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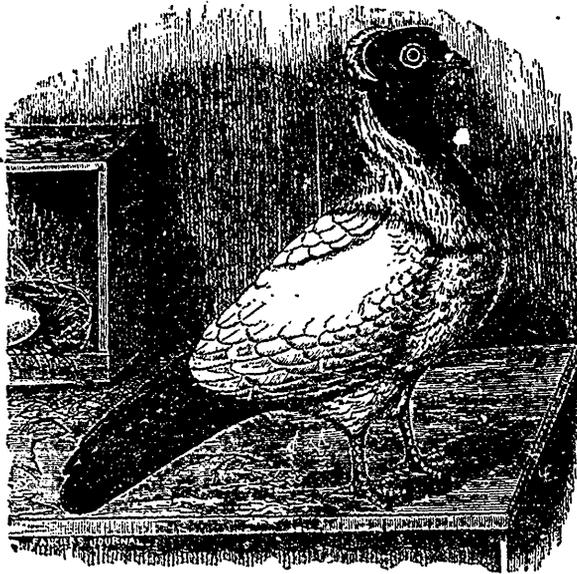
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND FINE STOCK.

VOL. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1881.

No. 8.



NUNS.—(Continued.)

[From the International Standard of Excellence for Judging Fancy Pigeons.]

THREE VARIETIES: *Black*, Intense and glossy; black beak; pearl eyes. *Red*, Rich chestnut; dark brown beak; pearl eyes. *Yellow*, Clear and even; light beak; pearl eyes.

COLOR AND MARKING.—Head entirely black in color, extending to the crest, and terminating there in a distinct line, and falling back of the ear in a well defined line to its lowest part in the centre of the neck, which should be about one and a half inches from the lower mandible of the beak; the ten primary flights and their under coverts must be black or colored; the tail also black or colored to match, the division line being across the rump and around to the vent.

COMMON DEFECTS.—Blue black; dingy red; light or faded yellow; misshapen or irregular crown; low crown; unequal or lop-sided veil; foul marked or odd sided flights; stained shoulder butts; mis-markings; disease or deformity.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium,	4
Body, plump,	2
Head, high,	4
Breast, plain,	2
Beak, spindle,	2
Wart, small and neat,	2
Eyes, prominent and clear white,	6
Crest or crown, large, regularly shaped and well raised up to an edge, and pure white	10
Condition,	2
Color, head and veil,	12
“ beak,	2
“ primaries,	8
“ veil,	4
Perfection,	60

The most important points to be observed are accuracy of markings, shape, size and regularity of crest and crown, and richness and purity of color.

Inter-State Concourse.

June 25th, 1881—Birds liberated at 7 a. m., local time. Weather clear, wind generally east. Distance as near 250 miles as liberating stations could be had. Average time per mile of the first bird home, 1 minute and fifty-six seconds.

Prizes of Honor.	Owner of Winner.	Time of arrival	
1st, 2nd,	E. S. Raymond,	2.02	p. m.
3rd, 4th, 5th,	T. H. Richardson,	2.45	
6th,	" "	2.46	
7th, 8th, 9th,	Newton Adams,	2.45	
10th; 11th,	" "	2.45	
12th,	W. Wells,	2.51	
13th, 14th,	O. Royland,	2.49½	
15th,	T. H. Richardson,	2.50	
16th, 17th,	W. Wells,	2.51	
18th	E. J. Bramhall,	3.43	
19th,	L. Waefelaer,	4.45	
20th,	J. R. Husson,	4.45	
21st,	H. Rover,	5.00	
22nd,	E. J. Bramhall,	5.00	
23rd,	" "	5.09	
24th,	John Van Opstal,	5.25	
25th,	A. P. Baldwin,	5.30	
26th,	Thomas Cooper,	5.45	

—Apparent discrepancy in prizes and time of arrival is accounted for in difference in distance from starting points.

1st Series Prize:—To the loft having three pigeons home first, Thomas Richardson.

2nd Series Prize:—To the loft having two pigeons home first, E. S. Raymond.

The Alexandria, Va. birds were thrown out of the race by a mistake on the part of their conveyer. The birds were shipped to Wytheville the evening of June 22nd. When they arrived at 8 a. m. June 23rd, instead of being delivered to the parties waiting for them, they were set free then and there. "The Old Dominion Club," writes Mr. Smoot, "is in sackcloth and ashes."

The 22nd prize may be disputed, as Mr. Rover had a second bird come in at 5.09, and the dispatch announcing it was not received by the secretary though regularly sent.—*The Homing Pigeon*.

The fancier who trains Homers must make up his mind to incur losses, no matter how good his stock may be, and those who cannot bear losses bravely should not take up this fancy. As "misery loves company," it may be consoling to some of our readers to learn how others have done. Mr. D. S. Newhall, of Philadelphia, Pa., who has as good stock as any, in writing to *The Homing Pigeon*, says: "We have lost a good many birds since beginning our training, and I do not quite understand it in my own case, as with two exceptions my 20 birds had been to Altoona, 75 miles; last year. So far (May 25th) I have lost 13 out of 20. One, a good bird, brother to Garfield, I know to have been killed by a hawk. Mr. Cresson has lost 20 out of 25. The Germantown lofts have

done better. Mills has 7 out of 16 left; Henry has lost none up to Lewiston, 135 miles." Also in the same paper we read that "Dr. L. S. Clark, Philadelphia, has had about the hardest luck of any one in the fancy. He began this season's training by loosing 19 birds at Haverford, Pa., 9 miles, April 23: one missing. Sent 18 to Paoli, 20 miles, April 25th: one missing. Seventeen to Downingtown, 30 miles, April 27: two missing; twelve home in time to go to Bird-in-Land, 56 miles, April 30th: again two missing. Ten to Harrisburg, 93 miles, May 5th: two returned the same day, six missing, one returned each May 15 and 18. Two sent to Lewiston, 134 miles, May 12: neither returned."

Pigeon Race from Bilbao to Belgium.

On July 3rd last 380 birds were liberated at Bilbao, Spain, at five o'clock in the morning, weather fine, wind blowing from the S. E. The first bird back was noted on the following morning at 10.13, and the winner of the last prize (38th) was registered at 5.48 p. m.; thirteen more birds returned that day. I consider the result of this race as very satisfactory considering the distance. The weather, it is true, especially on Monday, the 4th inst., was very favorable to pigeon flying. The velocity proper attained by the winner of the first prize was 743 metres, or rather more than 800 yards, and the winner of the last prize had travelled still at the rate of about 600 yards a minute. G. H. MILLS.

Brussels, July 12.

[It may be information to some of our readers that Bilbao is situated on the coast of the Bay of Biscay, and its distance from Brussels in a straight line is very nearly 700 miles.—Ed.]—*The Field*.

PIGEON FLIGHT.—FOUR homing pigeons belonging to James Fullerton, publisher of the *Canadian Poultry Review*, Strathroy, were liberated from the office of the *The Globe*, Toronto, at 9:15 a. m., Aug. 5, and three of them arrived at their coop in the forenoon of the following day. On the leg of one of them was this message:—"Globe sends greeting to Strathroy. Will. Campbell, City Editor; C. W. Taylor, Secretary." The weather from time of liberation to arrival was extremely unfavorable for homing, being very hazy, with a violent storm of wind and rain in the neighborhood of their home."—*Globe*. Fourth bird home on 12th.

The same birds made the flight from Toronto to Strathroy the week previous in four hours and eight minutes.

"Buffalo Bill," a homing pigeon belonging to Charley Goodchild, of Toronto, was liberated at London, and after several days returned home. The old fellow did not get half a chance, having had but one previous toss this season. His exhausted state on arrival gave evidence that he had worked hard in search of his home.

The Utica homers, participating in the Interstate race, were liberated from top of the Sand Hill, Brantford, by Mr. G. H. Pugsley.

We learn that a prominent pigeon fancier of Toronto, acting on the advice of a brother fancier, applied petrolium under the wings of his birds to destroy the lice with which they had become infested. Result: 18 dead pigeons next morning and several others in a precarious condition.

