, plenty of shell or lime in old plaster, sand and gravel, and plenty of fresh water. This I have found to be the best rule, and have never had trouble with overfed fowls, while I never complain of not getting eggs enough. I have a Partridge Cochin hen that laid last spring and summer 62 eggs before wanting to sit, which I think is a good record for a Cochin.

The best way to feed clover hay or lawn clippings is to steam or steep in hot water until soft, but should be cut into lengths of three-quarters of an inch before steaming, for if fed without cutting they eat whole blades of the hay and it rolls into balls in the crop—which I think is the disease that "Novice" refers to in his letter—and the hay cannot pass through, and will stay in the crop until it causes death. I have a Partridge pullet that ate in this way so that I had to open her crop twice during the spring. I first gave her a tablespoonful of castor oil, but that did no good; after a few days I opened her crop. This is not such a difficult job as one would think. I cut through the upper part of the crop an opening of an inch or so in length, with a razor, and with a teaspoon handle I removed the contents, which had become very sour, cleaned the crop out thoroughly with warm water, then took a stitch in the crop with white cotton thread, then two stitches in the outer skin, and all healed up nicely. I opened this pullet's crop twice, and she commenced laying about two weeks after each operation. Keep the fowl in a warm coop by itself, feed on soft nourishing food for a week or so, and do not give any water for first three days. I put a piece of fresh lard size of a walnut in the crop before stitching.

P. J. KELLER.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 22nd, 1885.

Leg-Weakness.

This is an affection to which the cockerels of the larger varieties are subject between the ages of three and six months, or during that time in which the frame makes its greatest growth. It is caused by the birds outgrowing their strength, and is generally the outcome of a too free use of stimulating and flesh-forming food, and the scarcity of those agents that go to the formation of bone. The first symptoms are shaking of the limbs, followed by a staggering gait and a constant desire to sit or squat on the ground. When this stage is reached there is a rapid wasting of the flesh from the thighs, and the case soon becomes hopeless.

Prevention is easier than cure in this trouble. If a plentiful supply of green bones, broken fine is given the chicks from the age of six weeks to five months, or bonemeal in their soft food, leg-weakness will generally be avoided. With the first symptoms stop giving soft or stimulating food, and feed grain entirely—good, sound wheat is best. If improvement is not soon noticeable, try the following prescription: Sulphate of iron, 1 grain; strychnine, 1-16th of a grain; phosphate of lime, 5 grains; sulphate of quinine, half a grain. Make into pills, and give morning, noon, and night.

Commence next month to cull the early broods.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—
H. B. DONOVAN.

Parkdale, Ontario,

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

Training Homing Pigeons.

I have lately had enquiries from a number of fanciers who have come into possession of homing pigeons for instructions how to train them, etc. For their benefit I will give the plan I adopted with mine, and found successful.

Training may be commenced when the birds are three or four months old, after they have had a couple of weeks to fly about their home, to gain muscle and a knowledge of their surroundings. They should first be taken 1 mile in the direction in which you intend to train them, and liberated in an open space, some distance from any buildings. The next day increase the distance to 2 miles, the following day to 4, when a day's rest may be given. The distance may now be increased to 8 miles, then to 15, with a day's rest between; then to 25 miles, after which it may be largely extended, say to 40, 60, 100 miles, with a rest of three or four days between each flight. If the birds are early hatched, 150 miles should be covered in the first year's training. I would strongly recommend careful training at first until the birds acquire a knowledge of what is expected of them. The training should be kept up steadily when once started until the season's work is accomplished, not in jumps and starts with long intervals between. The best time to liberate is early in the morning, and when a distance of over 50 miles is to be covered the birds should be at the starting place the previous night.

The hampers used for carrying homers should be light, roomy, and so constructed that the occupants will always have plenty of fresh air. The regular homing pigeon hamper is made of wicker. The usual size is 26in long by 16in broad, and 12in deep. A line of about two inches in width is left uncovered by the horizontal strands of wicker, which leaves spaces of about two inches square between the upright strands, around front and ends of hamper, about half way between top and bottom. This serves for ventilation. The bottom of the hamper and up to these openings is lined with canvas, to prevent the birds breaking their feathers on the wickerwork. In the cover—which is full size of the hamper and hinged at the back—there is a wicker-covered opening of about 6x3 inches, through which the birds are put into the hamper. To liberate them the entire cover is raised. A hamper of this size will accommodate from 12 to 15 birds. The wicker hampers in which liquors are imported make good substitutes for these hampers, with a little preparation, such as lining, and removing the horizontal strands to form a line of openings as described above. The food and water can be given in shallow troughs either in the hamper or outside in front of these openings.

When the birds are sent for liberation full instructions should accompany or precede them, stating when and how they should be liberated. An hour or so before being liberated they should be fed and watered, then taken to an open space, some distance from telegraph wires or other obstructions, and the lid of the hamper quietly raised, the party liberating standing behind the hamper. They should not be liberated in wet, very cloudy or hazy weather. I have lost more birds from this cause than any other—except it may be from the depredations of hawks,—anxiety on the part of those to whom the liberating is entrusted to see the birds fly often prompts them to neglect instructions. Where the birds are detained over night, or for several days on account of unfavorable weather, they should be liberated in a room or loft to give them an opportunity to exercise their wings. I have found that long confinement in the hamper will sometimes cause partial paralysis of the wing muscles, and the bird will be unable to fly. When this occurs a few days in the loft will restore wing power, and the bird may be liberated.

In purchasing homers it should be the aim to get them just when nicely able to feed themselves, and before they have flown out, then there will be very little trouble experienced in "homing" them, or getting them attached to their new home. Have the place of egress to the loft easy of access, and allow them to find their way out when they are ready to fly; never chase them out. If allowed their own way they will take the whole situation in, and be able to return when they wish. With old birds the risk attending liberation is always great—the better the stock the greater the risk. They should not be allowed their liberty until they have hatched a couple of pairs of young and have eggs in the nest.

When homing pigeons are kept in a town or city they should always be fed, watered, and be supplied with everything necessary for their health and comfort in the loft. If this is done they will not be so apt to become the prey of trappers and pot-hunters, as they will seldom alight anywhere but on their own coop, and after a flight they will at once enter their loft for the refreshment they require. This is a great point in training, as the time of entering is what counts in a match. It is very provoking to have a bird arrive home some time before the other competitors in a race, and, instead of entering the loft, fly off to a distant spring or river for a drink, or to the fields in search of food, while those later to arrive enter at once and receive the prize. If they find a little hemp seed when entering the coop it will be an additional inducement to enter quickly in future.

The homing pigeon is the most hardy of the pigeon family, and there is no trouble in breeding them. If they are supplied with old pease and wheat, fresh water daily to drink and bathe in—in separate vessels, of course—old mortar, gravel, a lump of rock salt, and coarse straw or hay for nest-making, they will breed, thrive and keep healthy and vigorous, especially if they have their liberty. They will endure a great deal of hardship, and coddling only unfits them to bear the strain of long flights. They are naturally of rather wild disposition, but with a little patience can be made very tame, and will show attachment almost equal to that of a dog to the attendant, and at the same time be very shy with a stranger.—J. F.

St. Catharines Notes.

Editor Review.

In our city of St. Catharines there is quite a number of fanciers interested in thoroughbred poultry. Pit Games and Plymouth Rocks seem to have the most admirers, but there are many others with good stock of other popular varieties. I have lately taken some pains to ascertain what is going on in poultry circles here, and have come to the conclusion that the leading breeders have had very good success in incubation this season. The only drawback seems to be that a large number of the chicks droop and die from diarrhoea when about a week old. I attribute this to there not being sufficient heat in the brooders.

