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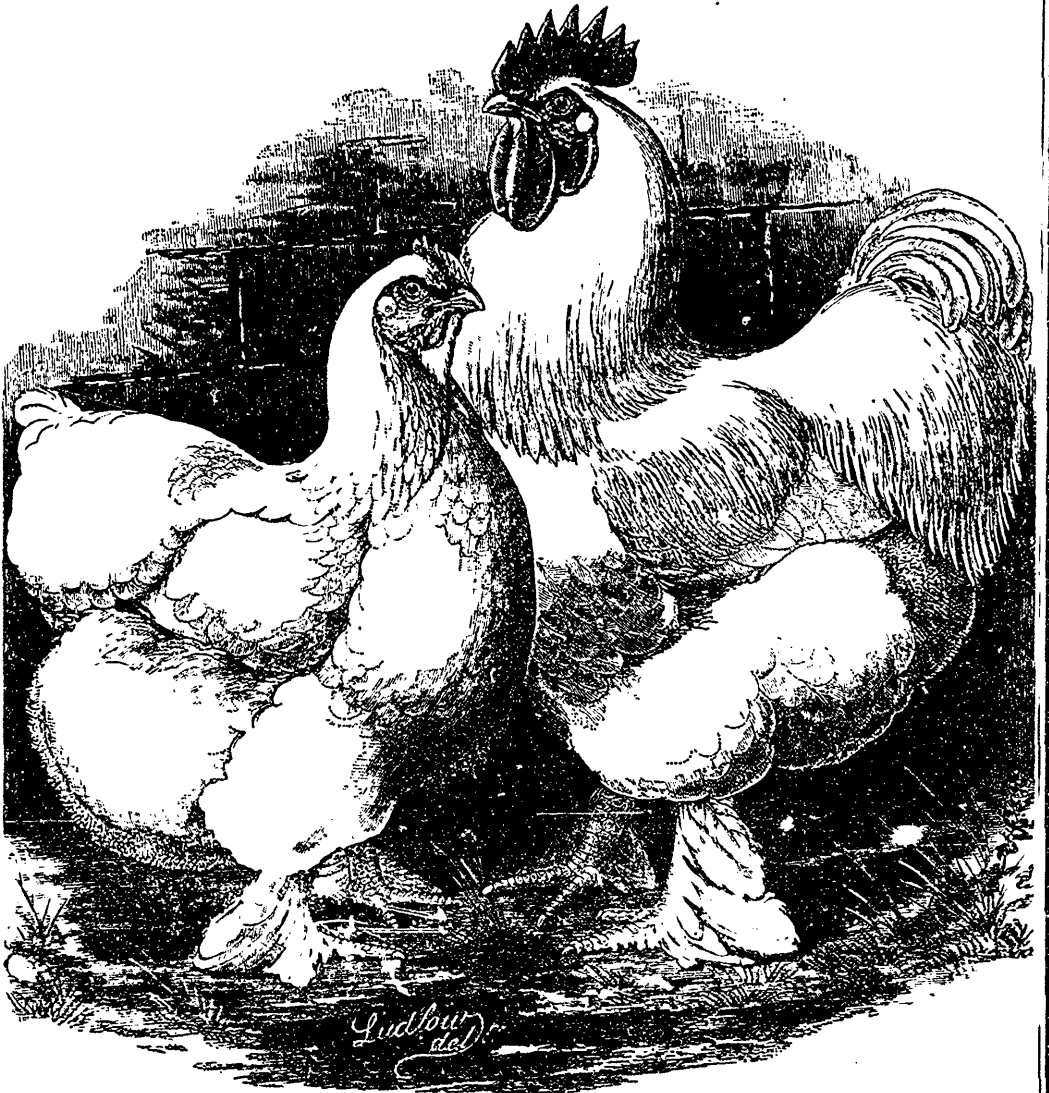
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1881.

No. 7.



White Cochins.

## Leghorns and Light Brahuas Compared.

FRIEND FULLERTON.—An article from *Country Gentlemen* appears in the *Toronto Globe* of 20th of May, in which the writer discusses the relative

merits of the Light Brahma and White Leghorn. Speaking of the Asiatics in general he says: "By many these are termed good layers;" "Those who have gained their knowledge by slow and long trial think otherwise." Now there are many

breeders of the Light Brahma who have had experience with them for quarter of century who do not think otherwise. "Take an L. B. pullet and a White Leghorn pullet, let each be equally well fed, the eggs of both are small at first." Yes, and of the Leghorn at last too. If it is meant here that the Leghorn pullet lays as large eggs as the Light Brahma, such is not the case. The L. B. does lay smaller eggs the first clutch than she does afterwards no doubt, but to compare them with Leghorn eggs any of them are large. Nor does any other fowl equal the L. B. in size of egg except the Black Spanish. "The Brahma pullet will, perhaps, keep up her laying for 18 or 20 days, alternating the days and spreading the period over two months, when she will sit." It is evident these were a bad breed, they must have been part Leghorn. Last year I kept two pullets shut up each day till they laid, and I found they laid on an average 6 eggs per week. Again this year I have done the same, and found the result the same; the pullet lays about two hours later each day till she drops an egg about four o'clock—next day she is idle. "The first clutch will be 2 doz." These pullets last year were imported in April, and I set 120 eggs from the two pullets before either showed any disposition to sit. At this time I gave one a nest and the other laid on for a couple of weeks, and showed a desire to sit. I shut her out for two days, and in a few days was laying again and continued to do so till fall, showing no further desire to sit during the year. She commenced laying again early in February and is still laying five and six eggs per week. I imported another pullet last fall, which commenced laying in February, which has been confined in the same way, and she has, up to the present, (25th of May,)—and she is still laying—laid 82 eggs, and I am confident the rest of my flock has done equally well. Now this is 7 doz. instead of 4 doz. and 8 eggs. "Then the L. B. pullet will raise 10 chicks, which might be worth 75cts or \$1.00 when full grown according to state of market at the time, making for eggs and poultry \$10.93." Too much; a hen that will make \$2.00 over her feed does very nicely indeed. But now comes the wonderful. "The Leghorn pullet lays 16 doz. of a good size, at 18 cts., \$2.88. If the March or April eggs have been set 30 chicks are reared; the cocks sold for breeding purposes at \$1.00 each, and the whole brood will average 50cts. \$15.00 making a total of \$17.16 for Leghorns"

Now, in the first place, the eggs are both set and sold; in the next the L. B. pullets sits on her own eggs while the White Leghorn has to have at least three substitutes for 40 eggs; in the third place, why not allow the L. B. 30 chicks too—surely if the comparison is to have a shadow of fairness this must be allowed—which at the prices allow-

ed would be \$30.00. In the fourth place, just where the Leghorn is deficient, a clumsy shuffle is made to hide this deficiency, that is in weight. The cocks are to be sold for breeding and by this means they are made to realize 50cts each, while the L. B. Chicks are to be sold in the market at so much per lb.

