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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1882.

No. 7.



THE COLLIE OR SHEPHERD DOG.

The Scotch collie or sheep dog is without doubt the most valuable and useful of any. He is very highly intelligent, and of very graceful form. The rough or shaggy coated is the best. Possessed of great muscle, he combines a broad intelligent head, a fine fox-like muzzle, a calm, mild eye, small pricked ear, falling at the tips, with a long curled tail, and strong muscular, yet handsome body, heavily protected with a deep, long, warm coat of varying colors, the best of which is black with tan points; making altogether a singularly beautiful animal. His neck is long and rather arched, his shoulders set well back, and are very powerful; the elbow is well let down, the forearm is rather short, the ankles are long and rather small for his size; the feet are round, arched, and have excellent thick, hard soles; the chest is deep but rather narrow, he is broad over his back, his loins are well arched,

the hips are wide, his thighs are muscular, and he is inclined to go rather wide behind; his tail is large, bushy, and carried up when he is in motion—he possesses an iron constitution, and his impenetrable, thick, warm coat is a good protection when his duty calls him to face the storms, mists and snows of the wild mountains, especially when the stragglers of his flock have been covered by the snowdrifts, and he goes in search of them with his master.

The collie is undoubtedly the most intelligent of all the canine race, and their great sagacity is world renowned; they readily know persons and things by name, and make pleasant and fit companions for man.

Our illustration represents "Roxey Boy" and "Beauty," the property of Mr. G. H. Pugsley, of Brantford. It was drawn from life by J. W. Bryant,

of Philadelphia. Besides this pair Mr. Pugsley imported from Scotland, in 1881, "King Charlie" and "Beauty," (beautiful tawny red); "Shepherdess" (black and tan and white); from Liverpool, "Lady Bell" and "Pearl" (black and tan), and he confidently asserts that not one of the lot will score less than 94 points.

Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

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

No. IX.

The little bird which found in the egg sufficient supplies for his unfolding and his growth, and which enables him to break his shell, comes out of it with a provision of food to support him a certain time, till he has acquired the strength of seeing and providing for himself. Some authors say, but I must question the certainty of their observations, that the ravens remain seven days after their birth without receiving any food from their parents. What is more certain is, that the chicken is under no manner of necessity of introducing anything into his crop for twenty-four hours, and even more. You may tempt him and oblige him to take his food sooner by offering him seed ten or twelve hours after he is hatched, but in that case you make him eat before he is hungry. A considerable part of the yolk has not been consumed by the little bird lodged in the shell; it enters into his body a little before he comes to light, it is digested there, and nourishes him of course; it is then no wonder to see the little thing grow stronger notwithstanding he has fasted above twenty four hours.

The first actions of a chicken put under an artificial mother are more easily to be observed than those of chickens attended by a real mother. If he has there met with companions older than himself he is not long among them without determining by their example to go with short and quick steps into the chicken house, he always finds there something to pick up, and pecks the bottom of the box several times, between which he rests and leaves pretty long intervals; he seems to do it rather to exercise himself than to indulge any desire of eating, and when he begins to be hungry in reality his picking grows brisker still.

We saw just now the last food the chickens have received from nature is the yolk of egg, for which reason people have thought that the best thing that could be offered them for their first meal was yolk of egg. It is customary to give them the yolk of an egg boiled hard, after having strewed in some crumbs; others chop hard yolk of egg and crumbs of bread together. I have given it both

ways to my new hatched chickens so long as the number of them was but small, but as this food might become expensive in case one had a great number of chickens to provide for, I have endeavored to make myself certain whether they would not be as well pleased with plain crumbs of bread I have seen them eat those with as good a stomach as the yolk of egg, and those who have lived upon it have been as healthy as any of the rest. You will excite them to eat it by crumbling it between your fingers and letting a shower of small crumbs fall around them. You must not omit dropping a few grains of millet along with the crumbs of bread; they very readily pick them up and swallow them when they begin to eat, and their stomach is then strong enough to digest them. They are thirsty almost as soon as they are hungry, for which reason you must not forget to supply them with a small vessel full of water, which must be so fixed that they cannot fling it down; it must be neither wide nor deep, it must be so shallow that they may not be able to wet anything but their feet in it, but they will most commonly keep without the vessel and take in with their bills drops of water, which you will see them swallow, lifting up their necks and heads.

