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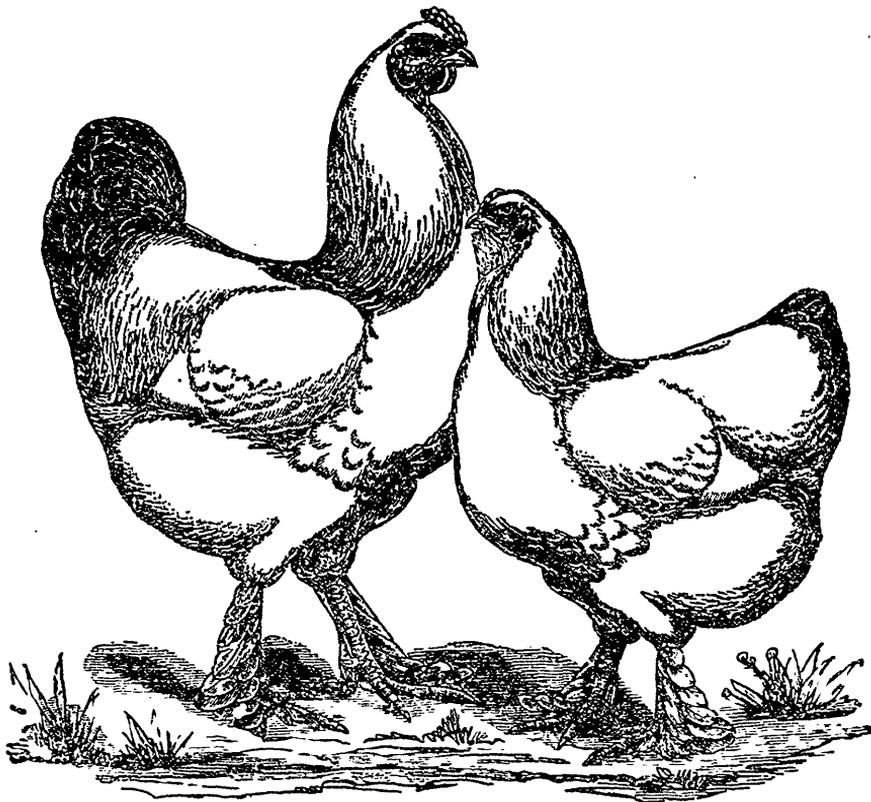
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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## LIGHT BRAHMAS.

This magnificent breed of fowls has for many years been the most popular on this continent.—Writers never seem to tire of dilating on their beauties and merits. Every point has been the subject of lengthy and able discussions. We believe they attain the greatest average weight; will produce as many, if not more, eggs than any other of the Asiatic class, and are not such persistent sitters as some; they are very docile and contented in confinement, and the hens, when not too heavy are good mothers.

The following description, and hints for mating

Light Brahmias, are from the pen of Wm. E. Flower, in *Fanciers' Journal*.

**THE COCK.**—His head should be small and fine, with a slight fullness over the eye; long, narrow, snaky heads should be carefully avoided. The head should be surmounted by a small, low pea comb. It should be lower in front and rear than in the centre, and extending back about as far as the eyes, and set firmly upon the head. The beak should be short and rather stout, like the beak of a grouse. The upper mandible should have a dark horn-colored stripe down the centre; the young

chicks usually have black beaks. Wattles and ear lobes of nearly equal length. In a healthy fowl, the comb, wattles and ear lobes should be of a rich bright red color; they should also be fine in texture; a bird with coarse ear lobes and wattles will almost invariably prove coarse in flesh. The neck should be of medium length, and at its junction with the head the hackle feathers should start out sweeping and full, causing a slight depression or hollow at the junction of head and neck. The hackle should flow well down over the shoulders, and each feather having a distinct black stripe down the centre, which should terminate in a sharp point at the end of the feather. The back should be short, flat and wide, with a slight hollow or depression between the shoulders when the head is down in the act of feeding. The saddle cannot be too broad, and should commence to rise almost from the base of the hackle until it merges into the tail. In an old cock the surface color of the back and saddle should be white, but in a young bird a few black feathers near the base of the hackle are not a serious objection, as they will disappear with age. The under color of the back may either be white or bluish white. The breast should be broad, round and full, and carried well forward; body wide and deep; color of body white; wings small and tightly folded, the points well tucked up between the fluff and saddle feathers.—The wings to be white when folded; the primaries may be black or nearly so. The tail should be carried tolerably upright and open out laterally.—The tail feathers should be entirely black in a young bird, but most old cocks show more or less white in the tail. The fluff should be very abundant and soft, causing the bird to appear very broad behind: a narrow, Spanish-shaped bird is to be avoided. Thighs large and strong, nearly covered by the fluff; legs rather short and thick, of a reddish-yellow color, well feathered down to the extremity of the outer toes; the middle toe usually feathered; this, however, is a mere matter of opinion. Such a bird as I have described, when in full plumage and good health, will command the admiration of every lover of the breed.

In choosing a hen quite as much attention and care will be required as in the choice of the cock, although I believe it is generally conceded that the cock governs the fancy points or markings, and the hen the form and size, still I think it advisable to have both as nearly right as possible; but the same fault must not exist in both sire and dam, or it will be reproduced in their progeny, and frequently in a much more aggravated form. Hence if the cock's comb be large, that of the hen should be particularly small; if the cock be too light or dark in the hackle, the hen must be chosen with a view to counteract the defect. If the hen be deficient

in leg feathering, it must be avoided in the cock, otherwise the chicks will be bare shanked with but very few exceptions.

In choosing the hen look for a small, grouse-shaped head, with the slight fulness over the eye, giving the face a particularly pleasant expression, which will be at once appreciated when shown in contrast with a long, narrow, snaky head. Beak short and stout, of color similar to the beak of the cock; comb small, low, and set firmly upon the head, so as not to shake, however quickly the bird may move its head; wattles and ear lobes very small, and of a rich bright red color; any white upon the ear lobe is a decided objection, and is very apt to be perpetuated; her neck should be rather short, with full hackle, each feather having a broad black stripe down the centre, and ending in a sharp point at the end. The hackle should flow well over the shoulders. Back short, wide and flat; the cushion gradually rising until it merges into the tail. In old hens the back should be pure white in color. Pullets are usually spotted between the shoulders; this will almost always disappear with age. Pullets that are clean cut, or free from black feathers, are frequently deficient in the hackle, the feathers being very short. Under color of back may be white or bluish white. If both cock and hen are blue under color, their progeny will most likely come too dark, splashed on the wings and fluff; hence it were better if some attention were given to this matter. Breast round and full and carried well forward, but low in comparison to the cock. Body wide and deep; long, narrow hens, if mated with a short, thick-set heavy cock or cockerel, often breed very fine chicks; but if the cock be at all narrow, the hens must be broad. Wings small and short, with the points well tucked in between the cushion and fluff; the wings to appear white when folded. Tail small and carried nearly upright, and should open out somewhat like a fan; the tail feathers should be black; the two highest may have a narrow edge of white; avoid a low, horizontal Cochin tail, as it spoils the true Brahma shape. Fluff very abundant and standing out about the thighs, giving the bird a broad, deep appearance from behind. Thighs large and strong, well covered by the fluff; legs strong and wide apart, so as to afford ample room for the heart, lungs and other vital organs. Color of legs, yellow. The legs should be well feathered down the outside to the extremity of the outer toes; color of feathers white, or white mottled with black near the toes.

THE man who is neither an assignee, a defaulter, a receiver, or a beggar, is the greatest curiosity of the times.—*New York Eve. Express.*

Examine our advertising rates.

### Seasonable Hints.

So many new names are added to our subscription list, we almost feel it a duty to review a portion of our December's "Hints" for their benefit. The suggestions are indeed more applicable now than then, as this month and next is the trial time in the show room. It will not be honest in you, as breeders, to exhaust the vitality of your best breeding stock by exhibiting them all over the country, then to offer their eggs for sale for hatching. You should feel it an honor and a trust if orders accompanied by cash come to you for eggs. You should feel it also a breach of honor to sell the eggs if your poultry are not in condition to furnish them worth the money. Feed both cocks and cockerels well. In the travelling to and from shows, guard your birds against exposure to draught and cold. Remember the excitement of change and exposure to strange surroundings, renders them more sensitive and liable to illness. On their return from their travels, it is well to give them a feed of bread sopped in ale. It will tone up their systems and enable them to throw off any slight attack of cold.

Remember, now is the time of preparation for the possessions next autumn. As you select and mate now, so will shape and feathers tell then.—Care through the spring and summer will give size and condition, but it is the ingredients you throw together now that produce the inherent qualities that prove unchangeable. If last fall's results were failures, examine why, and mend your plans for the future. Do not let a mistake or a failure discourage you, but let each one point the way to success.