Now, Sir, I do not endorse these figures; I am sure they are all too high. A good flock of L. B. chicks will average 7 lbs, and at five cents per lb., which is almost all we can count on, will not realize anything like the sum credited to them in this calculation.

I do not mean to say that the White Leghorn is not both a very beautiful and a very useful fowl. I believe they are both; in fact I know they are, but I cannot see the necessity of their breeders running down the L. B. to make the White Leghorn appear to greater advantage.

I am aware that the L. B. cross upon the old or barn-yard variety has been a great improvement, not only in increasing the size of both fowls and eggs, but in increasing the number of eggs. Two merchants have remarked to me lately that there is a great improvement noticeable in the size of the eggs purchased by them during the last two years, and as this writer remarks, the L. B. has been largely used in this section as a cross.

Now it may be objected that in order to have hens lay as mine have, they must be fed to perfection. In answer I will state what my birds have been fed, and let your readers judge for themselves. I am feeding one part chopped pease or oats, one part shorts, to four parts bran, mixed into a cake with sour milk, and baked. I find that bran thus prepared does not produce the looseness which follows too free use if only scalded. I am also feeding my chicks on this baked food, equal parts shorts and pease, with a little bran and I have never had chicks grow so fast.

Yours Fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, May 25th, 1881.

### James M. Lambing's Letter.

Editor Review,

I see several correspondents are touching up the revision of the standard, and I will have but little more to say about it now, as it is important that all should have an opportunity to express an opinion, and I do not wish to monopolise your space on a subject others can write up better than I can.

I do not, however, quite agree with Mr. Way in all he says, but he evidently is on the right track. I do, however agree with your correspondent who is in favor of judging by points—he is right. Judging by points—or by fixed values for certain defects—is the only way to arrive at the value of

the whole. This is evident to all who have had anything to do with fancy poultry where judged by comparison only, for almost every breeder of Light Braamas—for instance—has a hobby. One sees nothing but size, and if a cock weighs sixteen pounds he is the first-prize bird. Another wants him heavily feathered on the legs, and if he looks as though he stood on two feather dusters he is all right, no matter what shape or size. Another has comb for a hobby and so on. Now it is evident that a man who has a hobby of this kind could not judge by comparison. Hence it is necessary to place a value on each of these parts to keep him from over rating birds of this kind. But this is pretty well settled now as a necessity.

This I think would be a good idea : For instance, if I bred B. B. R. Games, and I think there should be a change in the description as it now stands in the standard, I write to one or two or more prominent breeders and state my ideas, asking theirs. When I hear from them I compare notes and write out my proposed amendment in full, and if I like, send it to these same breeders to examine. If it suits them I ask them to sign it also and return it to me that I may forward it to Mr. Josselyn, as requested by the A. P. A. In this way the matter for the proposed revision can be worked up and put in an intelligible shape for the action of the committees that may be called upon to revise the standard. Let us all get our say in now, whether members of the A. P. A. or not, and then when the standard is a *fixed fact* for five or ten years, we can go to work and get up our breeding pens so as to produce standard birds.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, May 16th, 1881.

### Artificial Incubation.

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

No. X.

(Continued.)

The constructions of the ovens is not by much so important as the choice of the place where they ought to be fixed.

The chief thing to be had in view is to hinder the air which is over the ovens from being at any time impregnated with the vapours which are continually exhaled by the bed of dung. For this reason the oven could never be better placed than under an elevated shed, supported only by four pillars, and open all sides, provided the heat did not on that account become more difficult to be preserved, or the oven partake too much of the variations of the external air. This last consideration requires that they should be put in a place

inclosed in part, and not be closed so much as to retain the air in it. If you are reduced to the necessity of using a small place, no higher than a common room or a stable, you must open, at least in two of the opposite walls a couple of large windows, even three or four if the position of the place will allow of it. The ovens will be more advantageously situated in proportion as the vapours of the hot bed continue in a less quantity over them. The facility one has of finding casks in every country is a very good reason for choosing them for chicken ovens, and those having a loose head is an oven made ready to our hands, and only wants to be put in a proper place, although the oven may be thus entirely of wood, it will be better to line the cask with a layer of plaster of paris, or better still, with the common sheet tin used by tin-smiths, or thin plate iron ; or it may be made entirely of thin iron or tin, and the thinner the lining or the whole substance of the oven the more easily it will be warmed ; and in either of these methods it will retain the heat very well. The cask whether lined within or not is to be set on end, the bottom downwards, upon a bed of hot dung, a foot and a half or two feet thick. If its whole outward surface is afterwards surrounded with dung, making a bed extending to a distance of two feet around its circumference, it will become an oven having its mouth vertical. This will be the sooner warmed in proportion as the dung that surrounds it is itself hotter. The air within its cavity would be too easily cooled if the wide orifice of the oven was quite open ; it is therefore necessary to prevent the communication of the inner air with the air without, which is affected by means of the cover. This cover, as I before observed, is to have holes stopped with corks to serve as registers, and the cover should be let into the cask so as to retain the heat in the cask as much as possible. The proper kind of dung to be used for the chicken ovens is that known by gardeners as straw dung, which is composed of droppings from the stables, with a good proportion of straw used for littering and bedding the horse, and which remains after the long straw has been shaken and separated from the shortest stalks. If the cask was surrounded with nothing but the pure dung it would be the sooner warmed indeed, but its heat would not be so lasting as that procured from the dung that has a right quantity of broken straw in it, and which would supply a much longer fermentation than matters that have already fermented in the body of the animal.

We shall mention in the following memoir the critical time at which it is proper to renew the heat of the chicken oven, and the manner of doing it. But while one is surrounding the oven with dung we must understand that it is not to be rendered very compact by beating or treading it down hard ;

the several parts will be drawn sufficiently near each other by treading lightly a little upon that which has been brought and spread with the pitchfork, and it will afterwards settle of its own accord and so make room for the dung you will be obliged to add for the reviving the heat of the oven. The convenience of having room round the cask and of keeping it there above a month, and the advantage there is in keeping the vapour of the dung at a distance from the rim of it, are sufficient reasons for not raising the surface of the dung much beyond the three quarters of the height of the cask at first.

#### MEMOIR IV.

Of the ranging of the eggs in the ovens, and of the attention and care required to keep them in the degree of heat fit to bring on the hatching of chickens.