The food which I gave them on the first days may be given so long as they remain in the first chicken house; they may continue to feed upon it in the second or even the weaning-house; in short, they may, with bread and millet, which is not a very dear diet, be brought up to the size of large chickens.

However it is not enough to have thought of making them eat; we must think likewise of helping their digestion. The grains of gravel and stones which we find in the gizzard of fowls, and so many other birds of their class partly filled with, such as turkeys &c., have caused observers to suspect that these hard bodies, out of which no nutritive juice whatever can be extracted, were not sought for and swallowed by them for no purpose; that they were the instruments by means of which that thick, solid, consistent stomach, called the gizzard is able to triturate the grain and other matters which are conveyed into its capacity, and that they are to it so many very small indeed, but very numerous mill stones. The stomach of even the youngest chicks must, as well as the hens, make use of gravel to help on their digestion, and that consequently it is essential to spread upon the floor of the chicken houses fine grains of gravel or sand for them to pick up when they choose. I find my chickens much more healthy ever since I have taken this precaution than they before I omitted so doing.

The chickens that run freely about our poultry yards find grass there, they now and then eat some

of it, they also pick worms out of the ground and sometimes catch flies or gnats, which are very great dainties to them. It has been my study that those which are detained in the chicken houses should not be deprived of all these comforts, that they might have the same variety of dainty bits as those that lead a freer life—and in order to this I caused a plot of very green turf to be put at the end of each chicken house. The little chickens came thither to pick up the grass and scrape the ground, out of which they now and then have the good luck to fetch some worms.

(To be continued)

The Emu.

(Continued.)

In my last letter I referred to the large bird called the Emu, and hinted that it might become acclimatized to other latitudes than those of the interior of Australia, where it lives and breeds undisturbed by the incursions of European people. The first question suggested by an introduction of the bird to our country involves the principle of utility. Why is it worth while to raise a bird whose weight is that of a large marketable lamb? In reply it can be asked, why is it worth while to have a spring lamb weigh one hundred pounds instead of fifty? The question is just as applicable in the one case as in the other.

Although the Emu can comfortably take its food from a ledge six or seven feet in height from the ground, and can outstrip a race-horse in speed, and whose kick, if fairly given, will equal that of a three-year-old colt, its meat is as white, and palatable, and tender as that of a capon; and who, for a christmas dinner would not select the larger bird instead of a turkey weighing ten twelve or fourteen pounds? Its feathers, in the hands of a well trained artizan, could be subject to the process given to an ostrich feather, and made subservient to ornamentation, or converted into articles of daily use. And altogether, upon a sufficient number being hatched and raised, the same result could be experienced by the owners of this kind of poultry as are enjoyed over the raising and selling of birds of an inferior order. Only this difference would be noticeable, instead of dividing attention and labor over a great number of the lesser birds, the same amount of care could be concentrated more effectively on a smaller number of birds; that is to say, four or five hundred pounds of beautiful Emu meat would, for the same labor, stand in place of fifty or sixty pounds of chicken, or turkey, or goose meat. Should the producer seek another object, that of placing upon gentlemen's grounds an unusual bird to satisfy the curious, it could easily be done.

The bird is adapted by size and manners for occupying a position of gentility on the lawn or upon any of the grounds of a gentleman. They are innocent in disposition and playful,—often resembling the running of a dog before horses as they are starting from home on a pleasure drive. At times they gambol with the agility of "Sanks," assuming great dignity at one moment, and the very next taking the counter-part of gravity and falling into the most ridiculous of all gyrations.

In color the Emu is a blending of brown and grey—some being lighter and others darker. Naturally they are shy—occasionally one will become so tractable as to permit a visitor to caress him in an open field. They have been known to domesticate themselves and to follow a master about a homestead like a dog.

It is difficult to distinguish the sexes, but a little familiarity with their peculiarities will soon enable one to pair them off. Their eggs are heavy, and in handling they resemble the touch of a stone or a piece of metal. They are green in color, of an equal surface, and resemble what is termed pebbled morocco leather. They are often mounted whole or cut in twain and set for cream cups or sugar bowls, or otherwise converted into decorative articles for a tea table or a drawingroom what-not.

The probability is, that during the next year or two it will become a demonstrable fact that the bird has taken a first rank at all of our poultry shows, and that it has assumed a commercial value on our farms. At present each bird is worth from \$250 to \$300, and an egg cannot be valued at less than \$100.

Yours truly,

F. G.

Brantford, July 4th, 1882

Our Summer Birds.