I lately took the opportunity of an afternoon of leisure and visited a few of the yards of our prominent breeders. I was well repaid for my trouble. My first visit was to Mr. Geo. Bishoprick's yards, where I found his brooder occupied by 150 chicks, as fine and healthy as I ever saw. The brooder is of his own manufacture, heated by an ordinary coal oil lamp, at less cost than it would take to feed one hen. Chicks were running about here of all sizes, many of them being very early and well developed, and also very promising. He makes a specialty of Plymouth Rocks.

I next called on Mr. W. Elliott, who has chicks of all sizes, from the diminutive bantam to the massive Langshan, and they all appeared to be so healthy and thrifty, I enquired how he fed them. His plan is: first, meal, hard-boiled egg and cracked oats mixed, changed to wheat and corn meal, a little ground linseed twice a week, and a little liver. He breeds Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Black-red Games and Game Bantams.

On Queenstown street, overlooking the Welland Canal, I found the yards of Mr. L. Whiting, and quarter of a mile further on those of his partner, Mr. Hamill. Both these gentlemen have good quarters and almost unlimited range for their birds, with plenty of shade. They have cockerels running around now that learned to crow in April, and feel confident that at the coming shows their stock will be found prominently mentioned in the prize lists. They believe that to be successful the fancier must make a specialty of one variety, and act on this belief, one member of the firm keeping White and the other Brown Leghorns. I was shown letters they received from customers giving excellent reports of the hatching of eggs they had sent out this spring—every egg hatching. I inquired how they packed the eggs for shipment, and was

told, simply by wrapping each egg in soft paper and packing in baskets in oat chaff.

Down Henry street I found the yards of Mr. W. H. Crowie, where the visitor is ever made welcome. He has 100 chicks and 20 hens setting, and reports that hatching results have been good with him—I would judge so by the number and size of his chicks. He feels confident that when the Plymouth Rock tickets are tacked up at the coming fall and winter shows some of the red ones will adorn his coops. I never saw a finer flock of Plymouth Rocks, for their age.

Last, but not least, I called on Mr. A. W. Bessey. He has 150 chicks, all doing well, and reports a hatch of 97 per cent. with his incubator. Being invited to inspect it I did so, and was particularly impressed with one point, the room in which it was in operation was quite free from any odor from the lamp, and the automatic regulation of the temperature seems to be perfect.

The time at my disposal being now exhausted, I will have to postpone my visits to the other fanciers of our city to a future day.

G. A.

St. Catharines, June 3rd, 1885.

An Hour with St. Thomas Fanciers.

Editor Review.

Being in St. Thomas last week we took the opportunity of visiting some of the poultry fanciers there. We first called on Messrs. Hurd & Dyer, who own some very fine White Leghorns, among them the cockerel that took 1st prize at Guelph. They have also some fine Langshans, and about 60 chicks of these two varieties, looking well.

We next visited the yards of Mr. P. Brown and Mr. J. Scott, who also have some fine fowls, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, and each have a good number of healthy chicks.

Our last visit at this time was to Mr. D. Drake, where we saw some extra fine S. S. Hamburgs, and a fine lot of chicks of this kind.

We learned while here that the St. Thomas Poultry Association, lately formed, has now a membership of 35.

J. H. SAUNDERS & SAGE BRO'S.

London, June 6th, 1885.

Editor Review.

At a meeting of the St. Thomas Poultry Association, held on the 17th ult., it was decided to hold our show on the second week after the Ontario Association show. The *American Standard of Excellence* to be the guide of the judges, and all birds to be scored.

A. W. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

St. Thomas, June 3rd, 1885.

London Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

Editor Review.

At our last regular meeting, the president occupied the chair, and but a small number of members were present. No business of great importance was transacted. Revision of the constitution and by-laws was the main business to be attended to, but owing to the small attendance it was postponed until our next regular meeting, which takes place on June 18th.

The prospects for the coming fall are not as good as could be desired. The hatch in the early part of the season was not very encouraging. The fancier would visit his would-be mother hen at the expiration of the allotted twenty-one days, only to be sadly disappointed—instead of finding a fine brood of living chicks, he would find a dead chick in nearly every egg. But for the last three weeks or so the little fellows come out without any trouble. However, we will have to put up with it, be content, feed extra well and make the little pets grow. All those that have come under my observation are coming on in good shape.

GEO. BEDGGOOD, *Sec'y.*

London, June 6th, 1885.

Letters from Fanciers.

Editor Review.

In response to your request for reports of hatches from imported eggs, I beg to say that out a setting from Matthews I have ten thumping fine chickens; one died in the shell, one the hen smothered, and one rotten. The eggs were packed in coarse bran of some kind, in a neat, covered basket. This season I have had no cause to grumble about eggs hatching, (though it is not the rule, I believe,) except in the case of some fifty eggs placed in an incubator, out of which I got seven chicks. I believe the trouble was caused by lack of heat the first few days. I have some April hatched Black-reds like young turkeys; one pullet, in particular, measuring from beak to toe 13in. when three weeks old.

For the benefit of beginners I beg to offer a few notes on the feeding of young chicks. When they are from twelve to twenty-four hours old a light feed of hard boiled egg, with some fine bread crumbs and a drink of sweet milk, will be found very strengthening. The egg should be continued, one per day to an ordinary brood, for a week, alternated by oatmeal, millet seed, cornmeal, and crumbs. Just feed what will be eaten up clean, five meals per day for five or six weeks, after which three per day will suffice. After the first week small quantities of meat, cooked and chopped up fine, should be given, and if a gas is run is not to

be had, cut the tops of tender blades and feed regularly, as nothing is more conducive to the health and well being of young chicks. As they get stronger an occasional feed of wheat may be given—good sound wheat, not screenings, let somebody else have those. With a dry place to sleep in, and the hen kept healthy and free from lice, your chicks will grow amazingly, and though it may seem a little trouble—and nothing can be accomplished without some trouble—you will find it repay you amply when the time for exhibition comes round, as your chicks will then be able to show what kind of stock they come from.

I have been prompted to write the above disjointed formula by the fact that there are always "new hands at the bellows," and by the feeling that we who have experience should give amateurs the benefit.

To show what can be accomplished by care and patience, I would mention an incident which occurred here not long since. A brother fancier had a hen crack a valuable egg, when two days down, half way across the shell, besides putting quite a dint in the side. To try an experiment, and save the egg if possible, he pasted a piece of muslin right over one side of the shell, excluding the air and keeping the egg in shape, with the pleasing result of as nice a chick from that egg as from the whole ones.

R. H. TRIMBLE.

"The Arcade," Napanee, June 5th, 1885.

Editor Review.

At this time of the year I have thought a few lines in regard to my poultry business might be of interest to you and the readers of your publication. I keep four varieties, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Langshans, a breeding pen of each. I have 29 hens, and during May 5 or 6 of these were hatching; the balance laid almost 60 dozen eggs for the month. I have sold for the season, so far, about \$75.00 of eggs for hatching. So far as I am aware the fertility of these has been, L. Braltmas, two-thirds, other breeds, three-quarters per setting of 13.

I feed soft food in the morning, afterwards corn, wheat, oats, and sometimes buckwheat.

A word about the Langshans. In my opinion there is no Asiatic fowl we have among us equal to them, taken all and all. Mine have laid for weeks in succession, not missing a single day, and they have not only laid one egg each daily, but sometimes a hen has laid two a day, the shell of the second, of course, being imperfect. Then the delicacy and flavor of their eggs and flesh is unexcelled by that of any other variety.

