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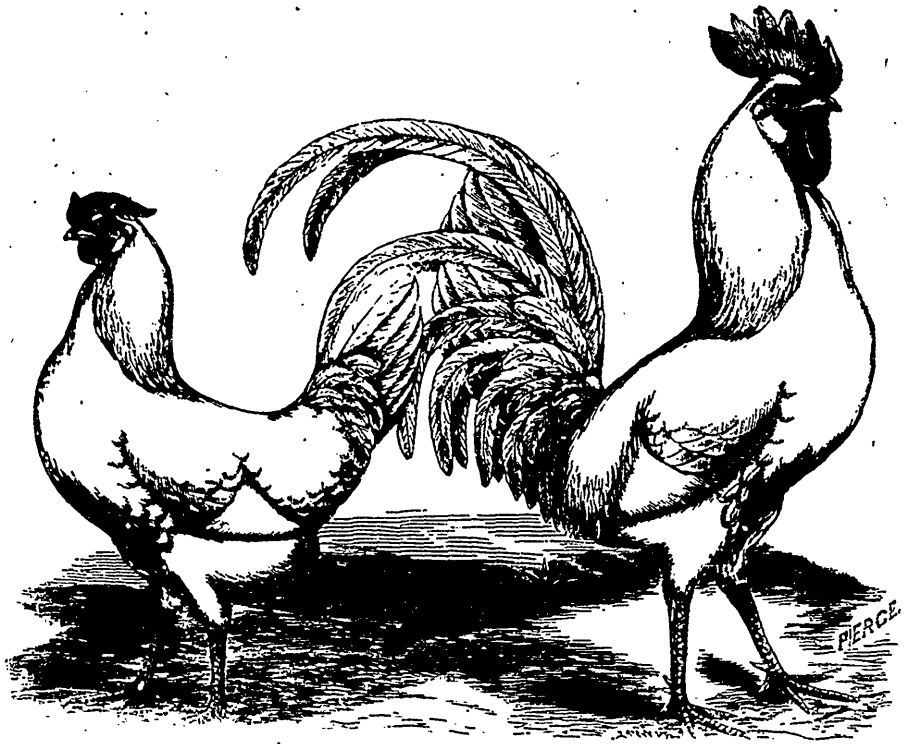
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. I.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1878.

No. 5.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

The above is a good representation of White Leghorns, according to our ideas of this variety. Cocks of the build here shown always prove sure stock birds. Breast prominent, and carried well up; tail not too upright, leaving considerable space between it and the comb when the bird is standing erect. We consider the *Standard* ambiguous in describing the tail as "very upright." It reminds us of the defence made by the bricklayer's apprentice, when taken to task for not building his corner plumb: he said it was "more than plumb." Some breeders interpret the words "very upright" to mean forward of the perpendicular—thus justifying squirrel tails.

The comb should not project forward more than on one-half the beak, and should be thin in front, perfectly straight when viewed from front or back,

and free from wrinkles or twists throughout. Five or six points are the numbers called for by the *Standard*, and we think it a wise provision, as restricting the number has had the effect of causing breeders to mate to produce smaller combs. Five points only on a very large comb generally gives the head a clumsy appearance. The points should be wide at their base and evenly divided, the centre one being the largest. The comb should stand well back over and up from the neck.

The *Standard* calls for ear-lobes white or creamy white, which we would interpret to mean that the white is preferable. It is a piece of mastership in breeding to secure bright yellow legs together with pure white ear-lobes. The cream-colored lobe is generally accompanied by well colored legs.—When the pure white ear-lobe is secured on the

cockerel, the face is almost certain to become white with age. The ear-lobe should be full, smooth, and well tucked in all round, especially at their junction with the wattles.

In the points named lie the principal difficulties in breeding exhibition Leghorns. The plumage is greatly influenced by the feed and exposure. Birds that are exposed to the sunshine when moulting will generally acquire a yellowish tinge.

Giving size a place in the scale of points we think was very necessary, and was not added any too soon, as Leghorns were rapidly depreciating in weight. Size is well placed on them, as no variety show it off to greater advantage. The cock should weigh 6½ to 7 pounds, and the hen 4½ to 5 pounds.

As to their laying qualities we consider them second to none. They commence to lay when very young. We have had March chickens laying early in July. In fact they can be made to lay all the year round, except when moulting, if they are properly fed and warmly housed in winter. They are great feeders, but will give ample returns for all they receive. Their eggs are a pure chalky white, rather over average size, and of uniform shape.

As a table fowl we cannot say one word in their favor. One writer has said he would as soon eat a crow as a Leghorn of any variety. We would not go so far as that, but, compared with the Dorking, LaFleche, and Game, their flesh is dark, dry, and unsavory. They are egg producers, and as such stand unequalled.

They are naturally shy, but can be made great pets by a little careful management. An eight foot fence will generally restrain them if accustomed to confinement.

Their eggs generally hatch well, and the chicks grow perceptibly every day. At five or six weeks old the little fellows will begin to try to crow: often going through all the operations in dumb show for some time before they can give it voice. Their antics at this age are very amusing.

As the description in the *Standard of Excellence* is short, we will give it in full.

D QUALIFICATIONS.

Comb, falling over to either side or twisted in cocks, or pricked or duplicate in hens; red earlobes; legs other than yellow; plumage other than white, or with colored feathers in any part thereof; crooked backs; wry tails.

THE COCK.

HEAD: Short and deep; color, pure white.—Beak, yellow, rather long and stout.—Eyes, full and bright.—Face, red, and free from wrinkles or folds.

COMB: Red, of medium size, erect, firmly fixed on the head, single, straight, deeply serrated, (having but five or six points—five preferred) extending

well over the back of the head, and free from twists side-sprigs, or excrescences.

EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES: Ear-lobes, white or creamy-white, fitting close to the head, and rather pendant, smooth and thin, and free from folds or wrinkles.—Wattles, red, long and pendulous.

NECK:—Long, well arched, the hackle abundant, and flowing well over the shoulders,—color, pure white.

BACK: Of medium length and width—color white, as free as possible from yellowish tinge.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, full, round, and carried well forward.—Body, rather broad, but heaviest forward—color, white.

WINGS: Large, and well folded—color, pure white.

TAIL: Large, full, and somewhat expanded, and carried very upright: sickle-feathers, large and well curved; tail-coverts abundant—color, pure white.

LEGS:—Thighs, of medium length, and rather slender; plumage, white: Shanks, long, and, in color, bright yellow.

CARRIAGE:—Upright and proud.

THE HEN.

HEAD: Of medium size; color, white.—Beak, rather long and stout, and, in color, yellow.—Eyes, red, full and bright.—Face, red, and free from wrinkles or folds.

COMB: Red, of medium size, single, drooping to one side, evenly serrated, and free from side-sprigs.

EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES: Ear-lobes, white or creamy-white, fitting close to the head, rather pendant, smooth and thin, and free from folds and wrinkles; Wattles, bright red, thin and well rounded.

NECK: Long and graceful and pure white in color.

BACK: Of medium length, full, and, in color, pure white.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, full and round, and, in color, pure white: Body, deep, and broader in front than in the rear,—color, white.

WINGS: Long, well folded, and clear white.

TAIL: Upright, full and long, and, in color, pure white.

LEGS: Thighs, of medium length, rather slender, and, in color, white.—Shanks, long and slender, and, in color, bright yellow.

CARRIAGE: Not so upright as that of the cock.

POINTS IN WHITE LEGHORNS.

Symmetry,	10
Size,	10
Condition,	10
Head,	7
Comb,	15
Ear-lobes and Wattles,	15

Neck,	5
Back,	5
Breast and Body,	8
Wings,	5
Tail,	5
Legs,	5

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Special Premiums.

My little article on the manner of awarding special premiums at our shows seems to have stirred up some of the members of the American Poultry Association, at Portland, judging from the reports I read of the meeting there. I am glad it did, for, as we all know, there are several improvements or reforms needed in our present exhibition system, and we may as well make a beginning here as anywhere. But it cannot be made in the way some of the speakers suggested. It can only be made in one way, and that way is to make the entry fee cover all the premiums offered. Make the entry fees the same to all exhibitors, and charge no per cent. for specials.

