

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
  - Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
  - Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
  - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
  - Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
  - Showthrough/  
Transparence
  - Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  - Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
  - Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
  - Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
  - Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
						✓					

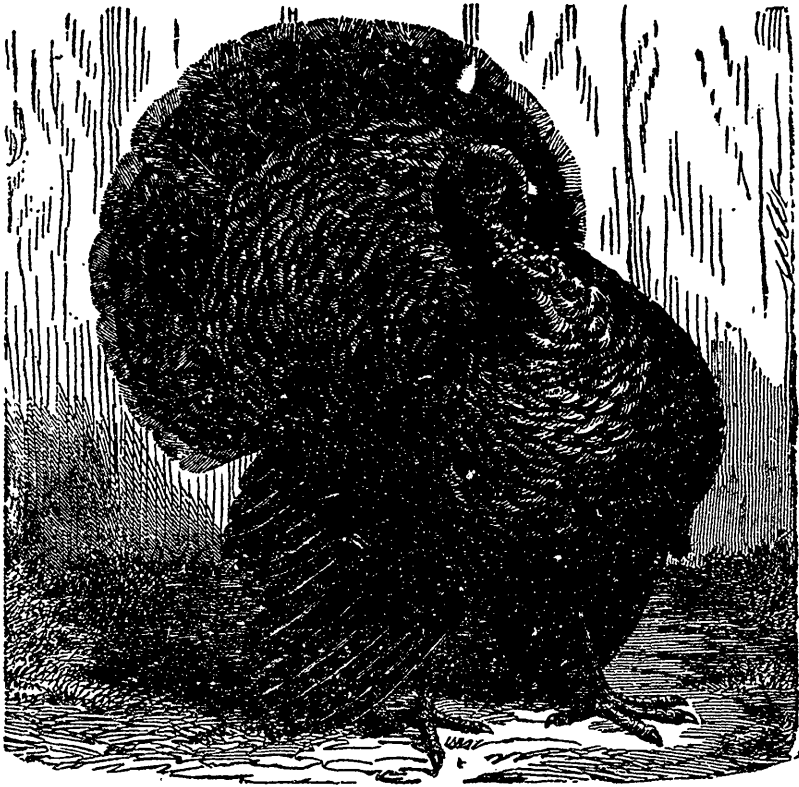
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MAY, 1881.

No. 6.



## About Raising Turkeys.

Comparatively few farmers who raise turkeys, make suitable preparation for the business. These birds are recently reclaimed from the forest by the frequent infusion of new wild blood, and it is taken for granted that they are capable of taking care of themselves, and the more freedom they have the better it is for them. This is one of the half truths that does a great damage in the rearing of the crop. They have no yard for them, often no roosts, and they are left to seek their own nests, and to brood in the woods where they are exposed to foxes and other predacious beasts, and birds of prey. It is not uncommon for the hen turkey to steal her nest in the woods, and to hatch out her brood without the knowledge of her owner. While

it is true that these birds need a ramble through the summer, when they can get the most of their living in green pastures, it is also true that they need restraint during the laying and hatching season, and for the first three weeks after the chicks leave the nest. None of our domestic birds are more susceptible of training, or take more kindly to the preparations that the wise poultryman makes for their thrift and comfort. During the laying and hatching season they want a good deal of attention, and for a part of the day, at least, should be kept in a yard or orchard by themselves, where nests have been prepared for them, and where they can be regularly fed and inspected.

The success of the year depends very much upon your knowing where the bird is, where she spends the day and especially where she lays and

where she is brooding. If you have failed to make their nests in the yard or building prepared for them, it is best to leave the bird to finish her litter in the nest she has selected. A few days after she has begun to brood, remove her to a secure place in the yard or shed where you want her to sit. Put a coop over the nest, with movable slats in front, so that she can be fastened on her nest and let her out at pleasure, and put a few addled or artificial eggs in the nest, until the bird gets wonted to her new quarters. Remove her from her old nest at night and fasten her upon her new nest, and keep her caged for three or four days. She will not suffer in that time for want of food or water. Remove the board from the front of the coop, and watch for her first coming off, about the middle of a pleasant day. You may have to drive her back and cage her for a few times, but she will soon accept her new quarters, and sit as quietly as the other hens near her. It may require some painstaking and watching to effect the change of base, but it can always be accomplished.

It sometimes happens, in the process of incubation, that eggs are broken by the hen as she turns them over to equalize the heat. Her instinct leads her to remove the broken egg and to keep her nest clean; but she cannot always keep the raw egg from the shells of the remaining eggs. This matter should be looked after every day when the hens come from their nests, for the albumen and yolk will stop the pores of the live eggs and kill them. While the turkey is off, wash off the fouled eggs with warm water, wipe them clean, and after putting in some hay, put the eggs carefully back again into the nest. This is a frequent cause of failure in the hatching of the eggs, and should have careful attention. If the turkeys have had plenty of broken oyster and clam shells during the laying season, or have been fed with a little lime mixed in the dough, they will generally make thick-shelled eggs and escape this trouble. It saves a great deal of time in watching for this and other causes of damage while the hens are brooding, to have the nests in one yard, or near to one another. Generally the sitting hens will come off about the same time of day and it will take but a few minutes at this time to examine every nest, and ascertain if any eggs have been broken and everything is going on satisfactorily.

The period of incubation lasts thirty days, and on the thirty-first you may listen for the evidence of new life on the nest. The old bird is expecting the advent, and answers the first peep from the broken shell with a soft, tremulous sound expressing her anxious emotions. This touching and plaintive note, so expressive of maternal sympathy, is continued as the chicks one after another break out of their shells, and thrust their heads into her

soft feathers for warmth and protection. If the incubation has gone on prosperously, they will break the shell within a few hours of each other. If the mother bird has been used to your presence, there will be no difficulty in approaching the nest at this time, and examining the chicks. Generally nothing needs to be done but to remove the shells, and this the hen will often attend to herself. The chief damage at this time is from the stepping of the bird upon the chicks; but if they come out strong, they are generally safer in the nest than elsewhere. If any are removed from the nest to the house for safe keeping, they should be restored to the mother again at night. They need no food for the first day after hatching, and you only need to feed the hen while she remains on the nest.

If the weather is favorable, they should be removed from the nest on the day following the hatching, or when the last chick is a day old. If the turkey is gentle you can take the most of the brood from under the hen, and put them in a basket before she will move. If she is uneasy and likely to flutter, and injure the young, catch the old bird first by the legs, and catch the chicks afterwards. To guard against lice, wash the old turkey on the underside of the wings and on the body with a strong decoction of tobacco. This will do no harm if she is free from vermin, and will be sure to kill them, if she has them. If the young turkeys get lousy, put on ointment made of yellow snuff and grease, on the under side of the wings, and naked parts of the body. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in this case. If they are drooping and act sleepy, you may know there is trouble. Yard them immediately. Examine every bird, and apply the snuff ointment. You cannot expect to raise a large flock of turkeys without careful attention to little things. It is a good plan to mix a little sulphur with the dough occasionally, which is distasteful to the parasites that infest them.

When first taken off, the chicks should be confined, while the mother has her liberty. I have never found anything better for this period of their lives, than a pen made of boards a foot wide, twelve or fourteen feet in length, and set up edgewise in the form of a triangle. A short board laid across the corners will make a good shelter in case of rain. The hen may be left at liberty. She will not go far from her brood, and it will be several days before they will be strong enough to get over the top of the board fence. Set a shallow pan in the yard, and see that it is supplied with fresh water every morning, and with a dough made of coarse ground Indian meal, fine chopped boiled eggs and new milk, or other suitable food. They do not want a great deal of food, but want it often after they begin to eat. They may be kept con-

fined in this yard for two or three days, then taken out for a few days after the dew is off in pleasant weather, and returned again before night. If any of the chicks are wet, and needs more hovering than the old bird gives them, they may be wrapped in cotten or wool and put in a basket under a stove or near the kitchen fire, or what is better, put under a sitting dunghill fowl for a few hours.

The natural instinct of the turkey leads her to wander about in search of food for her young. This is a necessity for herself and for her brood, and the habit of roaming should be encouraged as soon as the chicks are able to bear it. For the first month they should not be out of sight of the attendant for more than an hour at a time, except at night, and then he should know where she broods her flock and where to find her in the morning. If the old birds are inclined to wander too far, or into the mowing and grain fields, tie a shingle across the wings of the old ones, with the string close to the body, so that they cannot fly. Then if your fences are in good order they can be kept in place about as readily as sheep and pigs. This will not interfere with their covering their young at night, or during showers. After two months they will get the larger part of their food for themselves and should be encouraged to visit the more distant pastures and woodlands of the farm. After a light feed in the morning drive them afield, where grass-hoppers and other insects are plenty.