I have hatched out so far, about 49 chicks, some of them half grown, and have seven hens yet to

come off. I have plenty of room and they run at large on the grass, and under the circumstances you see they yield not only pleasure but a handsome profit. Of course the stock cost me a great deal to start, but they now have a good balance to their credit.

WM. BROWN.

Toronto, June. 4th, 1885.

Editor Review.

According to promise I send you a report of hatching in this town and vicinity, as near as I can possibly come to it. There has not been fifty per cent of eggs hatched. I am generally successful in my hatching, but this year have totally failed—out of 65 eggs set. I am owner of 23 chicks. The majority around here lost their early hatches. Another strange thing has occurred in this neighborhood, that is, setting hens dying suddenly on their nests. I know of ten who have lost one, two and three hens, all, apparently, in good health a few hours before, but found dead on or near their nests. I am informed that the hatching is still worse further in the country. I wonder what conclusions our wise poultrymen will come at for this epidemic, or what will you call it? I forgot to state that chicks in, the majority of cases, were almost full time, but dead in the shell. I do not think I had six bad eggs.

Yours truly,

WALTON.

Goderich, May 9th, 1885.

Editor Review.

I have much pleasure in enclosing one dollar for renewal of my subscription to the Review, with which I am greatly pleased, as it supplies the amateur with much valuable information about poultry, and I would not like to be without it. I think, though, it might become still more instructive and interesting, if more of the poultry breeders would lend their aid, and contribute to its columns some of their experience in raising poultry, managing incubators, etc., etc. In fact it ought to become the medium of interchange of thought and experience between the breeders of the Dominion particularly.

I notice in some of the American poultry papers, letters from Canadian correspondents, giving their experience in running incubators, etc. This is all right, and I for one am pleased to read such, and hope to learn something from them, but I think we should "encourage home manufactures," and try and make our own poultry journal a truly representative one, and a successful one in every way.

I am greatly pleased with the stand you have taken on the subject of scoring, and trust you will stick to it until it becomes universal. It is the

proper and most satisfactory manner of judging, and affords the beginner a means of acquiring valuable information on the different points. And in selling or purchasing poultry, I think there is no better description than to state *what the birds will score*,—properly judged of course. With best wishes for success of Review.

BLUE NOSE.

Nova Scotia, May 23rd, 1885

Editor Review.

In May issue of REVIEW I noticed a communication from Mr. J. M. MacPherson, of Chatham, in which he stated that a mistake occurred in the prize-list of the Huron Poultry & and Pet Stock Association, which appeared in March issue of the REVIEW. The mistake he claims is that I was credited with 1st prize for Dark Brahma hen, whereas he won 1st with his hen, and had received the prize money. Now I wish to state that this is a mistake, as I can prove by the secretary's books that he neither received credit for the prize nor the money, and that I received both. If anyone doubts the truth of my statement he can correspond with the judge or any officer of the association.

The facts of the case are as follows: After an unusually long and close examination of the two hens the judge awarded Mr. MacPherson's hen 1st and mine 2nd. Shortly after this, while Mr. MacPherson had his hen out of her cage, with his consent I put her on the scales, and behold, to my surprise, she only weighed 6½ pounds. Now, as the *American Standard of Excellence* was the guide of the judge, and 9 pounds being standard and less than 7½ pounds disqualification weight for Dark Brahma hen, I, of course, objected to a hen disqualified by three-quarters of a pound winning first over my hen, which lacked 2oz. of weighing 9 pounds, or standard weight. The president then communicated with the judge, who, of course, altered his decision, awarding my hen 1st prize, after which the president notified Mr. MacPherson of the change.

Hoping that this will prove a satisfactory explanation of the affair, and thanking you for your valuable space, I am, respectfully yours,

A. J. WILLSON.

Seaforth, April 30th, 1885.

Editor Review.

My flock of twenty fowls is composed of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns, and crosses between these breeds, and since January 1st they have laid 76 doz. eggs, and last week 18 hens laid 102 eggs. I think this is doing fairly well, and if any one's biddies have done better let us hear from them. I feed shorts, kitchen scraps and wild goose wheat.

Eggs.

Newmarket, May 28th, 1885.

Care of the Chickens.

It is now time to prepare for the care of the chicks when they have been left alone in this world, dependant upon their own resources. This is equally true whether the mother has been a natural or an artificial one. Too often in thinking about the younger broods their elder brothers and sisters are forgotten, and just at a time when they need most care of all. The most critical period of their lives, after the first few days, is between the ages of two and four months, when the feathers are shooting, for there is not only the strain of a rapidly growing frame, but also the production of feathers. Crooked breasts in fowls are most unsightly, both in the show pen and on the table, and yet how common they are. Amongst exhibition stock an otherwise good fowl may be spoilt by this fault. It will be remembered that at the last Dairy Show the winning Colored Dorking cocker lost the Lord Mayor's cup just because he had a slightly crooked breast. The cause of this is not far to seek, and the remedy, or rather the prevention of it, is easily found. Chickens, when they are taken from the hen, are often permitted to roost upon narrow perches. As the bird is unable properly to grasp this perch, the whole weight of the body is thrown upon the breast-bone, in consequence of which, from its soft nature at the early age we speak of, this pressure causes a dent in the centre of the keel, sometimes only just perceptible, but in other instances very bad indeed. The straight line of the breast-bone, important to the carver and pleasing to the eye, is broken. To prevent this, chicks should never be permitted to roost upon perches until they are full-grown, and even then the perches should not be small ones.

When the youngsters are separated from the hen it is better to place them in a comfortable house of their own, in which is a cold mother, though when the weather is really warm this is unnecessary. We have heard of a capital plan, adopted by a large breeder, to prevent the chicks moping when taken from the hen. Hen and chicks are put in a small house with a couple of strips of wood nailed over the entrance, so that the mother cannot get out, though the chicks can. By this means they are accustomed to the house before she is taken from them. Chicken houses need not be very lofty, but should be light, well ventilated, and roomy, and it is most important they should have a good open run. Part gravel and the remainder grass is what we prefer. It is not advisable to allow the chicks to rest upon the floor, and a good broad shelf a foot or two above the ground is best. If this is thickly strewn with dry earth, or ashes, or sand, they will be very comfortable thereon. It is scarcely necessary to

mention that this covering of ashes, or whatever it may be, should be frequently renewed in order to keep the place clean and sweet. As they get older, chicks of the lighter breeds will be found roosting in trees, and if the weather is warm, there need be no objection to their doing so on the ground of health.

There can be no doubt but that to obtain large, strong, and healthy adult birds, a wide range during chickenhood is necessary. Birds may be and are reared by thousands every year without this, but they are seldom as healthy and vigorous as those with large grass runs. The exercise which freedom induces develops bone and muscle, expands the lungs, and, in fact, strengthens every part of the frame. We advocate, therefore, that all those who can should give their larger chickens as much liberty as possible, and they will afterwards reap the benefit of it. Of course, when they reach three months the sexes should be divided—a matter which is too often neglected. And in all cases it is much better to keep the chickens entirely apart from the adult fowls. There may be some ambition in fowl nature, and if there is, the example of older birds will encourage it, at a time when its effect will not be beneficial.—*Live Stock Journal*.

Editor Review.

* * We had an exhibition in New Glasgow in February last. About 120 birds were shown. Cages in place at 2 p. m. One judge; over 100 birds scored, prize tickets on and the exhibition opened to the public next morning at 10 o'clock. Result: everyone pleased, show a success—paid all prizes and expenses without aid from government or anybody, and we are going to do it again. There are a few fanciers down in the "Province by the sea," but not half as many as there should be.

J. H. CAVANAGH.

New Glasgow, N. S., May 20th, 1885.