I am satisfied that this is the only fair and equitable manner of awarding premiums, and in any association where I have a voice, it will be the only rule followed. Many exhibitors have good birds, but not having plenty of money, are afraid to risk the ten per cent. entry fee on a large special, and thus, while winning the first and second premiums in a given class, lose the valuable special, which their neighbor with more money and poorer stock, carries off. Nor is the pecuniary loss the only one the poor exhibitor realizes. He also loses the advertisement of "best pair B. B. Games," and his more fortunate rival does not forget to publish to the world that he won the 25 dollar special premium for "best pair Games," at — show. Thus the society helps to rob a poor man, and helps a scarcely honest man to deceive the public. True, he won the special offered for the "best pair," and as winner has a right to so advertise, but, after all, is it right? is it honorable? I say, Certainly not! But one will say, "The society cannot afford to offer such a special unless they get ten per cent. of such special as an entry fee." Well, if they cannot afford it, then why offer it at all? Let the society offer such premiums as they can afford, and pay them. Let the general entry cover all premiums offered.

Supposing the plan I suggest does make the list of premiums, and especially the list of specials, look a little smaller—are they any less in the end? Certainly not. For, if the exhibitors donate the special in ten per cent. entry fees, who is it, in reality, that offers the special—the society or exhibitor?

True, fanciers and breeders care less for the cash consideration of the premium than they do for the honor of it, when there is honor in the winning. But in the case of a third premium bird winning, a special for best, how much honor is attached to it? — James M. Lumbing, in *American Poultry Yard*.

Eggs for Hatching.

The writer is frequently called upon as to the price of eggs for hatching. The answer is never satisfactory. It is and should be the seller's aim to make the price as low as can be afforded, yet there seldom comes a purchaser but wishes to purchase at a little lower figure, at the same time admitting that the fowls from which the eggs are obtained, are as fine as any, and the price equally as reasonable. There appears to be an inherent disposition in many persons to cheapen every commodity they are seeking to purchase. Such individuals generally meet with their deserts. If a seller drops a shade from the first named price, this certain class of purchasers are more ready to buy, with the vain idea that they are getting a bargain, when perhaps at the same time they are paying a trifling advance on the figures the seller in reality feels that he can afford his commodities for. It is better, when dealing with fair, honest people, to pay the price asked, or let the commodity alone, whatever it be. It is the object, and duty perhaps, of every purchaser to obtain his merchandise as reasonable as possible, but he should not harbor for a moment, the idea that he can go to a person keeping and breeding pure and thoroughbred fowls of any description, (which have been purchased in many instances at an extravagant figure) and ask him to sell a setting of eggs for the common price obtained at the country store.

Eggs that are all right, and warranted to hatch, and come true to name, must, except in very rare cases indeed, come at a higher figure than common market eggs. Consider the trouble of enclosure, and extra care of fowls, and the care in the gathering of eggs solely for the purposes of incubation. The very best birds are chosen and separated from the main flock. They must needs be closely confined and carefully guarded that no mistakes occur, and it is seldom that all the breeds lay well in their close confinement, even with the most careful feeding and attendance. The hens of many breeds get too fat for breeding purposes, and will not lay well unless allowed a large grassy run, and this is attended with additional expense.—*Country Gentleman*.

EVERY deer shot in the Scottish Highlands is said to cost, in one way and another about \$250. In France, the keeping of poultry yields an annual return of about \$75,000,000.

Guinea Fowls.

At a late meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, a talk was had regarding the Guinea fowl.

J. S. Scoville, Hardley, Saratoga Co., New York, sent word to the club how to get rid of the potato-bug. He said, let every farmer keep Guinea hens. They will destroy all of the bugs. They eat them as fast as hens eat corn, and furthermore, will keep all bugs and insects off every kind of garden vines. Mr. Scoville estimated that one hen to the acre will protect the potatoes. He also argued in favor of these fowls, that they will not scratch like other kinds, or harm the most delicate plant. Their eggs are valuable, and they lay oftener than the common hen; and lastly, they are valuable as a weather indicator, for just before a storm, they set up a terrible screeching, which is kept up till the storm is upon them.

President Ely corroborated what had been said about the guinea fowl, so far as their not harming the garden is concerned, and added that many farmers prized them because their screechings kept hawks away from the poultry-yard.

Dr. Heath concluded the evidence regarding these fowls' harmlessness to plants, etc., by calling attention to the fact that large flocks of them are kept in Central Park. He thought if it is indeed true that they will dispose of potato-bugs, the statement should be promulgated throughout the country. He said that the bugs had made their appearance in large numbers on Long Island, and that many of the farmers are apprehending unpleasant circumstances. He hoped farmers having any information on this subject would send in further testimony.—*Oban's Rural*.

Many of the readers of the REVIEW keep Guinea fowls, and, no doubt, have had their potato patch patronized by the bug also. Give us your experience in the matter. If one fowl, or more, will clear the bug from an acre of potatoes, then, we say, they are exactly the fowl for the Canadian farmer.

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TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—James M. Lambing, in the *American Poultry Journal*, gives the following:—Catch two or three large ones, and with a piece of wire, fasten a little sleigh bell about the neck of each and turn them loose. In less than a week there will not be a rat on the farm. I have known this to be tried and have tried it myself, and it always proves effective. Evidently the jingling of the bell frightens the rats, and in the "bell-rat's" efforts to get into the company of his friends he so frightens them all away. Where rats are very plentiful, or there are several farms or poultry houses, it will take several bells to drive them all away. Let those who think this is nonsense test it for themselves as I have.

Lice.

Believing that nearly one-half the mortality among fowls, both old and young, is caused by these pests, we shall lay before the readers of the REVIEW, from time to time, such remedies as come under our notice that seem likely to prove effectual for their extermination.

Having read that considerable doubt is entertained by many as to the efficacy of carbolic acid, we are making experiments with it for our own satisfaction, and will lay the result before our readers in the May number.

For the small parasites that infest the poultry house, a writer in the *American Poultry Yard* gives the following:

I have used a remedy for several years for killing lice in henneries, which I have never seen in print. I had used White Hellebore for currant bushes, and thought I would try it on chicken lice. At that time I used round poles for roosts. I removed a loose piece of the bark and found it thickly peopled. I just sprinkled a little hellebore on them and they gave up the ghost immediately.—My method of applying it is to dissolve it in water and to sprinkle pretty thoroughly with a little broom. Thirty cents worth would be sufficient for one time.

The *Scientific American* gives the following for sitting hens:

Put a table spoonful of sulphur in the nest as soon as hens or turkeys are set. The heat of the fowls causes the fumes of the sulphur to penetrate every part of their bodies, every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ten days, when the mother leaves the nest with her brood, she is perfectly free from nits or lice.

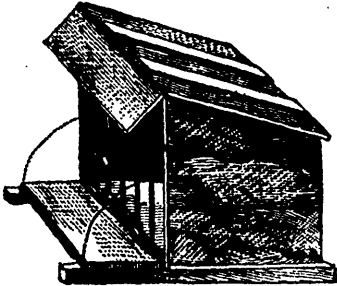
A writer in the *American Poultry Yard* gives the following simple mode of removing lice from the mother hen and chicks:

After having tried various remedies to remove vermin from young chicks, I found the following to be the quickest and most effective way of disposing of the pests. Take a sponge, dip it in kerosene and squeeze dry, then mop the feathers and fluff of the mother hen in the evening, and next morning you will be satisfied with the result. An occasional application will keep young chicks entirely free from vermin. Care must be taken to squeeze the sponge dry, as it is the odor that removes the critters.

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 "Don't set on me!" exclaimed a testy old fellow, when, by the lurching of the car, a rough looking customer was deposited in his lap. "Eggscuse me, Hen-ry," returned the man, "you've run a-fowl o' the wrong chicken, I cackle-ate. But I'll not brood over your mistake, or lay around this coop a minute longer." He scratched out.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Good Coop.