It is quite essential to the best success in raising turkeys, that some one person in the family should have charge of the birds from the time they begin to lay until they are ready for slaughter in the fall or winter. A little boy or girl, an aged person past hard work, or a trusty servant, having this for the chief part of his duty, should be the watchman. Where a dozen hen turkeys are kept, it will pay for this minute supervision. To be sure, a good many turkeys are raised under very careless management, but a great many more that are hatched, and generally the larger part, are lost for timely attention. Heavy dews, tall grass, stormy days, dogs, foxes, hawks, crows, and other creatures, are enemies that need be guarded against. The attendant should know where every clutch is for three weeks after hatching, during every hour of the day, and where the roost is. As they grow older, more liberty may be allowed, but they should be taught to come home to the one roost prepared for them early every evening. Turkeys have lively memories of their feeding places, and if they are fed regularly about four o'clock in the afternoon, which is the last meal the old birds or half-grown young should have, they will be seen or heard wending their way home from all parts of the farm, in good season for the evening meal, giv-

ing time for counting, and for looking up the stragglers, if any are missing. If the owner of the flock holds the attendant to strict accountability for watching and counting every night, and occasionally counts himself, to see that the reckoning is right, he will save a good many turkeys in the course of a season.

By setting the turkeys in groups of two, three or four at a time, and near each other, they will all come off at the same time, and learn to keep company together, and to feed in the flocks through the summer. It is much better to have several groups or herds feeding separately, than to have all the turkeys on the farm feeding in one flock, or scattering promiscuously in all directions. They will gather more food, thrive better and require much less time in looking after them.—W. CLIFT, in *Country Gentlemen*.

### Ancient Medical and Culinary Uses of Poultry.

By W. H. THICK.

(Continued.)

Aldrovandi has filled more than 16 large folio pages with an account of the medicinal uses of fowls and their eggs, both for man and beast. Hens were sacrificed by the ancient pagans to Esculapius, the god of medicine, on account of the services they were supposed to render to the health of mankind. Fever, colic, dysentery, melancholy, epilepsy, cough, all yielded to some preparation from gallinaceous materials. Even the surgeon was superseded by their virtues. A plaster composed of white of egg and white frankincense, cured broken bones; the albumen alone was a sovereign vulnerary; oil of eggs regenerated hair more surely than Rowland's macassar. Other preparations were remedial against poison, corns on the toes, the bites of mad dogs and vipers, and frenzy. In short, every one who had a tolerable stock of poultry, had only himself to blame if he did not repel the usual ills to which mortal flesh is subject.

Here is a secret of inestimable value to the fair sex. We are told "that the *Allectorius* is a stone-like crystal or limpid water; it is found in the liver of a capon at the end of three years; it is never larger than a bean; after this stone is formed in the capon he never drinks." "Ladies who wear the jewel *Allectorius* are sure to be pleasing in the eyes of their husbands."

Eggs are sometimes worn as ear rings, or rather pendants to the ears, and as necklaces. The *Corruca* or hedge sparrow's eggs are sea green or pale blue in color, and when neatly emptied and dried, are worn by fair ladies, and I throw out a suggestion to our Canadian and American jewelers, that they obtain a supply of these and other wild bird's

eggs, incase them in gold or silver filigree work, for neck-laces or ear pendants, and I have no hesitation in saying that they will become the rage among the belles of Canada and the States, and I won't claim either registration or patent right in the invention.

Once a year the Mandarins of Tonkin (or Tonquin) used to receive an oath of allegiance to the king from all the principal officers. This was done with great ceremony; they cut the throat of a hen and let the blood fall into a bason of arrack; of this arrack every man had a small draught given him to drink after he had publicly declared his sincerity and readiness to serve his king, and it was esteemed the most solemn tie by which he could engage himself.

In cooking peacocks or pea hens, we learn that they should, after being killed, be hung up in the larder a sufficient time to become tender, and then larded over the breast, covered with paper, roasted at a gentle fire, and served with bread sauce and brown gravy, like partridges or pheasants. With the ancient Romans they were esteemed first-class delicacies. Quintus Hortensius was the first who gave the Romans a taste for peacocks, and it soon became a fashionable dish, and all people of fortune had it at their tables. Cicero says he had the boldness to invite Hortius to sup with him even without a peacock. Anfidius Latro made an enormous fortune by fattening them for sale.

Swan feasts seem to have left the most pleasing impressions on the palates of their partakers. Artists skilled in the treatment of venison will easily cook swan, viz. with a meal crust over it to keep the gravy in. Instead of stuffing with sage and onion like a goose, use rump steak chopped fine and seasoned with cayenne pepper and salt; when browned, and about to be served, let it have rich gravy and current jelly, the latter hot as well as cold, in attendance. The hash next day is worth riding twenty miles to eat, and the giblets make soup before which oxtail sinks into insignificance.

In dressing ducks a delicate way is to serve them boiled with onion sauce. They must be salted a couple of days before being boiled. The pottage of ducks with turnips is made of ducks larded and half fried in lard, or which have three or four turns on the spit, then they are put in a pot. The turnips, after they have been cut in pieces and floured, are also fried in lard till they are very brown, then they are put in the same pot with the ducks, and left to boil slowly in water till the ducks are done. Before the pottage is carried to table it may be seasoned with a few drops of verjuice.

To make a ragout of ducks they must be larded, fried, very well seasoned with salt, pepper, spices,

young onions and parsley, and put in a pot to stew with a little of our best broth.

Duck are roasted with four roses of Lardons, one on each wing and one on each leg—some put another on the stomach.

To make a duck pie—the ducks must be larded, well seasoned, and the pie baked for the space of three hours. The reader will take his choice as Shakespeare says, "may good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both."

### James M. Lambing's Letter.

Editor-Review,

I see by the published proceedings of the meeting of the A. P. A., at Cleveland, that the association passed a resolution, which is also a kind of address to the fanciers of America, with regard to the Standard of Excellence. It is suggested that as a revision seems necessary in some parts of the Standard that the whole work be revised, and that when done it shall remain for at least five years without change. This seems to be a step forward—a step in the right direction. For if a standard is necessary at all—and no breeder for a moment doubts its necessity—then it is necessary to have a permanent standard—permanent at least for a longer time than one year. The "cutting and trying" that has been going on with the Standard of Excellence in the last few years has not made any friends for it.

But of this we will say nothing now, except that, with reference to some of the changes made recently, the Standard was lowered to fit somebody's birds—so some of its enemies say—instead of being raised or improved to mark the excellence of the fowl named. Now, however, it is proposed to have a new deal altogether—to have a thorough revision of the whole work by experts in the fraternity, and that this revision stand for at least five years. But before proceeding further perhaps it would be as well to give the whole resolution, as I do not believe it has yet appeared in Review. Here it is in full:—

*To the Poultry Breeders of America:*

"The American Poultry Association in Convention assembled at Cleveland, January 31st, 1881, realizing that the progress made in breeding poultry since our present standard came into existence, demands in the near future a full and thorough revision of the same, with a view of meeting the said necessity, hereby give notice that it is their intention to make a thorough revision of the American Standard of Excellence at the earliest date consistent with the importance of the work.

"And as this is a matter of great importance to every breeder and fancier in America, it is earnestly requested that all breeders and fanciers, whether members of the American Poultry Association or

*not*, (the italics are mine,) shall present in writing such criticisms upon the present Standard, and such suggestions in regard to the proposed revision as to them seem right, and that we request that the same shall be in writing and on foolscap paper, written on only one side; and it is further requested that a separate communication be made on each variety, to the end that they may be referred to separate committees on the different varieties.

"These communications should be made as early as possible and addressed to Geo. S. Josselyn, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, Fredonia, N. Y., before the first day of December, 1881. Also that the said revision be unchanged for not less than five years."

Now we have it all in a nut-shell. The charge of "ring," favored few, &c., is all knocked in the head, as *all* are requested to put in their say, no matter whether members or not. This is as it should be, for although all should be members of the A. P. A., and help make it a bond of unity—as it really is—between all fanciers of America, all are not members, and heretofore have felt themselves outsiders, as it were. Now these *outsiders* can come in and talk as loud and long as the president—or any other man. So now get your thinking caps on, and if you want *white feathers* to read *red feathers* in the new revision, or *white faces* to read *red faces*, get out your foolscap paper and write it all down just as you think it should be, and send it to head-quarters, and it will be properly respected in the revision. And remember while you are at it that it is to stand at least for five years—and if I get a chance I will vote "early and often" to make it *ten years*.