The question, shall our chicks be seasonable or forced, early or late, is a vexed one. If age were counted by months at the shows, and a January bird were obliged to attain proportionally greater size and weight than a May or June chick, the query would be answered. May and June birds would take precedence. During winter there is a risk if the poultry quarters are cold, of dwarfing by chill, gaining, however, a sturdier constitution, a more compact feathering and earlier maturity, but by an expenditure of money, time and anxiety. If, on the contrary, the housing is warmed, there will be size at the expense of stamina and loose feathering. The birds will be hot-house plants.

Nature has her times and seasons. When we bide her time we have the vantage of everything in our favor. The "seasonable hint" of Nature for us in the temperate regions now, is, rest. The reduced action of light and heat are unfavorable to growth and action. Nature demands but a certain result from every life, her economy is so to average the rest and labor that the demand shall equal

the supply. If two years' work are crowded into one, the second will be barren. If we permit Nature to act, if our efforts are simply to assist, not to forestall, the result will more nearly attain perfection, and with less labor.

Did you ever buy a tomato plant from a greenhouse, and, placing it in your garden beside a seedling that has scarcely developed beyond the embryo? Did you ever time the growth, giving care to each with impartial hand? Have you ever noted how the former remained so long at a standstill, apparently having to go back and take up its work, prepare its tissues and modify its texture and working materials to suit the new actions, while the tiny seedling, accustomed at once to light and air, being prepared to assimilate what it received, grew and soon was neck and neck in the race, bearing fruit almost as soon? Take Nature's advice; rest now. Let your fowls gather strength. Feed now for stamina and condition, and as old wives used to say,—“Wait till the sign comes right.” When earth and air and sun are propitious, and the natural food furnished is that which shall furnish the best materials for growth and the preservation of life; then, have your young stock at hand to take advantage of gifts art can never fully furnish, and but poorly simulate. This is for exhibition birds. Where poultry raising is for market, and the profit consists in supplying artificially what is denied naturally, of course this advice is not timely. Indeed it takes a wise head to make the most of poultry and eggs for market.—Eggs are highest about Easter and through Lent, the season when but certain kinds of fowls lay naturally; but it is one of the peculiar fitness of things that the birds that lay then, may be hatched and raised when “spring chickens” are lowest, and eggs are cheapest; and, moreover, the very breeds that are least desirable for table use as chicks, are the best winter layers and mothers. There is unquestionably money in eggs and poultry upon the market, but there must be management. Still with the best of management, sometimes contingencies arise. Labor combines against capital, and the egg basket finds no further duty than to be filled at the granary to be emptied into insatiable crops. If your poultry house is not heated, and the weather freezing, empty the water from the drinking dishes at night. If the dishes are of tin, it may save breaking through them with a hatchet in the morning, when you try to break the ice formed through the night. If the dishes are earthen, the ice may break them for you. A little precaution or forethought will prove the ounce of prevention so valuable to the poultry breeder. Supply water freely. Do not trust to snow unless you wish to reduce the flesh of your stock.

The rule for feeding poultry, to be much revised,

however, to keep Asiatics properly, through the winter, is a feed of corn as late as the birds can see to pick it up at night. Grain must be crushed before the gastric juice can act upon it, therefore the process of digestion and assimilation occupies the system longer than if a feed of meal was given.—The early morning feed should be meal, mixed with either scalding water or a broth. When sour milk can be spared, it is well to heat it until the curd separates, then moisten meal with the scalding whey, adding the curd; add also always a trifle of salt, and cayenne pepper at least three times a week. At noon it is well to give all but Asiatics a feed of wheat.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

### Preparing for Early Hatching.

Old poultry breeders know, full well, the great advantage of hatching early, and endeavor to do so accordingly. Young breeders, as well as those who breed for market, are not slow to find out this fact, and he who succeeds in hatching his birds out the earliest, and brings them through successfully, is the one who realizes most from his birds. If a breeder, who raises chickens for the market, can only get young chicks to weigh from 3 to 4 or 5 pounds per pair, by the time asparagus goes to market in the Spring, prices can be obtained which will not only pay handsomely, but will astonish a novice. From experience, we know that more than double the profit can be realized from chicks of those weights, marketed then, than from late hatched birds that have to be carried through the entire Summer, and marketed in the Fall. There is but little danger of the above being overdone, for it requires warm, comfortable quarters, constant care and good food, fed at regular intervals, to produce these results, and such a close attention to details, as this subject must have, has utterly dismayed many faint-hearted ones who essayed to breed "Springers," supposing it would be "great profits and little trouble." No great good is ever produced without great effort, nor great profits realized without it.

If you would avoid having frozen eggs, make it a point for yourself, or some member of the family to gather the egg regularly and early. It is a very good plan to gather the eggs when you feed the fowls in the evening, and then it is not likely to be forgotten, otherwise it may be left 'till so late that it has to be deferred until the morrow, when a batch of frozen eggs may be the result, for when fowls have free range they do not always lay in the hen house, but often choose a box or corner in some open shed where the eggs will be sure to be frozen, if left out over night. This advice is scarcely applicable to those who keep but few fowls, and those of the choicest breeds, and in confine-

ment; for the extra value of eggs from such birds is a sufficient inducement to the owner, to cause him to take them out of danger almost as soon as dropped, while some almost anticipate the arrival of each egg.

It is to the farmer, who has very many birds roaming at large, that we address ourselves, for we know well how the hens delight to steal into the barns, stables, sheds and mows to drop their eggs in secret, and many an egg have we come across, in such places in some out-of-the-way nook or corner of the out-buildings.—*Poultry Journal*.

### Eggs in Winter.

The secret of obtaining newly laid eggs in winter, though not very profound, is hardly known to all who keep fowls. In many yards not an egg has been seen for weeks, nor are any perhaps even expected for many more. In others a fair supply is obtained, day after day, in spite of the still increasing cold. There are several circumstances bearing on the question of the supply of winter eggs; the most important are—1, the food of the fowls; 2, their breeds; 3, their age; 4, their locality and lodging.

1. The food of the fowls.—It cannot be too strongly impressed upon all poultry keepers that fowls do not create eggs: they only form them out of the materials existing in their food. This food also serves other purposes—namely, to keep up the warmth of the body, and to support the vital actions. If only sufficient food is given to supply these demands, it is evident that there can be none left for the production of eggs. The obvious inference from this is that it is necessary to feed your fowls very well if eggs are wanted in winter; and as the supply of nitrogenous food in the form of worms and insects is diminished, a little cooked refuse meat may be advantageously added during the very hard weather. A proportion of Indian corn, either whole or in the form of scalded meal, is a good addition to the winter food. It contains a larger amount of warmth-giving fat or oil than any other grain, and, by so keeping up the temperature of the animal, sets free the other foods to be employed in the secretion of the substances that compose the eggs.

2. The breed of the fowls.—Small birds offer a much greater amount of surface to the action of the cold in proportion to their bulk than such as are larger. These latter especially, when thickly clothed with fluffy feathers, as are the Cochins and Brahmas, are hardly amenable to frost; hence, all other circumstances being equal, they will be found the best layers in winter. I am not maintaining their universal superiority even as layers, but merely as producers of eggs in cold weather.

3. The age of the hens is a matter of great im-

portance. Early hatched pullets, that have passed completely through the moult and acquired their adult feathers some weeks since, can be readily induced to lay by good feeding; whereas old hens that moult later and later each succeeding season only produce eggs at this season very sparsely, if at all.

4. Much depends on the locality and lodging. To produce eggs at this period, the fowls must be in comfortable circumstances; they must have dry and well sheltered runs; they should not be confined to a small place, as they are apt to lose that high condition necessary to robust health, and then the production of eggs immediately ceases. Their roosting places should be well sheltered, and free from draughts of cold air or the access of moisture.

Some persons suggest the use of a stove; but I regard such an appliance as rather injurious than useful. The fowls must be exposed to the cold during the day, and this alternating with the stuffy, close atmosphere produced by heating a fowl-house must be injurious.

W. B. TEGEMEYER.

#### Keeping Eggs.

The following from the third Report of the National Butter and Cheese Association, gives the method of preserving eggs which is practised by large dealers:

To make the pickle, use stone lime, fine salt and water in the following proportions: One bushel of lime, eight quarts of salt, 25 ten-quart pails of water. The lime must be of the finest quality, free from sand and dirt—lime that will slake white, fine and clean. Have the salt clean, and the water pure and sweet, free from all vegetable or decomposed matter.

Slake the lime with a portion of the water, then add the balance of the water and the salt. Stir well three or four times at intervals, and then let it stand until well settled and cold. Either dip or draw off the clear pickle into the cask or vat in which it is intended to preserve the eggs. When the cask or vat is filled to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, begin to put in the eggs, and when they lie, say about one foot deep, spread around over them some pickle that is a little milky in appearance, made so by stirring up some of the very light lime particles that settle last, and continue doing this as each lot of eggs is added. The object of this is to have the fine lime particles drawn into the pores of the shells, as they will be by a kind of inductive process, and thereby completely seal the eggs.—Care should be taken not to get too much of the lime in; that is, not enough to settle and stick to the shells of the eggs, and render them difficult to clean when taken out.