Our illustration represents an English design of coop for a hen and chickens. We consider that it meets the requirements completely. The *Poultry Bulletin* describes it as follows :



"The front is hinged top and bottom, and shuts up nearly tight, leaving only a narrow aperture for air; the top half lifting up and held in place by a rod, serves as an awning against sun, and a porch when it rains; the lower part dropping outward and making a platform in front of the coop.

"The coop should be made of thin material, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch pine boards; the bottom pieces, on which the floor is nailed crosswise, being one inch thick and one and one-half or two inches wide.

"Size of coop may be larger or smaller as desired. A good size is two feet deep by two and a half wide; twenty inches high in front and twelve to fifteen in rear."

The ventilation can be improved by leaving a narrow open space or boring several inch holes immediately under the eaves at the rear. We would also recommend that the bottom be fastened with hooks and staples, so that it can be readily removed for cleaning purposes. By lining with tarred paper we think it will be made perfectly vermin proof. Anyone handy with tools can make one in a couple of hours.

Ducks—Setting Eggs and Rearing Young.

If possible, set ducks under hens, as they make better mothers and will find food for the ducklings—something a duck will not do. After the hen has set four weeks the ducklings will appear.—Perhaps it will be necessary to help some of them from the shell, as they are not as lively as chickens, and sometimes are unable to get out alone.

A pen should be made with boards eight or ten inches high and five feet square, or large enough to contain the number of ducklings you may have.

The hen should be confined in a coop in one corner of the yard, so as not to wander away. Keep your brood confined until it is a month old, and do not allow them to follow the hen, for if you do they stray away and your flock will grow numerically smaller. When they are sufficiently

large, and have their body feathers, less care may be bestowed upon them, and they may range for themselves.

As for food, for the first three or four weeks we would recommend a variety. The week directly after they are hatched, give them soaked bread—coarse bread being preferred as it is less pasty—potatoes, boiled and mashed, with bran or shorts. As they become older, do away with the former feed and use meal and bran, equal parts, scalded, and occasionally mixed with boiled potatoes, chopped onion tops or lettuce. This has been our bill of fare for our web-footed pets for some years, and and we have met with great success.

Last, but not least, beware of water. You may think this is a strange suggestion, but there are more young game ducks lost on account of water than from any other cause. A shallow dish with water, say two or three inches deep, is enough till they are a month old. If allowed free access to a pond or stream, they will get waterlogged and invariably die. And if they escape this, cramp is most sure to attack them, and, after a few days of tumbling and twisting, death relieves them from any more such actions.—*I. P. Lord in Pacific Rural Press.*

FANCY POULTRY FOR FARMERS.—I often hear farmers say that the improved breeds of poultry are good for nothing for farmers, that they are only for fanciers and breeders of fine poultry. I am a young farmer, and concluded to try a fancy breed, but I do not feel sorry for the \$12 I paid two years ago for a trio of White-Crested Black Polands.—Within the two years I have sold fowls to the amount of \$75, and eggs to the amount of \$125, and have forty hens and four cocks left, for which I lately refused an offer of \$100. There are few persons, whether farmers or others, who do not delight to have pretty fowls. I think the White-Crested Black Polish fowls cannot be excelled by any other breed. They have black, shining bodies, and large white crests; this gives them a very curious and attractive appearance. I get as many eggs from my forty hens as some of my neighbors get from one hundred of the dunghill sorts. My opinion is that if farmers would get the improved breeds, we would hear less complaint about their poultry.—*D. N. K., in Country Gentleman.*

A worthy old deacon having won a fine turkey at a raffle, disliked to tell his wife how he got it, so handed it to her with the remark, "the Shakers gave it to me."

THE glorious times are coming when a fellow can go out and roll in the hay—and roll over a hidden nest of eggs.

National Columbarian Society.

The following is the official list of prize awarded at the show of the above society, held in New York, from 16th to 22nd January.

Pigeons.—Best collection, 1st, H. Colell, Williamsburg, N. Y.; 2nd, Andrew Scheld, Williamsburg, N. Y.; 3rd, J. O. Thurston, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Pouters, Barbs, Short-Faced Tumblers, Russian Trumpeters and Owls.—Best collection, H. Colell.

Pouters.—Best collection, 1st, A. Scheld, New York City; 2nd, H. Colell. Blue pied, cock, 1st and 4th, C. Becker, Baltimore, Md.; 2nd and 3rd, Andrew Scheld; hen, 1st, C. Becker; 2nd and 3rd, A. Scheld; 4th, C. H. Klemm, Baltimore. Yellow, cock, 1st, 3rd and 4th, H. Colell; 2d, P. Schuchmann, N. Y. City; hen, 1st, H. Colell; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, 4th, P. Schuchmann. Red-pied, cock, 1st, 2d, 4th, A. Scheld; 3d, C. Becker: hen, 1st, 4th, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld; 3d, P. Schuchmann. Black, cock, 1st, 3rd, A. Scheld; 2d, C. H. Klemm; 4th, H. Colell; hen, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, O. H. Klemm. White, cock, 1st, 2nd, C. Becker; 3rd, 4th, G. Denholm, Passaic, N. J.; hen, 1st, 4th, H. Colell; 2, P. Schuchmann; 3rd, G. Denholm. Checker, hen, 2d, C. Becker. Splashed, pair, A. Scheld. Mealy, cock, 1st, A. Scheld; hen, 1st, C. Becker. Sandy, cock, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, A. Colell; 3d, 4th, P. Schuchman. Silver, cock, 3rd, Mr. Bruxbaum, Greenpoint, L. I. Hamersschlag, pair, 3d, H. Colell; 3d, H. Colell. Isabel, cock, 1st, H. Colell. Pouter of 1877, cock, 1st, A. Scheld; 2nd, H. Colell; hen, 1st, C. H. Klemm; 2d, P. H. Schuchmann. Pouter of 1876, cock, A. Scheld; pair, 1st, H. Colell. Pied or White of 1877, cock, 1st, A. Scheld; hen, 1st, C. H. Klemm.

Short-Faced Tumblers.—Best collection, T. S. Gaddess, Baltimore. Almond, cock, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, 3d, 4th, H. Colell; hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, 3d, 4th, H. Colell. Yellow Agate, Mottled, cock and hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, 3d, H. Colell. Red, cock and hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell. Red Agate, Mottled, cock, 1st, hen 3d, T. S. Gaddess. Yellow Splashed, cock, 2d, hen 3d, H. Colell. Red, cock, 2d, hen, 3d, H. Colell.—Black, cock and hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess. Tortoise Shell, cock and hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess. Kite, cock, 3d, H. Colell; 4th, T. S. Gaddess; hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell. Solid Yellow, cock and hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell. Red, cock and hen, 1st, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell. Black, cock and hen, 2d, H. Colell. Yellow Berlin, cock and hen, 2d, H. Colell. Black Berlin, cock and hen, 1st, H. Colell. Beards and Baldheads, 1st, 2d, A. Scheld. Best pair Almonds, Yellow and Red Mottles, T. S. Gaddess. Best pair Black-pied and Yellow Berlins and Blacks, H. Colell. Solid Reds and Yellows, all, T. S. Gaddess.

Carriers.—Best collection, 1st, J. O. Thurston; 2d, P. C. Biegel, New York. Black, cock, 1st, 2d, J. O. Thurston; 3d, P. C. Biegel; 4th, P. Schuchmann; hen, 1st, P. C. Biegel; 3d, 3d, 4th, J. O. Thurston. Dun, cock, 1st, P. C. Biegel; 2d, J. O. Thurston; 3d, 4th, P. H. Schuchmann; hen, 1st, 3rd, P. C. Biegel; 2d, J. O. Thurston; 4th, P. Schuchmann. Red, cock, 1st, D. E. Newell, New York. Yellow, hen, 1st, E. D. Newell. Yellow, pair, 1st, J. O. Thurston; 2nd, P. C. Biegel. Cock, regardless of color, 1st, 2d, J. O. Thurston; hen, ditto, 1st, P. C. Biegel. Black cock of 1876, 1st, J. O. Thurston; 2nd, P. C. Biegel.