So in this you see all get a chance to help revise, and when it is revised it will stay revised long enough for a man to get a hen set before it is changed by some one who can talk fast enough to get a vote taken before every man who breeds the variety under consideration can give expression to his just indignation, and vote it down. For it is a notorious fact that, "by count," three out of four of all changes made in the Standard since its formation have been steps backward instead of forward—have been lowering the Standard to inferior birds rather than letting it alone and trying to build up to it. And in this connection also I might say with all that has been said against the Standard and its imperfections, I am certain all fair minded men will agree with me that it is as near perfect as it was possible to frame it and harmonize all the conflicting elements that existed at the time of its adoption—and exists even yet. But one thing you will all notice, and that is, the Standard is always appealed to as the final umpire in all controversies. And this is right and an argument in its favor,

since we must have an *authority* lodged somewhere, and here is where it should be and is lodged in poultry matters. And I might also say right here, that I venture the prediction that when the new Standard is completed, and placed before the public, it will be found to contain fewer changes than most casual observers might think it would.

But, Mr. Editor, as I wrote you personally, my time is quite limited for the reasons given, and I will leave the balance of this for another time.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, April 15th, 1881.

### Duty on Poultry.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—With your permission I shall offer a few remarks upon the subject of "duty on poultry." In the first place, let it be granted that this 20 per cent. duty is not a revenue tax, or not put on by our government solely with the view of increasing an insufficient revenue, but that its sole object is to stimulate, build up or foster the poultry business in Canada.

Now if it be found, upon a fair trial, that this duty does not conduce to the best interests of the poultry business, it remains with poultry men themselves to remedy the evil, and by representing the case to the government, secure its repeal. But, if on the other hand, this duty on all goods coming into Canada is necessary to raise a revenue by which the government shall be able to efficiently govern our country, then I have nothing to say on the subject, as I believe money is requisite to good government. But has not our government assured us that the latter is not the case, and that the duty is put on to benefit us and not the government. Therefore our duty as patriotic citizens is to secure the repeal of this law if it is not calculated to secure for us the advantages which it promised. Now sir, my opinion, based upon my own experience and observation, is that it is not favorable to the growth of the poultry business in Canada. If I import a fine specimen I am asked by the friends of this system why do you not buy from Canadian fanciers, and thus encourage them and keep the money in Canada, and thus build up the poultry trade in Canada. Now it seems to me the mistake lies just here,—in confounding the office of the mere poultterer with that of the fancier. Is there a fancier in the Dominion who, if he raised one thousand scrubs and sold them at a good price would consider he was a success as a fancier. The primary object in holding poultry shows attests to the contrary. This very disposition to import specimens from the United States says emphatically that quality and not quantity is what our fanciers are after. And why, we may ask, are so many imported from there? Is it because they are cheaper? I think not. It will be found that,

higher prices are paid for many of those imported birds than is secured by any Canadian fancier for his stock. Or are we to conclude that our fanciers who import are not competent to look out for themselves and need protection against their own simplicity? Hardly. The simple reason is they get better birds than can be got at home. If not, what need is there of a separate prize list, &c? But if we assume, for argument sake, that better birds are not for sale in the United States than there is in Canada, won't our Canadian fancier soon get tired importing if he finds his imported birds are not fit to compete with Canadian stock? I do not say this holds good in all the varieties: I am aware that Canadian fanciers have caught up to our American cousins in a number of varieties.

Now a man who imports a superior specimen into the country must be a benefactor and not an enemy, and therefore should be encouraged instead of discouraged. Of course it may be said he reaps the advantage, and the more it costs to import the greater will be his advantage. No man benefits himself in that way without conferring a similar advantage upon his country, and to put the possibility of importing into the hands of a fortunate few is creating a monopoly which cannot but be hurtful to the interest. The greater the number of good birds in Canada the higher has the fancy risen in perfection.

Who would accuse the owners of Bow Park of being actuated altogether by selfishness, and for that reason restrict them by a heavy duty, and because they have paid large prices for fancy animals—no better for the ordinary farmer than many already in the country; yet they are not accused of injuring the interest by sending an unnecessary amount of money out of the country. It is the cattle that are wanted, and so many of them that there will be no monopoly. Now notwithstanding the perfection to which the Asiatic especially has been brought in the United States, the principal breeders of them import regularly from England. One prominent breeder has sent \$1200.00 over the water in a few years. Now let us convince these men that we have as good or better stock than they have and they will come to us. And do they send to Britain because they get superior specimens from there to what can be got at home? The record of their shows prove to the contrary. The testimony of one of the largest and most successful breeders says not; but they want new blood. But why can't we import from Britain? Just because nine tenths of those in the fancy are not able, can't afford it; a few may be able, and is it a good policy to shut all the rest out from a nearer and therefore a cheap market just for the benefit of those few? By no means. Now, Sir, I hope I have been able to give my opinion upon this *duty question* without meddling at all in politics. I have no wish to touch upon its political aspect and hope I have been successful.

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, April 29th, 1881.

### Import Duties on Thorough-bred Stock.

Under what I consider our stupid Dominion protection tariff, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, which are of superior quality, and imported for the improvement of stock in the country, are admitted duty free. This is quite right, but all other, altho' imported for the same purpose, are liable to a duty of 20 per cent. I fail to see any sense or reason in this. If it is admitted, and I presume it is, that importing fine-bred poultry has proved a benefit to both farmers and fanciers, I cannot see the justice of allowing Senator Cochrane, or any other breeder to import pedigree bulls, Cotswold sheep, or Clydesdale horses duty free, and enforce a custom duty on fine bred poultry, pigeons or any other animals, which are imported for what I consider the very same purpose. It does seem absurd that a man can import a flock of sheep duty free, but if he wants to fetch a Colley dog from the highlands of Scotland or the Welsh mountains to help him to herd them, he has to pay a duty on that animal.

When a country is suffering from the infliction of a protective tariff, as our fair Dominion now is, it is really ridiculous the articles that duty is collected on. A friend of mine in the South sent me a mocking bird as a present. Now, where that bird was procured they are as plentiful as sparrows, and consequently are of no more value than a robin in the North; notwithstanding this I had to value this bird and pay an import duty on it.

I cannot help but think that poultry, pigeons, bees, dogs, and there may be some other animals which I do not at the present moment call to mind being left off the free list, is for the simple reason that it was not discussed at all when our protective tariff was compiled, and each individual who occasionally pays a few dollars duty in this way pays it and growls at the injustice, but goes no further, and takes no steps to have the wrong redressed.

This is a question which, I consider affects the majority of the fanciers of the Dominion, and I certainly think we should join our forces and make an effort to have the state of things changed, and I cannot help but think if it is taken hold of in a proper way, and placed in the hands of one of our M. P's who will interest himself in our behalf, and speak to the question as it deserves, we will have the matter attended to and made right.

There may be a few fanciers who have good yards of certain breeds of fowl who would be selfish enough to think a tariff on such stock as they have for sale is a benefit to them, and to a few, a very few, it may be so, but I even question that. Poultry, pigeons and such stock is continually wanting to be interchanged, and I am satisfied that free trade in it is no one's injury, and if it is to a few, certainly to the gr. at majority it would be a

benefit, at least to the amount of the duty paid, saying nothing of the annoyance and bother of attending to the custom's regulations.

If these regulations had been in force a few years ago when so many birds were being imported from England, at prices varying from £3 to £10 per trio, it would have been quite a tax on the importing fanciers of those days. The amounts paid in duty now is not as much as it would have been then, as there are not so many imported, but the principle involved is the same, and my idea is it should be changed.

But as there is two sides to all questions, maybe some of our own fanciers who are interested will give us their views on the matter, and if there are many who entertain the same opinion on the question as I do, then it behooves us to move ourselves in the matter, and get our fancy stock put on the free list.

× ROADS.

### Artificial Incubation.

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

No. X.

(Continued.)

At the outside of some other egg appeared the point of the beak; the squeaking from these was stronger and more distinct. The chickens of others were yet nearer the time of procuring themselves their liberty, the shells were fractured almost all round their circumference. Another chicken had done more in some other place, having torn his membranous envelopments, separated one half of its shell from the other and procured himself a wide space through which he began to enjoy the light. In another place appeared a chicken very wet, that could hardly drag itself along or stand on its legs. Lastly, I looked with the utmost satisfaction upon some other chicks, perfectly hatched, but a few hours before, standing on their legs and prettily clothed with the finest down, their plumage being dried and straight.