The chief cause of thin, watery whites in limed

eggs is that they are not properly sealed in the manner described. Another cause is the putting into the pickle old stale eggs that have thin, weak whites. When the eggs are within four inches of the top of the cask or vat, cover them with factory cloth, and spread on two or three inches of the lime that settles in making the pickle, and it is of the greatest importance that the pickle be kept continually up over this lime. A tin basin (holding about six or eight dozen eggs), punched quite full of inch holes, edge muffled with leather, and a suitable handle about three feet long attached, will be found convenient for putting the eggs into the pickle. Fill the basin with eggs, put both under the pickle and turn the eggs out; they will go to the bottom without breaking.

When the time comes to market the eggs they must be taken out of the pickle, cleaned, dried and packed. To clean them, secure half of a molasses hogshead, or something like it, fill in the same about half full of water. Have a sufficient number of crates of the right size (to hold 20 or 25 dozen eggs) made of lath or other slats, placed about three-quarters of an inch apart. Sink one of these crates in the half-hogshead, take the basin used to put the eggs into the pickle, dip the eggs by raising it up and down in the water, and if necessary to properly clean them, set the crate up and douse water over the eggs; then if any eggs are found, when packing, that the lime has not been fully removed from, they should be laid out and all the lime cleaned off before packing. When the eggs are carefully washed, they can be set up or out in a suitable place to dry, in the crates. They should dry quickly, and be packed as soon as dry. In packing, the same rules should be observed as in packing fresh eggs.

#### Detecting Sterile Eggs.

At this season of the year the number of sterile eggs is much greater than during the warmer months, and, as broody hens are difficult to obtain, it is doubly important that their hatching powers should not be uselessly consumed in incubating eggs that will not produce chickens.

Nothing can be more vexatious to a poultry keeper than the annoyance of finding at the expiration of twenty-one or twenty-two days that not a single chicken has made its appearance, or even chipped the shell. This annoyance may be most easily avoided by adopting the following precautions: After the hen has been sitting one week, the eggs should be removed and taken into a room from which daylight is perfectly excluded, it being lighted by one lamp only, the flame of which should be enclosed by an ordinary glass chimney. A piece of pasteboard the size of the

cover of an octavo or quarto volume should have been previously provided, the cover of an old book answering perfectly. In the centre of this an oval hole should be cut the shape of an egg, only a little smaller than those to be examined, so that when held against the hole they will not pass through.

The egg to be tested should be placed against the hole in the pasteboard, which is thus closed, and then it should be brought about an inch or two from the light, the pasteboard being held vertically; by this proceeding the flame is entirely shaded from the observer, whatever light reaches his eye having to pass through the egg, which is surrounded by the pasteboard as by a dark opaque frame.—The operator should first familiarise himself with the appearance of an egg that has not been sat upon, when he will see that the light passing through it causes it to look as if filled with melted yellow wax, the pores of the shell being distinctly visible over the entire surface. If the eggs that have been sat upon for a week present a similar appearance, they should be removed, as they are barren and will not hatch. These unfertilised or clear eggs are very little changed by being incubated for a week. They may be used for pastry; and I have known persons who professed to prefer them to ordinary eggs for their own breakfast. My own practice is to reserve them for feeding the young chickens, for which they answer perfectly.

Should the incubation be proceeding satisfactorily, at the end of a week the eggs will have become perfectly opaque, except at the larger end, where the air vesicle will be seen greatly enlarged, and extending some distance, almost to the broad part of the egg. The difference is so great that no one who has alternately studied the appearance of a fresh or an unfertile egg and that of a fertile one which has been sat upon for a week can ever mistake one for the other.

The advantages of removing the clear or sterile eggs are several. In the first place, they are useful for feeding the chickens; secondly, their removal allows the others that remain to be more perfectly covered by the hen; and lastly, if all are clear, a new batch of eggs can be given to her, which should be examined in a week in their turn. A most advantageous plan, if possible, is to set two or more hens on the same day. At the end of a week it may happen that half or more of the eggs will have to be removed from both; in which case the whole of those that are fertile can be given to one hen, and a fresh sitting to the other, thus saving the services of a broody hen at a season when they are especially valuable.

Those who are very experienced in the examination of eggs may do so at the expiration of two or three days; but I should rather recommend per-

sons who have not had much practice to wait for a full week.

Many instruments called egg testers are in the market, in which the examination of the egg is supposed to be aided by reflecting mirrors, convex lenses, tubes, &c. I have tried the whole, and found none superior to an ordinary paraffin lamp, used with the aid of a book cover, with an oval hole cut as described.

The whole proceeding is so easy and simple, that it should be followed by all poultry keepers, and with every setting. The idea of allowing a hen to waste her incubating powers upon a dozen sterile eggs that can by no possibility be hatched, is contrary to all right principles in poultry keeping.—And when a disappointed poultry keeper complains of being very unfortunate, and having had hen after hen sit and produce no chicken, I am strongly inclined to say that he deserves no better fortune than has fallen to his lot.—W. B. TEGETMEYER.

### Pigeon Notes.

Begin with good birds, and with one kind.—Make that kind a study, learning all that is to be known concerning it. Associate with leading fanciers—by leading we mean true fanciers—those that would rather give away a good bird than sell a poor one. Ask questions to your heart's content. You will find it the test of a true fancier. The value to him of his knowledge and experience, is to have it to impart it to others. He is delighted when he comes in contact with an inquiring mind. If you are obliged to trust to your own judgment, and to your reading, you may be swindled—but don't be discouraged. In everything, make mistakes and cheats and errors of judgment, of value to you in showing you what the right is.

Pigeons allow a day to intervene between the laying of the first and second egg. If the first egg can be taken away and kept carefully—a lone one substituted—and the real egg be replaced just before the hen should lay the second (the next afternoon) both eggs will hatch together. Incubation requires seventeen days from the laying of the second egg. Generally pigeons feed their young well—still cases arise where the supply of soft meat is insufficient, or wholly lacking. In such a case, feeders must be employed. Should there be no pair at hand to use, take crumbs of bread and hard boiled eggs. Masticate it thoroughly, to allow the saliva to render it of the proper consistency. Insert the beak in your mouth, and it will gradually suck a crop full. Have plenty of common birds, or inferior well-bred birds to act as feeders. Eaton says: "Hatching a little wonder is one thing, to raise it another." Certain birds rarely bring up their own young, except in the heat of summer, by

reason of their going to nest again. They begin to get restless as early as the sixth day; the ninth or tenth day they will be off the nest for an hour or more at a time; calling to nest again, leaving the young exposed before they have a feather on them, and they die of cold with their crops full.—To obviate this: if they are valuable birds, and a common feeder is to be had, kill the birds of the latter, replacing with the first lot. Some fanciers are unwilling to kill a bird, by which means they frequently lose two. Surely it is better to kill one to save the other, than not to kill it, and lose both. Common birds should feed their own young for a day or two, to bring on their supply of soft meat.

Burn out old nests. Do not allow them to be used for two sittings without cleansing. In preparing them, have an idea for the substituting fresh nest-pans for each pair of young. Some fanciers use sweet oil to anoint their birds under the wings, at the roots of the tail, and at the back of the neck, to relieve of vermin. Some fancy the oil destroys the feathers. Oils are of three kinds: animal, vegetable, and mineral. Use animal oils upon animals. Learn young birds to feed themselves, as soon as they are able. They will do this if proper food is within their reach, and the old birds are kept from them occasionally. Old birds that have hatched a second pair, soon after the first, will often attempt to feed both pairs.—This is too much. Neither old nor young will thrive.

Water is very desirable for pigeons. Do not keep the bath-water constantly in the loft. The birds will always be dabbling in it; will keep the place damp, and, by passing from bath to the sand or earth, be constantly in soiled plumage.

Provide old used mortar, or brick-layers' rubbish. A piece of salt codfish nailed to a beam of the loft will be eaten greedily. Remember, pigeons are, at best, the most thirsty of living things. Any salt or mortar increases this, and must be provided for. Cistern or rain water must be given for the bath, but well, river or spring water for drinking.—Should diarrhoea occur, lumps of chalk thrown about will be readily eaten by the birds. Pigeons with young need a great deal of water, to render the soft meat of proper consistency, and to provide drink for the young.

Cocks and hens should be separated during the winter. They may be put together in February, but even later than that if the weather be cold, and the loft chilly. The young raised in winter, under most favorable circumstances, will not be the best, and the old birds begin the spring and summer with exhausted vitality.

If a cat can be trained in a pigeon loft from her youth up, to let its occupants, whether pigeons or eggs, alone, she may be of great service by keeping

it clear of rats and mice. That cats may be so trained we know. In building or preparing a loft, care must be exercised to prevent the ingress of stranger cats, as they almost invariably prove their knowledge of the qualities, by selecting the best of the stock. Cats, rats and mice, hawks and owls, are the natural enemies of pigeons.

In the feather of two pigeons, one fed on tares, the other on beans, the plumage of the tare-fed bird will be dull, cold and without gloss, while the bird that has been fed on beans is rich, bright and shining. Beans are to plumage what nitre is to a horse's coat.