We understand that a gentleman in Toronto has presented a silver cup to the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, to be flown for this season; and also that there is considerable activity among the homing pigeon fanciers of that city, training for the event. Why so very reticent about it, friends?

Homings Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:

Brantford, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley.

Blyth, Ont.—L. Thorne.

Dublin, Ont., G. T. R.—V. A. Cooper.

Glencoe, Ont.—J. W. Bartlett.

Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell, Box 700.

Goderich, Ont.—C. J. Thomas.

Mt. Brydges, Ont.—Thos. Pearce.

Mt. Forest, Ont.—Capt. W. W. Winfield.

St. John, N. B.—S. A. Wetmore.

Salem, Mass. 136 Boston St.—Daniel T. Hagerty.

Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Brown, 160 John St.

We will be glad to add to this list the names of all gentlemen living on our railway routes who and would attend to the duties set forth above.

Artificial Incubation.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 338 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No. XI.

(Continued.)

The heat of the oven will render the matter in the thermometer as fluid as oil when it is excessive, and it will be known to be too weak when it remains coagulated; it will have the requisite degree when the matter in the glass has the consistence of a piece of dough, a portion of which may happen to run when the bottle is inclined in the same manner as syrup grown too thick would. One may easily arrive at knowledge much more exact than we can convey by words of the degree of fusion which will point out the exact degree of the heat of a hen in this new thermometer. If the

body of the thermometer is made of the little bottle just mentioned, and it is placed under the arm pit and kept there about quarter of an hour, the moment you take it away observe the state of the matter which the glass is partly filled with, and the degree of fluidity it has acquired; and then mark that that is the correct state in which the matter should be to hatch out the eggs.

When you have found out that the oven is sufficiently warm and dry, there is no reason for deferring to put into it the eggs intended to be heated, but the utmost care must be taken not to introduce into it eggs stale or of too old a date, from which chickens are no more to be expected than from eggs which have no germ in them. The shell of an egg has a kind of transparency which allows you a faint insight into the egg when placed between the eye and the light. This transparency is not considerable enough to let you discover whether the germ is wanting or not; it is, however of great use to judge if the egg is old. If you hold it straight up, with the big end upwards, and fix your eyes upon that part, you will perceive how high the substances contained in its cavity rise, and what empty space is left in it; the older the egg is the larger that empty space will always prove. Pliny asserts that new laid eggs are as unfruitful as stale eggs, and will have us look upon eggs about ten days old as the best of any to be sat on, but the impatience I had to cause chickens to be hatched at the time when the pleasure of seeing them come to light was perfectly new, would not allow me to stay till the eggs were ten days old in order to warm them. I often introduced them into the oven the same day they had been laid, and sometimes the very instant after whilst they were as yet warm; the greater number of those I had caused to be warmed had been laid the day before. However I never had any reason to suspect that they had afforded a less number of chickens for having been heated so soon after they had been laid.

When you have had a sufficient quantity of eggs to be able to pick and choose, you must always give the preference to the biggest, because the largest chickens come from them. It is not without reason that I advise that the date of the month be written on the small end of the egg; the chicken comes out much nearer the big end than the small, except in some few accidental cases, and the note written on the big end would no longer be legible on the shell after the hatching of the chick, as the writing would be in part upon the broken pieces, which it might have caused to fall off the shell, and the more curious observers will be glad to be able to read it when the chicken is hatched, as it informs them whether that birth happened at the exact time or before or after it, which some.

times is no indifferent thing, and may suggest curious and useful observations.

The most interesting instant in the process is that of the birth of the chicken. We have scarcely spoken of it till now, and it requires to be treated more at large. The instant which rewards the manager's care requires he should give himself some further trouble about it; he may save the life of some of his chickens who would die if he did not help them to get out of their shell. He may do more than the hen can do for those she has brought to the time of hatching—she does them at that time no very essential services, though many people imagine it. Those who fancy it to be the office of the hen to pierce the shell and break it with her beak, will find in these memoirs more points than they want to put themselves out of conceit with that notion. The hen, 'tis true, gives tokens of satisfaction when she hears the chicks squeak in their shells. She shows at that time a greater affection for her eggs; she is less willing to suffer them to be touched at that time than she ever was before, but she does not strive to break open their prison with her bill, nor has she been taught how to do it. Hens in general use their bill at that time only to turn up the eggs to make them change places, and sometimes throw out of the nest the broken pieces of shell which the chicken has struggled out of; it is a weapon also against the hand which offers to introduce itself under the bird's body.

(To be continued.)

Farmers as Poultry Keepers.

I have read considerable about the benefit a farmer would derive from keeping standard fowls—some sense and some nonsense. A farmer should keep standard breeds of fowls, because such poultry is more profitable than mongrel stock, and if hens are kept at all one might just as well keep the best as the worst. But I would advise a practical farmer to keep out of what is known as the business of breeding fancy fowls. There is money in it—I know this—but not for the average farmer, it isn't in his line—anyone, to make a success of breeding standard fowls for sale as stock and exhibition birds, has a great deal to do besides merely rear the chickens. He must give a great deal of time to them, study the principality of breeding, and know how to, in brief, get his name up so that he can sell his birds after he gets them. Not one farmer in a dozen, either can or would do what he must do who would become a rival of our leading fanciers—I don't know as I can make my meaning clear, but I say that while farmers should be poultry fanciers, while it would benefit them and their boys to become interested in breeding poultry to the standard, they are likely to meet with disap-

pointment if they expect to reap a harvest of *green-backs* by purchasing a few fine birds, as cheaply as they can, and then breed to sell again. If they pursue such a course just because they like it, I've nothing to say; people can't spend a little money in a more innocent and healthful way than by taking a fancy to thoroughbred fowls, and if they are naturally keen they can make some clean cash out of it too, but that isn't what I am talking about—farmers who are genuine fanciers, and enjoy poultry breeding as they would any kind of fine stock breeding, should be the last to give it up, also, and a farm is no farm without a good stock of good poultry—But that it will pay an ordinary farmer so far as money is concerned to breed for fancy points I dispute most emphatically, it will pay him indirectly, but not in cash. Such poultry breeding is for the mechanic in village or suburb, who attends shows, and knows all the ins and outs of "strains" and "breeds," and "breeders," and takes genuine pleasure in rearing, buying and selling premium birds. Our leading fanciers are not farmers; thousands of farmers take a keen interest in fine poultry, but are not known outside of their towns as poultry breeders. As to farmers' wives and children, I should advise them to "go into poultry breeding," both for market and exhibition: take the poultry journals, read them, *get into the "fraternity,"* attend the shows, become *fanciers*, it will do you good in a hundred ways, and you may turn a few dollars of pocket money from it, therefore do it, by all means! But the practical granger, "with hay, seed in his hair," &c., who cares nothing for cows but for the milk they give, nothing for horses but their ability to "pull," nothing for poultry except for its market value, if this sort of an agriculturalist asked me if I thought it would pay him to go to keeping standard fowls, as Williams, Felch, Keefer, White, French, Comey and a thousand others do—I should say—No—with a big N.—PATIENCE PRINGLEY, in *Poultry Bulletin*.

Give Plenty of Room.

As chickens grow they require more room, both in houses and runs. The space that would accommodate one hundred chicks one month old would not be sufficient for more than quarter of that number when four months old. Where a large number of chickens are confined in a small space, the older and stronger ones secure the lion's share of food and leave for the younger and weaker ones but the trampled refuse, quite unfit for their wants, besides abusing and bullying them unmercifully. With large runs this can easily be avoided.

Insect food at this season should make up considerable of the bill of fare as it is very valuable, not only from its benefits as food, but for the exer-

cise given in securing it. A stubble-field of a few acres will supply sufficient food of the best quality for a large flock of chickens, and in no other place will they make such rapid and solid growth. It would pay fanciers in town to "board out" their chickens on farms for the next two months, and we have no doubt arrangements might be made with farmers in most localities, to take large flocks for a small sum, or pay in kind.