One hundred and twenty-eight broken lights of glass, we hear, was the number Mr. G. T. Down, of Parkhill, counted in his poultry-house after the hail storm of the 6th inst. No more windows in the roof for him.

Mr. Editor,—You may be surprised at my requiring in my ad. that a stamp be enclosed for a reply, but the small advertisement I gave you in February cost me 40c. in postage, and then I did not reply to all enquiries. I made sales of all the stock I advertised. GEO. PRARR, Berlin, Ont.

DOUGLAS MIXTURE.—Half pound sulphate of iron, one ounce sulphuric acid, two gallons of water. Give a tablespoonful in each half pint drinking water.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

The Toronto Industrial.

The directors of the Industrial Exhibition Association, of Toronto, announce by advertisement in another column the date of their next Fair, as the 7th to 19th September. The prize lists are now ready, and any one can procure a copy by addressing a post card to Mr. Hill, the secretary, at Toronto. The prizes in the poultry department are the largest offered at any fair held in the Dominion, and poultry fanciers now look upon a prize taken at the Industrial as the most important to be gained in Canada. Delegates have this year been added to the poultry committee of the Industrial Association from the London, Peterboro', Seaforth, Stratford and St. Catharines poultry associations, and the interest now being manifested in the next show at Toronto promises to make the most successful yet held. Entries in the poultry department have to be made on or before August 22nd.

Mr. J. M. Macpherson, of Chatham, who has been in England for the past two months, sails for America on the 17th inst. He purposes bringing over with him a lot of fine poultry, including some specimens of "Yokohamas,"—a new long-tailed variety lately introduced into Europe,—also dogs, and other miscellaneous stock. He has sent over to his yards at Chatham some eggs of Black Minorcas and Blue Andalusians, from Mr. Hopkin's cup birds. He does not think very highly of the specimens of pure bred poultry he saw on exhibition at the Jardin d' Acclimatation at Paris, during a visit to that city. During his stay in England he visited the yards of Major Croad, Rev. Humberstone, Morris Elye, Lady Gwydyr and other noted breeders.

Questions and Answers.

Editor Review.

I write to ask if you will be kind enough to answer a few questions through the Poultry Review.

First.—Once in a while a cock bird with us will get a hard lump in the centre of his foot, (the hens never seem to have it) and the roosts are low. What is the cause, and what the remedy?

Second.—Some of our chickens when about two weeks old, seem to have a disease resembling dysentery,—still it is not that. They get all clogged up at the vent, and they seem to have a difficulty in voiding, as it seems to cling to them and harden. They eat all right, but still it kills them.

H. F.

Shelburne, June 10th, 1885.

A. 1st.—The trouble here is what is known as bumble foot, and is generally caused by the birds jumping from the roost. Even if the roosts are not high, injury may be given by striking on a stone or hard substance of any kind. However, this is not always the cause, as birds that do not roost at all will sometimes have it. When the swelling first appears anoint the parts frequently with iodine. If this does not cure, and the swelling is large, make an incision with a sharp knife

We have in use one of P. C. Lewis's pumps, and find it a very useful article, and all its manufacturer claims it to be. It is just the thing for spraying the fowl house to exterminate vermin. See ad.

The most successful men in the poultry business are those who keep their advertisement before the public all the year round. A good trade is seldom built up by spasmodic advertising. Every one of our patrons who have been with us for years report having had a brisk trade this season. Good stock, honest dealing and liberal advertising will be as sure to win success in the poultry business as any other. The very low rates and large circulation of the Review, should induce every fancier in the country, who has anything to sell, to give it a trial.

We are well aware that times are hard and money scarce, but we are certain that many who are indebted to us would be very little inconvenienced by remitting the small amounts they owe us. Many of our subscribers and advertisers will probably think, "Well my account is only a dollar or two, and a little delay will not make much difference." To those who reason this way we will say, that the majority of our accounts are small, but the great number remaining unpaid make a very large sum in the aggregate. The want of these small sums from each often puts us to great inconvenience, and prevents us making many improvements in the Review which we contemplate. Nearly all those indebted to us know the amount of their indebtedness, and we hope that each one will take this as addressed to him personally, and act accordingly.

or lance, squeeze out the pus, wash with warm water, and poultice. Cover the foot to prevent dirt from entering the wound, and remove the roost, giving soft straw as a bed.

A. 2nd.—When the symptoms are as you describe, the cause can generally be traced to too much soft and sloppy food, or to damp quarters. Feed on hard boiled egg and bread crumbs, and put on grass run. Give a little tincture of iron in the drinking water. Remove the obstruction, and oil the parts.

Subscription Premiums.

We are enabled, through the generosity of well wishers of the REVIEW, to offer from time to time, great inducements to parties to get up clubs. The following offers are very liberal, and they could all be earned in a few days by parties making an effort. The stock will be well worth the value put on it. Everyone who has earned the premiums offered by our patrons have been well satisfied with what they have received.

Mr. Geo. H. Perkins, president of the Ingersoll Poultry Association, Ingersoll, will give the first to send us 15 new subscribers and \$15.00, one pair of Buff Cochins, value, \$10.00.

To the first to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair of White Leghorns, value, \$5.00.

To the next to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair S. S. Hamburgs, value, \$5.00.

To the next to send us 10 new subscribers and \$10, pair Black Spanish, value, \$5.00.

To any boy under 12 years sending 2 new subscribers and \$2, a pair of white, pink-eye rabbits.

J. H. Pearce, Merchant, Bowmanville, will give a setting of Langshan eggs, value \$2.50, to the first to send us 6 new subscribers and \$6.00.

We will give a fine pair of Homing Antwerps, value \$5.00 to the first boy to send us 6 new subscribers and \$6.00.

New Advertisements.

Exhibition of Toronto Industrial Association,—H. J. Hill, Manager and Secretary, Toronto.
C. J. Odell, Sherbrooke, P. Q.
P. C. Lewis, Catskill, N. Y.
G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass.

In the Matter of the Circulation of the Canadian Poultry Review.

I, James Fullerton, of the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, publisher of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, do Solemnly Declare that the actual monthly circulation of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, during the present year, has exceeded one thousand copies each month.

That I am the publisher of said CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, and therefore have a full knowledge of the said facts.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

Declared before me at the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1885.
JAMES NOBLE,
Police Magistrate.

JAMES FULLEERTON.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

Two lines \$1.00 per an.; each additional line 50c.

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Breeder of Langshans, only. Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. 4

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Breeder of Bronzo Turkeys and Plymouth Rocks. 3

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Breeder of Houdans (exclusively). 2 yards, of noted strains.

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Black-breasted Red Games, Heaton and Lyons strains.

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FOR SALE.—Fresh eggs in baskets at \$2.00 per 13, 26 for \$3.50 of B. Javas. Chicks this fall.

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WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—A good man—married—to take charge of my stock farm. I will pay a suitable man good wages. Farm lays 9 miles from Jarvis, same distance from Hagersville, 1½ miles from Cheapside. First-class house, good fruit orchard, &c. The man I want must be accustomed to handling cattle and horses, and understand farming in general, be of steady, sober habits, and have undeniable references.
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FOR SALE—Tro Light Brahmans, \$5.00; cockerel and five hens, \$3.00. Some of my best birds, and worth twice that amount. I want room for young stock.

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TO MAKE ROOM for chicks, I will now job off my choice breeding pens of Rocks, Light Brahmans and Langshans—males, \$2.00; females, \$1.50 each—this month.

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FOR SALE—The pair of G. P. Hamburg fowls that won 1st at Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa, 1884 (Bogue's strain); only \$9.00. A's a number at five hens, at \$2.50 each.

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DESTROY THE INSECTS AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT TREES!


By the use of Lewis's Combination Force Pump.