The satisfaction I had to see daily a number of the chickens of the first eggs warmed in the casks, hatched was not, however, so durable as I imagined I had reason to expect. I was exposed to the mortification of seeing whole broods perish in the new ovens, of seeing others whose eggs would yield me but very few chickens, whilst those of others should die after having almost reached the term at which they were to be hatched, and in short, of having many other broods in which the number of the chickens happily hatched at the proper time, were always superior to the number of those that had died in the shell. The only point to be got at was the understanding the cir-

cumstances which had occasioned the differences between the successful and unsuccessful broods. The too great degree of heat from some new additions of dung had been hurtful to the eggs of certain broods, and the eggs of many others had on the contrary been damaged by their not having been warmed enough, the dung not having been refreshed in due time. These two causes so fatal to the life of the chick had always been well known to me, the thermometer having informed me of them, their dismal effects have rendered me more diligent and attentive since that time in watching over the consequences of the several renewals of dung, and in procuring them to be made at the proper time. But after having at last completely informed the man who had the management of the ovens how to preserve the requisite degree of heat, and after having every reason to be satisfied with the equality of the heat, I was amazed to see that the chickens of the eggs of several broods had not been the better for it, but had almost all perished. The cause of the death of those which could not be shown me by the thermometer might, however, have been discovered by the hygrometer, that is by an instrument which gives a sort of measure of the moisture of the air it is placed in. The air of these ovens had sometimes been too moist, and might be seen from drops of water that hung under the covers. This moisture is always fatal to the chickens inclosed in the egg. In short very disagreeable experiments several times repeated have shown me that even when there is not in the oven a moisture that manifests itself by forming sensible drops adhering to its sides and top, it may nevertheless be filled with a vapor moist enough to be fatal to the embryos. The memoirs that immediately follow this are designed to inform the readers of the precautions to be taken for hindering the excess, or want of heat, or a sensible moisture, or even imperceptible vapour from killing the chickens in the eggs before they come to see the light. The necessity of these precautions shall be evidenced in order to convince such as are apt to think they may be neglected, that they can never with safety be dispensed with. But do not be terrified beforehand at the vast attention and care which I recommend as necessary to cause eggs to be warmed with success in ovens heated with dung, the whole amounts only to a small number of plain and easy rules. There are among the people of the first rank, who have made trial of the new method of warming eggs and hatching chickens with no other guide but the bare extracts given in the memoir which I read at the public meeting of the academy, some of whom have had great reason to be pleased with their servants who had charge of the whole of the experiments, and who were exceedingly successful. Those who shall



make themselves acquainted with the several methods and processes in the following memoirs, and with the principles on which they are founded, will be able to go through these experiments and cause others to do so without being exposed to any disagreeable accidents.

#### MEMOIR III.

Of the construction of chicken ovens warmed with dung alone and consisting of a plain cask.

It is requisite that one should previously shew how to construct the ovens which the eggs are to be put into; this is what we are going to explain in this memoir. Nor is it the most difficult to be learnt; the cares and precautions the ovens require towards the good success of the attempts made in them have something more nice and more difficult to be attained to. These, however, do not require any very great trouble when we are informed what they are; the plainest principles in the world will acquaint us with them. It is necessary, even when we have a mind to cause but a small quantity of eggs to be hatched at a time, to have two ovens ready at least. Of these one may be a relay oven, as it were, to be had resource to whenever we have reason not to be satisfied with the other. This supernumerary oven may also be usefully employed as soon as the chickens begin to be hatched in the other.

*(To be continued.)*

The habit of egg-eating by hens is often formed by a number using the same nest, and in quarrelling for possession, breaking the eggs. They soon acquire such a keen appetite for this class of food that they will break the shells to procure it. The habit if not soon checked will be acquired by all in a coop, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a whole flock collected around the nest in which a hen is laying, eagerly watching for her exit to devour the egg. The habit can be cured in a short time by using china nest egg, removing the eggs as soon as laid, and having the nests in a dark place. If addicted to the habit, a hen on going to the nest to lay, and seeing the nest egg will give it a vigorous blow with her beak; the unyielding china will give her head a jar anything but pleasant, and the next blow will be given more cautiously and with less force, till she will learn to distrust all eggs. Considerable amusement can be procured by the fancier, and at the same time a good lesson be given to a flock of egg-eating hens, by rolling some china eggs into the coop when they are collected around the nest waiting for one of their number to lay. They will greedily rush for them, and strike hard, and the head shaking that ensues will show that the recoil is severe. After a few such lessons, a fresh egg may be rolled among them safely.

Experience has taught us that fixing glass in the roof of the hen-house is a mistake. In building a new hen-house a few years ago we added a lean-to, and put large windows in the roof, hoping that, as it faced the south, the sun's rays would make it very pleasant in the clear and cold days of winter, and that the fine light would make it pleasant at all times, but all our calculations were astray. In the summer-time the sunshine, beating through the glass, made the house insufferably hot, and in winter, when we hoped to reap the great benefit, snow generally covered the windows, making the house as dark as a dungeon. When the roof would be clear of snow these windows would be covered; and it was almost impossible to remove it, as the heat of the fowls inside acting on the glass, caused ice to form on the outside, firmly holding the snow, so that the glass was endangered by any effort to clear it off. Were the weather always clear and frosty these roof windows would be very good, but as it generally is in this latitude, there is but a short time in spring and fall when they are at all better than the windows in walls, and this by no means compensates for the disadvantages in winter, especially when there is much snow.

Such a circular as the following, addressed by the London and North Western Railway Company to their officials, should be issued to the employees of our express companies:—"Attention having been drawn to the manner in which poultry are packed for conveyance by rail, and handled by the company's servants in the course of transit, stationmasters, guards, porters, and others concerned are requested to see, before poultry is accepted for conveyance, that the birds are packed in such a manner as not to cause them any undue suffering on the journey, and that in dealing with them they are not roughly handled or allowed to be exposed to extreme heat or cold, and that the greatest dispatch be used in forwarding them to their destination."

To feed early and often should be the rule with the chicks at this season. On the treatment during the first six weeks or two months will greatly depend the profits to be derived from the flock. If kept growing well from the first the culls come in in good season to draw high prices as boilers, and the good birds will be in shape to win laurels at the fall shows, and attract purchasers at good prices.

The fresh grass will now be greatly relished by the fowls, young and old, and they should be supplied with it every morning. It should be cut short for the young chicks.

The coops for hen and brood should be well ventilated, above the hen, and should be cleaned and well littered with sand before they enter it for the night.

**PIGEON DEPARTMENT.**

Until further notice, communications, news items, and correspondence upon pigeon matters should be addressed to Mrs. E. S. Starr, 78 Cortlandt St., New York City.

**Homing Matters in the States.**

At the exhibition under the auspices of the Red Star Club, Philadelphia, last January, the Atlantic Federation of Homing societies was permanently organized with officers: President, D. S. Newhall; vice-president, J. R. Husson; secretary, W. A. Crane, New York City; treasurer, J. H. D. Smoot. Nine homing clubs were represented.

The principal work of the Federation in this its first year of practical existence is in arranging and conducting the Inter-State race. This it was decided should be from a distance of 250 miles, and as nearly west from each homing centre engaged in it as there were facilities for training. The birds are to be loosed at 7 a. m., local time; race to close the same day. The race is open to Canadian fanciers. A copy of the rules governing it, also of the by-laws of the Federation, may be obtained on application to the secretary.

The special prizes of honor to be flown for by old birds as far as announced are, a gold medal, open to the members of the Hudson Co. Club in one of its races, offered by its vice-president, E. J. Bramhall, and a gold watch, offered by the Messrs. Van Opstal and Husson, in a race from Steubenville, Thursday, July 21, (weather permitting,) open to all lofts within 15 miles of New York City.

A race is being arranged between fanciers of Philadelphia and John Van Opstal, 250 miles, to be flown at the time of the Inter-State. The prizes are a gold medal won by John Van Opstal several years ago from the Philadelphia fanciers, and a gold medal of equal value, also a money prize offered by Philadelphia parties.

**OLD BIRD RACES OF 1871.**

**THE NEWARK, N. J., CLUB.**

May 16.	—From Hamburg, Pa.,	94 1-16 miles.
" 23	" Pine Grove, "	114 1-16 "
" 30	" Newport, "	155 "
June 13	" Cresson, "	235 1-16 "
" 25	" Johnstone,*	247 "

**THE HUDSON CO, N. J. CLUB.**

May 29.	—From Millersburg, Pa.,	154 miles.
June 5	" Huntington, "	208 "
" 12	" Cresson, "	240 "
" 25	" Johnstone,*	" 256 "

**THE NEW YORK CLUB.**

May 22.	—From Hamburg, Pa.,	102 miles.
" 29	" Newport, "	165 "
June 5	" Huntington, Pa.,	208 "
" 12	" Cresson, "	240 "
" 25	" Johnston*	" 256 "

\*Inter-State.

The majority of fanciers of Philadelphia send their birds for loosing in care of the conveyer of the Red Star Club. This year they are training two lots of birds, one to come from the west, the other from the southwest. The Inter-State station will probably be west, and Pittsburg, Pa., 254 miles.