The disqualified birds shall all be killed off as soon as old enough for broilers, and if space is limited, those not up to the mark should soon follow. The hens that have done their work of brooding, and are in good condition, may now be slaughtered with advantage, if not valuable as breeders or as layers—hens are not generally worth their keep for layers after the third year. If left for a short while longer they will commence to moult, when they will be unfit for food, and not be again in condition for a couple of months. By this means the number can be decreased to great advantage, and more room for those left secured, and less labor required in attendance.

There is another strong reason for giving all the room possible. It is a well known fact to most old breeders that when fowls are kept in large numbers in small runs, the soil after a time becomes so saturated with their droppings that they will not thrive, even if frequently dug and turned over, and ultimately it is found necessary to remove them from it, and seed down or cultivate for a couple of years to restore it to a wholesome state. We have no doubt but that there are many breeders at the present time whose flocks are not thrifty, who will find this the cause of their disease and backwardness. When this becomes the case the only course is to remove the fowls and cultivate the soil.

Our Lefroy Letter.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—We know there are many things of vital importance to us, which we receive so regularly, and secure with so little effort, that we do not realize their value till we are deprived of them. Such has been my experience with REVIEW: I did not realize how I would miss it till it was withdrawn. And I would fain hope that its temporary cessation will convince the fanciers of Canada how ill they can afford to do without it; and if so, what their duty is towards it. Now, sir, I do not wish to flatter, but I can say truthfully that in my opinion, the REVIEW is one of the best poultry journals in America, and I have read most of them; and I am glad to see that friend Ward, of *American Poultry Journal*, who, if we may judge by his journal, is good authority, also thinks so. It therefore commends itself to every Canadian

fancier, not only as an advertising medium but also as a medium for exchange of thought. But our Canadian fanciers must not forget there is still room for improvement. Then let us hear from you. What are you doing? How are you doing it? What do you intend to do? Why do you intend to do so? Are you satisfied with a host of things: express charges, duty, Brantford as a place for our show, the present high entrance fee, &c. Don't be satisfied grumbling and flashing away back in the horizon all your life, but give us the crash and flare of a genuine thunder storm! We need so much the electricity of expressed opinion to thoroughly disturb the atmosphere of public opinion, so that many of the noxious vapors which destroy the health of the poultry business may be decomposed and enter into other combinations, which will have a healthful instead of a deleterious effect upon our poultry plant. Nearly all the things named and complained of, in general are good and salutary in themselves, but it's their abuse that is hurtful. For instance, how could the fancier of to-day get along without the express companies? But that is no reason why we should pay charges so extremely unreasonable.

Well, sir, I took a run among some of the leading fanciers of this section a couple of weeks ago, and enjoyed myself immensely. I first called upon the energetic and live firm of Bingham & Durham, and found them into chicken raising in earnest. They have a fine lot of early chicks of the varieties they breed. My attention was particularly attracted by a large flock of Buffs, which, for richness of color and leg feathers I have never seen equalled. They are also strong in Black Spanish. They have just added some fine specimens to their already fine stock. One trio of Houdans were grand; the black has that fine metallic lustre which I have found so hard to get in parti-colored birds—I have never seen but one Light Brahma good in this respect, and that was bred by that prince of breeders, P. Williams, and was sold by him to a breeder in this country. B. & D. are also strong on Games. They grumble about *high entrance fee*, and say they can't afford to pay both express and such a high fee, and are therefore kept from showing altogether.

I next called upon R. Green, and had a look at his Games, and was fully recompensed for my trouble. He had just received a trio from England, fine looking birds. A friend of his who was travelling through that country, took care to secure for him a trio worth bringing out, and I think he succeeded. The cost for carriage across the water was only seven shillings and six pence. This was news to me, for I had made up my mind that if the charge for carriage by steamer was in proportion to the charges of the express companies

it would be simply enormous. Mr. G.'s old stock are good, and if he could be induced to exhibit a few pairs of his birds at our leading poultry shows, they would be hard to beat, besides adding to the success of the variety.

As a conclusion, I shall offer a few remarks upon Mr. MacKay's challenge. I have nothing to say, or desire to say nothing that will hurt that gentleman's feelings. In the first place, I have no doubt but Mr. MacKay has the best flock of Light Brahmans in Ontario, or it may be in Canada, at least I thought so a few years ago, and had partly made up my mind to go to him for stock, and had I not imported should have done so; but I hold this challenge is not a fair test—it is likely to be a test of who has the most money to spare. Now, sir, I cannot accept that challenge unless I have \$50 to lose, for no matter what my stock may be, there is a chance to be beaten. Now, all who are in limited circumstances are excluded from this list, no matter how good their birds may be. Again, there is a danger of it being a regular game of bluff, or a test in who can afford to buy the finest lot of birds. I do not wish to infer that Mr. MacKay would do the like, but I am of the opinion he is likely to have to compete, not only with Canada but also with the United States, if not with England. For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that the only fair test of who has the best specimens of any variety is the regular shows, and the regular prizes. The cost of exhibiting is at least not so high but all can afford to compete, and the inducement to show some other person's birds is not so great.

I may be in error in this matter, but if so I hope some interested fancier will put me right. I have some good Light Brahmans, which I hope to have the honor of putting beside those of the other fanciers some time in a trial for superiority, but can't see my way to risking such a sum of money upon the result.

I did intend offering a few remarks upon Brampton as a place for the show, together with "Entrance Fee," but as my letter has now grown rather lengthy, and being very busy into the bargain, I shall reserve it for next month.

Hoping that all brother fanciers have had grand success, and that they will give us the power to congratulate them by letting us know something about it.

Yours Fraternaly,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Aug. 4th, 1881.

The bulk of the world's writing is done with steel pens. Easterbrook's can be procured from any stationer, and at wholesale from Brown Bros., Toronto.

Rearing Chickens in Artificial Mothers.

The artificial rearing and hatching of chickens is a matter of great importance to the poultry fancier and has been of late receiving a good deal of attention. Upon reading the experience of a good many, as given in the various journals, it seems a number of those who succeed in getting fair hatches from the numerous styles of incubators now in the market, have failed hopelessly in rearing the chicks; one by one they die off, leaving a very small percentage to mature. In view of these facts I concluded to begin experimenting with the chick as newly hatched, and leave the eggs for the old hen to manipulate until some future occasion. Accordingly one of Mr. Pugsley's artificial mothers was procured, and nearly all the chicks hatched at my ranch since 1st March have boarded in and around that orphanage, until having arrived at weeks of discretion, were thrown on the world.

The chicks have grown very fast, and are healthy; the losses being less than five per cent., and are far less trouble to feed, water &c., than by the old way. There is a great saving effected in coops, tins, food, time, trouble and temper, (I have heard of people getting mad at hens sometimes) and last, but not least, chicks and hens. The hens don't get a chance to gobble up all the choice tit-bits you are at so much pains to prepare for the little chicks, nor will you find any chicks trampled to death, or any infested with insect pests, to torment the life out of them, as so often occurs when the hen is in charge of the brood.

As soon as the chicks are removed from the nest you can give the hen another setting of eggs to incubate, or in a few days after the hatch, she is ready to commence laying again. During those dark days this spring when setting hens could hardly be had for love or money, this doubling up our setters was very handy, and a few hens were then persuaded to prolong the incubation to second and third broods; and as long as the hens were provided with plenty of whole corn and fresh water, they were not harmed in any way by setting six or nine weeks continuously. So that I am well pleased with the Pugsley Artificial Mother, as it answers the purpose very well, and think any one trying, will find it a very efficient aid in bringing up chickens, and will soon come to look upon it as indispensable.

F. J. GRENBY.

Brantford, July 15th, 1881.

A Western boy thought his mother was praying overlong the other morning, and he said: "Oh, mother! there's a hawk over the hens." The old lady brought her devotions to a poultry standard of measurement in double-quick time, and sprang to her feet with, "Amen! Out wid yees, Thomas, and save them hens."