It makes three machines. Is made of brass throughout. It is the best and cheapest Hand Pump in the World. It will throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet.


Unprecedented Success. My Agents make \$10 to \$30 a day.

To introduce it, I will send a sample Pump to any express station in the United States or Canada, express paid, for \$5.50, regular price \$8. I have the finest SPRAY ATTACHMENT ever put on a Pump—can change from solid stream to spray instantly while pumping. I also manufacture the Potato-bug Extirminator separate—price, zinc tube, post-paid, \$1.25; polished brass, post-paid, \$1.75; can do four to six acres a day. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Price-list and Terms to agents, etc. I give a long list of customers, (their names and addresses) each of whom have bought from \$50 to \$2000 worth of these goods in from one to three weeks' time and has made from \$10 to \$30 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. A Bonanza to those who secure unoccupied territory. Write at once. Exclusive control to good canvassers.


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Breeder of
High-Class Pigeons,
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Pouters and Turbits a specialty. Also
RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.
A few fine birds for sale. Enclose stamp for reply.




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Breeder of
HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,
of the most noted strains.
My birds have won high honors at Chicago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry show, Montreal Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2-50 per 13. A fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.




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LIGHT BRAHMAS.
No Eggs for sale. Chicks for sale early in the Fall.

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Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks
AND GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.
The useful combined with the beautiful.
Eggs for hatching every day in the year:—Wyandottes and Bantams, \$3.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.
Correspondence a pleasure. No circulars. Write for what you want. 3-y

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Breeder of
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Exclusively, Pilgrim strain, direct from W. F. James, Sherbrooke. Two yards of the finest P. Rocks in Canada. See prize lists of Guelph, Peterborough and Bowmanville shows for prizes won. Four grand cockerels for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 for 13. JOHN H. KYDD & GEO. WRIGHT.



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IMPORTER AND BREEDER
of all the leading varieties of
FANCY PIGEONS.
SURPLUS STOCK FOR SALE, in pairs and odd birds.
Write for what you want, inclosing 3c. stamp for reply.
No attention paid to postal cards. 12-6



JAMES BAPTIE,
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Importer and Breeder of
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(My Specialty.)
Also, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and DARK BRAHMAS.
P. Cochins and D. Brahmans mated for pullet breeding only.
Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per 13. 3.



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Golden and Silver Spangled Polands,
GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS,
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EGGS FOR HATCHING—Polands, \$2.50 per 13; others, \$2.00 per 13. 3-y



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Chicks for sale in the Fall. 5-y



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(two yards.)

BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,

WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Eggs and Birds for sale.

Correspondence invited. 2-y



Brant Poultry Yards,

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My breeding pens of

Light Brahmas, W. Leghorns,

BUFF COCHINS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS, AND PYLE GAME BANTAMS are this spring the best I ever had.

EGGS—One setting, \$2.50; two or more settings, at the rate of \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.



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Breeder of

Fine W. F. B. SPANISH, and Plymouth Rock Fowls.

At Guelph show, 1885, 1st and special on Black Spanish cock, scored 93; hen, 96; pullet, 96; cockerel, 90.—L. G. Jarvis, judge.

At Owen Sound Pet Stock Show, Feb., 1885: 1st, 2nd and special for breeding pen B. Spanish; 1st and special on P Rock chicks; cockerel 93, pullet 94—H.G Jackson, J'g.



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H. GODDARD, Proprietor,

Breeder of

Black Javas, W. and Br'n Leghorns and L. Brahmas.

Black Javas, score at Listowel show: cockerel, 97, pullets, 95½ and 95; W. Leghorn cockerel, 94½, hen 93½.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Javas, \$3.50 for 13, or \$6 for 26; other varieties, \$2 per 13.

See Feb. Review for prizes won at Listowel show. 2-y Address P. O. Box 128, Listowel, Ont.



NORTH PERTH POULTRY YARDS,

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Breeder of

Partridge Cochins, Langshans, and BLACK SPANISH.

Prize birds for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in season, \$2.00 per 13.

See prize-list of Listowel show in Feb. Review. Enclose stamp for answer.

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Cuirngorm P. O., Ont.,

Breeders of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

Our Stock was originally made up of

The Best Strains.

FOWLS FOR SALE AT ALL SEASONS.

Eggs in season at \$2.00 per setting. 2-y



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Breeder of

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B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS, HOUDANS, SILVER POLAND, &c.

Prize-winners in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting. 2-y



JOHN AXFORD,

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Breeder and Importer of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS,

and

HOUDANS.

Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Chicks for sale in season.

Correspondence invited.

2.6m



WM. McLOUD,

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Breeder of

B. B. Red and White

GAMES,

SILVER-GRAY, COLORED & W. DORINGS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

AYLESBURY, ROUEN & CAYUGA DUCKS.

Eggs, \$3.00 per setting.



H. B. DONOVAN,
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 Breeder and Importer of
**FANCY PIGEONS,
 PHEASANTS
 AND PET STOCK.**

No Birds for sale till the Fall.
 When writing enclose stamp for reply.

Trimble's "Away Up" Black-Reds.



Three yards, only *pedigreed* Black-red Games in Canada, all imported birds but one; winners at Gloucester, Lancaster and Jamestown, N. Y. I breed Black-Reds exclusively, as much for pleasure as for profit, and aim to have the best money can buy or skill produce. See April Review for certificate of last importation.

EGGS, \$3 for 13, \$5 for 20. (Seventy-five per cent fertile or duplicated at half-price. Correspondence a pleasure. Write.
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GEO. E. PERKINS,
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**HIGH-CLASS AND THOROUGH-BRED
 POULTRY.**

Eggs for Hatching in Season:

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 13; Black Spanish \$1.50 per 13; White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13; Light Brahmans, Buff Cochins and Ducks, \$2.00 per 13.

Pure White Rabbits for sale at low prices. 11-y



LONDON WEST POULTRY YARDS.
 H. R. K. TOZER, - PROPRIETOR,
 Breeder of
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,
 W. C. Black and Golden Polands,
 Golden and Silver Spangled, Golden Pencilled
 and Black
 HAMBURGS.**

Fowls and Chicks for sale. Eggs for hatching in season. 10-y



J. W. BARTLETT,
Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South,)
 Breeder of
 —HIGH-CLASS—
DARK BRAHMAS.

At the late show of the P. A. of Ont. my birds won fresh laurels, proving, as in the past, that they are equal to if not ahead of any in Canada.

Eggs for hatching, packed in new baskets, \$3. per 13.

Agent for the new "Model" Incubator.



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 Breeder of
**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,
 AND GAME BANTAMS.**

100 FINE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS

To sell at Low Prices,

For Prizes won this Fall see Review for October.
 Eggs for Hatching in season. 2-y.



WM. SUNLEY,
QUELPH, ONT.,
 Breeder of
 High-Class
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 "Pilgrim" and "Keefer" strains.

See prize-list, Eeb'y Review.
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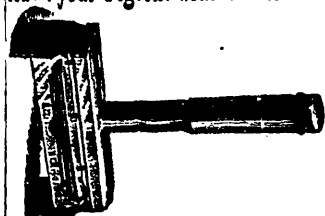


THORPE & SCOTT,
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 Breeders of
**Light and Dark Brahmans,
 BLACK HAMBURGS,
 and White-Faced Black Spanish.**

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

Mark your Pigeons with a 'Tom Thumb Self-Inker.'



The neatest and most durable invention ever offered for the purpose.

Circulars Free.

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 Breeders of
**Black & Br'n Red, G. Duckwing,
 AND WHITE GAMES,
 Golden Polands & Cayuga Ducks.**

Eggs, \$2.20 per 13.