Barbs.—Best collection, D. E. Newell; 2d, H. Colell. Black, cock, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, 3d, 4th, D. E. Newell; hen, all, same. Yellow, cock, 1st, 2d, 3d, H. Colell; 4th, D. E. Newell; hen, 1st, 2d, 3d, H. Colell; 4th, D. E. Newell. Red, cock, 1st, 3d, H. Colell; 2nd, 4th, D. E. Newell; hen, 1st, 4th, same; 2d, 3d, H. Colell. Dun, cock, 1st, hen, all, D. E. Newell. White, cock, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, H. Colell; hen, 1st, 2d, 3d, D. E. Newell; 4th, H. Colell. Blue, cock, 2d, H. Colell. Best pair 1877, H. Colell. Blacks, Whites, Duns, D. E. Newell; Reds, Yellows, H. Colell. Best Dun hen, 1875, D. E. Newell.

Owls.—African White, pair, 1st, 2d, 4th, Jas. Ives, Ogdensburg; 3d, H. Colell. Blue-tailed, 1st, 2nd, Black, 1st, Solid Black; all, Jas Ives. Blue, 1st, 2nd, Dun, 1st, H. Colell. Collection, Jas Ives. Chinese collection, White, Black, Blue, Yellow, all 1st, H. Colell. English collection, 1st, Yellows, all, Jas Ives. Blue, 1st, E. N. Hassey; 2d, Jas Ives. Silver, C Speiss; 2d, Jas Ives. Collection, Jas Ives.

Trumpeters.—Russian Black, 1st, H. Colell; 2d, C Speiss; 3d, Schuchmann. Mottled, 1st, 2d, H. Colell; 3d, A. Scheld; 4th, P. Williams. Splashed, 1st, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld; 3d, C Speiss; 4th, P. Williams. Blue, 1st, O Seifert. Shield, 1st, same. White, 1st, 2d, D. E. Newell. Collection, 1st, H. Colell; 2d, A. Scheld.

Fan'tails.—Whit, pair, 1st, 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Fanciers' Agency; 4th, G. Denholm. Blue, 2d, G. Denholm. Black, 2d, 4th, P. Williams; 3d, O Seifert. Y flow, all, P. Williams. Collection, 1st, P. Williams; 2d, H. Colell. Silks, 1st, H. Colell.

Turbits.—Collection, 1st, H. Colell; 2d, J. O. Thurston. Winged Crest, d, 1st, 3d, J. O. Thurston; 2d, H. Colell. Smooth Head, 1st, 2d, 3d, H. Colell. Tailed, 1st 2d, 3d, same. Crested Blackwings, Crested Yellow-wings, 1st, J. O. Thurston. Crested Blue, Crested Red, each 1st, H. Colell. Smooth Head, Red, Yellow, and Black, each 1st, H. Colell.

Jacobins.—1st, 2d, 3d, A. Scheld. Best collection, same; 2d, J. O. Thurston; Yellow, Duns, Reds, 1st, A. Scheld; Blacks, Whites, 1st, J. O. Thurston.

Nuns.—1st, 2d, A. Scheld; 3d, H. V. Crawford. Collection, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, H. Colell.

Magpies.—1st, 3d, A. Scheld, 2d, C. Becker.

Priests.—1st, C Speiss; 2d, A. Scheld; 3d, H. Colell. Collection, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, H. Colell.

Swallows.—1st, 2d, A. Scheld; 3d, H. Colell. Collection, 1st, A. Scheld; 2d, H. Colell.

Antwerps.—1st, J. Van Opstal; 2d, 3d, L. Waelelaer. Collection, 1st, 2d, J. Van Opstal.

Runts.—1st, H. Reichie, 2d, 3d, J. O. Thurston.

Fairies.—1st, A. Scheld. Archangels all, Ice all, Starlings all, Leitza all, A. Scheld.

The Diseases of Pigeons.

At a meeting of the members of the National Peristeronic Society, which was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Jan. 15, Mr. George South, the president, selected the subject of the diseases of pigeons for the annual presidential address, on the ground that it would be interesting and beneficial to the majority of the members.

Before entering into the subject Mr. South stated that some years ago he deemed it advisable to make

known his views as to the standard or type of dragon pigeon, but that these did not receive any recognition, as far as he was aware. He then proceeded to explain the causes, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases of pigeons, more especially those of the respiratory organs, as follows:

The symptoms of catarrh, which is most prevalent in the autumn and moulting season, may be defined as follows: Cough and sneezing are present, the mouth open, and a discharge of adhesive mucous takes place from it and the nostrils. For catarrh Mr. South recommends the following composition: One drachm of cayenne pepper, two drachms of powder of gentian root, and half a drachm of grey powder, with sufficient soft soap to give it consistency, divided into small pills, one being given night and morning.

Bronchitis may be recognized by the feathers of the bird being ruffled, a depressed appearance, cough, increased breathing, wheezing, and rattling in the throat. The birds suffering are frequently found moping in a corner, and become emaciated in a few days. For treatment recommended is one cayenne pill daily, also the introduction into the larynx and tracheæ of a soft tail feather, dipped one day in spirits of turpentine and the next in weak salt and water, continued for three or four days—a mode of action, that we may remark, is so far opposed to that adopted in human medicine, that we should question its efficacy. The use of a counter-irritant, as spirits of turpentine or biniodide of mercury ointment in a mild form, applied over the surface of the ribs under the wing, appears far more satisfactory. Cod-liver oil capsules may afterwards be had recourse to with advantage.

Pneumonia is also alluded to by Mr. South, but the distinction between the symptoms of it and those of bronchitis is very obscure in birds.

These diseases are frequently associated with scrofula, causing the obliteration of the lung structure, it becoming firm and of a cheesy nature, from a deposit of a uniform white color. Scrofula is produced by hereditary predisposition, unhealthy habitations, and other unsanitary conditions of life.

Inflammation often attacks the eyes with severity, and not unfrequently terminates in the destruction of the organ by a fungoid growth. Mr. South recommends the following treatment: Aloes two to four grains, ginger one grain, grey powder half a grain to a grain, and sufficient treacle to give consistency. A piece of wadding soaked in cold water should be placed on the eye and kept in its position by a piece of linen sewn over it. This prevents the bird bruising the part either with its claw or rubbing it on the body, which must be avoided. After a few days, when the swelling has subsided, a lotion of black wash may be applied by means of a very soft feather carefully passed over

the organ once a day. I have applied a weak solution of nitrate of silver in the same way, but this requires greater care. The ear is subject to an affection termed canker, which is of a scrofulous form, and requires great perseverance in its treatment. I would first recommend the administration of the compound aloes pill. This may be repeated if necessary. Clean out the ear with warm water, and inject a solution of sugar of lead, three grains to an ounce of water. This may be continued for a few days, and then substituted by a solution of sulphate of zinc of equal strength. A very weak solution of carbolic acid may at times be used.

Rheumatism in the joints occurs through cold and inclement weather. For its treatment Mr. South recommends a compound aloes pill two or three times a week, at night; and in the morning a cayenne pill. Bicarbonate of potash introduced into the drinking water, in the proportion of one drachm to a pint of water, is useful in correcting acidity and in removing the tendency to deposits. The birds should be removed to some place free from draughts and damp.

Margrims is an affection of the brain, produced by over feeding. The symptoms are giddiness; the birds move round in a staggering manner, with their heads inverted. These cases usually terminate fatally, but may sometimes be successfully treated by the administration of castor oil or compound aloes pills until the bowels are relieved.