If the cask, which is all our chicken oven consists of, has been surrounded on all sides with a dung of the quality mentioned in the foregoing memoir, is to be chosen preferable to any other, the air contained within its cavity will begin to be warm, and this the sooner in proportion as a smaller number of the registers of the cover shall have been left open. The thermometer, which is now to be our guide, will inform us of the progress of the heat within the cavity of the oven. And a method easy and sure to know whether the thermometers offered are good and reliable, or at least whether the degree of heat communicated by the hen to the eggs she sits on (of which it is an essential point for them to be certain) is placed on the tube as it ought to be. To verify this you must put the ball of the thermometer close to the skin of your breast, or which is better still, put the ball under your arm-pit and keep it there for about a quarter of an hour, this being the fit place for the warming egg with success; the instant you take the ball away, examine whether the surface of the liquid in the tube is above or below the thread that points out the 32nd degree; if it be either above or below it, the degrees are wrongly marked; a second experiment will enable you to rectify the marking out of the said degrees. You must fix a thread at that part of the tube where you shall have seen the surface of the liquid at the instant when the ball has been taken from under your arm. You may be guided herein by a thermometer in which that particular degree is exactly determined; which done you must moderate the heat of the oven as soon as it rises too much above that known degree, and increase it by stopping a proper number of registers as soon as it descends lower. This expedient will enable you with the utmost facility to change the worst of thermometers into one that may be depended on.

A thousand accidents may cause the loss of the

thermometers that has been bought, and a moments absence of mind is enough to cause so tender an instrument to be broken. I have therefore endeavored to procure for country people a thermometer that shall not have the air of a philosophical instrument, but which they may make themselves and which shall cost them nothing or at most no more than a bit of butter not bigger than a nut, and half as much tallow will cost them. Let them melt and mix together these two ingredients and pour them into a common drinking glass (and that may as well be without a foot as with one), and this shall be their thermometer. If they can procure a small bottle or phial at the cost of a penny at most, they may make a still more commodious thermometer. It must be only partly filled with the mixture of butter and tallow before mentioned, and this instrument, coarse at it is, will teach them whether the chicken oven has the right degree of heat, or whether it has too much or too little of it.

*(To be continued.)*

#### About Raising Turkeys.

##### DRESSING POULTRY FOR MARKET.

There is a high art in dressing turkeys, and great gain in sending plump, attractive birds to the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. So much depends on this that some of the middle-men or speculators, who cater for the Boston and Providence markets will not purchase inferior birds at any price. They have a well established reputation in these markets for dealing in first-class stock—fat, heavy, handsome poultry,—and it would soon ruin their trade if they bought lean, badly dressed birds. The middleman has his circle of farmers, who know his standard and requirements, and aim to raise just such turkeys as will suit his markets. As long as they do this, they can get the highest wholesale price for their flocks, cash in hand, as soon as delivered. The farmer who is content to raise poor birds and dress them in a slovenly manner, has to sell in the local markets, take store pay, or what the village butcher is pleased to give him. The most of our birds are killed the week before Thanksgiving and the week before Christmas, and are delivered the last of the week to the speculator, for packing, who gets them into the city market as early the following week as possible.

The night before slaughter the birds are fed as usual, and the barn floor, if not already tight, is made so by nailing boards over the mangers. As soon as the turkeys come from the roost in the morning, the barn doors are opened and the turkeys are driven in upon the floor and the doors closed upon them. They are now secure, and can be caught as wanted, without bruising the flesh.

In a separate apartment in a stable, or under a shed, make as many nooses of strong cord as you have pickers, and sling each bird by the feet as high as will be convenient for handling. With a sharp-pointed penknife stick the turkey as close to the head as possible, and let him flutter. Or, you may stick them in the mouth by making a gash across the roof near the top of the neck bone. As soon as the bird is dead, work lively at the feathers with both hands, and pick clean, pin feathers and all; cut off the neck as near the head as possible; cut off the wings and draw the crop and entrails. The bird should be taken out of the slip-noose ready for a ket. As fast as the birds are dressed, they should be put upon a clean board or table to cool. If the weather is very severe the picking of the pin feathers and the drawing may be done in warmer quarters. Great care should be taken not to break the skin, and not to leave a feather. When the turkeys are thoroughly cooled and ready for packing, place a layer of clean rye straw upon the bottom of the wagon and pack them in rows upon their breasts. Clean the necks as thoroughly as possible, draw the skin over the end and tie firmly. Strict attention should be paid to cleanliness in every part of the process, to keep up your reputation for sending only finished products from your farm to market. It will make a great difference in the long run with your bank account.

#### ROOSTS FOR TURKEYS.

Nothing is more common than to make the turkeys roost upon apple or shade trees near the house or barn, or even upon the shed and barn roofs, or other farm buildings. But this is a slovenly practice, and open to several objections. The roosting of the young birds upon small limbs is liable to injure the breast bones of the chicks while they are in the gristle stage of growth, and in zero nights the feet of adult birds are much more liable to get frozen upon a small limb than upon a stout pole, broad enough to balance the bird without clasping. The toes are more completely covered with feathers and protected from the frost. The roosting of birds upon the roofs of buildings is a filthy practice that no thrifty farmer should tolerate. The manure is necessarily wasted. A properly constructed and located roost guards against these evils, and makes an important addition to the manure heap. The wild turkey, of course, lodges in trees during the winter, but they have the choice of location, and seek the shelter of thick woods, which modifies the temperature.

One of our best poultrymen, who raises some two hundred turkeys yearly, has located his roost at the south end of his horse barn, where there is partial shelter from the north-east and north-west winds in winter. Forked posts form the support of the scaffolding—two front posts about eighteen

feet high, and two rear posts about fourteen feet high. The front and rear post at each end of the scaffold are connected by a stout heavy pole four or five inches in diameter, kept in place by the forks at the top of the posts. Upon these side poles, which slope like the roof of a shed, smaller poles three or four inches in diameter are spiked at each end, forming the roost for the turkey. These roosting poles are about two feet apart, of red cedar, and are very durable, with a strong odor, which is said to be a safeguard against insects. The white cedar of the swamps, or the arbor vitae, or any of the resinous woods would answer the same purpose. A board is put up at the lower scaffold and the young turkeys mount the roost by this board, until they are old enough to fly. The advantages of such a roost are the following: There is a fixed place for the birds where the person who has the care of them can look for them at morning and evening, and learn by counting if any are missing, by straying or by theft. By putting a few loads of peat, muck or headlands, under the roost and adding to it occasionally, an excellent compost can be made. The food of turkeys is grain, and in summer very largely insects, and the droppings are rich in nitrogen. Any thrifty farmer will understand the value of this item. The scaffold being fourteen feet high is protected from the foxes at night and the turkeys are much less liable to be stolen by thieves. Turkeys that roost upon fences by the wayside, or upon apple trees, are very tempting to low bred people with indistinct notions of the eighth commandment. On the roost, turkeys can only be approached by a ladder. In the zero nights of winter, if the roost has the shelter of a building, or of a belt of evergreen trees, the turkeys are saved from frost bitten feet.