Marks by which to ascertain the color of young Tumblers in the nest: Beak white, without mark, the bird will be an Almond. Beak white with patch of black, the bird will be a Splash, or if an Almond with much black about it. If the beak be crossed on the point with a black stripe or cross rather inclining to blue, the bird will be a Black, not a Kite. If with a black mark, rather inclining to or having a faint tinge of red, it will be a Kite, and most likely a rich one. If with slaty colored mark it will be a Dun. If with a straw-colored, it will be a Yellow. If with a deeper straw-colored inclining to red, an Agate. If with a deep red, it will be a Red or Red-mottled bird.—*Old Work upon Pigeons.*

—“Having a Standard,” says Eaton, “laid down to test birds, creates harmony and removes unpleasantness. If two gentlemen of the Fancy agree to show two Almond Tumblers for a bottle of wine, bowl of punch, or a rump and dozen; if they are two true, honest, good Fanciers, and their hearts are in the right place, they do not require the judges to tell them which has lost and which won, although the owner of the bird that lost would not take ten pounds for it. Taking the general appearance of a bird and not having a Standard is a very childish affair, and produces ill-will. It is useless to inform gentlemen that they have lost and that is all. Having a Standard and pointing out the properties on which they lost, would give satisfaction. If there is not any Standard and you rate the general appearance of a bird, you might as well have young ladies from boarding schools for judges, who would look out birds and call them very pretty.”

—A person not acquainted with the beauties of a study or science, should not take upon himself the character of a judge, and condemn a study or a science of which he knows nothing. Should he make his remarks freely, they would probably be characterized by a gross want of information, and met with the contempt they deserve. I am aware there are gentlemen who cannot see any beauty in pigeons except in a pic. These are “Belly Fanciers;” some come up to the standard of gluttons.—*Eaton.*

### Feathers.

By Henry Hales, in Poultry Bulletin.

What an important part feathers play in creation. Nothing in the great Master's work shows more wonderful construction and beauty. Feathers brought the dove to the ark with the cheerful emblem of hope to Noah and his charge. During war besieged cities have had cheering news of help and deliverance brought by doves. Ancient as well as modern history is full of incidents that show how useful doves have been as bearers of messages of great importance, and work is still found for the homing bird, where telegraph would be useless. Pliny wrote of their use in Roman warfare; at the siege of Harlem, news of relief is said to have been brought by a pigeon, and so the city was saved from its bloodthirsty invaders. Later achievements are well known. When the great velocity of the locomotive is considered, it is astonishing to think that the wings of a bird can dash through the air at a higher rate of speed, as proved last year in England, when a pigeon was released on the starting of an express train at Dover, which when under full speed travels at the rate of sixty miles an hour and it was beaten by the pigeon on its journey to London. Is it not wonderful to think of the power a bird has in its wings. Man thinks he is a great traveller and performs great journeys, but what are they in comparison with the journeys of a tiny feathered body, such as the barn swallow, which travels annually from Central and South America as far north as Hudson's Bay and even Greenland. The same birds that are reared at a given point north, return to the same place the following Spring; but even this seems outdone by the many little warblers, fly catchers, and wrens, some of them making almost as long journeys with their little short wings, merely flitting along from bush to bush, yet with such persistent perseverance, that long journeys are accomplished in an incredibly short time. Only think of the power of flight of sea birds in mid-ocean, facing terrific storms with perfect indifference.

The whole world has its feathered tenants; from the icy shores of the Arctic regions, to the scorching deserts of Africa, every where, there are feathered beings exactly adapted to the climate and location.

The feathers vary very much in construction, as the climate varies; while in hot climates feathers are light and thin, in the Arctic regions the feathers of birds are generally composed of soft thick down in their covered parts.

Who can express the pleasure felt at seeing our beautiful feathered songsters return every Spring, without them it would not be summer, and our fields, gardens and orchards would have few charms,

The beauty of feathers is very remarkable, and shows design and arrangement of the highest Divine order, in their brilliancy and delicate pencilling.

(To be continued:)

### Frozen Combs and Wattles.

Thus far our winter has been so unusually mild, that, with the exception of the cold snap of the first week in January, our birds have had no frosty weather to trouble them. There is still time, however, for severe weather, and it is well to be prepared for remedying, if we cannot prevent, its effects. Should the combs or wattles of the birds get frosted, try an immediate application of glycerine and sweet-oil, mixed in equal parts. Bathe the affected parts several times daily, and as soon as the swelling subsides, use carbolic salve to heal it.

Some breeders use comb-covers of red flannel fastened at the base of the comb with a gathering string, which is said to be very effective. My own practice, when I kept Black Spanish, was to have several empty flour barrels in the poultry house, and on very cold nights to put one, two, or three cockerels in each and throw an old bag or piece of sacking over them. This was an effectual preventive, as I never knew a bird to get frosted when so protected.

Cases of frozen combs frequently occur, and the owner is puzzled to account for it, knowing that the birds were carefully shut in and the house kept quite comfortable. The latter half of this sentence is the key to the whole trouble. The house is kept too warm, and, when the bird goes out into the cold, frosty morning air, his comb and wattles are caught once. In the writer's opinion, a large proportion of cases of frozen combs are the result of exposure during the day and not contracted at night, as is generally supposed. While the house may and should be kept comfortable, it should not be heated, or kept too warm; or, if the house is very warm, the birds should not be allowed to go out of doors on very cold days.

Frozen feet are nearly always the result of day exposure. Seabury's Opodeldoc is a most excellent remedy. I remember one case where a valuable cock, standing on the fence, late one intensely cold afternoon, had his feet seemingly frozen stiff. I packed them in snow, wrapping a strip of muslin around them, and laid him in a box in a cool (not freezing) place. After two or three hours I took him out and wrapped his feet in rags saturated with Opodeldoc; three days application of the latter brought him out all right.—A. M. H. in *the Poultry Bulletin*.

### First Exhibition of the Canadian Poultry Society.

This Exhibition was one of the most successful ever held in Canada. The display of birds was very fine in nearly every class. On account of unavoidable delay in the issuing of the prize list, it was concluded to leave the entries open as long as possible, so that it could not be determined up to a late hour what accommodation would be required. Coops were provided for 500 pairs, but by noon on Tuesday seven hundred were in the building. Nothing daunted, the Managing Committee brought in load after load of coops, until all were in order, and by 6 o'clock everything was in readiness for the Judges to commence their labors. Mr. Lodd was engaged to judge the show, but at the hour at which he was expected to arrive, a telegram was received, stating that it would be impossible for him to attend. A meeting of the exhibitors was at once called, when the following gentlemen were appointed to judge, each to retire from any class in which he was an exhibitor:

On Asiatics:—Messrs. McMillan Galt; Buck, Brantford; Goldie, Guelph.

On Dorkings, Spanish, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Games, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks:—Mr. S. Butterfield, Sandwich.

On Hamburgs, Polish and French classes:—Messrs. Campbell, Brooklin; Fullerton, Strathroy; Smith, Fairfield Plains.

The heaviest share falling to Mr. Butterfield, who is perfectly at home in the capacity of Judge.

We are pleased to say that very little dissatisfaction was expressed with the awards.

With the exception of the Secretary, Mr. Sanderson, none of the gentlemen at the head of affairs had any previous experience in the management of Poultry Shows, yet under the unusual difficulties they had to contend with, there was no confusion, no delay, all went on smoothly. It could not be expected that in a room 100 feet long by about 30 wide, and only lighted on three sides, that they could be arranged satisfactorily, but the best possible was done that could be under the circumstances.

It is only to be regretted that the number of visitors was not greater. The severity of the weather no doubt prevented a great many from attending.

We have heard it remarked that the Fanciers of Hamilton could not get up a good Poultry Show. This one has proved that they can, and so long as such gentlemen as Messrs. Roach, Evans, McKay, Williamson, Eastwood, Ware and others we cannot now name interest themselves as they did on this occasion, Fanciers can depend on a satisfactory result.

Another good feature was the prompt payment of premiums. On Friday all the successful exhibitors received their cash, and apparently appreciated this mode of procedure.

We have personally to thank the managers and a number of gentlemen of Hamilton for many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to us during our stay, and we shall look back with pleasure to the first show of the Canadian Poultry Society.

#### LIST OF AWARDS.

##### CLASS 1

Dark Brahmas, 7 entries, pair old—1st, W. H. Doel; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Wright & Butterfield.

Dark Brahmas, 14 entries, pair young, 1877—1st, W. H. Doel; 2nd, Wright & Butterfield; 3rd, J. Peart.

Light Brahmas, 17 entries, pair old—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, J. W. Buck; 3rd, Wright & Butterfield.

Light Brahmas, 20 entries, pair young,—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, John Fray; 3rd, Charlesworth & Morley.

Buff Cochins, 6 entries, pair old—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, George Hope; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

Buff Cochins, 10 entries, pair young—1st, Charlesworth & Morley; 2nd, do.; 3rd, do.

White Cochins, 8 entries, pair old—1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd, R. W. Rolston.