On the subject of hygiene some very practical suggestions were offered:

"In the first place, a dry loft, well ventilated in the roof to allow of the escape of noxious vapors, and protected on the north-east side, should be secured. Great care should be taken at the moulting season to protect the birds from cold or inclement weather. With regard to birds that are confined in lofts, I would strongly recommend a plentiful supply of grit, as without this the digestive organs become impaired, and disease is the consequence. At breeding time, carbonate and phosphates, such as are contained in oyster shells and old mortar, are indispensable for the proper formation of the shell. With regard to diet, I recommend, as the result of my experience, a good supply of vegetable (cooked or otherwise) and soft food, such as bread, &c., once a day. This I consider necessary, as the exclusive use of hard food produces diseases of the digestive organs and generally impaired health. I also recommend an occasional change of diet; peas or Indian corn soaked in water for three days, and given moderately, being useful in this respect. As a general food I have found tares the best."

The opinions expressed by Mr. South on the feeding of birds may be applicable to those that are kept confined, but for such as are flown we have

always found that a variety of hard, very dry, but sound food, such as old beans, peas, or larks, with a large admixture of corn, as wheat, *dari*, and maize, has tended to keep them in the highest possible condition; when flying in the country they provide a sufficient amount of green food; in towns it is desirable to add an occasional lettuce or cabbage to the dietary.—*The Field*.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

The Aerial Postman, or Belgian Pigeon.

These birds, specially bred for their homing instinct and rapidity and power of flight, will convey, at a maximum of speed and minimum of cost, business, domestic or other messages, home from any spot, at a distance of from a quarter of a mile to seventy miles, at a speed of a mile per minute; and can be specially trained for distances up to five hundred miles.

They are quite distinct from the English Carrier, which is larger, heavier, and slower on the wing. They are of a family known as Belgian Voyageurs, and combine great strength with fleetness of wing, keenness of vision, and a marvellous instinct which enables them to find their homes from almost incredible distances.

During the late siege of Paris these winged messengers rendered, in a time of great extremity, important services as aerial postmen.

The French and Prussian governments at the present time are keeping upwards of 100,000 of them for military purposes.

Training and flying them form the national pastime in Belgium, Holland, and Germany, where they are extensively used for match and sweep-stake flying, sending home the result of races, conveying newspaper reports, communicating with lighthouses, ships at sea, under all circumstances of urgency, danger or difficulty. In time of war across seas, rivers, mountains, and over trackless regions where post-offices and roads are alike unknown, they form readier and cheaper means of communication than the electric telegraph.

In commencing to keep homing pigeons it is obviously false economy to begin with poor birds. Good birds once procured can be multiplied in abundance, and their good qualities retained.

They form an innocent and inoffensive hobby for the young. The owner of these birds has the satisfaction that the lover of caged birds can never enjoy, that is, that his little favorites can have a certain amount of freedom to roam aloft in the sky, which the poor caged birds sigh for in vain.

NOVICE.

We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a wife, but we know that it is the best way to get a good trade.

Migration of Birds in Western Ontario.

Written for Canadian Poultry Review.

It is very interesting to note from year to year the migrations of our feathered summer visitors: the Robin, Bluebird, Chipping Sparrow; the Warblers, Fly-catchers, Swallows, and the innumerable other birds which stay with us during the summer season, but which spend their winters in the sunny South. It may be asked, What is it that tells them they cannot stay with us the year round, and cause them to leave us for the South in winter, and return in spring as regular as the seasons come round? This is something in bird life that no naturalist can satisfactorily explain. We know that our migratory birds that stay with us during the summer months could not endure our severe winters, hence they go to warmer climates. We are favored, though, with winter visitors from the far North: the Snow Buntings, Grosbeaks, and a few others, which make their summer home far away in the Arctic regions, where the winter is even too severe for them, and they come and spend their Winters in this latitude. In ordinary seasons our Summer visitors are very regular in the time they arrive here. In the event of our winter breaking up early, they arrive earlier than when it hangs on later. They seem to know when the weather here is suitable for them, but one thing it appears to me they don't know, that is, what kind of weather is to come. I have seen our Robins and Bluebirds arrive here in nice spring-like weather, after which we have often had a spell of two weeks or more weather as severe as as any during the whole Winter. It may be asked, What come of them? I am quite sure that when once here they do not return, let the weather be what it may. They will go to our cedar swamps, or hunt up warm and sheltered nooks, and patiently await a favorable change in the weather. Many of them die from cold and the want of their proper food.

I have the date for several years of their arrival, and, as I have noticed above, it varies according to the weather. The Bluebirds and Robins are always the first. After them come the Blackbirds, Chipping Sparrows, Kingfishers, etc. Next come the Swallows, and, last of all, our bright plumaged birds, the Oriole, Tanager, and the Warblers. The earliest date I have of the arrival of the Bluebirds and Robins is February 24th. They do not generally come till the first or second week in March; Swallows from first to third week in April, and the Warblers, Orioles, Scarlet-birds, from the last week in April to the first week in May.

It is not so easy to note the time they leave us. The swallow is the first to go, which is generally in the last week in August. The bright-plumaged birds also leave early. The Robins and the Bluebirds being the first to come, are also the last to

leave. They generally start for the South on the approach of the first flurry of snow, which we generally get in October, although I have seen Robins with us in November, but just as soon as we get our first snow storm, which is the harbinger of Indian Summer, it is only a very solitary summer bird that can be found here.

× ROADS.

The Benefits which the Birds Accomplish.

The swallow, swift, and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere; they check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers, chickadees, etc., are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows, and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe and woodcock the soil under the surface.—Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the economy of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that if birds were all swept from the earth man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand the attacks. The wholesale destruction occasioned by the grasshoppers which have lately devastated the West, is undoubtedly caused by the thinning-out of the birds, such as grouse, prairie hens, etc., which feed upon them. The great and inestimable good done to the farmer, gardener and florist, by birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit. The little corn and fruit taken by them is more than compensated by the vast quantity of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found by actual experiment to do far more good by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours than the little harm he does in the few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.—*Ontario Advocate.*

Poultry Shows.

The following, from the pen of J. Y. Bicknell in the *Poultry Bulletin*, will be read with interest by Canadian fanciers:

The subject of poultry shows opens a large field. We cannot afford to do without them, yet we have too many. No doubt there should be local societies wherever there is much interest in poultry matters. Members of such societies should meet to exchange views and discuss different topics relative to the cause; but before they decide to have an exhibition of stock they should count the cost, and enough responsible parties should pledge themselves to pay all expenses attending it, including the premiums.

Exhibitors, of course, like the honor of winning;

they enjoy success in the show room, yet, if we touch a man's pocket we touch him in a tender place, and nothing is more detrimental to a society than a failure to pay the premiums. In fact the society has no more right to withhold any portion of the promised reward than the exhibitor has to withhold a portion of the entrance fee. Every society, old or young, should remember these facts. Better never hold an exhibition than fail to pay the premiums. Another important consideration is the amount of work to be done.

Executive ability in planning, and proper persons to execute are indispensable. Here we find a discouraging feature, for, although there are plenty who enter into the cause at the outset with much enthusiasm, when the time for hard work approaches they begin to drop off. One has too much outside business to attend to, another is not feeling well, and this falling off continues until not more than two or three are left to shoulder the whole burden. These precious few will get a little assistance occasionally from some others, but the assistance is not equal to the effort required to get it. In nearly every society men are found who work themselves on the executive board in order to advance their own personal interests, yet it is a gratifying fact to know that some men are willing to sacrifice their own petty interests for the good of the cause, and I often wonder that any who take part in exhibitions are so short-sighted as to act otherwise. Those who bear the necessary burdens of an exhibition have also to bear the blame for others' short-comings, much of which comes directly from the transgressors themselves. Patience and discretion are needed in managing shows in order to dispose of the many vexatious and seemingly useless matters that continually present themselves. Jealousy is another dreaded element often manifested, not only among exhibitors but frequently fondled by members of committees, and is always a source of useless trouble. Every one who has anything to do with exhibitions, whether exhibitor or not, should study the interests of others and strive to be governed by the golden rule. He will have no trouble in finding his own interests, and it may be necessary, at times, to defend them. In this case he should weigh the evidence pro and con and give his opponent the benefit of any doubt that may arise.