#### THE SECRET OF RAISING TURKEYS.

One of our more successful breeders remarks upon this point: "One great secret of raising turkeys is to take care, and take care all summer; and even then you cannot always raise them, for sometimes they will not lay, or they will not hatch, or something will befall them. Sometimes we raise turkeys without much care, when the season is specially favorable, but generally the measure of care is the measure of success. A boy ten or twelve years old, with a little direction from his father, can easily take care of one or two hundred young turkeys, and he cannot earn so much money on the farm in any other way. It is an old maxim that if a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well. Some may think this constant care is too much trouble to raise turkeys. This is a free country, and you can omit any part (or the whole) of these suggestions. If you know a better course, by all means pursue it. This pains-taking has made turkey raising about as sure as any other branch of

farm industry. I have usually kept from eight to eleven hen turkeys for breeders, and have raised from ninety-nine to one hundred and thirty-seven in a summer. In 1868, I sold my turkeys for 27 cents a pound: they amounted to \$380.40. In 1869, I sold for 25 and 27 cents a pound; gross amount of sales, \$386.18. That year I kept an account of expenses, and calculated the net profit at \$213.58. In 1870, I sold for 25 cents a pound; amount of sales, \$311.38. In 1871, I sold for 18 cents a pound; gross amount of sales, \$286.13. I would rather raise turkeys and sell at 15 cents a pound, than to raise pork and sell at ten cents a pound. Perhaps in fattening pork you can save the manure better, but the turkey droppings, if gathered and saved every week and kept dry, are worth half as much as guano, and are certainly worth a cent a pound."

The turkey crop is steadily increasing in value, not more by the increased number of farmers who make this a specialty in their poultry-raising, than by the increased attention and skill of those who have long been in the business. Care in selecting stock for breeding brings ample rewards. The prospect was never better than now for the extension of the business among the farmers, who have a good range and good markets. The average size as the bird in the districts where the business is made a specialty, is steadily increasing, and we look for still further improvement.—*W. C. in Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

### Ancient Medical and Culinary Uses of Poultry.

By W. H. THICK.

(Continued.)

It is a matter of debate to whom should be ascribed the discovery of that delicacy, "an enormous goose liver laid in milk to swell in size and mixed with honey," whether Scipio, Metellus, a Roman consul, or M. Seius, a Roman knight of the same epoch. Certain however it is that Messalinus Cotta, the son of Messala the orator, discovered the method of cooking the web of their feet, and preserving them in small dishes along with cocks' combs.

Cardan states that if you mingle fat lizard, salt-petre and cummin with wheat flour, and feed hens on this food they will get so fat, and the people who eat them will grow so stout as to burst.

The oldest and toughest fowls may be made tender and savory by the following plan, which is given as a tried and warranted receipt: When the fowl is plucked and drawn, joint it as for a pie, stew it five hours in a close saucepan with salt, mace, onions, or any other flavoring ingredients that may be approved, and a clove of garlic may

be added when not disliked. When tender turn it out in a deep dish so that the meat may be entirely covered with the liquor. Let it stand thus in its own jelly for a day or two, (and this is the grand secret,) it may then be served in the shape of curry, a hash or a pie, and will be found little inferior to pheasant.

The delicious broths are: bish of pigeons,—the pottage of health. Partridge broth with coleworts, and the pottage of fowls with green pease. We put the fowls to boil with broth and skin them well, then pass the green peas through a frying pan with butter or melted bacon, and afterwards have them stewed apart with lettuces, and when the fowls are done we mix the broth and pease together and send it up to table.

Chickens are larded, covered before and behind with a thin slice of bacon, and wrapped in vine leaves.

Fowls are pickled with vinegar, salt, pepper and lemon peel, and are left in their pickle till wanted; when wanted taken out, put to drain, and after they have been fried in butter, put to stew for a few minutes in some of the pickle, and then carried to table.

### Duties of Officers.

Editor Review,

In your May issue you have an article on the duties of the officers of the poultry association, and it is to be hoped that they will profit by the good advice therein given.

The work of the association itself may also be called in question, as their work falls short apparently of what they might and ought to accomplish. Similar Ontario associations, such as the Entomological, the Dairymen's, the Fruit Growers, &c., &c., each supply the public with a great amount of information bearing on their respective interests; they hold meetings for discussions several times a year, they give prizes for essays on kindred subjects on which information is needed, and in various ways gather together an immense amount of very valuable information, all of which is at the service of the public. The poultry association contents themselves with holding an annual exhibition, and the directors consider their work completed for a year when the show is over. There can be no question as to the desirability of holding these shows; but something more is wanted. In the holding of a show of poultry as usually conducted, the association only let the public see the comparative merits of the individual fowls shown as compared with others of their own class. They give no information as to the comparative merits of the different breeds as compared one breed with

another. Information on the latter is wanted by the public.

Comparing the work of this association with what is done by the others before mentioned, the poultry association make a poor show.

The work of the various associations is fully exemplified in the Report of the Agricultural Commission lately issued. In it the departments of the beforementioned associations are very full and complete, whereas the poultry department is very meagre, and represented, for the most part, by the opinions of almost only one person! These opinions are certainly of very great weight and value, but it does not look well for the poultry association to be dependant upon chance help for the supply of needed information to a commission appointed by the Government.

The Board of the poultry association should consider the matter, and by holding meetings for the discussion of the merits of the various breeds and other kindred subjects, collecting all available information on the poultry and egg production and trade in the province of Ontario, offering prizes for essays on different subjects upon which information is needed, offering prizes for dressed poultry of the different breeds and crosses, at the society's annual exhibition, as suggested by Mr. Doel to the Agricultural Commission, &c., the information so annually gained would prove of very great value to the association and to the public generally.

The amount of work here suggested would enable the *honorary* directors to give a good account of themselves, along with what you laid out for them in your May article. Let us hope they will do something anyway.

W.

### Duty.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I find numerous articles in the different issues of REVIEW on the duty at present levied on importations of fancy poultry, and wish to add my say.

Now as the leaders of the government claim that the present tariff is not so much to raise a revenue as to foster Canadian products, if these products can be best aided by introducing fresh blood, I have not the slightest doubt but that on the fact being carefully laid before the proper parties, the duty would be removed.

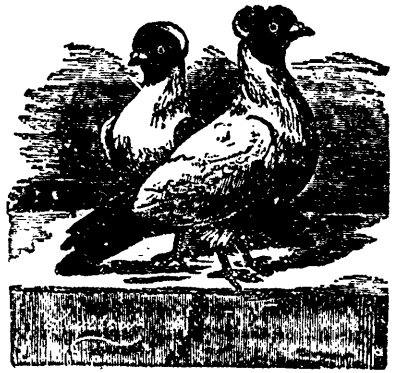
I would suggest that the secretary of the Poultry Association of Ontario draft a petition, submit it to the directors at the next meeting, and through their instrumentality have it circulated for signature.