White Cochins, 6 entries, pair young—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, J. Peart; 3rd, R. W. Rolston.

Partridge Cochins, 8 entries, pair old—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

Partridge Cochins, 8 entries, pair young—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Mrs. E. Manganiza.

Black Cochins, 4 entries, pair old—1st, Geo. T. Baker; 2nd, Charlesworth & Morley; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

Black Cochins, 7 entries, pair young—1st, Geo. T. Baker; 2nd, E. W. Ware; 3rd, Geo. T. Baker.

##### CLASS 2—DORKINGS.

White Dorkings, 2 entries, pair old—1st, J. Aldous, Berlin; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

White Dorkings, 1 entry, pair young—1st, W. M. Smith.

Silver Grey Dorkings, 4 entries, pair old—1st, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, John Aldous.

Silver Grey Dorkings, 5 entries, pair young—1st, James Main; 2nd, John Aldous; 3rd, Mark Hill.

Colored Dorkings, 1 entry, pair old—1st, Jas. Main.

Colored Dorkings, 4 entries, pair young—1st, James Main; 2nd, do.

##### CLASS 3—HAMBURGS.

Black Hamburgs, 9 entries, pair old—1st, C. Goodchild; 2nd, R. McMillan; 3rd, H. Waddell.

Black Hamburgs, 19 entries, pair young—1st, C. Goodchild; 2nd, H. Waddell; 3rd, C. Edmondson.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 8 entries, pair old—1st, Wright & Butterfield, Sandwich; 2nd, J. Aldous; 3rd, do.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 13 entries, pair

young—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd, P. Spragge.

Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, 7 entries, pair old—1st, C. Goodchild, 2nd, Wright & Butterfield; 3rd, James Main.

Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, 3 entries, pair young—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, do.; 3rd, C. Edmondson.

Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, 6 entries, pair old—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, F. Waddel; 3rd, R. McMillan.

Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs, 6 entries, pair young—1st, Wright & Butterfield; 2nd, R. McMillan, 3rd, G. Hope.

#### CLASS 4—SPANISH.

White faced Black Spanish, 11 entries, pair old—1st, R. McMillan; 2nd, do.; 3rd, D. Kay.

White-faced Black Spanish, 14 entries, pair young—1st, R. McMillan; 2nd, W. Stahlschmidt; 3rd, John Aldous.

#### CLASS 5—LEGHORNS.

White Leghorns, 5 entries, pair old—1st, Jas. Fullerton; 2nd, W. Stahlschmidt; 3rd, John Aldous.

White Leghorns, 19 entries, pair young—1st, W. Stahlschmidt; 2nd, Jas. Fullerton; 3rd, do.; Brown Leghorns, 5 entries, pair old—1st, R. W. Rolston; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

Brown Leghorns, 13 entries, pair young—1st, C. Edmondson; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd, G. T. Simpson.

Black Leghorns, 3 entries, pair old—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, G. T. Simpson; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Black Leghorns, 4 entries, pair young—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, do.; 3rd, J. S. Moorehouse.

Extras—One pair Cicilians, highly commended for special, G. Hope.

#### CLASS 6—POLANDS.

White crested black Polands, 3 entries, pair old—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, do.; 3rd, John Aldous.

White-crested black Polands, 1 entry, pair young—1st, R. W. Rolston, London.

White crested, white Polands, 4 entries, pair old—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, do.; 3rd, J. Peart.

White crested white Polands, 2 entries, pair young—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, J. Peart.

Silver, plain or bearded Polands, old—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, J. Peart; 3rd, John Aldous.

Silver, plain or bearded Polands, young—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, do.;

Golden, plain or bearded Polands, 5 entries, old—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd, John Aldous.

Golden, plain or bearded Polands, 3 entries, young—1st, John Aldous; 2nd, do.; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

#### CLASS 7—FRENCH.

Houdans, 3 entries, pair old—1st, George T. Simpson; 2nd, W. M. Smith; 3rd, Wm. Forbes.

Houdans, 6 entries, pair young—1st, Geo. T. Simpson; 2nd, do.; 3rd, W. M. Smith.

Creve Cœurs, 7 entries, pair old or young—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, do.; 3rd, do.

La Fleche, pair old or young—1st, W. M. Smith, 2nd, Jas. Williamson. 3rd, W. M. Smith.

#### CLASS 9—AMERICAN.

Plymouth Rocks pair old—1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

Plymouth Rocks, pair young—1st, Thomas &

Campbell; 2nd, James Fullerton; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

Dominiques, pair old—1st, W. M. Smith. Dominique, pair young—1st, W. M. Smith.

#### CLASS 8—GAMES.

Brown-Red Games, 2 entries, old—1st, D. Allen; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Chas. Young.

Brown-Red Games, 2 entries, young—1st, J. Risk; 2nd, R. McMillan; 3rd, D. Allen.

Black-Red Games, 7 entries, old—1st, D. Allen

Black-Red Games, 12 entries, young—1st, D. Allen.

Silver Duckwing Games, 1 entry, old. No prize.

Silver Duckwing Games, 3 entries young. 1st, D. Allen.

Golden Duckwing Games, 5 entries, old. 1st, D. Allen; 2nd, T. Stephens; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

Golden Duckwing Games 5 entries, young. 1st, R. McMillan; 2nd, T. Stephens; 3rd, Chas. Young.

Pyle Games, 2 entries, old. 1st T Stephens; 2nd, G T Simpson.

Pyle Games, 3 entries, young. 1st, R McMillan; 2nd, T Stephens.

Any other variety, 5 entries, old. 1st, John McBride; 2nd, T Stephens; 3rd, W M Smith.

Any other variety, 5 entries, young. 1st, J Peart; 2nd, F Hill; 3rd, W M Smith.

#### CLASS 10 BANTAMS.

Black-Red Game, 8 entries, old. 1st, W H Doel; 2nd, Charlesworth & Morley; 3rd, W Robinson.

Black-Red Game, 15 entries, young. 1st, J Peart; 2nd, John Anderson; 3rd, Wright & Butterfield.

Brown-Red Game, 2 entries, pair old. 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, George Hope

Brown-Red Game, 1 entry young. 1st, Thomas & Campbell.

Duckwing, silver, 3 entries, old. 1st, Charlesworth & Morley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, R McMillan.

Duckwing, silver, 9 entries, young. 1st, R Mackay; 2nd, do.; 3rd, A Maclean.

Duckwing, golden, 1 entry, old. 1st, A C Case.

Pyle, 2 entries, old. 1st, C Goodchild; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell.

Pyle, 3 entries, young. 1st, Thomas & Campbell.

Silver Seabrights 2 entries, young. 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, G Hope.

Golden Seabrights, 5 entries, old. 1st, James Main; 2nd, do.; 3rd, C Edmondson.

Golden Seabrights, 3 entries, young. 1st, Jas Main; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Geo Hope.

Black Rose Comb, 5 entries, old. 1st G Hope; 2nd, D Allen

Black Rose Comb, 3 entries, young. 1st, Thomas & Campbell.

Any other variety, 4 entries, old. 1st, Thomas & Campbell (White Rose Comb); 2nd, R McMillan.

Any other variety, 4 entries, young. 1st, R McMillan. 2nd, Thomas & Campbell.

#### CLASS 11 TURKEYS.

Bronze, 5 entries, old. 1st, J W Russel; 2nd, Jas Main; 3rd, H H Hurd.

Bronze, 7 entries, young. 2nd J W Bussel; 3rd, G T Simpson.

White, 4 entries, young. 1st, Chas Young; 2nd, Andrew Munro; 3rd, W M Smith.  
Wild, 2 entries, old or young. 1st, W M Smith.

## CLASS 12 GEESE.

Bremen, 3 entries, old. 1st J W Bussel; 2nd, C Edmondson; 3rd, Jas Main.

Bremen, 5 entries, young. 1st, C Edmondson; 2nd, Jas Main; 3rd, do.

Toulouse, 4 entries, old. 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Chas Young.  
Toulouse, 4 entries, young. 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Jas Main; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

English grey, 3 entries, old or young. 1st, J W Bussel.

Common, 8 entries, old or young. 1st, A Munn; 2nd, John Hemer; 3rd, W M Smith.

China, grey or white, 4 entries, old or young. 1st, John Hemer, 2nd, J W Bussel; 3rd, G T Baker.

African, 2 entries, old or young. 1st, G T Simpson; 2nd, W M Smith.

## CLASS 13 DUCKS.

Aylesbury, 5 entries, old or young. 1st and 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, R Mackay.

Rouen, 5 entries, old or young. 1st and 2nd, Jas Main; 3rd, G T Simpson.

Pekin, 10 entries, old or young. 1st, G T Baker; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, G T Baker.

Black Cayuga, 7 entries, old or young. 1st and 3rd, W M Smith; 2nd, Andrew Munn.

## CLASS 14 PIGEONS.

Carriers, 6 entries, any color. 1st, John Hall, Jr.; 2nd, John Aldous.

Pouters, 7 entries, any color. 1st, Mark Hill; 2nd, R Rolston.