Rose-combed Leghorns.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR.—My last article in your journal seems to disturb the equanimity of Mr. Graff, as he rises up in indignation at the mention of rose-combed Leghorns. Just so. Another evidence of favorite points, and a sure evidence that no other way is direct for judging for prizes except by scoring.

He seems to think I have a doubt about his honesty because of his advertisement. 'Tis not 't' ; but I think it folly in him trying to breed and sell stock that will not stand the test of criticism.

Where were these pets before Mr. Ashby, of Louisiana, made the announcement that he had just imported a cargo of rose-comb Leghorns from Italy? Humph! From what country did they come? Probably from the country of Hamburg, and you know that *must* be in Italy, somewhere.

I like to see beautiful rose combs, but in their proper place only.

What a strange fancy Mr. G. has—or fancy for strange things—when he, with others will persist in bringing before the public the German crown on the Italian head. It used to be that one could distinguish the origin of a bird by the comb, and general appearance otherwise, but according to some one's gradations one is lost on first view and if you are desirous of knowing the animal before you, you must procure an interpreter, if it is not labelled.

Mr. G. presumes that he could sell me some of his stock on account of their extra merits. This might be so of his single comb, but not of his rose-combs. However, if the standard admits rose-combs into the new edition I have nothing more to say. But I would like to ask, how are they to be judged, scoring or otherwise. If, for instance, two cages of Leghorns were side by side in the show pen, one a single-comb, the other a rose-comb, that is if there were not two classes made out for the supposed same variety, provided the judge had no "hobby," where would the rose-comb Leghorn be?

Yours truly,

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont., July 8th, 1891.

A most delightful shade for poultry is made by sowing sunflower and hemp seed in alternate rows, three feet apart. Not only do the plants supply shade during the hottest months, but also the best quality of food for the moulting season. Fowls having free access to such quarters should come out with plumage all that could be desired for the show pen. Sow in April.

September is the month to commence advertising the young stock, and the Review is the best journal to advertise in.

Hen Fever or Cholera.

My poultry yard is for the second time suffering from this disease. Robins and other birds were very numerous last year till into August, and this year until July 15th. About July 10th, this year, I noticed dead robins in the yard, and soon after, the chicken disease appeared. My yellow striped cat—a great, good natured pet—then began to bring in birds, some of which died with the last symptoms of the disease. One of my inferences is, therefore, that birds are subject to the infection, which is confirmed by the entire isolation of my fowls from all others.

This disease begins by indigestion. The infected fowl eats heartily and drinks excessively, from a morbid appetite or paralysis of digestion, so that at night it goes to bed with its crop enormously distended. It may several times, by diarrhea, discharge this load; but usually it slowly gets off the roost with its still distended crop. It may eat again voraciously, but usually is dull and sluggish. Some refuse to get off the roost, and stay there all day. The outer edges of the comb are now purplish, but the base of the comb has the natural color. In this stage the fowl can be saved. I find it best to force down its throat *Eucalyptus globulus*, ten drops of the strong tincture; common salt, four to six grains; and half a teaspoonful of ground cayenne (red) pepper. One dose, in a tablespoonful of water, is given at once. If the dose takes effect, digestion is resumed, and in twenty-four hours the fowl is relieved, or decidedly better.

If the disease goes on unchecked, the next symptom is costiveness, with a high fever. The fever usually assumes the type of all critical fevers in the human subject; that is, the hen may seem comfortable, or cold, or with shivers, until nine or ten o'clock a. m., when the fever comes on, with panting breath, legs hot to the hand, and body very hot; comb purple, skin at first a little purple, which becomes on the second, third or fourth day almost black with the heat of the fever. At four or five in the afternoon the fever recedes, and for an hour or two the fowl may be lively, feed, and seem as if better until it goes to roost. But each day the fever is worse, until generally in the night the loaded crop and bowels are emptied by a free discharge of dirty, blackish-green matter, with whitish matter stained yellow. If this discharge is sudden and profuse, the fowl soon after becomes helpless and dies with a few kicks, croakings and convulsions. If, however, there is a diarrhea that keeps the crop and bowels free, there may be the same kind of discharges, which may be small in quantity and not oftener than in health; the blackish-green, the fluid like starch water, and the white overlaid with bright yellow being the only marks of the dischar-

ges that really have any peculiarity differing from the discharges of health which an ordinary person can discover. The marks of this stage of the disease are the purple, dark blood in the combs, the sick appearance of the fowl, the panting breath, and a peculiar rise and fall of the under bill or mandible of the fowl.

This form of the disease is a lingering one, and the patient only lingers a few days longer, and dies a less painful death. A few, say one out of ten, may not die at all, but after weeks may half recover. I say "half recover," because I never saw a recovered bird that made a useful fowl, after there has been any diarrhea. If the disease is not checked in a few hours after its first mild threatening symptoms, the victims either die in from two to ten days, or of exhaustion at any time after the ten days, or they become thin in their legs—a very marked appearance—thin in flesh, mere skin and bones; often bald on the top of their heads, and bald on their backs; and though a hen may lay eggs that will not impart the virus she has had, and infect other fowls, yet these eggs are imperfect, and she and all that concerns her are repulsive in appearance, and perhaps to health. Here let me say that the question so often asked whether one attack defends from a second attack, must be answered in the negative, for I have just lost a hen that nearly died last year, of this second epidemic. She had a nearly fatal attack in 1880, and died July 22nd, 1881, of the second attack. I have two chickens, apparently healthy but thin in flesh, hatched from her eggs weeks ago. If what I say is true—and if digestion is not restored in twenty-four hours after the crop becomes enormously distended with food, or food and fluid—laying the fowl on a block and crushing the neck with the back of an axe (so as to shed no infected blood) is the best remedy, and it should be remorselessly applied as promptly as possible. The miserable, hideous hens, whose eggs and flesh may be slow poison to the human system, are not pleasant objects either to sight or contemplation, and may lead to future human disease.

I see that I have omitted the symptom that if the hen does not die of the first diarrhea which relieves the engorged crop, she eats very little, and may for days walk about, looking among the grass for something to eat, and really eating little except earth, bits of stone, and other like substances, and yet die of the fever and exhaustion. Hens are more liable to the disease than cocks. Indeed, I have had no cock sick or die. Hens alone, with me, have the disease; I have known only one cock to die of it.

I have written the above without reference to any book or authority of any one, except my own observations. The elaborate treatises or books on

the disease, published in Europe, give the pathology in full, but are of little value in this day of unsettled *entozoa*, *bacteria*, and other causes or accompaniments of virus of disease. The pathological reader will see much that resembles hog fever or hog cholera, pleuro-pneumonia, and even Asiatic cholera in some of its forms, but more nearly hog cholera, or lung fever as it really is in the hog. Some of the symptoms have been always known in the United States, but, as a whole, I believe it a recent, peculiar and an imported disease.—J. PARKER, M. D., in *Country Gentleman*.

Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of P. A. of O. for the Year 1881.

Poultry Association of Ontario in account with F. J. Grenny, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

To cash balance from last year - - -	\$167 85
" " Entry Fees, - - - - -	465 70
" " Membership Subscriptions, - - -	86 00
" " Sales Poultry, &c., - - - - -	7 75
" " Special Prizes, - - - - -	29 00
" " Door Receipts, - - - - -	103 70
" " Grant from Government, - - - - -	700 00
" " " City of Brantford, - - - - -	50 00
" " balance due Treasurer, - - - - -	51 46
	\$1661 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Miscellaneous Expenses, - - - - -	\$70 21
" Indebtedness paid Brantford Society, - - -	100 00
" Coop Fronts and Furnishings, - - - - -	152 59
" Printing and Advertising, - - - - -	65 35
" Paid Poultry sold, - - - - -	5 40
" Prizes, - - - - -	965 70
" Labor, - - - - -	38 75
" Paid Judges, - - - - -	30 00
" Secretary's Salary, - - - - -	100 00
" Expenses of Directors attending Annual Meeting, - - - - -	19 20
" Freight on Coops from Guelph, - - - - -	30 00
" Expenses handling same, - - - - -	14 76
" Postage, - - - - -	22 70
" Feed, - - - - -	11 80
" Rent of Hall, &c., - - - - -	35 00
	\$1661 46

We, the undersigned Auditors, hereby certify that we have examined the books of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Poultry Association of Ontario, compared them with the vouchers, and have found the same correct.