Duck eggs, 2.00 per 11.

From birds second to none.

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Industrial Fair

AND AGRICULTURAL
EXPOSITION,

1885

Will be held at the

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—FROM—

September 7th to 19th.

\$25,000.00 in Prizes!

THE GREATEST

POULTRY SHOW

In CANADA

Is held in connection with this Exhibition; over \$1,000 in Prizes being offered in this department alone.

An immense programme of
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

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Copies of Prize List and Entry Forms sent to any one on application by post card or otherwise to the Secretary at Toronto.

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MANAGER & SEC.,
Toronto.

PERFECT PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

St. Clair "Small-Comb" strain. The best birds for cold climates—being hardy, handsome, and prolific egg producers.

Eggs—\$5.00 per setting.

Carefully separated from my main flock, I keep experimental yards of Standard Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Br'n Leghorns, White Dorkings, Langshans, and Black Spanish. Eggs, \$1.00 per dozen,

4-3

WILLIAM J. WAEFER,
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CHAS. BARRETT,
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Breeder of

W. F. BLACK SPANISH, W. LEGHORNS, P. ROCKS, LANGSHANS, AND LIGHT BRAHMAS,

the two latter my specialties. My Brahmas are non-setters, Mackay's stock, from his old champion pair. Eggs for setting from the two latter varieties, \$2.50 per setting, \$5.00 for two settings; other varieties, \$1.50 per setting, \$2.50 for two settings. Write for information, enclosing stamp.

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We would remind Fanciers that we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of every description of Book and Job Printing, and that we make a specialty of Fanciers' Printing. Our large stock of Cuts enables us to turn out this description of work in a very attractive manner.

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For Sale.

ONE PEN PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS,

Consisting of

Cock, "Englewood" score 91½ points, and four handsomely marked hens, good legs and beaks. Price, \$15.00. Cock alone worth the money. Also one cock and two hens, P. Rocks. Price, \$1.00.

Apply to

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SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

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East Kent Poultry Yards,
THAMESVILLE, ONT.,

CHAS. A. MAYHEW, - Proprietor,

Breeder of

LANGSHANS, BROWN LEGHORNS, AND SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.

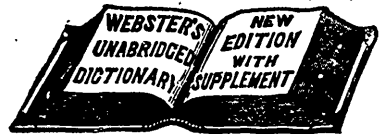
Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13.

Cocker Spaniel Dogs for sale at low prices.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE, & Co. Augusta, Me

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G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

BLACK LEGHORNS,

Exclusively,

No better stock in Canada, as will be seen by referring to Montreal and Ottawa Prize-lists in March number of the Review—the only places I exhibited at this year.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per 13.

ALBERT F. DAWES,

"Lake View Poultry Yards," LACHINE, P. Q.

4-3

THIS PAPER may be found on file at G. P. Rowell (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

Clarksburg Poultry Yards.

Black-breasted Red, Brown-breasted Red, Red Pyle and Duckwing



Imported from the best yards of England and America.



WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH,
LANGSHANS,
BLACK HAMBURGS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
WHITE LEGHORNS,
and PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
Of the Highest Quality.

EGGS—Game, \$1.00 per setting; other varieties, \$2.00.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Secy.,
Clarksburg, Ont.

Send stamp for circular.

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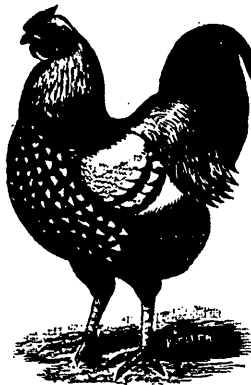
R. ELLIOTT,
Listowel, - Ont.,
Breeder of

DARK BRAHMAS

—and—
ROSE AND SINGLE-COMBED
Brown Leghorns.

EGGS FOR HATCHING:

Dark Brahmans and Rose-combed Brown Leghorns, \$3 per 13, \$5 per 26; Single-combed Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per 12. 2tf.



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R. D. SARR, Straits.

WYANDOTTES,

W. G. CLARK, Straits.

A SPECIALTY.

Prize Winning Birds in my Breeding Pens, and special attention given to the matings to produce best desired results.

Eggs from either bred, \$3.00 per 13.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

1004 Bouck Ave.

Wood Engravings of Poultry

A SPECIALTY.

Cuts for sale. Send for Illustrated Circular.

St. Thomas Poultry Yards.

TEEPLE & WAIT,

P. O. Box 261,

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO,

Breeders and Importers of

WHITE & BROWN LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS, & B.B.R. GAME.

At the only two shows we ever exhibited we were awarded the following prizes: Southern Counties Fair, 1884, 1st on White Leghorns, diploma on White Leghorns, 2nd prize on Brown Leghorns, Diploma on Brown Leghorns. At Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, 1885: 1st on White Leghorn cockerel, score 96; 3rd on White Leghorn pullet, score 95; 3rd on Brown Leghorn hen, score 92. As all our stock is imported from the best breeders known, we maintain we have the best stock in Canada. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per 13, or \$3.00 per 39. Orders book-in rotation. No pet yards kept for our own breeding. 4-tf

CHATHAM

Perfection Poultry Yards.

STANDARD GAMES,

B. B. Reds, Brown Reds, Silver and Golden Duckwings. These are prize takers at the New York Fanciers' show, 1885. Also

PIT GAMES—a combination of Tartars, Stryennines and Heathwoods. Eggs from any of the above yards, \$3.00 per 13.

PURE "AUTOCRAT" LIGHT BRAHMAS—Spillet, P. Williams, and Butterfield's combination, and they are near perfection.

IMPORTED ROUEN DUCKS—good markings and size. Also Bordman Smith's WHITE LEGHORNS; Bicknell scored the pair 192½ points. Eggs from this yard \$2.00 per 13.

Fowls and Ducks for sale at all times. Am now booking orders for eggs. First come first served. 3-y

SAM. HOLMES, CHATHAM, ONT.





EXHIBITION AND BREEDING CHICKS
For Sale Sept. 1st.,
 Bred from the
 Prize-Winning
WYANDOTTES,

At Montreal, Ottawa, Waltham and Lowell, Mass., season, 1884—5.

W. L. BALL,
 RICHMOND, P. Q.

3 y

Danville Poultry Yards,
DANVILLE, P. Q.

2 grand yards of **Black-breasted Red Games**, bred direct from birds imported by W. L. Ball from England. They possess all the points essential to successful exhibition—long, clean heads, whip tails, "light red" hackles, and for station, style, size and symmetry are unsurpassed. Years have been devoted to produce those characteristics, and their ancestry have won more prizes than any other strain ever bred in Canada.

2 yards **Red Piles**, One yard headed by "Windwood," a cock hard to beat, having won 1st as cockerel at Sherbrooke, 1881, and 1st as cock at Montreal, 1885; mated with hens and pullets which won numerous prizes. The matings should produce chicks suitable for any competition.

1 yard **Black Sumatras**—a very choice collection of these beautiful birds.

1 yard of **Malays**—typical birds of this rare variety.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Tom, 40 lbs.,—has already won prizes,—mated to fine hens.

My stock has been carefully selected, and has my personal attention. Varieties all kept separate, and warranted true to name. Fowls and Eggs for sale at all times. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting, 2 settings for \$5.00, 3 settings for \$7.00. Turkeys \$5.00 for 11 eggs. No circulars. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Reference:—W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.

U. BONNEVILLE, Proprietor.



CHAS. CAMPBELL,
 Richmond, P. Q.,

—BREEDER OF—

Light Brahmas,
EXCLUSIVELY.

Eggs and Chicks for sale in season. Correspondence Solicited.