Politics must not interfere with the poultry yard, and no good can be done in this matter by bringing them into it. Hoping that some steps may be taken to secure free trade in fancy poultry,

I remain yours truly,

Glencoe, May 25th, 1881.

CASSIUS.



## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

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.

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.

### The Nun.

The nun is a compact, trimly built pigeon of upright carriage, with a tumbler's head, beak and pearl eye, which in the black variety is surrounded with a narrow blackish cere. The shell, which has been miscalled a hood, should be very extensive and resemble a cockle shell filled with plaster-of-Paris, stuck, as it were, on the back of the bird's head. It should on no account take a cupped form, but viewed in profile, be perpendicular and so extensive that when seen from before it should describe three-quarters of a circle. The more even its edge so as to form an unbroken line, the better, and although very few have it so large, it should come down below the level of the eyes, and of course the more it stands out from the head the better, when it resembles the glory around the head of a mediæval saint.

The nun is found of several colors, such as black, blue, dun, red and yellow headed. From the contrast the black is the favorite color, and



exceeds in number all the other colors together. Although it is comparatively easy to breed this color good, yet many nuns are to be found very off-colored in their black. These however have their value in breeding, for it will be found in breeding every variety of pigeon, that two birds, each of the best possible shade of color, do not generally throw such good color as one of very good, and another—not of bad color, but slightly off-color. I could not understand for long, why this should be so, but it is no doubt the fact that nature having reached a certain pitch in artificial forms of life is inclined to reaction. The very best specimens of all fancy stock are often failures when mated with others equally good; while with those slightly superior to themselves, but well come, they perpetuate their highest qualities.

The black nun, however good in color, must not carry a light beak like other black headed pigeons such as barbs, which are preferred light beaked; but the beak should be as black as possible, and I may say it never is white-beaked as far as I have noticed. The head, as far back as the shell, which should stand up purely white, must be black. As the shell feathers grow with a forward inclination, and those of the crown of the head backward, the latter where they meet the shell feathers take an upward turn and form the support of the shell. If all the backward growing feathers of the crown are black, the shell will have a black lining, which being up-wished for causes the dodging exhibitor to cut or pluck them, and so show a clear white shell.

When the young nun is about twelve days old the head feathers will, in a good one, be black only a little way behind the middle of the crown, and those feathers which adjoin the rising shell will be white. By the time the feathers are full grown the black will then reach the shell, but not rise against it. The black head of the nun runs round the corners of the shell, so that when the bird is viewed from behind two black pointed patches are seen, and the color runs down the sides of the neck to the breast with a wide sweep, forming the bib, which the bigger and more evenly cut it is, the higher the bird is valued.

The flight feathers, that is, the ten primaries, should be black. Moore writes of only six colored flights in the nun, but nothing under ten a side can be reckoned a standard bird now. Eight a side certainly looks a full flight when the wing is closed but not when the bird is flying; however, eight a side with quite clean butts of the wings, is preferable to more black flights with spurious wing and adjacent feathers colored, a very common fault with all nuns, especi-

ally those full flighted. Here again is plucking resorted to, but an examination of the open wing will enable the searcher to detect it, if at all extensive. The twelve tail feathers with the upper and under coverts must also be black and cut sharply across. Of course, there should be no black feathers over the rest of the body, nor white ones among the black markings, but a prevailing foul marking is at the knees or hocks where the thigh feathers finish off. The feet and legs of the black nun when in the nest are either quite black or heavily patched with black, but this generally wears away afterwards, though some birds retain it partly, especially those of a very rich color. They look much better, however, with bright vermilion colored legs and feet. The toe-nails should be quite black, and many a good bird has a small fault in having some of them light.

Probably on account of the less contrast in color, red and yellow headed nuns have not been so much considered by breeders as blacks, at least they do not exist in such perfection, being, as a rule deficient both in shell and quality of color; and it so happens that the marking of the nun encroaches on those parts of the bird which present the very greatest difficulty to the breeder of red and yellow pigeons—the tail and flights. Could red and yellow nuns be produced of such rich and lustrous colors as some kinds of pigeons display, I would consider them as very much finer examples of man's ingenuity than blacks, while at the same time they would lack the contrast, though the red would not be much behind even there. Red and yellow nuns have light beaks and toe nails.—J. C. LYELL.

### Shooting Homing Pigeons.

No one but those who have trained the homing pigeon know the trouble, annoyances, expenses, risks and real hard labor there is in connection with it. One great trouble in training homing pigeons is, you have to depend so much on others to assist you in training your birds. Say you live on a line of railway, and make arrangements with station masters or some other of the railway employees to liberate your birds at the different stages along the line; you start at say five miles, increasing by stages to ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, seventy-five to one hundred miles; your agents at your first one, two or three stations may be real clever fellows, and take an interest in you and your birds, and do all in their power to assist you, and use all possible judgement and care in liberating the birds when the weather is suitable, and caring well for them in case of having to keep them a few days over a spell of bad weather; your birds do nicely, and perhaps nearly all you are training do

well up to fifty or seventy-five miles, and just as your expectations and hopes are rising high in having some hundred mile flyers, your agent at your hundred mile station make a blunder and let your pigeons go when there is every prospect of bad weather, and the prospect is realized and the birds are caught in a storm and nearly all lost.

There are other annoyances and difficulties, a trainer has to contend with, but perhaps the worst of all is the loss of birds by shooting. This I look on as the most serious of all. While I always consider that birds lost flying ordinary stages are well lost, provided they fly in favorable weather, the same is entirely different in many cases where birds are shot on their way to their loft; for it must be remembered that a hundred or two hundred mile bird runs the same risk, and more in proportion to the distance he has to fly as the five or ten miler, of being brought down by being shot.

It is downright meanness for anyone to shoot a tame pigeon when homeward bound, still there are many who carry guns that only want the opportunity to do it every time. It is a pity it is so difficult to bring home to the right parties the perpetration of so mean a trick. A man loses his bird, or it arrives at its loft wounded, but the finding out who did it is all but a matter of impossibility.

I had much satisfaction in reading of a case recently tried at Birmingham, England. The owner of a homer sued a man for £5, the value of a bird he shot while passing over his land on its way to its loft. The defendant sat up as a plea that the bird was no longer the property of the plaintiff after it left his possession, but was then *feræ naturæ*; also that there was no property in pigeons, &c., &c. The learned judge failed to see it in that light, and said there were very many persons now in the country who kept homing pigeons, and that a great deal of capital was invested in them, and he thought had just as much right to protection as any other branch of industry or fancy, especially as there was a large trade now being carried on in these birds both at home and abroad. He failed to see that the defence was at all feasible or reasonable, and after considering the matter very carefully had concluded to give judgement in favor of plaintiff for £5, with costs. A few such healthy lessons as this would teach people who are so mean as to treat other's things in this way that property, if in birds, is not anybody's and everybody's, unless on their owners premises.