Nothing is more detrimental than poor judging. No society can afford to have the awards made in the interests of any exhibitor at the expense of justice. This has occasionally occurred in times past, but of late good judges are procured and premiums are rarely awarded contrary to merit.

No society or judge can suit every one, but if the best birds win there will be an expression of general satisfaction, which is all that can be expected.

Too many local shows are unprofitable to both society and exhibitor. Not one society in twenty has been able to pay expenses from the proceeds of their shows. These are discouraging facts, but should be known by every society that has not learned them by experience. Now, the question arises, "What is to be done?" Small societies should unite, concentrate their forces and have one grand exhibition instead of so many small ones.

Local organizations can expect but little patronage except from their immediate vicinity, and the expenses of a larger one, with an extensive patronage, is but little more than a small one.

Always remember that he who can set aside sordid selfishness and work for the interest of his society works for himself.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review,

DEAR SIR:—

In casually glancing over the columns of the March number of your valuable journal, I noticed a communication over the signature "H. B. B. Alley," regarding which, in justice to fanciers generally, as well as to intending exhibitors, I desire, if space permits, to say a few words by way of explanation.

Mr. H. B. B. Alley, of London, Ont., exhibited some Carrier Pigeons at the Canadian Columbarian Society's exhibition, held in conjunction with that of the Electoral District Society, at Toronto, May and June, 1877; noticed by his apparently favorite Black Carrier Cock, said to have been awarded, at the hands of the Canadian Commission, a silver medal at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, in addition to 1st prize at the leading shows in Canada, until defeated at Guelph, 1876, by Mr. J. B. Johnson, of Toronto.

I, with my companion judge, disqualified this same bird at the Toronto show, on the following grounds:

- 1st. Beak, agape; upper mandible *wry*, and too heavy for the lower.
- 2nd. Beak-wattle uneven.
- 3rd. Eye-wattle, ragged, pinched behind, crowded in front, and congealed with beak-wattle.
4. Skull very wide and Dragoon-shaped.
5. Gull-t, *very* full.
6. Neck, very thick.
7. General make up of bird, coarse.

Compared to the 1st and 2nd premium winners, this bird is as a heavy-draught horse to a thoroughbred racer in the height of condition.

I wish your readers to understand that these "medallists," owned and exhibited by Mr. Alley, did *not* compete with American birds at the Centennial, such as shown by Messrs. Biggel, Thurston

and others, or probably such "silver luck" would not have attended him there. Hence no great honor!

Mr. Alley remarked to me, after the prize cards were on their *proper* coops, "I could have taken that bird and trimmed him with my penknife in two minutes, so that you *couldn't* disqualify him!"

Is the judge appointed to go over the pens and trim each and every bird that requires it, and then award the prizes to those best and most fraudulently trimmed? If Mr. A. had altered the appearance of this Carrier, so as to defy detection by the judges, and thus won first premium, so much credit (?) to his artistic skill.

We were appointed judges on pigeons by the officers of our society, and as such, we conscientiously state, we discharged our duties to the best of our humble ability.

Trusting I have not encroached too largely on your valuable space,

I am, yours very truly,

W. R. LIKENS,

Gerrard St., Toronto,

March, 30th, 1878.

Secy. C. C. S.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR:—Can you inform me why we do not get our prize money from the London Show? The Ontario Provincial Society, the only one, they tell us, that is to get any grant in the future, because it is itinerant in character, having moved from Guelph, where the show was always a success and exhibitors received 100 cents on the dollar for all they won, to Galt, where exhibitors received nothing on the dollar, and lost what birds were injured and pay as well. The move from Galt to London was expected to reinstate the society to its old position, and the executive promised that all exhibitors should be paid in full before the show closed, which has not been done, and little prospect of its being done very soon, which is causing much dissatisfaction. The fact of the show going back to Guelph is very satisfactory, and we hope it may remain where there are gentlemen who know how and are bound to make it a success.

A VICTIM OF LAST YEAR.

(We wrote to the secretary some days ago for information on the subject referred to by "Victim" but have not yet received an answer. The executive found it impossible, from many discouraging circumstances, to pay the premiums at close of the show. We have not the slightest doubt but on receipt of the government grant all claims against this show will be fully settled. We will endeavor to procure official information and lay it before our readers in next issue.—Ed.)

Read the advertisements.

Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

FULLERTON & AULD,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
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Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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,

FULLERTON & AULD,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

New Advertisements this Month.

We are again enabled to present to our readers the announcements of a number more of the reliable breeders of Canada:

Mr. A. Goebel, of Mitchell, has advertised with us since 2nd number, but in our notices was overlooked. As a breeder of fancy pigeons he ranks high, and has been very successful with his birds at the best shows on the continent. He now offers for sale his collection of well known Carriers. "A rare chance" to secure good stock.

R. MacKay, Park Yards, Hamilton, is well known as a first-class fancier—one who will keep nothing in his yards but the best to be had. His customers will receive courteous treatment and good value for their money. His specialties are Light Brahmans and Silver Duckwing Game Bantams.

Chas. W. Brown, Queen City Bantam Yards, Toronto, has, we may safely say, the best B. B. R. Game Bantams in Canada. He also breeds Red Pyle, Silver Duckwing and Black African Bantams, and several varieties of fancy pigeons. We think those patronizing Mr. Brown will have a pleasant and satisfactory deal. His neighbors speak well of him.

Thos. Bogue, Strathroy, P. O., breeds most of the leading varieties. From a personal acquaintance of seven or eight years we can confidently recommend him to our readers as a thoroughly reliable and experienced breeder. His stock of Hamburgs and Poland is identical with that of the London or Westminster yards (John Bogue), which have attained such a high reputation.

Charles Goodchild, Toronto, breeds Black Hamburgs, G. P. Hamburgs, B. B. R. Games, and B. B. R. Game Bantams. The B. Hamburgs are his own

importation from R. v. Sargeantson, England. We assisted to judge this variety at Hamilton show, and consider Mr. Goodchild's birds the best we have yet seen imported. His specialty in fancy pigeons is in Homing Antwerps. He is an enthusiastic fancier, and will be found a good man to deal with.

Geo. T. Simpson, Falkland, breeds nearly all the leading varieties of land and water fowls; he makes a specialty of the Mammoth Bronze Turkey, and has bred some of the finest shown in Canada. We can recommend him to our readers as a good man to deal with. His "ad." will now be found illustrated with a turkey cut.

We have received a lengthy communication from Mr. Goebel, of Mitchell, Ont., in which he states that he was unfairly treated by the officials of the society at their last show in Buffalo. He claims that among his exhibit of pigeons was a pair of superior Blue Carriers, which he valued at \$20, and that these were exchanged and an inferior pair sent him. He at once returned them, and demanded his own, or, failing in this, the sum of \$20. In answer they stated that the pigeons sent were his own, and that if he forwarded express charges they would return them, otherwise they would be disposed of. Mr. Goebel then made an affidavit and forwarded it to them, to the effect that they were not his pigeons he had received; since which time he has been unable to get any reply, although he has written repeatedly. A pair of blue carriers were sold during the show, and from letters received since, and other circumstances, Mr. Goebel believes them to have been his. We think it impossible that Mr. Goebel could be mistaken in his birds. Canadian fanciers speak highly of the treatment they received at Buffalo, and we think it a pity that the Secretary should have dispensed with his usual courtesy in this case.

Extensive Importations.

The fanciers of Toronto and neighborhood have of late imported many valuable birds.

Messrs. Charlesworth & Morley, proprietors of Rosedale Poultry Yards, last month imported the Buff Cochin pair, "Emperor" and "Empress," winners of 1st premiums at Portland, Hartford, Providence, and Fall River, during January and February, 1878; the Black Game Bantams, winners of 1st premiums at Portland and Hartford; the White Pyle Bantams, winners of 1st premiums at same places; pair Red Pyle Bantams, 1st premium at Hartford, and pair Japanese Silkies, winners of 1st at Portland. In Light Brahmans they have imported the cockerel "Cumberland," sire "Dumpy Cumberland" (4586), dam, "Purity's Pullet," (4191), a magnificent bird, the owners inform us, hatched

9th of July, 1877, weight now 11 pounds. They have also coming from England a trio each of Langshams, Buff Cochins and Black Cochins.—These very high class birds could not have been secured without a heavy outlay of money, and we hope they may receive such patronage as will make their investment remunerative.