JAMES FULLERTON, } Auditors.
R. M. WILSON, }

Brantford, August 8th, 1881.

Every live fancier will see the necessity of advertising his surplus stock during the next three months. A great number of extra copies of Review will be issued for distribution at the fall shows, and all should take advantage of this opportunity to reach thousands who could not be reached by ordinary means.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half "	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

Address, JAS. FULLERTON,
Stratbrov, Ont., Canada.

We would again request contributors to send in their copy earlier. When REVIEW is late it is nearly always caused by promised contributions not coming to hand or coming in late.

Those indebted to us for subscriptions will find their bills enclosed in the present number. We send these accounts not only to remind those who are in arrears of their indebtedness, but in the hope that they will be induced to pay up at once. One hundred accounts of long standing were placed in legal hands for collection some time ago, and those not paid would have been placed in suit ere this but for the absence of the gentleman to whom they were entrusted. Immediate settlement will save costs.

Subscription Premiums.

It is very gratifying to us to receive so many evidences of the lively interest the fanciers of the Province of Quebec take in the REVIEW. Our subscription list has been materially increased through their efforts, and now, to induce others to work in the same direction, several of the most prominent members of the fraternity offer to give the following valuable birds as premiums to those who will earn them:

W. L. Ball, Esq., Richmond, P. Q., 1 pair B. Red Game chicks, value	\$10 00
W. F. James, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q., 1 pair Plymouth Rock chicks, value	10 00
W. W. F. Bowen, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q., 1 pair Langshan chicks, value	10 00
E. P. Ball, Esq., Stanstead, P. Q., 1 pair American Sebright chicks, value	10 00

The first to send us 15 new subscribers at \$1.00 each will receive first choice, the second to send same number second choice, and so on.

These gentleman are very successful breeders of the varieties they offer, and the birds will be first-class specimens, well worth the price at which they are here valued.

New Advertisements.

We call attention of fanciers to the page advertisement of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association. This association offers the largest sum in prizes on Poultry of any similar society in the Dominion, and affords first-class accommodation. The attractions outside of this are many, and we would advise every fancier to get a prize list and enter his best birds.

The Provincial Exhibition, as will be seen by advertisement in our pages, will be held this year in London, where the best shows of the society have always been held. The prize list is a good one, and should induce a large number of fanciers from all parts of the country to enter. Lists and entry forms can be had of the librarians of mechanics' institutes, secretaries of agricultural associations, and of the secretary, Henry Wade, Toronto.

W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q., who was so very successful with his game birds last winter, has one hundred fine chicks to dispose of. We can confidently recommend this gentleman to our readers as reliable, and his stock as really first-class.

James MacFarlane, Montreal, advertises among other varieties, a new breed called "Black Diamonds." They are described as being about the size of P. Rocks; cocks weighing over nine pounds, and hens over eight; chicks mature early; color a beautiful green black of great brilliancy; legs, bright yellow, and entirely free from feathers. The hens are spoken of as being layers of wonderfully large eggs, splendid mothers, without being too broody, and altogether as being a beautiful and very useful breed. The originator feels very sanguine that Black Diamonds will receive a place in the standard at an early date. Give Mr. Mac's add a careful perusal.

It affords us a great deal of pleasure to be enabled to present to our readers the advertisement of that veteran game fancier Dr. J. C. Nichol of Montreal. His specialties are Black Reds and Piles, and no better stock, we are convinced, can be found on this continent. His advertisement should be perused by all game fanciers, and those in want of fine birds of that class should write him. Dog fanciers will find he has something fine for them also in the Terrier class.

Change of residence compells Mr. L. Thorne,

proprietor of Blyth Poultry Yards, to dispose of his fine stock of Light Brahmas, The strain is a good one, and we feel convinced that Mr. Thorne will give bargains. He also has chicks to dispose of from several popular varieties. We know that this gentleman has not spared money in getting the best stock procurable for breeders.

Chas. Bonnick, Yorkville, Ont., advertises W. Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins, and Golden Polands, and will try hard to please all who favor him with orders.

The *National Poultry Monitor* says:—"The CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW is a neat little journal, well gotten up, original, and full of interesting matter each month," &c. Thanks, brother Jeffrey; but did it never strike you that the fourteen pages of reading matter, which REVIEW averages each month, with its small type, contain as much if not more matter than most of the poultry journals published. We like your *Monitor* very much; it is a good journal, and is deservedly popular, but we prefer our smaller page and smaller type. We know that our readers do not value a journal according to the amount of paper covered, so adhere to the old shape, even if not quite the fashion.

The Business in Eggs for Hatching.

The season just closed has been one of the best in the trade in eggs for hatching that we have had in Canada for years; indeed from many letters received, and personal information, we are inclined to the belief that more business has been done in this line the past spring in Canada than during any previous season.

From the nature of the business there is apt to be a great deal of dissatisfaction connected with it on the part of both the buyer and the seller. The buyer, especially he who is not aware of the great trouble and expense of procuring and keeping up pure-bred poultry at their best, generally looks upon \$2.50 or \$3.00 as a very large price to pay for a setting of eggs, quite large enough to entitle him to a number of first-class chicks, and insure him against bad luck. He is likely also to purchase with a certain amount of distrust, a feeling quite natural when he cannot know with certainty what he is buying; the many dishonest schemes attributed to sellers of eggs must have a tendency to increase this feeling. In the early days of the poultry fancy many unscrupulous practices were resorted to, to confine the business within narrow limits, such as dipping the eggs in boiling water, perforating the shells &c., but in these days of competition we believe the purchaser can order eggs with perfect confidence that no such tricks will be resorted to. It stands to reason that it is in the

interest of the fancier to do the best possible for his customers in this business as in any other, for only by honest dealing can he expect to receive continued patronage. Still, when the hatch is found not to be good, the fancier is often charged with dishonorable dealing, even when he has done the best he possibly could for his customer.

On the other hand, when the fancier has taken every possible precaution to have the eggs in good order, and so packed as to reach their destination safely, it is very discouraging and unsatisfactory to be informed at the end of three weeks that they have brought fourth no chicks, and to have all the blame cast on him, or perhaps be threatened with being posted as a fraud and a cheat unless he duplicates the order, while he is at the same time having excellent hatches at home, and receiving accounts of excellent hatches from other customers, who have had eggs in the same condition as the grumbler.

A greater part of the unpleasantness and bitterness arising in this way might be avoided, if the buyer and seller were to have a better understanding of their respective risks and responsibilities. It is the duty of the seller to know that his stock is pure, and the eggs fresh and fertile. (Of the latter fact he should convince himself by trial before shipping, as it sometimes happens, especially with Asiatics early in spring, that few eggs are fertilized.) He should pack the eggs safely for carriage, and when shipped his responsibility should cease, unless he guarantees a good hatch, in which case we would advise him to have the eggs hatched before sending them.

The buyer, when the eggs reach him in good condition, should get them under the hen as early as possible, and see that she faithfully performs her part. Should she desert the nest, or from some other cause the eggs become destroyed, he should accept it as his luck, and try again. It is very seldom in a case of this kind, that the seller will not either make a reduction in a second setting, or even duplicate the order, if the matter is set before him in a manly way; but fanciers, as a rule, detest whiners, and regard them with suspicion. Here, as in most other cases of investment the buyer must take his chances of success or failure, just as the seller did before him, and may either get a flock, out of which he may realize a large sum, or he may get nothing. As instances of success we know of many cases where over \$20.00 was realized from a setting of eggs costing \$3.00 or less, and of one this season, where, though the chicks are not over two months old, the product of a single setting would not be bought for less than \$30.00.