Tumblers, 12 entries, any color. 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, J H Hope.

Jacobins, 10 entries, any color. 1st, W Waldhoff; 2nd, do.

Fantails, 12 entries, any color, 1st and 2nd, W Waldhoff.

Barbs, 4 entries, any color. 1st, R Avis  
Trumpeters, 6 entries, any color. 1st, W Waldhoff; 2nd, John Aldous.

Antwerps, 11 entries, any color. 1st, C Goodchild; 2nd, W Waldhoff

Any other variety, 8 entries. 1st, W Waldhoff; 2nd, R Avis.

## CLASS 15 SINGING AND PET BIRDS.

German, 5 entries. 1st, T H Church; 2nd, P C Brown

Robin, Canadian, 1 entry, Geo Trumbull.

Parrot, A McCully.

Cardinal 1st, T H Church; 2nd, James Williamson.

## EXTRAS IN CLASS 15.

Geo Trumbull, mocking bird; Robert Gray, pair of doves; A McCully, English Thrush; G T Baker, Angora rabbit; F W Fearman, Angora rabbit.

All these were recommended by the judges for first prizes.

Mr. J. W. BUSSEL, of Trafalgar, sold his 1st premium Bronze Turkeys to Mr. S. W. Scribner, for the nice sum of \$40. The sale was made through the Canadian Poultry Society, at their show in Hamilton.

## Second Exhibition of the Midland District Poultry Society.

The Midland Central Poultry Society have just held their second annual exhibition, and it has been most successful. The officers of the Society should be fully satisfied with the result of their exertions. The old Music Hall was entirely surrounded, and there was a double row of coops running the length of the hall. The entries amounted to nearly two hundred, many of them from a considerable distance, and some of the specimens were very fine, the average of the whole being decidedly good. The heavier classes, such as Brahas and Cochins were especially well represented. Besides the poultry there were a large number of canaries.

**BRAHAS.**—Best pair of Light Brahma Fowls, 1st, Robert Hall; 2nd, John McClelland. Best pair Light Brahma Chickens, 1st, Charlesworth & Morley, Toronto; 2nd, Isaac Dormer. Best pair Dark Brahma Fowls, 1st, W. H. Doel, Toronto; 2nd, W. Hall, Newcastle. Best pair of Dark Brahma Chickens, 1st, R. Howden, Millbrook; 2nd, do.

**COCHINS.**—Best pair Buff Cochin Fowls, 1st, Geo. Hope, Port Hope; 2nd, Thos. E. Bell, Smith. Best pair Buff Cochin Chickens, 1st, Jos. McClelland; 2nd, Geo. Pratley. Best pair of Partridge Cochin Fowls, 1st, Geo. Hope; 2nd, Jas. McWilliams. Best pair Partridge Cochin Chickens, 1st, Jas. Montgomery; 2nd, W. Hall, Newcastle. Best pair White Cochin Chickens, 1st, Geo. Hope. Best pair Black Cochin Fowls, 1st, Charlesworth & Morley. Best pair Black Cochin Chicks, 1st, Charlesworth & Morley.

**DORKINS.**—Best pair Colored Dorking Fowls, 1st, Stephen Wood. Best pair Colored Dorking Chickens, 1st, Stephen Wood.

**SPANISH.**—Best pair Black Spanish Fowls, 1st, Geo. Hope; 2nd, do. Best pair Black Spanish Chickens, 1st, Wm. Mathias; 2nd, Geo. Keele.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Best pair Plymouth Rock Chickens, 1st, N. Lush; 2nd, W. Bacon.

**LEGHORNS.**—Best pair White Leghorn Fowls, 1st, I. Dormer. Best pair White Leghorn Chickens, 1st, Henderson Nesbitt; 2nd, Maxwell Hall.

**HOUDANS.**—Best pair Houdan Chicks, 1st, Geo. Hope; 2nd, A Crawford.

**GAME.**—Best pair Black Breasted Red Game Fowls, 2st, Wm. Hall, Newcastle; 2nd, M. O'Brien. Best pair Black Breasted Red Game Chickens, 1st, Jos. McClelland; 2nd, M. O'Brien.

**HAMBURGS.**—Best pair Golden Spangled Hamburg Fowls, 1st, John Graham, Cavan; 2nd, John Bird. Best pair Golden Spangled Hamburg Chickens, 1st, John Bird; 2nd, do. Best pair Golden Pencilled Hamburg Chickens, 1st, Geo. Hope; 2nd, David Mason. Best pair Silver Spangled Hamburg Chickens, 1st, Wm. Mathias; 2nd, Mrs. Lewis Glover. Best pair Silver Pencilled Hamburg Chickens, 1st, David Mason; 2nd, do. Best pair Black Hamburg Fowls, 1st, James McWilliams. Best pair Black Hamburg Chickens, 1st, Mrs. Lewis Glover.

**POLANDS.**—Best pair White Crested Black Poland Fowls, 1st, Geo. Hope, Port Hope. Best pair White Crested Black Poland Chickens, 1st, Geo.

Hope; 2nd, James McWilliams. Best pair Golden Spangled Poland Fowls, 1st, Geo. Hope. Best pair Golden Spangled Poland Chickens, 1st, Geo. Hope; 2nd, James McWilliams. Best pair Silver Spangled Poland Fowls, 1st, Jas. McWilliams, 2nd, do.

**BANTAMS.**—Best pair Game Bantam Fowls, any color, 1st, W. H. Doel; 2nd, Charlesworth & Morley; 3rd, do. Best pair Game Bantam Chickens, any color, 1st, W. H. Doel; 2nd, Charlesworth & Morley; 3rd, Richard Cluxton. Best pair Bantam Fowls, any other variety, 1st, G. O. Hope. Best pair Bantam Chickens, any variety, 1st, Geo. Hope.

**DUCKS.**—Best pair Aylesbury Ducks, 1st, W. H. Doel. Best pair Rouen Ducks, 1st, W. H. Doel.

**GEESE.**—Best pair Geese, any variety, 1st, Thos. E. Bell, Smith.

**TURKEYS.**—Best pair Turkeys, any variety, 1st, Thos. E. Bell.

**CANARIES.**—Best singing Canary, 1st, John McClelland; 2nd, Geo. Hope; 3rd, J. H. Roper. Best Plumage Canary, 1st, John McClelland; 2nd, Geo. Hope; 3rd, Robert Hall.

**SPECIALS.**—The heaviest Chicken of any kind, not thoroughbred, belonging to a farmer, Thos. E. Bell, a Brahma Cockerel, given by W. H. Doel, Toronto, value \$5.

Best 4 Light Brahma Pullets, John McClelland, Light Brahma Cockerel, given by the same.

Best 4 Light Brahma Hens, John McClelland, Light Brahma Cockerel, given by the same.

Best pair Light Brahma Fowls, R. Hall, a light Brahma Cockerel, given by Mr. J. McClelland.

Best pair Dark Brahma Chicks, R. Howden, a setting of Light Brahma eggs, value \$4, given by Mr. R. Hall, Peterborough.

Best pair Buff Cochins Chicks, Jos. McClelland, a Hawk, given by Mr. B. Hudson.

Best pair Partridge Cochins Chicks, J. Montgomery, Peterborough *Revue* one year, given by publisher.

Best pair Black Spanish Chicks, W. Mathias, pair of vases, value \$2.50, given by the same.

Best pair Plymouth Rock Chicks, N. Lush, a setting of White Leghorn eggs, value \$2, given by Mr. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Best pair White Leghorn Fowls, I. Dormer, a setting of White Leghorn eggs, value \$2, given by Mr. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Best pair White Leghorn Chicks, H. Nesbitt, a Leghorn Pullet, given by Mr. M. Hall, value \$2.

Best pair Black Braisted Red Game, Jos. McClelland, Peterborough *Times* one year, given by publisher.

Best pair Golden Pencilled Hamburg Chicks, D. Mason, \$2, given by Mr. W. Hall.

Best singing Canary, J. McClelland, Peterborough *Revue* one year, given by publisher.

Best display of fowls by one exhibitor, Geo. Hope, Port Hope, \$5 in fanciers' printing, given by Fullerton & Auld, publishers of *POULTRY REVIEW*.

We are indebted to Mr. J. McClelland, President, for the *Peterborough Review* containing the above list.

We call the attention of our readers to article on 45th page, headed "Our Position."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### *Editor Poultry Review.*

Perhaps some of your readers may be expecting to hear something from Thomas about Fancy Poultry in Delaware. I will not disappoint them, if there is any such; although I have nothing interesting in regard to it to say, as I have been over a large portion of the State and have found very few Fancy Fowls of any variety that would stand any chance of a prize in a Canadian Show. Of course some have what they call extra good. It is a little singular too, as there has been so many Journals published in this country, devoted entirely to Poultry, and in some of the States such a vast number of first-class birds of all varieties, bred every year, that there should not be some few, at least, to be found in Delaware. But I have not yet found any except what has been brought down by Canadians moving here this winter and fetching a few with them, as myself and friend Grant, of Port Hope have done. The only reason I can give for there not being more interest shown in the breeding of Fancy Poultry in this beautiful State is because, as far as I can learn, there has never been a Poultry Show held in it. There can be no better place found in America, I am sure, for the breeding and rearing of all kinds of Poultry than this State, as they can be hatched any time during the winter and allowed to run at large with the hen, just the same as we would do in Canada in the summer. I have hardly been out a day since I came down here (the first week in January) but I have seen young chicks in all stages, healthy and well, and they did not have stockings on either; no need for that as there has been no snow and but little frost. I have no doubt but if there could be interest enough got up among what few Fanciers there are here to hold a Poultry Show, there would soon be some first-class Fancy Poultry bred in Delaware.