A Few Choice Birds for Sale Now.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
"PILGRIM STRAIN."

YARD No. 1.—Headed by cock "Pilgrim 2nd,"—score at Sherbrooke, 1884, 92½ points—mated with hens and pullets to produce exhibition cockerels.

YARD No. 2.—The pullet breeding cockerel, "Rose's Pilgrim," mated to yearling hens, to produce exhibition pullets.

This is the same stock which produced my winners at Montreal and Ottawa (February, 1885)—10 chicks shown; won 2nd on cockerel, 3rd on pullet, 1st and special on breeding pen, and special on chicks, in the hottest competition of the year. Each scored cockerels 92, 91½, 90; pullets, 93½, 92, 92, 91½, 91, 90, 90, giving an average of 91.7-10, which determines quality.

• A few good breeding pairs and trios for sale.

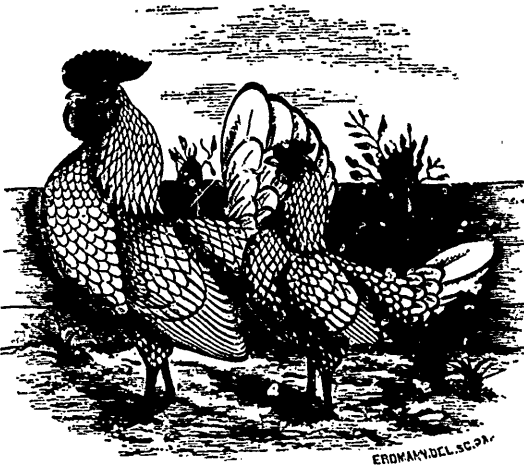
EGGS, guaranteed fresh and well packed, from either yard, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26, \$6.00 for 39. Chicks after Sept. 1st.

My birds are large, and excellent layers, besides being bred to feather and standard requirements.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

GEO. DUNTON, RICHMOND, P. Q.

3-y



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA, ONT., CANADA.

D. T. ROGERS, Proprietor,

Will sell Eggs from

Exhibition Birds only,

at the following prices :

Single and Rose-comb White Leghorns, ..	\$8.00 per 13.
White Polish,	3.00 "
Black Sumatras,	3.00 "
Golden-pencilled Hamburgs	2.00 "
Silver Sebright Bantams	3.00 "
Golden Sebright Bantams,	3.00 "
Black African Bantams,	2.00 "
Cayuga Ducks,	2.00 "

Would refer parties wishing eggs to the prize-list of the Huron Poultry and Pet Stock Association, in the March issue of the REVIEW.

Will guarantee to do as I say every time.



LONDON POULTRY YARDS,

Wm. McNEIL, Proprietor,

774 Waterloo street,

London, Ont.,



Breeder of

High - Class Poultry,

Including White and Buff Cochins, White-crested Black, Golden and Silver spangled and White Polands; Golden and Silver-spangled, Silver-pencilled and Black Hamburgs; Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams.

My Breeding stock for 1885 is to my liking, and the results from their eggs must be eminently successful to purchasers.

EGGS FOR HATCHING,—warranted fresh and true to name—Asiatics and W. C. B. Polands, \$4.00 per 13; Japanese Bantams, \$5.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. EXHIBITION BIRDS for sale at all times. When you write mention this paper.

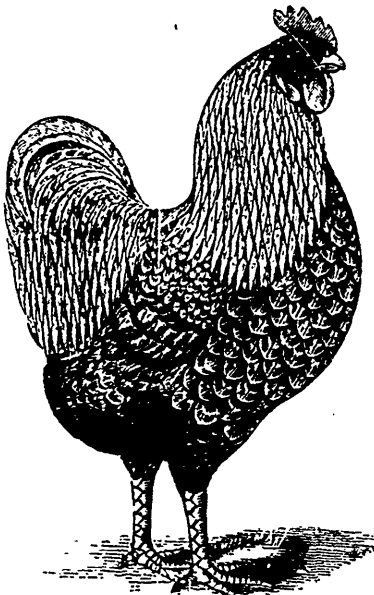
See Feb'y Review for prizes won by my fowls.

2-y

THOMAS COSTEN,

— Breeder of —

L't Brahmas  P. Rocks.



My breeding stock for this season will consist of two pens of Light Brahmas and two pens of Plymouth Rocks. One pen of L. Brahmas is Duke of York strain—cock a grand bird, 1st at Ottawa, with a score of 93½ points, mated with hens and pullets scoring 96, 94½, 93, 93, 92½, and 90½; one pen Autoerat strain, headed by cockrel 1st at Ottawa and 2nd at Montreal, scoring 9½ points, with females scoring from 94 to 91.

1st pen Plymouth Rocks, headed by cockerel 1st at Montreal and Ottawa, scoring 94½ points, with females scoring from 93 to 90. 2nd pen, cockerel 2nd at Ottawa, scoring 93 points, with females equally as good as pen No. 1.

At the late shows in Montreal and Ottawa, held in Feb'y, 1885, my birds carried off a fair share of prizes, winning, on Light Brahmas, 1st on pullet, 90 points, the highest scoring Light Brahma in the show; 3rd on pullets, 3rd on hen, 3rd and h. m. on cocks, 2nd and h. m. on cockerels. All these birds scored well up into the nineties, and so strong was the competition, and so high the character of the birds shown, that a 94½ point pullet was good only for 3rd prize, and that scoring too by I. K. Felch.

At Ottawa, on L. Brahmas (shown in pairs) 1st on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, and 1st and special on breeding pen.

At Montreal, on P. Rocks, 1st and 2nd on cocks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on hens, 1st, h. m. on cockerel, and special for best cockerel.

Eggs from either variety, \$3.00 per dozen, or two dozen for \$5.00.

FOR SALE—1 fine Autoerat cock, weighs 12 lbs.; 1 do. cockerel, weighs 10 lbs.; price of either, \$8.00. Three splendid Duke of York cockerels, \$4.00 each; three splendid do. pullets, \$3.00 each.

THOMAS COSTEN, MONTREAL, P. Q.



EGGS For Hatching.



PICARD & SPICER,

BREEDERS OF

Dark Brahas, Lt Brahas, MacKay's strain; Plymouth Rocks, Black Javas, Silver-gray Dorkings, Wyandottes, Black, Golden-pencilled and Silver-spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, W. C. Black Polish, and Rose-combed White Leghorns.

Birds for sale after Sept. 1st.
J. J. PICKARD,

Send for price-list.
EXETER, ONT

E. SPICER.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Chatham,

Ontario,

—BREEDER OF—

Dark Brahas, Langshans  **W. Cochins.**

1885.

At Seatortb I showed 2 pair - Dark Brahas, and took 1st on hen, 1st on pullet, 2nd on cock, 2nd on cockerel, and two specials.

At Ottawa, I showed 1 pair Dark Brahma chicks, which took 1st and two specials; 1 pair Langshan chicks, which took 2nd, and pen Langshans, which took special.

At Chatham, I took 1st on Dark Brahma chicks, 1st on White Cochins, and 1st on Langshans, which also took cup for Asiatics, and cup for highest scoring pair in the show.

No more Eggs for Hatching this Season.

Chicks for sale in the Fall.

3-y.

BLACK-BREADED RED GAME.

Economy is Wealth! The Best is the Cheapest!