We hear a great deal of the dishonesty of fanciers, but they also have a story to tell.

It is not to be wondered at that they do not take for granted all the reports of the result of hatches they receive from patrons. Various cases are vouched for where parties reported no chicks from first setting, and claimed a second in consideration of their bad luck, and after this even a third, when actually nearly every egg of the two or three setting produced a chick, and gave the dishonest purchaser a splendid flock in the fall. This game is repeatedly played on the good-natured fancier. Then again we hear of the fancier sending two settings of eggs from the same yard, at the same time, packed in the same manner, and consigned to the same place; from the one the report is that the eggs hatched splendidly, and from the other that they were all sterile, though the "hen did her duty faithfully," &c. What would be the natural inference drawn from this. A fancier, who knows how to pack eggs for hatching, informs us that he has been called upon to duplicate nearly every order this season, while at home nearly every egg has produced a chick. We know of one case where this fancier sent a setting nearly 200 miles and the 13 eggs produced 9 live and hearty chicks, and three well developed birds were found dead in the shells.

We think, all things considered, that the purchaser has the best of this business in eggs for hatching as it is now conducted, and that in the greater majority of cases where the fancier is blamed, were the truth known, the fault lies in the carelessness or want of knowledge of the purchaser. Duplicating orders, unless in special cases, we look upon as unbusinesslike, and apt to encourage carelessness, or something worse in the purchaser.

A Few Hours with Brantford Fanciers.

Business called us to the city of Brantford during the fore part of the second week in August, and, of course we could not resist the temptation of paying a visit to the yards of several of the fanciers of that city and vicinity.

The first yards visited were those of Mr. F. J. Grenny, who is treasurer of the P. A. of O. This visit was made early in the morning, before breakfast. Mr. Grenny's yards are situated within a couple of hundred yards of the G. W. R. station, and are very well arranged for the comfort of the inmates, and convenience of attendants. His space for runs on his own property is considerable, besides which they have access to quite a tract of vacant land in the neighborhood. There is, in our opinion, rather too many trees and shrubs in the lot to permit a good growth of grass, but all his chicks look healthy and well grown for their ages. Langshans seem to be the favorite here, and Mr. G. has a number of very fine ones, young and old; an

old cock, we thought a grand specimen. He has also several fine Light Brahma and P. Rock chicks, but none are sufficiently early to make a good show this fall. His flock of Pekin ducklings, ten week old, and all from one setting, are really magnificent. Here, for the first time, we saw Pugsley's Artificial Mother in use, and think it an excellent aid to the poultry breeder. Mr Grenny reports the business in eggs for hatching as having been very good this spring. He could not fill much more than half the orders he received, and would have raised more chickens himself, but parties called for eggs and would not be refused. Mr. Grenny is a genial gentleman and a thorough fancier; he will take pleasure in showing his stock to any one who may give him a call when his time is not occupied with his duties in the post office, in which he holds a responsible position.

Shortly after breakfast Mr. G. H. Pugsley drew up his spanking pair of ponies before the hotel, and invited us to visit his yards. A lively drive of about five miles brought us to Mount Pleasant, where his yards are located. The situation is nearly all that could be desired, and were there a stream of good water through the property it would be perfect. There are twenty acres of land, considerable of it being orchard, and having a beautiful slope to the south. Extensive changes and repairs at present under way have thrown things considerably out of order, but when all is completed this will be one of the best poultry yards in the country. Although Mr. P. has a great many varieties there seems to be houses and runs sufficient for all, and a new house just started, 80 feet long, will give him ample room to house his young stock when the season requires it. The buildings are all very plain but comfortable.

It would be very difficult to give even a short description of the stock we saw here, as nearly all varieties were represented, and most of the females and all the young birds were running at large.—Langshans seem to be favorites here also, and the cock birds, which were mostly confined to their runs, were fine specimens—one of them in particular was the most brilliant in plumage we ever saw. Light Brahmas, in the next class, were very fine, especially the hens. A Dark Brahma hen, an imported bird, is a beauty. Chicks of nearly all varieties from the tiny bantam to the big awkward Asiatic, were running about the fields, orchards, garden and yards, and of all ages from one week to five months old. On the drive out Mr. Pugsley said, "You will not see much at home as a great number of my birds are out for the season on farms," but for all that a blow with the cane would cause a troop to fly from under every berry bush and shrub all over the place. Chickens everywhere. These yards will be in a position to send

fine representative to the fall shows, as there are quite a number of birds of the leading varieties well grown. In Plymouth Rocks Mr. P. will be in a position to hold his own, we think, as his young birds promise well.

We would naturally suppose the numerous varieties and great numbers of fowls that Mr. Pugsley keeps would be sufficient to employ all his time and prevent him from carrying the fancy further, but this does not seem to be the case. He is also extensively into the breeding of dogs, having the St. Bernard, Mastiff, Newfoundland, English Bull, Shepherd, and Scotch and Black and Tan Terriers, all of the best strains he could import. We do not claim to be posted on the points of merit of this class of pets.

Mr. Pugsley has used the "Favorite" incubator this season, and is very much pleased with it. This, together with his artificial mother, gives him great facilities for hatching and rearing chicks. He estimates that he has now between 900 and 1,000 young birds, this season's hatch, at home and out on farms. In the majority of cases he gives the farmer a breeding pen of a variety early in the spring, allowing him to raise all he can, and in the fall, or when an order arrives, he pays the party who keeps them for what he takes, at a rate before agreed upon. By this means he avoids much of the trouble incident to keeping a large number of varieties at one place, and secures good accommodation for all. We called at one place, where his Brown Leghorns are kept, and if all have such good quarters he and they are fortunate.

Mr. Pugsley reports business as having been brisk beyond his expectations. He has not been able to nearly fill the orders received, and customers have at times become impatient at the delay. Trade has not only been good in Canada but in the States, and he has shipped a large number of fowls to Demarara, British Guinea, and has orders for eggs booked for the same place.

We would have gladly availed ourselves of Mr. Pugsley's kind offer to drive us to visit the yards of Mr. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Mr. George Simpson, Falkland, and the many places where he has his fowls located, but time would not permit of it.

On the following morning Mr. Pugsley drove us to the yards of G. W. Burr. Here we found Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, and Langshans—no collection it would seem is complete in this section without Langshans. Mr. Burr was not at home, but we went right through as though the place belonged to us, and found in the houses some old birds well cared for, being in preparation for the fall shows, where they will win honors. The chickens were all at liberty in the large garden, where the berry bushes and grape vines supplied

them with such dense hiding places that we could not get a good view of them for a moment, for as quick as we drove them from one shelter they would go to another. One thing we can say, however, they must be well fed as no amount of coaxing would bring them from their hiding places.

We called on Mr. Kester, president of the P. A. of O., and found him, as usual, full of business. (By the way, he has Langshans also.) He considers the prospects for the next show of the Poultry Association of Ontario as excellent. He is determined that the work will be commenced early and carried through with vigor.

We did not have an opportunity of visiting the poultry yards and pigeon coop of Mr. J. C. Montgomery, which we greatly regret, but hope he is enjoying as great an amount of success as his brother fanciers.

We had a few moments chat with Mr. J. W. Buck, at his place of business; he is as jolly as usual, and is breeding something new in the fowl line—the name is not familiar, so we have forgotten it, but likely the next winter show we will see him produce something that will surprise us all.

Shows to Occur.

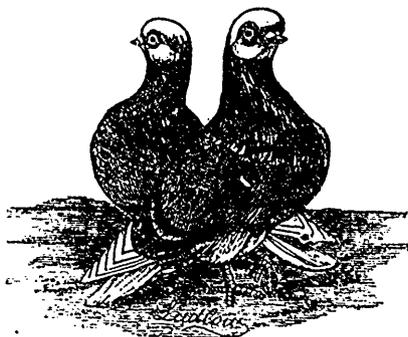
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, September 5th to 17th. W. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Provincial Exhibition, London, 21st to 30th September, Henry Wade, Secretary, Toronto.