Mr. Lik ns, Secretary of Canadian Columbarian and Bantam Society, informs us that Mr. Chas. W. Brown, proprietor of the Queen City Bantam Yards, has purchased from Mr. E. R. Spaulding, of Jaffray, N. H., for the sum of \$50, the pair of B. B. R. Game Bantams which won 2nd premium at Portland, Me., 1878. The pair score 194 points, and are magnificent specimens in color, weight and station. He has also secured a fine Wheaton Game Bantam hen for breeding purposes. This will prove a great acquisition to the Bantam class in Canada. We wish Mr. Brown success with his little pets.

SALE.—I have this day sold to Mr. Wm. J. Way, of Toronto, Ont., one pair Red Pile Game Bantam chicks, at a high figure, from my imported stock; were awarded 2nd at Portland and Pittsburgh, and 1st at Utica, 1878.

Yours, &c..

Buff-lo. March, 1880.

O. W. Volger.

These birds will likely all be on exhibition at the show of the Toronto Electoral Division Society.

Catalogues Received.

A. W. Bessy St. Catharines, Ontario.

A. & D. Howkins, Woodville, Ontario.

H. Waddell, Box 17, Hamilton, Ontario.

Sam. Holmes, Excelsior Mills, Chatham, Ont.

Jas. A. Carson, Orangeville, Ont.

L. Whittaker, North Adams, Michigan, U. S.

Edward Lutz, No. 80, Fifth Av. nue, Pittsburgh, Penn., U. S.

Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.—32 pages.

Salisbury Co., John Salisbury, Secy., Nyack, New York,—24 pages—illustrated.

All sent free on application.

A Sandwich man has invented a torpedo, in the shape of a kernel of corn, which is designed for the beguilement of crows. As soon as that offensive bird takes hold of it, it explodes and blows the top of its head off. This affords a cheap and innocent recreation for the crow, and at the same time does away with a grievous evil. A VOICE.

In the special list of the late show of the Ontario Poultry Society the premium awarded to best White Leghorn cock or cockerel was omitted. It was given to a very fine bird exhibited by Mr. W. Stahlschmidt, of Preston.

In writing to our advertising patrons state that you seen their advertisement in the REVIEW.

Care of Eggs and Sitting Hens.

The hatching season now being in, we will endeavor to give some hints which may be useful to the young fancier. Were more attention given to the hens during the time of incubation we believe a great deal might be added to the average hatch.

The eggs should be collected as soon as possible after being laid, and carefully put away in a box or drawer, in which an inch or two of bran is spread. When it can be avoided do not set eggs that are more than a week old; the fresher they are the better. We believe it is waste of time trying to determine the sex of eggs. We have tried a number of "sure" ways, and have not been able to see any difference in the result. Do not use extra large eggs; those of good size and uniform shape are best. Give the hen no more eggs than she can cover well—11 is enough for a common sized hen, and 13 is quite enough for the largest. By setting two or more hens at a time, if part of the eggs on examination prove sterile, the good ones, if not too many, may be given to one hen, and a fresh batch given to the other.

After the eggs have been under the hen for seven or eight days they should be examined and the clear or sterile ones removed. Very little experience is necessary to detect the sterile eggs at this time. The fertile eggs will have a dark, cloudy appearance, when looked through before a strong light, while the sterile ones will appear as clear as when fresh laid. This is very fully explained on pages 37 and 38, in No. 3 of REVIEW.

During the last week of incubation the eggs should be sprinkled with luke-warm water every second day. This will help to keep up the supply of moisture in the egg, and greatly assist the chick in making its way out. Should an egg become broken or the hen foul her nest, wash the eggs in tepid water, and put in fresh straw.

The hen should be perfectly free from vermin when placed on the nest, and should be kept so to the end.

We think the best results are obtained by having the nest so constructed that the hen can be closed on it. She should be taken off every day, or every second day at the furthest, and allowed a good feed of corn or wheat, and plenty of fresh water. Gravel should also be scattered at her feeding place. A dust bath in the sun will be greatly enjoyed, and will assist in keeping her free from vermin. Half an hour is generally long enough for her to remain off the nest, but in warm weather more time may be given without danger of injury to the eggs. It should be an object with every breeder to keep the sitting hens in good condition, and have them leave the nest nearly as heavy as when they were first placed on it.

Care of Young Chicks.

When the chickens are hatching out it is well to raise the hen, if she is quiet, and remove the empty shells, as they often get over those that are chipped and prevent the chicks making their exit; if the hen is wild it is better not to disturb her, as when excited she is apt to kill the chicks by tramping on them. In any case, when all are out, carefully remove the hen from the nest, having first placed feed and water in her reach, then take the chickens out and place in a basket, and make up the nest with fresh, soft straw or hay; place the hen on it and afterwards the chicks, allowing her to draw them under herself. They can now be left until the next morning without further attention.

When about twenty-four hours old remove from the nest and place in a coop in a sheltered spot, and give a feed of hard boiled egg and bread crumbs, made fine by squeezing under the blade of a table-knife or something of the sort. Feed often and but little at a time. This should be continued for about a week, after which corn meal made into a "Johnny-cake," will be found very good when crumbled down for them; but the egg-food should be given occasionally for a week or two longer, after which they will be able to partake of nearly all usually fed to fowls, but the better and more varied the food the more thrifty will be the chicks.

Each hen and brood should have a coop and run. This should be kept perfectly clean and free from vermin, and, if without a floor, should be moved often or fresh earth supplied. Cleanliness is very essential to the health and thrift of young chicks.

If they have not access to a grass run, green food should be supplied them daily, having been first chopped up very fine.

Examine the heads of the young chicks, and if parasites are found, anoint with lard. It is always well to anoint the heads of the young chicks lightly on taking them from the nest.

Keep thoroughly clean, give nourishing food and fresh water often and regularly, let them have all the liberty possible in good weather, and if the stock is right you will have thrifty chickens.

Packing Eggs for Shipment.

A great many contrivances have been used for packing hatching eggs for shipment, but in our opinion the common chip or Indian basket answers the purpose fully as well as any we have yet seen, if made of proper size. For a single sitting the basket should be 7 inches deep, 7 inches wide, and 9 inches long. First line the inside with paper, to prevent the packing from working out; place about an inch of cut hay or sea grass on the bottom; on this about an inch of bran or oat hulls, and in

this bed the eggs, large end down, having first wrapped each one in paper. Pack well between with the bran or oat hull until they are pretty firm and covered. The second layer should be packed in the same way, commencing as before with cut hay, sea moss, or other similar substance, and cover all nearly to the handle with it. Cover with factory cotton and stitch down tightly to the rim of basket. All material used in packing must be perfectly dry. A baskets the size named will contain one dozen of eggs and allow an inch of packing around each. The cost of basket and packing will not exceed 20 cents.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Turkeys, to thrive well, require a large range, consequently the farmer is the person to whom we must look for our Christmas dinners. The Mammoth Bronze turkey is the largest and most profitable of any of the turkey kind, some birds weighing as high as forty-two pounds for males, and twenty-eight for females. The turkey is of a restless disposition, and loves to wander in the day time, and at night is satisfied with the top of a shed or high fence (in all sorts of weather) for a roost.

Nests should be prepared for the hens some time before they begin laying so that they may become familiar with them. Boxes or barrels placed with the open side facing the building, in a secluded place, will be sought out by the hen, and should it prove a good place, she will occupy the same nest for several seasons. They are secretive birds and love to hide their eggs, and it is best to indulge them as far as practicable.

A good two year-old Tom should be secured in February and placed with the hens. I find the chicks hatch stronger when bred from an aged Tom. The hens, which are the very best of sitters and mothers, can be set at any time after finish of first or second laying, giving them fifteen eggs each, from which they will usually bring out thirteen chicks on an average. At the end of twenty-eight or twenty-nine days all should be out of the shell, if the eggs were fresh and fertile. When the young first come out they are very delicate, and should be protected from rain and damp, as exposure would destroy many of them.