Stations for the Inter-State, other than those named above, for which application has been made are:

- Alexandria, Va., Wysheville, Va., 258 miles.
- Baltimore, Md., Hillsboro, N. C., 226 miles.
- Cleveland, O., New Carlisle, Ind., 259 miles.
- Fall River, Mass., Media, Pa., 22 miles.
- Paterson, N. J., Johnstone, Pa., 249 miles.
- Rochester, Pa., Fort Wayne, Ind., 254 1/2 miles.
- Troy, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., 254 miles.
- Utica, N. Y., Brantford, Ont., 254 miles.
- Strathroy, Ont., Niles, Mich., 246 miles.

**Training Homing Pigeons.**

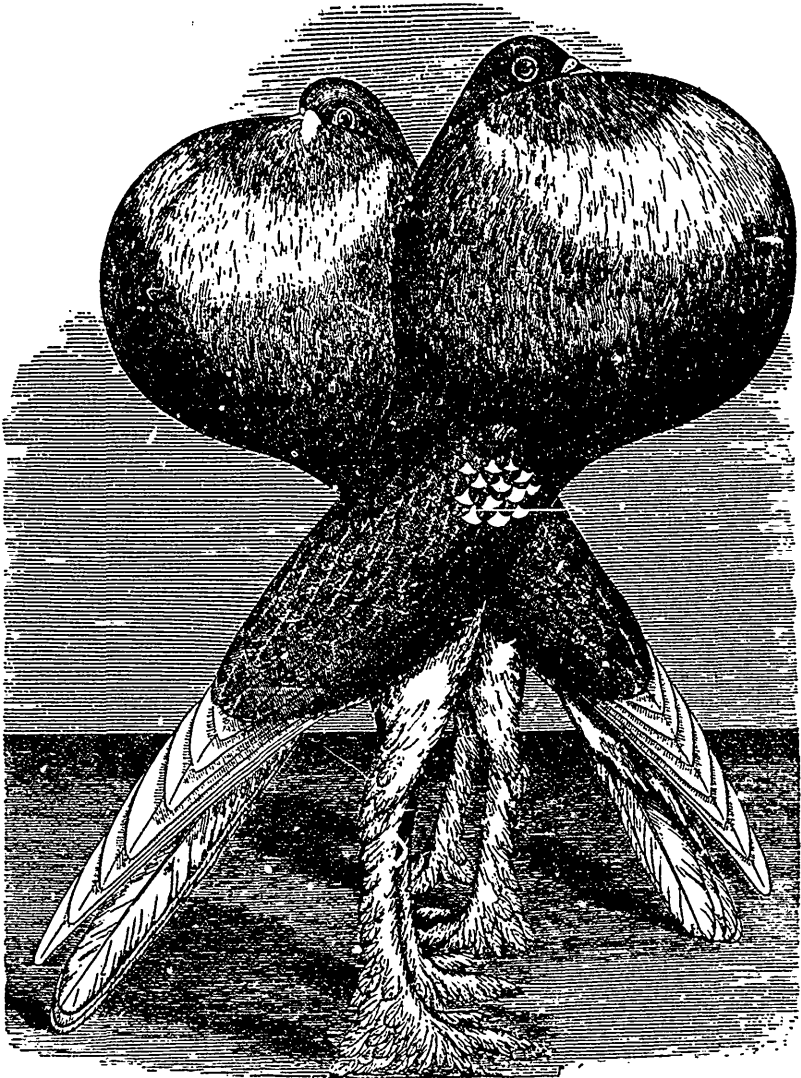
One of the prominent fanciers in Philadelphia asks me to let the fanciers of this country know my way of training, saying that probably I have some particular way as my birds have flown so successfully. I must say that I have no particular way of training. I follow the Belgium system, that is, I send the birds first 1 mile, then 2, then 5, 10, 20, 30, 45, 65, 90, 125, 160, 200, 250, 300, and so on, increasing the distance between stations the further I go. I do not follow the above distances exactly, but nearly. Birds that have flown 200 or more miles the year before, do not need as careful training as inexperienced birds, but I generally give all a fair show by training with care. I fly my birds always together. Some say, and in fact the best writers on homing matters recommend loosing the birds separately; particularly in the first trainings, but I never do it, it takes more time than I care to give. My experience has demonstrated that although I have not followed this rule my birds have done well, and I say, if you follow a system that proves successful, stick to it. Another recommendation from old fanciers is to begin training by loosing at four or five miles from the west, north, east and south successively. I don't call the theory of this good or bad, but I do not follow it. I follow one course without deviation from the beginning. It is a well known fact that as soon as a bird is set free from the basket or hamper, it goes almost always straight in the direction of its home. When Thos. Richardson loosed the Boston birds in Troy last year, he wrote me that they knew in which direction Boston lay before he opened the basket, so direct did they take their course, even when in doing so they had to cross a mountain, while on the other side the country was level. Is not this proof that we should not bewilder the mind of the birds by sending them in cross and zig-zag directions.

J. VAN OPSTAL.

E. O. Damon, Northampton, Mass., had three homers loosed in New York City a year ago. One returned in good time, a second came in later, wounded. The third was found in the loft last week (May 3, 1881). The tip of its wing had been broken, making a flight to any height or of any distance extremely difficult if not impossible. Mr.

Damon says the bird is hardly more than skin and bone, and any one seeing it attempt to fly will believe it must have "come home afoot."

John Van Opstal, New York City, sold a young bird to Boston, Mass. It was missed from its new home and found at its old place in the Van Opstal loft.



### The Pouter.

BY JOHN W. GAUGHEY.

Many writers in classifying the varieties of pigeons place the English carrier at the head of the list. With this I do not agree. In my estimation the pouter should rank highest, as being a bird more difficult to get to perfection.

This handsome variety, so universally admired for its pleasing ways and stately carriage, is supposed by many to have been produced from a cross

of the Dutch cropper and the horse-man. Fulton pertinently asks: "But then, where did the Dutch cropper come from?" and continues: "All we shall say (of the origin) is that we believe the modern pouter and the runt have much in common, if indeed they are not descended at no distant date from the same stock: and the runt still makes the only suitable cross." Carrying out this idea he mentions several instances where half bred birds have been prize winners as pouters; and one case where progeny of this very bird (a half bred) are still to

the fore, and some of our best breeders are breeding from his descendents now. Citing these instances "to show how very close this relationship most certainly is."

A good pouter is tall and stately, with slim girth and body; head and beak long, and the crop large, round and well blown out.

The legs should be as long in proportion to the body as possible, provided they are well set, and with short, smooth feathers covering the whole limb and toes. The wings and tail are also long, and the carriage, a very important property, should be erect: the head and tail at a steep angle.

Length of leg is the most valuable property in a pouter, if they are well shaped, for there are birds that measure the standard  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches, but still look short and wiry. There are very few, I might say one in twenty, that can carry gracefully over eighteen inches of feather.

Crop is the next property in order of value. Birds really good in this are very scarce. The crop should be as large as possible, reaching up to the beak, passing round the neck and tapering gradually to the shoulders so as to form a perfect globe or ball. Hens do not usually possess the crop as large as it is found in cocks, but now and then you may find exceptions; then to the novice it would be a difficult matter to determine the sex without putting the pair in a cage.

The next and last property, or two properties classed as one, is color and marking. The standard colors are black, blue, red and yellow, pied, and white. Outside of these are many oddities, as in every variety of pigeons. Reds and yellows are the most difficult colors to breed to perfection. Fulton tells us that at one time there were not over six first-class yellows in all England, and the color was obtained after years of crossing several colors without success. We can at this present time obtain birds of both of these colors without much difficulty, though they are not so plentiful as either the blue or black piers. Color and marking, though by no means the most valuable property in a pouter, gives much trouble to the young breeder, and to obtain all other points in proportion and up to the standard is a work sometimes of many years.

Numerous as pouters are but few come up to the standard. Many birds of good carriage but of small size are met with. Some call these pouting horse-men; but they are simply inferior bred birds, or cast-offs from a good strain. Again, if a pouter is large and is not up in other properties, it is not infrequently passed off as a pouting horseman, not that it shows any affinity to the horseman, but because it is not a first-class pouter. It is not difficult to select a well bred bird even in say a hundred. The slim girth and fine carriage, even with faulty

color and other imperfections will reveal the good stock, as both of these properties indicate high breeding.

As with the short faced tumblers, success in pouter breeding depends greatly upon the stock of nurses. The pouter is a very careless parent, seldom feeding over two weeks, then it is off to nest again, and the young are neglected, and the result is they die.

One well bred bird is value received for the trouble of a whole season, but it is difficult not to look for more than this, and not to be dissatisfied with so little.