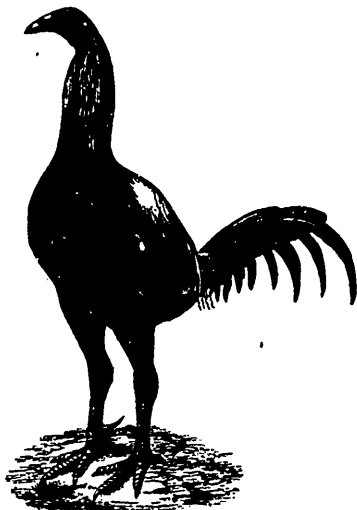
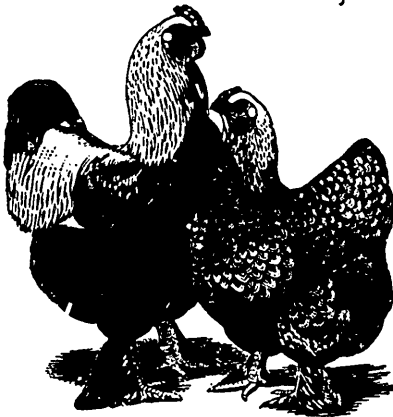
Description of Breedin Pens.

Yard No. 1—Headed by imported cock "Othello 2nd," sired by Othello 1st, he by Robin Hood, and he by Lyon's £100 Perfection. Peter Lepp, Esq., East Tainaw, Michigan, writes as follows: "Othello 2nd has not his equal in America to-day, and I doubt very much if they can beat him in England, judging from what I have imported. That you may not be dependant on my assertions, will refer you to the following well known breeders who have seen the bird: Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., the noted poultry judge, Daniel Allen, Esq., Galt, Ont., and H. A. Mansfield, Waltham, Mass. These gentlemen stand at the very head of the fraternity as breeders and, as reliable and honorable gentlemen, whose opinion can be relied upon as true in every respect." We have mated this famous cock with 6 reachy pullets, two of them imported.

Yard No. 2—Headed by cockerel "Ashland," imported by us last fall. He is one of the finest cockerels we ever looked at, and is bred from the best blood in England. We have mated him with 7 select hens.

Eggs for Hatching, \$1.00 per setting, \$6.00 for 2 settings, \$8.00 for 3. Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

STABLEFORD BROS.,
Watford, Ont.



JOHN RAMSAY.

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of the following varieties :

LIGHT BRAHMAS (pure "Autocrat"), **PLYMOUTH ROCKS**,
WHITE LEGHORNS, **GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS**
and **SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.**



Eggs for Hatching, warranted fresh and true to name, now.

Light Brahmas—only a limited number—at \$3.00 per 13; all other varieties, \$2.00 per 13.
Chicks in the Fall.

4-y

G. H. PUGSLEY,

Importer and Breeder of

*Fancy Poultry, Pheasants, Italian Bees, Fine-bred Dogs, Shetland, Wild
and Fancy Ponies, Jersey and Kerry Cattle, Angora Goats,
Dealer in Fine Carriage and Roadster Horses,*

ROSE HILL FARM, - BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Unrivaled Success at Exhibitions. Thousands of Prizes awarded my Birds.

I have bred and sold more Prize Winners the past four years than all breeders in Canada combined, at all the largest shows on the continent, both in Europe and America! Send 25 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to everyone, with large illustrations of all the varieties of Poultry, with a general description of Poultry, Dogs, etc. Price List of eggs free.

Brahmas, Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs and Leghorns, Langshans, Wyandottes, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Suma ras, Golden, Silver and White-crested Black Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Games, English Malays, Sultans, Silver-gray and White Dorkings, Lalleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Andalusians, Japanese, Pekin, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Rose-comb Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Call, Wood or Carolina, and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst and English Pheasants; Red Birds, Parrots, Canaries; English Lop-eared and Angora Rabbits; White Angora Goats, silk fleece 12 inches long. Dogs: St. Bernards, English Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Cocker Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, English and Italian Greyhounds, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Maltese Toys, Pugs, and Scotch Terriers of all colors. Trained and White Italian Ferrets. Post cards not noticed
G. H. PUGSLEY, Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards, BRANTFORD, Ont.

West Kent Poultry Yards.

All my Fowls, except my Breeding Pens,
are sold.

I am now booking orders for

Eggs for Hatching,

FROM

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

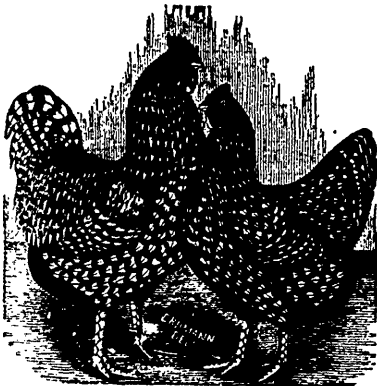
at \$2.00 per 13.

— **LIGHT BRAHMAS,** —

\$3.00 per 13.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

\$3.00 per 13.



My Plymouth Rock cockerels, five in number, scored from 91 to 94½ at the late poultry show at Chatham; I also exhibited eight pullets that scored from 91 to 93½; three Light Brahma cockerels that scored from 92½ to 92½; seven Light Brahma pullets that scored from 91 to 96½; 2 pairs P. Cochins scored: cockerels, 92½, 93½; pullets, 92½ and 92½.

My patrons will get eggs from birds bred with the greatest care, and from the best blood that can be produced. All my birds are in perfect health, having plenty of room for healthy development.

Address

W.M. PENMAN, Manager West Kent Fair Grounds,

(CHATHAM, ONT)



THOMAS HALL,
Outremont, Montreal, P. Q.,

Originator and Breeder of the

"LANSDOWNE" Strain of
Light Brahmas,
and *White Leghorns.*

After years of careful mating I have succeeded in producing a strain of Light Brahmas, unsurpassed in the Dominion for perfect markings, close fine combs, pure white color, and of very large size.

Grand Success in the Show Room. 1883-4-5.

At the Montreal show, January 1883, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special; hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

At Montreal, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 1st and 3rd, and 1st on breeding pen. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; cockerel, 1st and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1884, on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd.

At the Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, Sept., 1884, won all the prizes on Light Brahmas, including breeding pen, except one 2nd prize. On White Leghorns, all prizes, except one 2nd prize, which was of my stock.

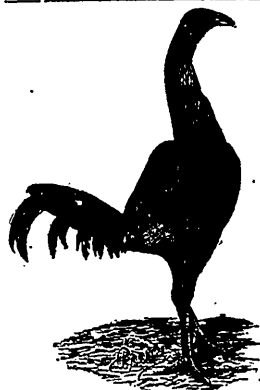
At Montreal, 1885: Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special, scores, 92 and 91; hen, 1st and 2nd, scores, 95 and 94; cockerel, 1st, 3rd and special, scores, 93 and 92; pullet, 2nd and 4th, scores, 95 and 94, and 1st on breeding pen. White Leghorns: cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and special; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

At Ottawa, 1885: Light Brahmas, fowls, 2nd and 3rd; chicks, 3rd. White Leghorns: fowls, 2nd; chicks, 1st.

EGGS - Brahmas, \$3.00 per setting; Leghorns, \$2.

Stamp for reply.

3-y



JAMES O'NEIL,
Eagle Place Poultry Yards,
Brantford, Ontario,

Breeder and Importer of Exhibition

Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins, Light Brahmas,
Black B. Red and Brown B. Red Games.

My breeding stock for 1885 are matured birds, of large size and splendid plumage. Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

I repeat my offer of last season, All birds shipped by me that are not as represented may be returned, and I will return the full amount of money sent and pay the return charges.

I also breed Bull Terriers.

1-y

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,

RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Breeder and Importer of the following
fancy varieties:—

W. CRESTED BLACK POLANDS,

BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS,

GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGHT,

JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN
BANTAMS.

A limited number of eggs for sale from each variety: Poland, \$4.00, Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3.00, except Japs., which are \$5.00 per setting.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

When writing remember time is money, and stamps cost 3c each in London.

2-y