Feed lightly at first with scalded Indian meal and milk curds, with plenty of fresh water and milk in shallow pans for drink. At the end of three weeks they may be allowed to roam where they will be able to get an abundant supply of insect food, grasshoppers, worms, etc., which seems to be very natural food for them, as they grow very rapidly on it, and at the same time are helping to destroy one of the very worst pests with which mankind has to deal.

A NOVICE.

GEO. T. SIMPSON,
FALKLAND, ONTARIO.



Breeder and Importer of

BRAHMAS,

COCHINS, DORKINGS, PLYMOUTH
ROCKS, GAMES, HAMBURGS,

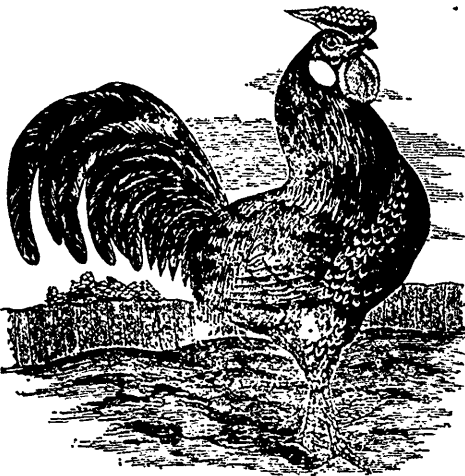
Houdans, Leghorns, Black Spanish, Bantams,
Ducks, Geese and

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS a Specialty.

Stock always for Sale.

EGGS IN SEASON,

"Write."



H. WADDELL,

Box 17, Hamilton, Ont.

Breeder of Pure-Bred


BLACK AND SILVER PENCILED

HAMBURGS!

I am now prepared to sell Eggs from my
PRIZE WINNING BIRDS,
At \$3 PER SITTING OF 13.

All Communications cheerfully answered.

Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Every
precaution taken to ensure safe delivery.

 Write for Circular.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

From the following varieties, comprising
some of the

Finest Strains in America,

And which took the 1st prize at the Midland
Poultry Show, held in Peterboro, February 5th,
6th and 7th, 1878,

Light Brahmas,

Dark Brahmas,

Buff Cochins,

Black Red Game.

Eggs, \$3 per sitting of 13.

Address,

JOHN McCLELLAND.

Box 363, PETERBORO. ONT.

Over 500 Prizes in Three Years!

R. McMILLAN,

GALT, ONT., CANADA.

Breeder and Importer of

High - Class Poultry.

BLACK SPANISH MY SPECIALTY.

AND ALL VARIETIES OF

HAMBURGS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

RED PYLE,

BLACK AFRICAN, and

S D. W. G. BANTAMS.

A Lot of Fine Chicks For Sale.


No Circulars. Write for what you want

Every Farmer and keeper of Fowls should
buy the New Illustrated Poultry Book, by "Gallina-
culturist," who reared in two years nearly 3,000 head. Ten
Thousand Edition. From the office of this paper and
Robert Wilson, 28 Beech Street, Toronto, Canada. Price
25 cents, by mail. "Gallina-culturist" breeds first-class
Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Par-
tridge Cochins, Houdans, Dorking and Brahmas, and
Rouen Ducks. Eggs, \$3.00 sitting, guaranteed to hatch
half, or corresponding bad eggs replaced gratis.



Wm. McNEIL,
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Breeder of
Br. Leghorns,
GOLDEN & SILVER POLANDS
My Polands were awarded the American Bronze Medal at the Centennial and only Canadian medal on either Golden or Silver Polands. Eggs \$3 per dozen, well packed. Nothing sent C. O. D. 4-6

QUEEN CITY BANTAM YARDS,
CHAS. W. BROWN, Prop.,
Breeder and Importer of
Black B. Red, Red Pile and
Silver Duckwing GAME BANTAMS,
Also Black African Games. B. Reds my Specialty. Eggs in season \$4 per 12. No price list. Write.
Some very High-Class Fancy Pigeons—Owls, Turbits &c.—Barbs a specialty—Pigeons always for sale.
Address, Temple Bar Hotel, Simcoe-St., Toronto, Ont.




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Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
B. B. R. BANTAMS,
BRONZE TURKEYS,
AND **ROUEN DUCKS.**
EGGS, \$2 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1


THOS. BOGUE,
STRATHROY, - - - - - ONTARIO.
Breeder of all the popular varieties
BUFF COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS,
Houdans, all varieties of Polands and Hamburgs.
EGGS. \$3.00 per dozen. 5 10



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PIT GAMES, YELLOW DUCKWING GAMES,
Thomas' Importation—and B. B. R. Game Bantams.
Eggs for Sitting from Cochins, Pit Games and Bants, \$1, from Yellow Duckwing \$2 per sitting. 4-6-s



R. MACKAY,
Park Yards, HAMILTON, Ont.
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
I will spare 12 Sittings at \$5.00 each.
SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTS.
Will sell six sittings at \$4.00 each,
L. Brahmans took 1st at Hamilton, 1878, shown by Wright & Butterfield. S. D. G. Bantams took 1st on old; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on young All from my yards.




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Breeder of
BLACK AND BUFF COCHINS.
Awarded the following Prizes on Black Cochins—Jan'y, 1878, 1st and 2nd at Hamilton; Feb. 1878, 1st at London. Also my Buff Cochins are second to none. Eggs \$4 per Dozen. 4-6

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

Will Exchange Fowls, Ducks, Turkeys or Geese, or Eggs from same for Double-barreled Shot Gun, Revolver or offers.—GEO. SIMPSON, Falkland, Ont.


For Sale.—1 trio Dark Brahmans, Cockerel and two hens—not related.—R. MacKay, Hamilton, Ont.



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Breeder of
Light Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks,
White Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. Eggs \$3.00 per dozen. Chicks all sold.

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Can spare a few sittings of EGGS from his Celebrated Prize

Black Hamburg Fowls!
These Birds are acknowledged by the Fancy to be
The Finest Ever Imported to America.
Also G. P. HAMBURGS,
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME
BLACK BREASTED RED BANTS.



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WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS
White Cochins, Silver and Golden Seabright and Bk African Bantams, White Crested Bk Polish and Muscovy Ducks. Eggs in season.

HOMING ANTWERPS
My Specialty—bred from imported birds—and other Fancy Pigeons for Sale.



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Dealer in
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In all colors, such as Black, Blue, Fawn Gray, and White, also broken colors; Lops, Himalayan and Dutch.

Homing Antwerps and all other varieties of Pigeons. Ringdoves; Guinea Pigs and other pets. In writing, describe minutely what you want.



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Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:

BRAHMAS, Light & Dark,

Cochins, Partridge & White; Polish, White & Spangled; W. Le-corns, B. Hamburgs, White Georgian Games, B.B.R. Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per 13. Good birds for sale now. Prompt attention to correspondence. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted.



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Breeder of

16 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,

FANCY PIGEONS,

Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries, not to be surpassed.

EGGS IN SEASON, CHEAP.

Correspondence promptly answered.



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LEGHORNS & PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
A Specialty.

EGGS, \$2 per sitting of 13.—Satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence promptly attended to.



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Breeder of
Black Red
AND

Red Pile Games.

Files, Imported—Black Reds, from Imported Birds.

EGGS Per Sitting, Black-Red \$4; Red File \$5.

Stock guaranteed first-class,

1-4

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CARDS this size at the extremely low rate of
FIVE DOLLARS per Ann.,
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Larger Size, \$6.00 per annum; or, \$1.00 for six months.

Every Breeder should secure a place. One change allowed. Payable strictly in advance.



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Breeder of High-Class

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My Stock is all warranted in every sense, and I take great care in boxing for shipment.

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A few pairs of first-class Cayuga Ducks for sale, at \$6.00 per pair. They are very large and fine.