In a letter to P. S. Hunter, Loyde, Va., written by J. Dunleavy, pouter fancier of Glasgow, Scotland, we find the following of interest in this connection:

"Although I change my pouters' egg under feeders, I always, if possible, allow my pouters to rear the young of common pigeons until three or four weeks old. Some advocate that rough-legged birds should be bred with spindly limbed ones, but I have found that they almost always throw rough and spindly limbed young. I certainly would advise a young breeder to commence with a good strain of birds, with long smooth limbs and well feathered at toes. If once this strain is got half the battle is won, as birds of this class have generally fine slender bodies and good carriage.

A good deal has been said and written about feeding, but I have found good, sound white peas, with a little small maize, during the summer to be first-rate. In winter I scatter a handful or two of hemp seed daily among the birds, and I think this keeps them lively and eager to pair when spring comes around. Give them always plenty of old lime, small gravel and a piece of salt rock, renewing them regularly, keeping them free from dirt and pigeon dung. I have always by them a bath of clean water, size 2 feet square and 3 inches deep."

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Glencoe, Ont.—J. W. Bartlett.

Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell, Box 700.

Goderich, Ont.—C. J. Thomas.

Mt. Brydges, Ont.—Thos. Pearce.

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.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Editor Review,

At the last show of the Poultry Association of Ontario I was awarded a special prize of a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, for the best bantam on exhibition, donated by an ambitious breeder of that variety. I wrote him shortly afterwards in reference to it, and in reply received a postal card stating that he could not supply them for some time. It is now three months since the show, and I have not received them yet. If this is the way this fancier fills all his other orders he must have a different lot of customers to any I have met. I think he should fill this as readily as a cash order when he offered them of his own free will. Hoping secretaries of different associations will make a note of this and do away with this offering of eggs as specials,

I remain yours truly,

W. J. WAY.

P. S.—As I have done this long without them, I think I can the rest of the season, so that this is so much saved for this donator of special premiums.

Editor Review,

SIR.—There seems to be at the present a desire among the fanciers of the Dominion to get up a Standard of their own, or to tear to pieces, or add so many "extrays" to the one now in use by us, that its greatest admirer would fail to recognize it. By the run of the last article penned by W. J. Way, and articles by others before him, we would be led to believe that the Standard is a mere bagatelle.

Now, I maintain that there is no better way of judging than by scoring. When judged by scoring there is a mark to follow, a point to be gained, and that is the one laid out in the standard. If the bird thus judged is not qualified to score 80 points according to the Standard, but was most pleasing to that particular judge from having a comb, shape, or color to suit his ideas of perfection, is it any fault of the Standard or scoring either if this judge is led away to put the red ticket on his pet rather than on the one the Standard, applied by scoring, and in spite of the judge's prejudices, shows to carry 95 points, or to be a better bird by 15 points than his favorite?

By the way, I see now advertised rose-combed Leghorns, rose-combed 'Spanish, single-combed Hamburgs, and in the last week's issue of the *Toronto Globe*, lop-combed Langshans! Whether are we drifting? I will anxiously await the revised addition of the American Standard of Excellence to see if the compilers of it will entertain as high an opinion of these new "varieties" as their "originators" and give them a place in its pages. Not only have I seen this stuff advertised, but also saw, boxed and in transit through St. Marys, a pair of

"rose-combed Plymouth Rocks," and these from the yards of a celebrated prize-taking breeder of the Dominion.

Now this is what we are coming to from not adopting a Standard and sticking to it. English breeders have a Standard for Langshans, and they require to have straight, single combs, and anything differing from this is considered an evidence of impurity. The American Standard of excellence culls for single combs in Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, and a breeder who would palm a bird of either these varieties on a fancier ignorant of that fact is guilty of a deliberate fraud, and should be drummed from the ranks of fanciers. I take such advertisements as certificates of the character of the men who issue them, and would not buy an article from one of them without first seeing it. Rose-combed Leghorns! the chief beauty of a Leghorn is the handsome single comb, and it appears to me that when any other shape appears on the bird, as an evidence of careless management and a cross, and such birds are nothing but mongrels at the best.

I believe in having a Standard, in breeding up to it, judging by it, buying and selling by it, and regarding nothing as pure-bred that is not recognized in it, what is the use of "originating" new breeds when we cannot breed those we have up to the standard? Give those "originators" their own way unchecked, and it would be as Mr. Pitman puts it, in imagination: After three years Rip Van Winkle sleep you awake in a show-room confronted by these curious objects, and in perplexing fear and astonishment, exclaim, "Be thou spirits of health or goblins damned; thou comest in such questionable shape," &c; and you are answered, "Wonderful improvements, Sir, since you have been asleep." Just so, friends.

Yours,

R. A. BROWN.

Cherry Grove, Ont., May 5th, 1881.

Editor Review,

I noticed in the last issue of the *Dominion Bazaar* a note from the editor to W. J. W., stating that when he has a fight or bother with any of the fraternity he wishes to have rectified, he inserts it in the columns of the *Bazaar* to benefit himself, etc. Now I would like to ask the worthy editor when W. J. W. ever encroached on his generosity so much as to require his paper for this purpose. And I might also state that W. J. W. was able to fight his own battles before ever D. B. made its appearance, and he feels sanguine that he will be able to do the same when the D. B. is in "kingdom come"—or along with Dr. Merry.

Toronto, May 3rd, 1881.

W. J. WAY.

Editor Review,

I am extremely sorry to learn that my remarks in your February number should prove so disastrous to Mr. Butterfield; and until I saw his letter in your April number, I supposed, to say the least, that no harm had been done. But then, Mr. Editor, how should I know that Mr. B's hen was a reader of the Review? Of course she learned to read by studying those score cards, and as she Todd-led along from Williams to Allan, she must have passed many pleasant hours analysing and comparing them. The only wonder to me is that she did not get above her business, and refuse to lay as an ordinary hen might be expected to do.

Now, Friend Fullerton, do you just please advise our mutual friend, Mr. Butterfield, to take a look over that long list of awards, the number of miles travelled, the intense anxiety during the long hours of waiting for the score cards, the many, many years of faithful service and then see if it is not about time to "give the old girl a rest." Don't ask too much from her.

Again, seriously, Mr. Editor, because there may be exhibited at any of our shows one or two hens that are first-class, (or have been but are now passed into the "sere and yellow leaf") is it reasonable to expect the class to be declared a good one? I should say not, and I venture to affirm that during the last four years there has not been a show in Canada in which White and Black Cochins could be called a passably fair class, and with two or three exceptions there were not the number of fairly good birds to take the premiums.

Yours,

J. W. Buck.

Brantford, May 9th, 1881.

### Proposed Show of the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

As we were refused the privilege of having the Ontario showing amongst us, at the last meeting of our association it was carried to have a show this coming winter. It is our intention to not have it clash with the Ontario, but to come either before or after, so as to make it convenient for all fanciers, both eastern and western; and we will then solve the problem whether a town or city is the most suitable for holding a poultry show in. Hoping that all the fanciers throughout Canada will do all in their power to have it a success, and also assist us by numerous entries,

I remain yours truly,

WM. J. WAY,

Sec'y C. P. & P. S. A.

Toronto, May 6th, 1881.

Friend Way must not forget that Brantford and Guelph are both cities, and if not so large as Toronto are little less ambitious.—[Ed.

Worcester, April 13th, 1881.

DEAR SIR.—At the annual meeting of the Central Massachusetts Poultry Association, held at the office of the Secretary, W. H. Felton, the following officers were elected:— President, Henry S. Ball, of Shrewsbury; Vice Presidents, Dr. A. A. Howland, of Worcester; W. E. Cunningham, of Fitchburg; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Jones, of Worcester; Auditor, F. A. Stratton of Worcester.

Executive committee:— W. H. Felton, E. P. Lawrence, Ralph Woodward, C. A. Ballow, G. W. Lowell, Frank L. Allan, John G. Howland, E. E. Fiske, and Charles B. Day, of Worcester, and Chas. B. Cleveland, of North Uxbridge. It was voted to hold an exhibition in their city next winter.

Yours,

H. A. JONES, Sec -Treas.

Will some readers of your valuable paper who has had experience with Game Bantams inform me, through your columns, if they can be kept with the ordinary game fowls during breeding season without danger of their becoming intermixed.

B. R.

Every poultry fancier should be an early riser. The little chickens will be out in search of their breakfast with the first sunshine, and they should not have long to wait for it. The fancier who remains in bed till late misses one of the greatest pleasures that the fancy affords: to see the little downy chicks sally out from their comfortable quarters under the mother's wings, full of antics and play, more so than at any other time. The chicken yard is not complete without a stool or chair, and an hour spent on it early in the morning, watching and feeding the chicks, will do any fancier good.

Once a week take your coal-oil can and pour a stream of oil along the roosts in your fowl house; also put fresh straw in the nests of laying hens when a number use the same nest, and scatter a little sulphur over it.