THOMAS.

**KILLING POULTRY.**—The west of Ireland plan of hitting with the side of the hand or a thin stick at the junction of the head and neck is instantaneous. If well done, one stroke is sufficient, but two is ample, and death takes place in a quarter of a moment, yet people object to it. There is an old story told of the mother of the old Countess of Blessington, who lived at the bridge of Clonmell, and used to give "wild duck" suppers to the officers. To give them wild flavor "she used to kill the ducks by sitting on them," and even this method is far less butchery than that at present in vogue. Women, however, cannot believe in death unless they see blood; therefore they prefer the knife to a simple rap of a stick.—*Land and Water.*

# Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

FULLERTON & AULD,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page . . . . .	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
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Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$3, half year \$2

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

Address,

FULLERTON & AULD,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

Just before going to press we received the February No. of the *Dominion Poultry Gazette*, which says that our statement under the head of "Decidedly Cool," in our January No. "is a mischievous fabrication, utterly devoid of truth." It is too late, in this issue to go into particulars, but we might say that after meeting Mr. Allen in London, on the 24th of January last, when he gave a flat denial to the assertions in our article, we at once made inquiries in order to satisfy ourselves as to whether we had been misinformed, and fully determined, if we had done Mr. Allen any injustice, to make all the amends in our power. This course we adopted in order that by no possibility should he be treated unfairly, although our article in last issue was based on what we considered unquestionable evidence, and the result of our investigations has been to fully confirm the truth of its statements.

## Our Position.

In issuing this, the third number of the REVIEW, we crave the indulgence of our readers while briefly referring to our position and prospects. Being practical printers, and doing all the work in our own office, we are able to publish our journal more economically than can be done by those not possessing such an advantage, and could, therefore, continue its publication, even under discouraging circumstances, though, we are happy to say, none such have yet arisen. We trust, also, its typographical appearance has been no discredit to us, and we hope to make improvements from time to time in the future. We are pleased to say that we have, so far, received very great encouragement, our circulation is already large, and is rapidly in-

creasing; and the liberal patronage bestowed on us by advertisers, proves that they fully appreciate the value of the REVIEW as a medium for their announcements. What makes this all the more significant is the fact that in the entire list there is not one *dead-head* advertisement. We have secured a number of able writers, whose articles will be valuable and instructive, and we cordially invite all interested in our specialties to assist us in this direction. Even short hints on matters connected with the care of poultry and pet stock will be thankfully received, and will materially aid us in making our journal all we desire it to be, as a source of information and instruction. Being ourselves engaged in the breeding and care of poultry, we have the benefit of considerable practical knowledge, and by the aid we hope to receive from contributions, and from contemporary journals, we are determined that the REVIEW will worthily fulfil its mission, and be no disgrace to our young and rising country. With us there is "no such word as fail," and we assure our patrons, an undertaking which, from the first, we resolved should be carried on against, and in spite of, any difficulties that might arise, has its success doubly assured by so many circumstances of encouragement.

We have sent the first and second numbers, and now send this one, to some parties whose names we have not on our subscription list. We trust all, or nearly all of them, will find it profitable to become regular subscribers, as we are convinced the small sum required will be repaid them ten-fold. While anxious to obtain subscribers, we have no desire to use any unfair means for this purpose, and would ask all parties who have received the REVIEW in this way, and do not wish it continued, to get their postmaster to notify us to that effect; and unless we hear from them to the contrary, we will place their names on our list as regular subscribers.

## Our Advertising Patrons.

It gives us pleasure to be enabled to present to our readers the announcements of so many of our most successful and reliable breeders. All wishing to engage in keeping fancy poultry, or those wishing to infuse new blood into their stock, cannot do better than make their selection from our advertising patrons.

Mr. W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, is an extensive breeder and exhibitor, and from personal knowledge we can recommend him to our readers.

Wright & Butterfield, of Sandwich, are well known as men of first-class standing among the poultry fraternity, both in Canada and the United States. They greatly excel in many varieties, and always satisfy their customers.

Richard McMillan, of Galt, is the most success-

ful breeder and exhibitor of Black Spanish on the continent. His stock in other varieties is first-class also. Only by square dealing could he have obtained the high reputation he enjoys.

Charlesworth & Morley, of Toronto, are extensive breeders of Asiatics. Their exhibit at Hamilton was very fine indeed, and their Light Brahmas unsurpassed in show condition by any. An examination of the prize lists in this number of REVIEW will satisfy anyone that their stock must be good.

W. Stahschmidt, of Preston, breeds Brown and white Leghorns successfully, as the premium lists of the various exhibitions for the last two years will show.

George Hope, of Port Hope breeds 16 varieties of fowls, also fancy pigeons and canaries. He is a reliable dealer and experienced breeder.

Messrs. G. T. Simpson, of Falkland, with his mammoth Bronze Turkeys; J. Peart, of Burlington, breeder of Brahmas, Cochins, Polish, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Games, Bantams and Ducks; L. G. Jarvis, Light Brahmas and Aylesbury Ducks; P. C. Brown, of Hamilton; B. Hamburgs, W. Leghorns, P. Rocks, Dorkings, Pyle Games, and Bants; A. & D. Howkins, Woodville, Hamburgs, Cochins, Houdans, Polish, Spanish; John P. Roberts, Lapeer, Michigan, Plymouth Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, and Pekin Ducks; Sam. Holmes, Chatham, Leghorns, Games and Pekin Ducks. These make up a list comprising all the leading varieties of fancy poultry. We can recommend the gentlemen named to all of our readers who require either fowls or eggs for hatching.

James Cox, of Strathroy, imports and breeds Scotch Collie dogs. We have seen them work, and can vouch for their sagacity. They are from the best kennels.

### Nests.

The season is now on hand in which the nests become a very important matter to the breeder, as without properly constructed nests, good hatching results need not be expected. The nests for laying hens require to be comfortable and secluded, and when kept free from vermin and clean, nearly all is done that is required; but nests for hatching purposes require greater care, both in material used and manner of construction. Three things are to be considered: 1st, sufficient moisture; 2nd, freedom from sudden changes of temperature; 3rd, convenience. Last season we used a nest which, we think, is hard to improve on, either for laying or hatching purposes. It is made as follows:—Take a smooth cheese box, connect the top and bottom by four laths, eighteen inches long, firmly nailed to the rims on the inside, with inch clout nails, leaving one space wider than the others for

the opening. Cut the rim down at this opening to within about five inches of the bottom. On the outside of this tack canvas, such as is used in packing furniture, tightly from top to bottom, leaving large space open, but having sufficient loose canvas to lap over it two or three inches. Place a loose lining of tarred paper on the inside as high as the hoop extends, and it is ready for the nest proper. Fill up about four inches with moist earth, and slightly hollow out in the centre. Cover this with about an inch of soft, short straw, dust freely with sulphur or carbolic powder, and the nest is ready for the eggs. When the hen is placed in it close the opening by drawing the canvas across and fastening on opposite side.

If the hens are allowed to lay in a nest of this kind until they become broody, they can be changed to a similar one, placed in any part of the premises, without danger of their becoming discontented with the change. When the opening is closed other fowls cannot disturb the sitting hen or lay in her nest.

After doing service during the summer as a nest, it can be used in the Fall as a shipping hamper, for which it answers admirably, after being thoroughly cleaned and having new canvas tacked on it. Try this nest for the coming hatching season.

### “Familiar Science and Fanciers’ Journal.”

We have received the January number of this excellent periodical, published at Springfield, Massachusetts, by Joseph M. Wade. It is one of the very best which has come under our notice, not only treating of poultry and pet stock, but of natural history in general, more especially the feathered tribes. As a scientific authority it holds a high place, the editor and his able contributors having evidently had the advantage of long and earnest study, and close observation; and at the same time any one can see at a glance its practical value to all interested in its specialities. It will always be welcome to our table.

### Show of the Ontario Poultry Society.

Arrangements for the Show are being pushed forward rapidly. The prospects are very encouraging. The prize list is out and we think will be found to offer great inducements to the fanciers. Lose no time in making your entries.

We have received the prospectus of the *Poultry Herald*, a monthly journal, to be published at Toronto, by Dr. W. H. Merry. It will appear about the 1st of March.

On account of the space required for premium lists this month, a number of interesting communications have been unavoidably crowded out.—They will appear next month.