One out with a gun, be he man or boy, should always remember other people have their pleasures as well as he, and if it is only a common pigeon worth perhaps a few cents at most he shoots, how does he know but that bird belongs to some poor lad who has but a pair or two, and sets as much store by any one of them as the owner of a splen-

did horse does by his roadster. However, no matter who the bird belongs to or what their value is it is meanness in the extreme to shoot a pigeon that is another person's property, and could I have my wish, a penalty of £5 would not let a man off who was mean enough to do it.

× ROADS.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FRIEND FULLERTON.—"P. Cock," in answering a question in my letter in January number of REVIEW, seems to have set aside the facts stated that prompted that question, and upon which it was based.

The sum of \$1.50 was paid first on a trio, then upon a single pullet, and since I have paid the same sum on a third coop. It seems altogether unreasonable to suppose that the same appraisal, \$7.50, could be made upon goods so evidently differing in value.

What kind of a duty do you call \$1.50 per coop large or small?

I must decline, Mr. "P. Cock," the honor of being your pupil in the future, please give me no further information; I have no doubt but you are qualified to do so, but you offer so much that is superfluous and so uncalled for that it is not pleasant to take.

I am glad to see that you have changed your mind upon one feature of this duty question, that is, its effect upon the poultry interest. I hope the "children" of Nova Scotia have also been put right upon this subject.

Now, Sir, your method of imparting knowledge may be original—I think it is—but I fear your style is a little too dictatorial and self sufficient to be successful.

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, May 24th, 1881.

Editor Review,

I noticed in last issue of REVIEW a communication from a Mr. Brown, throwing a doubt on the honesty of advertisers of rose comb Leghorns, and doing it an underhand and not very gentlemanly way.

Who is this Mr. B. that he should dictate what a breeder must advertise to maintain his character for honesty. I am thinking that he must have but partly awakened from his Rip Van Winkle sleep when he penned his communication. I am a reader of nearly all the poultry journals published, and have never noticed rose comb Spanish, single-comb Hamburgs, or rose comb Plymouth Rocks advertised. Surely he is recounting the dreams of his Rip Van Winkle sleep!

By the way, those rose-comb Plymouth Rocks that passed through St. Marys, were they not American Dominiques, and some of Mr. B's friends, knowing him to be such a zealous defender of the Standard, represented them as rose-comb Plymouth Rocks?

As for rose-comb Brown Leghorns I am not only advertising them but breeding them, and will continue to do so, as I am convinced of their valuable points; others are at liberty to do as they like. I do not intend to say more about them at present as all interested can find plenty in the poultry journals, and of a favorable nature too.

Now sir, if the fact of my breeding and advertising rose-comb Brown Leghorns has raised any doubts in your mind as to my honesty as a fancier, please cancel my card in REVIEW, as I hope your journal will not allow its pages to be used by dishonest breeders. For my part I shall continue to advertise rose-comb Brown Leghorns, and judge Mr. B. by his communication until better explained. Still I would have no objection to sell him some birds, which I think I could do if he saw them and had an opportunity of judging of their merits.

Yours truly,

C. A. GRAF.

Fisherville, June 8th, 1881.

#### Editor Review,

You will please excuse if out of place in a poultry journal, but I cannot help letting the readers of the REVIEW know that myself and family feel sad over the terrible calamity that has befallen the many families of London and vicinity. Although six hundred miles from the disaster the daily *Globe* soon brought us the sad news, and while I read over the long list of names of those unfortunate men, women, and children who lost their lives, I trembled with fear lest I should find the name of our worthy editor or some of his family, or the names of some of the many fanciers in and around London that I have so often met with, yes roomed with, during the many exhibitions that I have attended in Canada, and I felt quite relieved when I did not find the names of any brother exhibitor. I did find the names of several parties that I had in former years been slightly acquainted with, one of them, Mr. McBride, who has so kindly and patiently attended to the wants of exhibitors during fair week at the Western Fair. I fear it will be hard to fill his place.

If there are any readers of the REVIEW that had friends among those that were lost they will please accept the sympathy of myself and family.

H. M. THOMAS.

Camden, Delaware, May 28th, 1881.

#### A Challenge.

Seeing that there are a great many claiming to have the champion Light Brahmas of Canada, I hereby offer to show six pairs of Light Brahma fowls: this fall against a like number belonging to any breeder in Canada, for a sum of not less than \$50.00. (I would be particularly pleased to meet the Montreal birds.) Competition can take place in Toronto if desired.

Yours truly,

R. Mackay,

Hamilton, Canada.

As an evidence that Mr. MacKay means business he has placed in our hands the sum of \$10.00 as a forfeit in the above matter.—J. F.

#### Caponizing.

##### HOW THE FRENCH DO IT.

Caponizing is performed according to the following instructions, which are taken from a work by Mdlle. Millet Robinet, "Oiseaux de Basse-cour."

"It is desirable to submit the cocks to the operation when they are about four months old, and it is very important to choose a time when the weather is somewhat cool, rather moist than dry, and especially to avoid performing the operation during the great heats of summer. The instrument employed in the operation should be very sharp; a surgeon's small operating-knife, termed a curved-pointed bistoury, is far better than a ordinary knife, as it makes a much neater wound, and so increases greatly the chances of healing; or a curved-pointed penknife may be used. A stout needle and waxed thread are also requisite; and a small curved surgical needle will be found much more convenient in use than a common straight one. The fowl should have had no food for twelve hours before the operation.

"It is necessary that there should be two persons to perform the operation. The assistant places the bird on its right side on the knee of the person who is about to operate, and who is seated in a chair of such a height as to make his thighs horizontal. The back of the bird is turned towards the operator, and the right leg and thigh held firmly along the body, the left being drawn toward the tail, thus exposing the left flank, where the incision has to be made. After removing the feathers the skin is raised up, just behind the last rib, and an incision along its edge is made into the cavity of the body sufficiently large to admit of the introduction of the finger. If any portion of the bowels escape from the wound it must be carefully returned. The fore finger is then introduced into the cavity, and directed behind the intestines towards the back, where it comes into contact with the left testicle, which in a young bird of four

months is rather larger than a full sized horse-bean. It is movable, and apt to slip under the finger, although adhering to the spine: when felt, is to be gently pulled away from its attachment with the finger and removed through the wound—an operation which requires considerable practice and facility to perform properly, as the testicle sometimes slips away, and, gliding among the intestines, cannot be found again readily; it may, however, remain in the body of the animal without much inconvenience, although it is better removed.