If breeders would stop to think of the matter and could understand the fact that obtaining a large list of subscribers is a very slow and laborious task and also costs a large sum of money—for advertising, canvassing, etc.—they would see that when a newly established journal makes claims of a "large circulation," "large edition," etc, it is only done to deceive them for the purpose of obtaining advertising. We know this is rather plain talk and may bear rather hard on some of our younger contemporaries and we regret that it is necessary to call attention to such practices and hope that in future it may be discontinued. Everyone who wants to, has a right to publish a poultry journal, and we personally have no objection to their doing so, but no one has a right to obtain money for advertising or otherwise by false pretences, and the above practice of magnifying circulation is just that and nothing else.—*Imperial Poultry Journal and Record.*

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$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 a great deal of money out for subscriptions, advertisements and job work, and must ask our patrons to remit without further notice. We cannot afford to render accounts half a dozen times.

In order to have our volume, close with the year, we will drop an issue of the REVIEW—either of July or August—when business is dullest. Definite notice will be given next month. This will make no difference to subscribers, as they will receive the twelve numbers, and will be an advantage to advertisers by exchanging a month in dull times to one when trade is brisk.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the 'Novelty Egg-basket.' One of our most successful shippers of eggs for hatching informs us that it is the best thing out.

Bantam fanciers must all read the advertisement in this number by W. J. Way, of Toronto. Mr. Way's bantams are the best on the continent.

J. M. Carson has splendid Spanish, grand in size, and from the best strains. Write him.

Mr. Geo. Hope, of Yorkville, was winner of our special for best pair of turkeys at Midland Central poultry show. Did not appear in list of awards.

Mr. C. J. Thomas, of Goderich, Ont., has purchased from Sharp Butterfield his first premium White Leghorn cockerel at London and Brantford, and placed it with his excellent pen of hens. He will fill orders for eggs for hatching from them.

After May 20th W. Stahlschmidt will reduce the price of eggs for hatching from his Leghorns to \$2.00 per 13.

R. E. Smith cannot supply any more eggs from his Houdans or bronze turkeys this season.

The *Poultry Bulletin* warns fanciers that Mrs. Jenny L. Hayward, of Hancock, N. H., is but another name for C. E. L. Hayward, of Peterboro', N. H. As C. E. L. Hayward operated extensively in Canada a few years ago, and made rich hauls, he may, under the new guise, attempt his old games, therefore we advise our readers to feel the cash in full before shipping anything to the parties.

## Duties of Officers of The Poultry Association of Ontario.

What the principal duties of the president, secretary and treasurer of a poultry society are, is pretty well understood; but those of the other officers, the board of directors, or executive committees, are not so plain; indeed, from the little interest generally manifested in their election, and the small amount of labor they are called upon to perform, these officers may well be looked upon as merely holding honorary positions.

With the P. A. of O. there is but one meeting of the executive in the year,—at the call of the president—generally in summer or early fall. All the work heretofore performed at these meetings has been to revise the prize list, and fix the time of holding the annual show, duties it seems to us, not alone of sufficient importance to require the drawing together of the directors from different parts of the Province. But as these meetings cannot well be dispensed with, the matter to be considered is how to make them productive of results to compensate for the trouble and expense of holding them. We cannot think of a better way of doing this than to bring into active work the members of the board of directors who are without duties definitely laid down.

Every member of the board should consider himself the representative of the society in his neighborhood; should endeavor to increase the membership and number of exhibitors, swell the prize-list and in every way possible work for the interests of his society. At the summer meeting each should be prepared to give an account of his stewardship, and by his success should his worthiness to hold office again be judged. Members at the annual meeting should deliberately choose their officers, electing men that they know have been good workers in the past, or choosing others whose energy and zeal can be relied on. If there are any drones, get rid of them, for a poultry society is a hive in which they are not needed.

Better organization and more active work all the year round is needed, and these with the assistance received from Government, would soon place the Poultry Association of Ontario among the first

societies of the kind on the continent. To better point out the means to reach this end we would ask some of our experienced workers in poultry society matters to favor our readers with suggestions from their experience, and assist us to get that life into the fancy which is so much needed.

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.**

**ROB'T H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.**  
Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a specialty. Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

**J. WEST, BRAMPTON, ONT.**  
Breeder of Light Brahmas exclusively.

**GEORGE HOPE, YORKVILLE, Ont.,**  
Pure-bred Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Collie Dogs.

**THOS. K. DRYDEN, GALT, ONT.,**  
W. F. Bk. Spanish and B.B.R. Game Bantams.

**G. H. PUGSLEY, BRANTFORD, P.O., ONT.,**  
Makes a specialty of Japanese & B.B.R.G. Bants.

**C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA**  
Breeder of the leading varieties of fancy fowls.

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

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

**NOTICE.**—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. **W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.**

**FANCIERS,  
REMEMBER**

That there is no other place in Canada where you can get your

**Job Printing**

So neatly and cheaply done as at the office of the "CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,"  
Strathroy, Ontario.

**\$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  
**H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.**

**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.

**GAMES FOR SALE.**—1 "Howard" cock, 2 yrs old, and fine pullet, black-reds. Price \$10.  
**E. MOIR, Cornwall, Ont.**

**FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.**—Pen W. Leghorns, 4 hens, 1 cock, Todd's and Fullerton's stock; hens all show-birds; price \$25.00. Or exchange for good gun, watch, bee hives, or offers,—no fowls.  
**J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.**

**FOR SALE, CHEAP.**—Several cockerels of my different varieties of Game Bantams; price from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Room wanted for breeding, so must clear them out.  
**W. J. WAY,  
297 Queen St. West, Toronto, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—5 of my Light Brahma breeding hens for \$10.00.  
**R. MACKAY, Hamilton.**

**FOR SALE**—2 pairs Spangled Games, both very good. Price \$6 each pair.  
**E. MOIR, Cornwall, Ont.**

**C. A. GRAF** has five Brown Leghorn pullets which he will sell for \$6.00, 2 Light Brahma pullets, for layers, \$2.00; lot to one address for \$7.00. No offer of less amount answered. First comer gets them.

**EGGS FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.**—From our prize bantams, Rk. Red, \$1.00; Silver Duckings, \$2.00 per 13. Also Black Spanish, \$1.50 per 13.  
**W. & G. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.**

**EGGS FOR SALE.**—from pure-bred Dorkings, at \$1 50 per dozen. Apply to  
**F. WINTHROP, Hyde Park.**


**EGGS.**—Black-reds. Spangled and Black Games; a few settings at \$3.00 each.  
**E. MOIR, Cornwall, Ont.**

**EGGS! EGGS!!**—**WM. MOORE, Bank British North America, London, Brown, White and Dominique Leghorn eggs for sale, \$2.00 per setting, or two settings for \$3.00.**

**H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y.,** has for sale pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrits at hard pan prices; Rules for the pit—a fine book; Gaffs, all leathered ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. 3c. for circular. Eggs \$1.00 per 13.

**FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.**—Eggs that will hatch. Having purchased some choice stock, (including prize winners,) I can spare a few settings of eggs. Will exchange for German or Belgian canaries. All my back orders are filled; I can ship instantly. See card elsewhere.  
**C. J. THOMAS, Goderich Ont.**

**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.







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



JAMES E. WHITE,  
ENGLEWOOD, COOK CO., ILLS., U.S.

Breeder of

**Plymouth Rocks**

and

**HOUDANS.**

My Birds won the highest honors at Indianapolis, Chicago, Boston, Bloomington, Milwaukee, LaFayette and Fort Wayne.

Send for Circular and Price list.

5-



S. A. WETMORE,

*St. John, - New Brunswick,*

Breeder of

**Plymouth Rocks, Pekin & Cayuga Ducks,**  
and BRONZE TURKEYS.

Eggs for sale. My fowl are all prize winners, having won 1st prizes and specials in all shows in the Province since 1878—Judges: R. C. Bridgeham, H. S. Ball and W. Frank Bacon.

A few good Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale at moderate prices. Write.

4-3t



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,

BLVTH, - 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 dol. 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 Exhibition 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.

2.1y.



W. & A. WRIGHT,

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA,

Importers and Breeders of

**Light and Dark Brahmas,**

**BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS,**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COL'D DORKINGS,

BLACK HAMBURGS, SILVER SEBRIGHT


and B. B. R. GAME BANTS.

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

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

**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.  
*Langshans (Croad and Briskos), 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—Antocrat 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

**EGGS! EGGS!!**  
 for  
**HATCHING.**  
  
 I am prepared to supply Eggs for Hatch-  
 ing from my Thorough-bred  
**Black-Breasted Red Games**  
 H. M. Thomas' and Beswick's strains.  
 \$2.50 for 13, or \$4.00 for 26. All orders promptly atten-  
 ded to in rotation. The cash to accompany each order.  
 R. F. GREEN,  
 4-ly. Express Office, Bradford, Ont.