**HORACE P. SINCLAIR,**  
280 Prospect St.,  
Cleveland, - Ohio, U. S. A.,  
Dealer in  
**Angora Rabbits**

In all colors, such as Black, Blue, Fawn Gray, and White, also broken colors; Lops, Himalayan and Dutch.  
Homing Antwerps and all other varieties of Pigeons. Ringdoves; Guinea Figs and other pets. In writing, describe minutely what you want.

**Breeders' Illustrated Directory.**  
CARDS this size at the extremely low rate of  
**FIVE DOLLARS per Ann.,**  
\$3 for six months.  
**Larger Size, \$6.00 per annum; or, \$4 00 for six months.**  
Every Breeder should secure a place. One change allowed. Payable strictly in advance.



**GEO. T. SIMPSON,**  
Falland, - - Ontario.  
Breeder and Importer of  
**BRAHMAS, COCHINS, DORKINGS,**

Plymouth Rocks, Games, Hamburgs, Houdans, Leghorns, Black Spanish, Bantams, Ducks, Geese, and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Stock always for sale, and eggs in season. "Write."

**PICTON C. BROWN,**  
Drawer 48,  
Hamilton, - Ontario.  
Breeder of First-Class  
**B. Hamburgs, W. Leghorns,**  
P. Rocks, Dorkings, Pyle Game, B. B. R. Bantams and Pyle Bantams. Eggs in season. Fowls for sale.



**J. PEART,**  
Burlington, - Ont., Canada.  
Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:  
**BRAHMAS,** Light & Dark,

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



**JOHN P. ROBERTS,**  
Lapeer, - Michigan, U. S.  
Breeder of High-Class  
**Plymouth Rocks,**  
S. S. HAMBURGS and PEKIN DUCKS.

My Stock is all warranted in every sense, and I take great care in boxing for shipment.  
EGGS, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 for 26.



**GEO. HOPE,**  
Port Hope, - Ontario,  
Breeder of  
**16 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,**  
FANCY PIGEONS,

Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries, not to be surpassed.  
EGGS IN SEASON, CHEAP.  
Correspondence promptly answered.



**BORVSTYZLVRO Poultry Yards.**  
**A. & D. HOWKINS,**  
Woodville, - Ontario,  
Breeder and Shippers of  
**Golden S. Hamburgs,**  
**Buff Cochins,**

Houdans, S. S. Poland, bearded, W. F. Spanish and Berkshire Swine. Eggs in season and purity guaranteed. Illustrated Circular, free to all.

**IMPORTED SHEPHERD DOGS.**  
Rough and Smooth Coated  
**SCOTCH COLLIES,**  
From the best kennels in England.  
Took all Prizes in their class, with one exception, at International Show, held at London, Ont., in Sept. last. As workers they cannot be beaten.  
**JAS. COX,**  
STRATHROY, ONT.



**L. G. JARVIS,**  
NILESTOWN, - ONTARIO.  
Breeder of  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
And  
**Cayuga Ducks.**

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



**JAS. FULLERTON,**  
Strathroy - - Ontario.  
Breeder of  
**Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,**

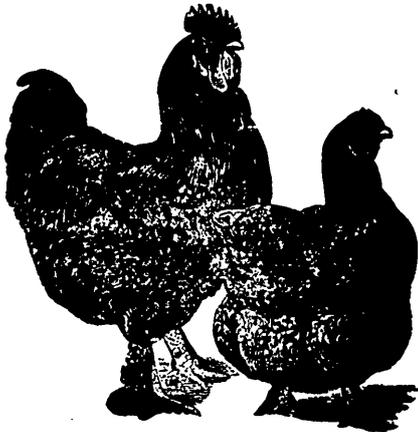
White Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. Eggs \$3.00 per dozen. Chicks all sold.

# Charlesworth & Moley,

Rosedale Poultry Yards, - - TORONTO, Ont., Canada.

## Buff and Black Cochins, and Light Brahmas,

Black Cochins a Specialty.  
ALL "PEDIGREED" STOCK.



**Buff Cochins.**—We shall breed Imported Cock, **SAMPSON**, and Imported **SOLID GOLD**, to hens and pullets, many of which are imported and prize winners.

We were Awarded 1st, 2nd & 3rd, in this variety at Hamilton.

**Black Cochins.**—We breed Imported Cock **STAR**, [1st at Buffalo, 1877,] and Cockerel **DON PEDRO**, sired by the great prize winner at Centennial.

We were Awarded 2nd on this variety at Hamilton.

**Light Brahmas.**—We shall breed "Farius Optimus" (Flech,) **SULTAN** (Williams'), and **GRAND DUKE**, (Plaisted,) to hens and pullets, every one of them selected to produce the best results.

**Silver Duckwing Game Bantams**, 1st at Hamilton, and win whoever shown.

**B. B. Red Game Bantams**, 2nd at Hamilton—Superb Stock.

☞ We Furnish **EGGS** from above Stock at \$5 for 13, and Guarantee Satisfaction.

A few Choice "Pedigreed" Birds for Sale.

London Show being so late we have decided not to show there.

Box 133, Yorkville, P. O.

CHARLESWORTH & MORLEY.

Riverside Poultry Yards. - Sandwich, Ont.

## WRIGHT & BUTTERFIELD,

Can spare a few Sittings of

Eggs from their Celebrated Prize Birds.

Most of these birds will be on exhibition at London.

Light and Dark

## BRAHMAS

Buff, Partridge, Black & White

## Cochins.



EGGS, \$4.00 PER SITTING.

## HAMBURGS:

Gold and Silver Spangled, Gold and Silver Pencilled and Black,

EGGS, \$3.00 PER SITTING.

☞ A few Choice Birds for Sale.

No Circulars.

WRIGHT & BUTTERFIELD,  
Sandwich, Ont., Canada.

Over 500 Prizes in Three Years!

## R. McMILLAN,

GALT, ONT., CANADA.

Breeder and Importer of

## High - Class Poultry.

BLACK SPANISH MY SPECIALTY.

AND ALL VARIETIES OF

HAMBURGS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

RED PYLE,

BLACK AFRICAN, and

S. D. W. G. BANTAMS.

A Lot of Fine Chicks For Sale.

No Circulars. Write for what you want

## SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# Canadian Poultry Review.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY, 1878.

### Canadian Poultry at the National Exhibition, Chicago.

The Third Annual Exhibition of the National Poultry Association, held in Chicago, January 9th to 18th, inclusive, is said to have been the finest of its kind ever held in that section. The birds were shown singly. Canadian breeders were very successful, as the following list will show:—

RICHARD McMILLAN, GALT.

Society Cash Special for Largest Collection—\$100.

White Cochins—1st on hen.

Brown B. R. Games—2nd on cockerel, 1st on pullet.

White Game—1st on Cock.

Yellow Duckwing Game—2nd on hen, 1st on cockerel, 2nd on pullet.

Red Pyle Game—1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet.

Golden S. Hamburgs—1st on cock, 1st on hen.

Black Hamburgs—All prizes offered. Ten.

S. S. Hamburgs—1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on cockerel, 3rd on pullet.

S. P. Hamburgs—All prizes offered. Eight.

G. P. Hamburgs—1st on cock, 1 and 2nd on hens, 1st and 3rd on cockerels, 1st and 2nd on pullets.

White Leghorns—5th on cockerel, 2nd on pullet.

Brown Leghorns—2nd on cockerel, 2nd and 3rd on pullets.

Black Spanish—All prizes offered. Twenty.

White Dorkings—1st on cock, 1st on hen.

Silver Grey Dorkings—All prizes offered. Five.

Colored Dorkings—1st on pullet.

Houdans—4th on pullet.

Bearded S. Polish—All prizes offered. Four.

W. C. B. Polish—1st on cock, 3rd on hen, 1st on pullet.

W. C. W. P.—1st on cock, 1st on hen, 2nd on pullet.

Golden Polish—1st on Cock 1st on hen.

Bearded Polish—All prizes offered. Four.

Silver Duckwing Bantams—1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet.

White Pyle Game Bantams—1st on hen.

Red Pyle Game Bantams—1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet.

Rouen Ducks—1st and 2nd on drakes, 1st and 3rd on ducks.

Aylesbury Ducks—3rd on drake, 3rd on duck.

W. H. DOEL, TORONTO,

Was awarded 3 prizes on Dark Brahmas, 2 on B. B. R. Game Bantams, 2 on S. Duckwing Bantams, and 2 on Rouen Ducks.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS,

Was awarded 1 prize on Blue Games, 2 on Black Leghorns, 1 on Dominique Leghorns, and 2 on White Dorking chickens.

The *American Poultry Journal and Record* says:—• • • Richard McMillan, Esq., of Galt, Canada, made one of the finest displays we ever saw, and carried off the \$100 society special for the best collection. W. H. Doel, of Toronto, exhibited some remarkably fine Dark Brahmas, and even in the sharp competition of so large a number of extra fine birds, carried off some premiums.

*On account of unavoidable delay in getting the "Review" bound, it is a few days late in reaching its readers. We hope to be prompt in future.*