Central Fair, Hamilton, 4th to 7th October, Jonathan Davis, Secretary, Hamilton.

Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S., 21st to 30th September, Wm. McKerron, Secretary.

"Gem'len," said Brother Gardner, as he rose to reply to a communication from Troy, N. Y., the writer of which wanted to sell the Lime Kiln Club a patent painless-death chicken catcher, "gem'len, kin any one of you tell me what dis club has to do wid chickuns?" What has the cullud race to do wid chickuns? Does the black man like chickuns more dan de white man? Would a black man lay violent hands on a pullet any quicker dan a white man?" At this juncture Elder Toots awoke. He seemed to be under the impression that the Chair expected a reply from him, and he arose and said: "Chickuns, sah, chickuns? [Cheers.] I doan' believe, sah [cheers], dar am a pusson in dis room [cheers], a pusson in dis room, sah [cheers], who would steal a pair of [cries of 'Hear!'] butes if he had eber so good a chance! [Wild yells.] No, sah! [More yells.] No, sah! [Cheers.] I doan't know much ['Hear! hear!'] and I doan' want to take up de time ob dis meetin' [continued cheers], but I will say, sah [cries of go on], dat any man who would steal a one-hoss wagon from an ally [cheers] would be mean 'nuf to steal de eyes of a dead man's cents. [Hear! hear!] Yes sah, and dat's my opinyun about chichuns, sah." The old man sat down amidst the wildest applause, which might have continued all the evening had not twenty-three lengths of stovepipe fallen down and produced a diversion in favor of danger.—*Detroit Free Press.*



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Advertisements, limited to twenty seven words, including address, received
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W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

C. GRAF, Fisherville, wants to exchange Brown
Leghorn hens, single comb, for Scotch terrier dog.
Must be good ratter.

FOR SALE.—A grand White Leghorn cock,
Todd's and Fullerton's stock, \$4.00; and a hen
free. JAS. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One pair Plymouth Rocks (Pug-
sley's stock), one Partridge Cochin cock, (won
2nd prize at Brantford in 1881), mated with six
good P. Cochin hens. R. M. SMITH,
Nelles Corners.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Japanese Bantams, purchas-
ed of Mr. G. H. Pugsley last year, and said by him
to be the best he ever saw or raised of that breed.
Price \$20.00, cash with order.
JAS. MACFARLANE,
35 Bonaventure St., Montreal, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—Black Red and Golden Duckwing
Bantam chicks, bred from stock that took highest
honors in England, last season.
J. G. MILLS, 319 Queen St. West, Toronto,

FOR SALE.—Six very fine Plymouth Rock
cockerels, bred from first class stock—clear yellow
legs and beaks. \$1.00 each.
T. S. CLARKE, 8 Sullivan St., Toronto Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 fine, large Newfoundland dogs,
nearly two years old; fine in all points, and noble
watch dogs, at \$10.00 each; are worth \$100.00
G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—My entire stock of W. F. Black
Spanish, young and old, about 50 birds. Some
grand birds at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Write soon.
WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—50 White Leghorn cockerels and
pullets; also first prize W. Leghorn cockerel; 60
P. Rocks chickens; 1 pair Belgian Homers and
4 green Canaries. I will sell this lot cheap.
Write for what you want.
C. J. THOMAS, Goderich, Ont.

FOR SALE.—3 pair B. B. Red Game Bantam
chicks, 1 pair bronze Turkeys, (30 pound gob-
bler), and a few pair of Rose Comb White Leg-
horns. R. M. SMITH, Nelles Corners.

FOR SALE.—2 pairs of very fine English Bull
pups—bred from the old imported pair—at \$20.00
a pair. Warranted game to death. Weight of old
dogs, 35 lbs. each. Pure white with brindle and
red faces.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One of the finest breeding pens of
White Leghorns in Canada, 1 cock and 3 hens, in-
cluding the first prize hen last fall, at Toronto,
London, Hamilton and Brantford. Write
WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

**BLACK LEGHORNS,
BLACK DIAMONDS,
LACK B. R. GAME BANTAMS,
JAPANESE BANTAMS.**

☞ A few chicks for sale after September 1st.

Above have been carefully bred to points of Standard of Excellence, and are offered as first-class stock in every respect. They have all been awarded prizes wherever exhibited, at the leading shows both in Ontario and Quebec, and also in the United States.

Black Diamonds are of comparatively recent origin, and are highly spoken of by everyone who has so far seen them. The cock I have bred from this season was awarded \$10 gold for

Meritorious New Variety,

at the Sherbrooke show last February, which was the first time Black Diamonds were exhibited to the public. They are a large bodied fowl, solid black plumage with a green cast, and short, bright yellow legs, entirely free from feathers.

JAMES MACFARLANE,
35 Bonaventure St., Montreal, Q., Canada.

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.

London, Ont.

FRANK SHAW,

On account of change of position, offers his magnificent lot of

Black Cochins

AND B. Hamburgs,

—INCLUDING—

Prize Winners,

Among which are the Black Cochin cock that Mr. S. Butterfield won so many prizes with in Canada and Michigan; a much larger and better bird, that won 1st at Boston, and was never beaten; a hen that I. K. Felch scored 94½ when a pullet; the pair of Black Hamburg that won against everything in Ontario last season, and many other show birds.

As I have to sell will take any reasonable price.

FRANK SHAW,

Feb'y 14th, 1891. London East, Ont.
11-ly.

BIRMINGHAM ROLLERS !

Extraordinary performers, beautifully colored and fine in shape. Old and young birds for sale **CHEAP**, if taken soon.

M. SPRINGER,
Strathroy, Ont.



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm **GUELPH, Ont.,**
BREEDER OF

L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
TOULOUSE GEESSE
AND ROUEN & AYLESBURY DUCKS.

1st and 2nd prize on geese at Provincial, Hamilton. 4 prizes on Turkeys at Guelph, '80. No Geese eggs for sale. Turkey eggs \$4 for 9, Others \$1.50 per dozen.



BINGHAM & DURHAM,

Bradford, Ont.,
Breeder of High-Class

BUFF COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

P. Rocks, B B Red Games, Houdans,
And W. F. Black Spanish.

We have now a choice lot of early chicks from the above, which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.
R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

BARGAINS

To be secured in

W. Leghorns & W. F. B. Spanish,

Young and old birds.

Must be sold before 1st October to make room for other stock. Write for prices and particulars.



S. SPILLETT,

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Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Exclusively,

The Peerless Autocrat Strain,—Pure.

Cockerels and Pullets from - - \$1.00 to \$2 50.
Hens - - - - - \$1.00 to \$2 00.

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FISHERVILLE, - ONT., CANADA.

Breeder of

*American Sebrights, Plymouth Rocks, single-comb
Brown Leghorns, rose-comb Brown Leghorns.*

A few eggs from the above to spare.

*Langshans (Croad and Brisko's), Light Brahmans,
Golden Sebright Bants, and White Call Ducks.*

No eggs to spare from the last four varieties.

Stock second to none in America.

3-12 Chicks from all after September.

W. M. SMITH,

Fairfield Plains, - - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and



WATER FOWLS.

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want.

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THE AMERICAN

Standard of Excellence,

Sent. free of postage, on receipt of price, \$1

Address, **POULTRY REVIEW, Stithroy**



JAS. O. WELDON,
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Breeder of

FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:
Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,
Barbs and Trumpeters.

Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition
Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



HURON POULTRY YARDS,
Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

C. J. THOMAS,
Breeder of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

EGGS from first-class stock only, at 13 for \$2.50; 26
for \$4.00. Fair hatch guaranteed. Circular free.

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

Correspondence a pleasure.

3-ly



U. BODDY,
TORONTO, - ONT.,
Breeder of

White Leghorns and S.P. Hamburgs.

Eggs \$3.00 per setting, guaran-
teed fresh and good, but no duplicating.

My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st
prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 1890; 1st
and 2nd prize pullets at South Ontario, 1880; 1st prize
hen at Brantford, 1881, and several other A 1 birds.