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


**U. BODDY,**  
 TORONTO, - ONT.,  
 Breeder of  
**White Leghorns and S.P. Hamburgs.**  
  
 Eggs \$3.00 per setting, guaran-  
 teed fresh and good, but no duplicating.  
 My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st  
 prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 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

**BINGHAM & DURHAM,**  
 Bradford, Ont.,  
 Breeder of High-Class  
**BUFF COCHINS,**  
 —Charlesworth's strain—  
 B. B. R. GAMES—H. M. Thomas' strain,  
**BLACK HAMBURGS and WHITE 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.

**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

**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 Burnham Strains.**  
**Modern PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Rouen and Imperial Pek-  
 in Ducks.** Please note my record at the late exhibi-  
 tion of Poultry Association of Ontario, held here. 3-3

**LANGSHANS,**  
 From Major Croad's yards, England.  
*My Birds have taken First wherever shown!*  
 Judge H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass., pronounced them  
**The Finest He had Ever Seen!**  
 Col'd Muscovy Ducks, which took 1st at Worcester,  
 Mass., and all the New England shows.  
 Eggs and Chicks for sale in season.  
 W. W. F. BOWEN,  
 3-3t Sherbrooke, P. Q.

**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

**GAME BANTAMS.**

Fanciers, Notice! I will have a few more settings of eggs to spare varieties of Game usual price, \$4.00



It is sufficient to my birds by stating last two years won Game Bantams than America.

from my different Bantams, at the per 13.

prove the quality of that I have in the more premiums on any other breeder in Address

W. J. WAY,  
297 Queen St., West. Toronto, Ont., Canada.

N. B.—A few pairs of choice Homing Antwerps to spare, from imported stock, \$3.00 per pair, 'o make a clearance for want of room.

**FOR SALE.**

I can spare a few more settings of Eggs from my unrivalled

**Bl'k Spanish.**

Pullets six lbs., hens six and a half pounds weight. Some of them were imported from England by Mr. Gibson of Halifax. Also other fine hens, McMillan's strain, mated with cockerel that took 2nd prize at the Industrial Exhibition, 1880.

Eggs \$1.00 per dozen.

6-1t

Address  
JAMES M. CARSON,  
Orangeville, Ont.

**"Novelty" Egg Basket.**

The *BEST* and *SAFEST* package for shipping Egg in

**FOR HATCHING.**

WM. B. CHISHOLM,

Oakville Basket Factory.

**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

**Brown Leghorns**

A SPECIALTY.

I have bred nothing else for eight years, and have kept up my stock to the latest standard of excellence by judicious crossing.

I am breeding from 20 hens and 3 cocks of different strains. Eggs. per 13, \$2.00; 26, \$3 00.

W. L. BROWN,

5-2t.

Hyde Park, Ont.

**Brown Leghorns.**

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

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

J FINCH,

5 3t

Seaforth, Ont.

**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,  
Sandwich, Ontario.

6.3t

**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.

5-3t

Address

R. M. SMITH,

Nelles' Corners, Ont.

**H. S. Goulding,**

GUELPH,

ONTARIO.

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.

Box 96, Guelph, Ont.

**EGGS! EGGS!**

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.

GEORGE ELLIOT,  
Box 1, Port Robinson, Ont.

4-9t

# LEGHORNS

## White & Brown!

Winners at

CLEVELAND, BRANTFORD,  
INDIANAPOLIS, GUELPH,  
BUFFALO, TORONTO,  
CHICAGO, SHERBROOKE,  
LONDON, HAMILTON,

and other leading poultry exhibitions.

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

W. STAHLSCHEIDT,  
Preston, Ont., Canada.

12-tf.

## HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS,

### SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

*Partridge and W. Cochins, L't  
Brahmas, W. C.B. Polish, Br'n  
Leghorns, G. & S. Pencilled,  
S. Spangled and Black  
Hamburgs.*

Having kept a few varieties of pure-bred fowls for several years for pleasure, and raised them to a high standard, I beg to call the attention of fanciers to the above mentioned varieties which I will breed this season. My yards are made up of the very best strains, my fowls are in good health. Among them are many prize-winners at Brantford and Simcoe.

I will have a limited number of eggs to spare at \$1.00 per 13 for Cochins, Brahmas and W. C. B. Polish; \$2.00 per 13 for Leghorns and Hamburgs; neatly packed in baskets and guaranteed fresh.

See prize list of Norfolk Poultry Show.

ARTHUR W. SMITH  
Simcoe, Ont.

4-3t

## FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.

London, Ont.

## Bl'k Cochins & B. Hamburgs,

### The Best in Canada.

## A CARD

To the Gentlemen of the Poultry Fancy:

I intended to have exhibited at Brantford, and give you a fair opportunity to judge of the excellence of my stock, but unavoidable circumstances prevented me doing so, although my entries were made.

Visitors will, as formerly, be welcome, and I am sure that they will agree with me in thinking that the absence of my birds gave the winners their success.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK SHAW,

Feb'y 14th, 1881.

London East, Ont.

I will now take orders for a limited number of eggs at \$3.00 per dozen. 11-ly

## E G G

## Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,

or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

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

Also the

## Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street. OTTAWA, Ont

Territory for sale.

JOHN W. CAUGHEY,

153 NORTH AVE., ALLEGHENY, PENNA, U. S.

Breeder of

## Short-faced Tumblers,

(Gaddass Strain.)

This stud has been kept up for the past 30 years, and there are none to excel it. For disposal, 2 Kite-cocks—each \$10.00. Satisfaction guaranteed.



## OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS.

THOS. HALL, Box 77, St. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

# Light & Dark Brahmas,

WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

At the show in Montreal 1880, my Dark Brahmas were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochins, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

At the late show in Montreal my birds were awarded: 1st on Light Brahma chicks, 2nd on Partridge Cochins fowls, 2nd on W. Leghorn fowls.

At Sherbrooke, 1880, the President's prize for the best Light and Dark Brahma chicks in the show; score of cockerel, 94 points, weight, 12 1-2 pounds; pullet, 91 1-2, weight 10 1 2 pounds; 1st on Light and Dark Brahma chicks, 2nd on Partridge Cochins fowls, and W and Brown Leghorn chicks.

EGGS FOR SALE NOW.

3-ly

Write for what you want.

High-Class

# Plymouth Rocks

A SPECIALTY.

High-Class

*Drake & Upham, Essex, D. D. Bishop's Top Notch, and Britton Strains.*

My yard of Top Notch strain is headed by "Connecticut Boy, Jr." bred from D. D. Bishop's celebrated stock

**Record for 1881:** 1st on chicks at Montreal against the strongest competition; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on chicks, and 1st and 2nd on fowls, out of 25 entries, and two special prizes for best P. Rock chicks and fowls on exhibition at Sherbrooke, P. Q.; 1st on chicks at St Johnsbury, Vt.

Besides the above I now own the Essex cock and cockerel that took 1st at Battleboro'. Vt. My yards for 1881 will be headed by above noted prize winners and my best breeders.

A limited number of EGGS for sale. Orders booked now. First come first served. Securely packed and guaranteed fresh. CHICKS from prize yards for sale in season.

3-St

W. F. JAMES,

SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

## C. H. HALL,

King P. O.,

Ontario,

Breeder of High-class

*Buff, Black and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Silver Polands, and Silver-spangled Hamburgs.*

My breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks is headed by the 1st prize cockerel, "Indiana," and contains the noted hen, "Ida May," winner of twelve 1st and 2nd prizes at the best shows on the continent, and other first-class hens, also one magnificent pullet, making the best breeding pen of P. Rocks in Canada. Sid Conger and Pitkin strains. The other varieties I advertise are also excellent specimens and from the best strains. EGGS from P. Rocks and Houdans, \$3; other varieties, \$2 per setting. Have a large number of chicks out now, and will be in a position to supply early birds for the fall exhibitions.

4-ly

# Christy's Hydro Incubator & Hydro Mother.

Awarded gold medal at the International Incubator Tournament, in England. Result: 97-18 per cent. First-class mention, Royal Agricultural Society, England.

Sole Agent in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermudas,

Liberal commission to sub-agents.

Correspondence answered.

JAMES PENNINGTON,

32 Bishop St., Halifax, N. S.

## LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

*Eggs for Hatching,*

*\$3.00 per 13 Eggs.*

No reduction in price for larger quantities. Four handsome cockerels for sale: \$4.00 each. Cash must accompany orders. Address

4-tf.

JAMES PENNINGTON, 32 Bishop St., Halifax, N. S.