“After removing the left testicle, the finger is again introduced, and the right one sought for and removed in a similar manner. Afterwards the lips of the wound are brought together and kept in contact with two or three separate stitches with the waxed thread: these must be made through the skin only.

“In making the stitches, great care should be taken to avoid wounding the intestines with the needle, or including even the slightest portion of them in the thread—an accident that would almost inevitably be followed by the death of the animal.

“After the operation, the bird had better be placed under a coop in a quiet situation, and supplied with drink and soft food, such as sopped bread. For a short time it should not be permitted to roost on a perch at night, but be turned into an empty room, where it is obliged to rest on the floor, previously covered with some clean straw. For three or four days after the operation the bird should be fed on soft food; after that time it may be set at liberty for a short period, until it has recovered entirely from the operation, when it should be put up to fatten.”

**DOMINION EXHIBITION.**—We are in receipt of the prize list of the third annual Dominion Exhibition, to be held in the city of Halifax, N. S., from the 21st to 30th Sept. The poultry list is not so full as we expected to see it. The prizes in most cases are 1st, \$3, 2nd \$1.50, but the regular list is supplemented by a prize of \$2, offered by the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, for each pair of chicks, hatch of 1881, taking 1st prize. The fact of this exhibition being held early in the season, while the weather is generally warm, should induce a great number to make their summer trip to Halifax. That city and vicinity offers many attractions to the tourist; among them a magnificent harbor, filled with shipping from all parts of the world; the Royal Dockyard and West Indian fleet; the citadel and fortifications, public gardens, park, &c. Opportunities will also be afforded sportsmen for deep sea fishing, and lobster spearing by torch light on Bedford Basin.

Advertise the chicks in Review for August.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15<sup>TH</sup> OF EACH MONTH AT  
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

**JAS. FULLERTON.**

**TERMS.**—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.  
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Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$8, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

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

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

We have concluded to omit the July issue of REVIEW, so as to make the volume close with the year. July being the dullest month in the poultry business, the issue of that month can be best spared. For August we will issue a large edition, and as by that time fanciers will be in a position to know what stock they will have to offer for the fall trade, they should not miss having their advertisements appear in it. The prospects are bright for a good trade, and those early to advertise will get the cream of it. Send ads. in early.

Mr. James Sauter, of Peterboro', Ont., wishes to dispose of his stock of pure-bred fowls and chicks. We would recommend readers of REVIEW to give his advertisement their attention. He has always kept fine birds, and is a perfectly reliable man.

Frank Shaw, of London East, on account of change of business is compelled to dispose of his splendid stock of Black Cochins and Black Hamburgs. Those who wish good stock of these varieties should write him at once, as such stock as he has will sell quickly.

## Special Premiums.

If there is anything in particular in the management of our poultry shows that calls for prompt amendment, it is the mode at present in vogue of donating and awarding special premiums.

Special premiums are generally looked upon as something to be awarded to mark articles or animals of special excellence, and as ranging above the regular society awards. That this is the case is proved by the pride with which winners of specials point to them. It can scarcely be denied

then, that while specials are regarded in this light, any system permitting inferior birds to win over the superior in a show is very wrong. This is the case in a great number of instances as shows are now conducted.

One evil leads to another in this matter. The principal cause of this state of things is found in the nature of the prizes offered. A glance at the special prize lists of many of our shows will convince that a majority of the specials are in fowls or eggs. While the value placed on these articles on the list may not be in excess of what anyone in need of them might be willing to pay, the chances are ten to one that the breeder of the variety on which the eggs or fowls may be put, does not want them at all, and, under these circumstances, would not be willing to give the society's fee and pay the express charges on them to his yards. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that the competition is not keen for such prizes, and that in so many cases the owners of the best birds in the class will not enter for them, so they go begging, as it were, to some one who does place some value upon them. Thus may specials fall to birds not placed in making the regular awards.

The most simple way of remedying this evil is to do away entirely with the offering of fowls and eggs as special premiums, and let the special awards follow those of the society, as far as possible, that is, the first prize bird or birds to take the special also, the society deducting the usual percentage.

Another objectionable feature is the manner of donating the specials. For instance: A. has a splendid cock bird of a certain variety, and B. a splendid bird of another variety, both sure winners. A gives a cash special, specifying that it be put on the class and section to which B's bird belongs, and B does the same for A. We cannot say there is anything wrong in this, but in reality it is not giving specials, but loaning or placing them on exhibition. The competition for these specials is never heavy, as fanciers generally feel that it is not the expectation of the donors that any one can successfully compete with either one or the other, in this particular case.

Specials, in our opinion, should be donated to the society without being hampered with any restrictions, and should be placed by the executive as they think best for the interests of the society and the fancy. Even if the sums then given were small, the society would be able to place them so that the competition would be greater than by the present plan. If each fancier who has birds to exhibit in a class would contribute a small sum to form one or more special prizes for that variety, the competition would be made keen, and the specials

then won would be worthy of more distinction as they would seldom go by default.

In the awarding of specials for large collections, there is often room for dissatisfaction. The collection of one fancier may be made up of the most popular breeds, and all though he may have had to win his prizes against very strong competition. The collection of his opponent may be even larger, but composed principally of such varieties as are not popular, consequently they do not provoke as much competition and are awarded a great number of prizes. It does not seem to us either in the interest of the societies or the fancy, that in such cases the special must of necessity go to the collection that takes the most prizes. The competition against which the prizes are won should be considered, and have a good deal of weight with the judges in making their awards, or those varieties in which there is little or no competition be barred from the count.

We hope to see better specials offered in the future than there have been in the late past, and such legislation that it will be impossible for any but the best birds to win them.

### Give the Chicks a Run.

We do not mean a *run* in the ordinary sense of that term, as applied to poultry quarters, but we mean a release from the necessary confinement to pens and cages during the day, to which most broods must be subjected. Indeed, there is scarcely any flock so large that it might not be indulged in at least a half hour's liberty toward nightfall. The eagerness with which this favor is seized by every individual, old and young, shows how grateful it is to the captive birds, whose wild, natural condition is unlimited freedom. Even when chickens are confined to save them from the ravages of hawks and other enemies it is safe to open their doors for an hour before sunset; and if your presence is needed to secure their safety you will feel amply repaid for your watch by observing the wild delight with which they hail the opening of their prison doors. Children let out of school on a summer's afternoon are no objects for comparison. The leaps, the short flights, the eager running this way and that, the seizure of gravel and grass, and the rush after insects, make it a scene of such enlivening interest that you come to watch for it yourself as well as the chicks, and you are tempted to prolong the hour till the little creatures themselves become so tired and sleepy that they are glad to crawl back to their sheltered quarters and "lie down to pleasant dreams." We do not envy any man his disposition who looks with carelessness or contempt on the *little things* that add to the cheerfulness and comfort of any life, human or animal.—*Poultry World*.