Correspondence solicited.

4-6t

JOSEPH. A. DICKER,

Box 77, - BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of

HIGH-TONED, WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH,

Exclusively.

I am breeding from three pens this season, and they
are all carefully selected from the best strains in the
province.

EGGS.

Will supply eggs at \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 26, carefully
packed in baskets.

4-ly



PHILANDER WILLIAMS,
TAUNTON, - MASS. U.S.,
Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas,
Also

Dark Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.

YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants.

Eggs for Hatching, \$5.00 for 13. Three sittings for
\$10.00.

1-ly



LEWIS THORNE,
BLYTH, - - ONTARIO,
Breeder and Importer of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Josselyn's strain,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Todd's strain,

**BLACK-BREAST'D RED GAMES, Allen's strain,
BUFF COCHINS and S. S. HAMBURGS.**

Eggs for Hatching, \$3 for 13. Satisfaction guaranteed.

2-6m



J. C. MONTGOMERY,
BRANTFORD. - ONTARIO,

Breeder of

**High-Class
LANGSHANS,**

**B. B. R. Games, L't and D'k Brahmas,
AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

—Also—

FANCY PIGEONS.

EGGS, 3 dols. per 13. Fowls and Pigeons for sale at all times. Write
for prices.

1-ly



J. H. ROWE,

KING, P. O., - - - ONT.,

Breeder and Shipper of Pure

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Exclusively,

Celebrated Essex Strain,
Which have taken more prizes than any other strain in
the world.

A few First-Class Chicks for sale,

Write for what you want.

2-1y



JAMES LOCKIE,
Waterloo, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.

Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly
answered, and square dealing guaranteed.

2.1y.



W. & A. WRIGHT,

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA,

Importers and Breeders of

Light and Dark Brahmas,

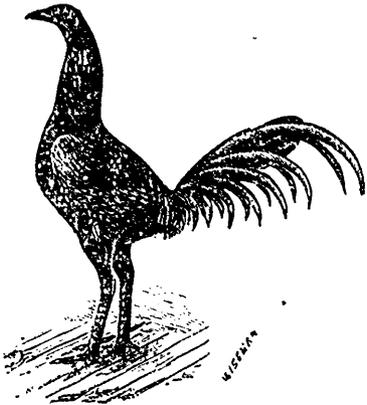
BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COL'D DORKINGS,

BLACK HAMBURGS, SILVER SEBRIGHT

and B. B. R. GAME BANTS.

See prize list Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880, as to quality of stock in
strong competition with leading fanciers. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13, \$4 for 26.
Fair dealing guaranteed. Chicks after Sept. 1st.



Black Reds & Piles.

At the Exhibition held at Montreal, 1881, my Black-breasted Red Game fowls took 1st, 2nd and 3rd premiums; chicks, 2nd and 3rd; Red Pile fowls 1st: Pile chicks, 1st and 2nd.

At Sherbrooke, 1881, Black-red fowls, 1st; Red Pile fowl, 1st; White Pile chicks, 1st; Red Pile chicks, 2nd.

☞ A limited number of choice birds for sale after September.

—ALSO—

Prick-eared Skye Terrier Pups,

from prize stock, and 2nd to none in the country.

Address

J. C. NICHOL,

304 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, P. Q.

8-3t

Sharp Butterfield,

Importer and Breeder of all the leading varieties of

Fancy Poultry,

—Also—

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

My strains of poultry are the finest in the Dominion. See prize lists of principal shows.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

From Astatics and Games, \$4.00; Hamburgs and others, \$3.00 per 13.

Fowls for sale at all seasons. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

6.9t

Sandwich, Ontario.

Vennor's Predictions!

For this Month's Weather, prepared expressly for

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OF THE

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OF ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT LONDON,

FROM

21st to 30th September, 1881,

18,000 Offered in Premiums!

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 20th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery, and Manufactures generally, on or before Saturday, August 27th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 3rd.

Prize Lists and Blank forms for making the entries upon, can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HENRY WADE, Secretary,

Toronto.

J. B. AYLESWORTH, President,

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CHAS. BONNICK,

Yorkville, Ontario,

Has a few fine chicks to spare in the following varieties:

WHITE LEGHORNS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

GOLDEN POLANDS.

Prices reasonable.

Address

Correspondence cheerfully

CHARLES BONNICK,

Box 93, Yorkville, Ont.

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H. COOPER,

Importer and breeder of

High-Class Fancy Pigeons.

My stock is made up of the best obtainable, having taken great pains to get the "finest from the most reliable fanciers," irrespective of cost. I am now prepared to sell prize old and young birds. All parties who are not suited with birds from my lofts can return them free. An exact description of all birds given if required. Write for price list.

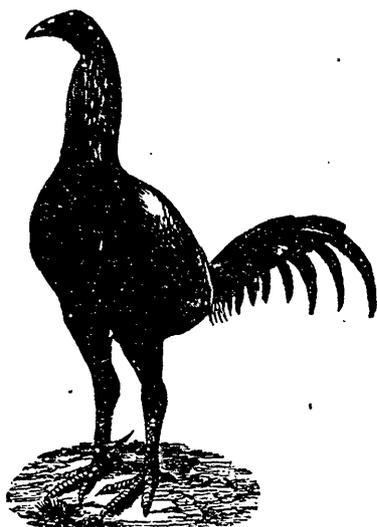
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\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address

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—The Princess of—



—The Poultry Yard.—

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

I have been successful in raising 100 Black-red chicks from my unrivalled stock that have never been beaten in the show room. They have established their superiority by winning in strong competition, 1st and special at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; 1st at Montreal, 1st, 2nd, special and silver cup at Sherbrooke. These chicks are high stationed, hard feathered, and as near faultless as possible. They will be in condition for Fall Shows.

I offer them for sale guaranteeing entire satisfaction or will refund price on return of birds. Would request intending purchasers to write early. Prices reasonable, according to quality. Can furnish exhibition pairs or breeding pens mated for breeding. Address

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.

By permission reference is made to Jas. Fullerton, Strathroy, Ont. 8-2t

Blyth Poultry Yards.

On account of my changing residence, I am compelled to sell some of my fowls, therefore I offer my entire stock of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

(imported last year from Josselyn—a trio young birds,) and some very fine chicks, bred from them this season. Will sell the entire lot cheap.

Have also for sale chicks of the following varieties:

BUFF COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
and S. S. HAMBURGS,

All first-class stock.

✉ Write for prices, as

I Will Sell Cheap,

Quality of Stock considered.

L. THORNE,
Blyth, Ont.

8-3t

E G G S! · E G G S!

or Hatching,

From my prize-winning strains of LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COLORED DOR-KINGS, ROUEN and PEKIN DUCKS, and

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS!

My own strain, the production of fifteen years of careful breeding. For their true record see the prize lists of the three last annual exhibitions of the Ontario Poultry Association.

I have had long experience in mating these varieties, and can safely guarantee satisfaction to those investing in either fowls or eggs.

Price of Eggs, \$2.50 for 18; \$4.00 for 25.

Birds of the above varieties constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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Box 1, Port Robinson, Ont.

4-9t

LEGHORNS

White & Brown!

Winners at

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| CLEVELAND, | BRANTFORD, |
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and other leading poultry exhibitions.

Send for new descriptive circular for 1881, giving a full description of breeding stock, premiums won since 1876, and prices of eggs and fowls. Name this paper.

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Preston, Ont., Canada.

12-tt.

H I G G

Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

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

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

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W. H. THICK,
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1881 —AND— 1881
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

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SEPTEMBER 5TH TO 17TH,

(Two Weeks.)

\$25,000 IN PRIZES

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Live Stock, Poultry, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Dairy Products,
Implements, Manufactures and Ladies' Work, &c., &c.



1,200 for Poultry!

Entries Close as follows:—

<i>Live Stock, &c.,</i>	- - - -	<i>Saturday, August 20th.</i>
<i>Manufactures of all kinds,</i>	- - - -	<i>" August 13th.</i>
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