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Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a speciality. Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

FOR SALE.—Young Birmingham Rollers, all colors, from imported birds, and first-class performers,—cheap. M. SPRINGER, Strathroy, Ont.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale eggs at \$1 per 13 from pure-bred stock. Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Ferrets at hard pan prices. History of Games and rules for the pit. Gaffs, all leathered ready for use, \$1.25 a pair, and bone mill. Send 3-cent stamp for circular.

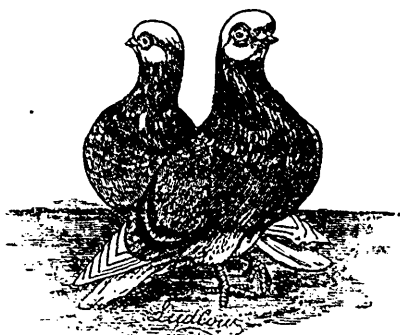
FOR SALE.—Owing to a change in residence, I am obliged to sell the following: 14 Black Cochins chicks, 6 weeks old—Sire 1st prize cockerel at Cleveland 1881. Direct from P. Williams, very promising—Sold cheap. Write for particulars. F. E. YOUNG, Colborne, Ont.

ALSO.—10 P. Rock chicks, three weeks old, from Sid. Conger's best birds, and two Buff Cochins, from his yards—all in one lot, with hen—a bargain. Write for prices at once.

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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 every thing. \$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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Eight Partridge Cochins hens and 11 chicks. Hens are from the yards of Hartwell, Booth, Butterfield and Bals. One hen won 1st as a pullet at two leading shows in Connecticut, and 1st at Brantford last year, as a hen. Another hen 1st as pullet at Peterboro'. The others are no culls. Price \$35 00

A trio of S. P. Hamburgs and 6 chicks—Bogue and Butterfield stock. Cockerel 1st at Brantford and 1st at Peterboro'. Price \$10 00

Six Brown Leghorn chicks, from W. Stahlschmidt.— Price \$4 00

26 Plymouth Rock chicks from some of the best yards in the United States and Canada. Price \$15 00

The above are really all first-class stock, and as I am going out of the business, will be sold only in lots.

Parties purchasing can have the privilege of returning them if not found satisfactory, by paying express charges. Nothing will be sent C. O. D.

Address  
JAMES SAULTER,  
Peterboro, Ont.

1111

**Brown Leghorns.**

Good stock, including prize-winning hens, mated with an extra fine cockerel (Stahlschmidt's strain.)

Can spare a few eggs at \$2.00 per sitting.

J FINCH,  
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**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-BREADED 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 13; \$4.00 for 26.

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

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GEORGE ELLIOT,  
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Winners at

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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.

12-tf.

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**THICK'S**

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,  
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PRICE, from \$10 upwards, according to capacity.

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FIRST PRIZE GAMES.

**Black Reds, White Georgians and Red Piles.**

I claim to have as fine Game as any in Canada.

My black-red Game cock, known as the "Dr. Nichol cock" of Montreal, took 1st prize at Montreal and Sherbrooke poultry shows, exhibited by Dr. Nichol. My White Georgians took 1st prize at Montreal, exhibited by Dr. Nichol. Piles took 1st at Toronto Industrial Exhibition.

They are all mated with the best hens that can be got. Eggs per setting of 13, \$4.00. Address

E. S. GOULDING,

5-3t.

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**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 Asiatics 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.

**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.

5-tf.

No. 6 Park St., Hamilton, Ont.

**Look Here!**

# ROSE-COMB W. LEGHORNS.

Eggs for sale from the following varieties.

*Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, P. Rocks (Pugsleys), P. Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, B.*

*B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys and Rose-comb W. Leghorns.*

Write for price of what you want. The rose-comb W. Leghorns are the "boss"—only a few nests to spare; write at once as all who want will not get. Correspondence a pleasure. Birds for sale in season.

Address

R. M. SMITH,

5-3t

Nelles' Corners, Ont.

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.  
London, Ont.

**FRANK SHAW,**

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

**Black Cochins**

**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. F. 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 reasonable price.

FRANK SHAW.

Feb'y 14th, 1881. London East, Ont.  
11-ly.

**WM. HALL,**

NEWCASTLE, ONT.,

Breeder of

**B. B. Red Games, Red Pyle Game Bantams, and Scotch Fancy Canaries.**

My Games and Game Bantams are as good as can be found in Canada. My Canaries can't be beaten—all bred from imported stock.

Eggs from fowls, \$2.00 per 13. 5-3



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

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
TOULOUSE GEESE

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.

**C. A. GRAF,**  
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.

**Langshuns (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.



**S. SPILLETT,**

LEFROY, ONT.,

Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
—Exclusively—Autocrat Strain, Pure.

Of cockerel P. Williams says: In comb, shape and leg feathers he is better than my 1st prize bird at Cleveland. With him are mated two hens and one pullet of W's best, also two grand pullets from matings by P. W. EGGS, \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 26, \$5.00 for 39. 4-ly

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, MacKay's.**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Pugsley's & Keefer's**  
**WRITE LEGHORNS, Butterfield's.**  
**W. F. B. SPANISH, McMillan's & Gibson's.**  
EGGS.—\$2.00 for 11.

I have some noted prize winners among my breeding stock. 4-6t



**BINGHAM & DURHAM,**

Bradford, Ont.,

Breeder of High-Class

**BUFF COCHINS,**

—Charlesworth's strain—

B. B. R. GAMES—H. M. Thomas' strain,

And W. F. Black Spanish.

Our Buff Cochins won 2nd on cock and 1st on hen at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880.

Eggs in season, \$3 for 13; W. F. B. Spanish, \$2 for 13. R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.



**F. J. GRENNY,**

Brantford, - - - Ont.

Offers Eggs for Hatching, at \$3 per 13; two settings for \$5, from the

**Best Layers and Table Fowls**

In the World:

FELCH PEDIGREE LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
LANGSHANS—Croad, Samuel, and Barnham Strains.

Modern PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Rouen and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Please note my record at the late exhibition of Poultry Association of Ontario, held here. 3-3

**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.

1-ly

**THE AMERICAN**  
**Standard of Excellence,**

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Stithroy





JAS. O. WELDON,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO,  
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, guaranteed  
fresh and good, but no duplicating.

My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st  
prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 1880; 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, \$2 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 sets, 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,

— ESSEX AND CORBIN STRAINS. —

EGGS now, Essex, \$3.00; Corbin, \$2.00 per  
setting, sent in baskets, safely packed.

My birds took four prizes at Toronto Industrial Ex-  
hibition last fall. 2-ly



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-ly.



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.