Nothing is more interesting to me than to note the coming in the spring of our beautiful summer birds. I am always sorry to see them leave us in the fall. I say see them leave us. We do not see them leave us; we miss them, they are gone, but we do not see them go. They disappear unseen just as they reappear in the spring. We do not see them come, but the first thing we know of them they are here.

Very little in this country is said or written about the migration of our birds; very little, in my opinion, except to a very few, is known about it at all, although it is something that should interest everybody. What would our summers be without our birds? What would a walk in May or June in our woods and fields be if there were no summer feathered visitors? To me, and to any lover

of birds, that which does most to make it pleasant is bird life.

It would be no easy task to enumerate the number of really beautiful song birds, all of which are summer visitors only, this part of Ontario is blest with. It has long been my ambition to possess a first-class work on ornithology that would give me the names and description of them all, and I hope some day soon to have it; then I will at my leisure give a list of the many lovely songsters we have. I know them nearly all, but the proper names of many I do not know. The regularity of the coming of our birds from the South in the spring,—provided the weather is favorable—is very remarkable. I have for years made an entry in my dairy of the date of arrival of our commonest birds. There are many of the warbler species, and birds which are not so common, that I have not kept an account of. I append a list and the date of their arrivals in the different seasons:

Time of Arrival of our Spring Birds :

	Blue birds.	Robins.	Kingsfisher.	Martin.	Swallow.	Blackbird.
1871..	Mar. 4th.	Mar. 24th		April 8th	April 3rd	
1872..	" 16th.	" 3rd		" 17th	" " 7th	
1873..	" 2nd.	" 7th		Mar. 31st	" " 23rd	March 20th
1874..	" 16th.	Feb. 24th	April 7th	April 20th	" " 21st	April 6th
1875..	" 6th.	" 9th	" 9th	" 13th	" " 21st	" 1st
1876..	" 27th.	Mar. 9th	" 18th	" 6th	" " 21st	March 2nd
1878..	Mar. 8th.	Feb. 26th	" 12th	" 4th	" " 20th	" 9th
1880..	Feb. 26th.	Mar. 8th	" 6th	" 20th	" " 20th	" 25th
1881..	Mar. 10th.	Feb. 12th	" 23th			" 3rd
1872..	Feb. 12th.					

As will be seen in some seasons I have missed taking the date of the arrival of some. This is to be accounted for by being called away from home and missing them till some days after their arrival, when the interest centered in the date of their first appearance is lost. The blue-bird is nearly always the first to come; it is generally a race between him and the robin, and frequently they arrive almost together, as will be seen by my dates. Our brighter plumaged birds, such as the tanager

the grosbeak, and the warblers do not come till May.

The question has often been asked me, do I think the same birds come to the same localities each year? My answer always is, I have not the least doubt of it. I believe that the same birds come to the same locality to spend their summer, and the same pair, in many instances, build their nest in the very same place as they did the season before, and I believe more, I think they go to the same localities in the south to spend their winter, and that they follow the very same track or road passing from north to south, and south to north, during these journeys. In Europe I know that men engaged in catching birds during their migrating journeys notice that one flock of birds follow in the very same line as the other flocks of the same kind of birds did before it, although it might have been an hour before, and flying very low to the ground, consequently could not be seen by those following. This is sufficient evidence for me that these birds know their road, and all the mature birds have travelled it before. This being so in Europe may be the same here. And as to their returning to the same places to breed, I have had many evidences of that. I will mention one case in particular: a pair of phœbes built their nest under my verandah in quite a hidden place. The next spring I was out early one morning watching for the spring birds when I saw the phœbes for the first time; they had not arrived the day before, and I was satisfied I saw them arrive, and the very first place they went to was their old nest under the verandah. Now had they been strangers to the locality they certainly would not have found the old nest where it was, so soon after their arrival. If I had never had any other evidence to convince me that birds return to the same localities, this alone was sufficient. I believe the same martin goes to the same chimney, and the same swallow to the same barn till death or some other cause prevents them doing so. Although they go south to escape the rigours of our northern winter and only return to us for our pleasant summer months, I have not the least doubt from my own observations, they are much more attached to home and locality than man himself is.

It is more difficult to note the date of the birds leaving us in the fall, as you see a bird to-day and in a few days you miss him, but you fail to record the last day you saw him.

The swallows are amongst our first birds to leave, and are seldom here after 15th to 20th of August. I have no correct date of our warblers or finer plumaged birds, but I believe all leave before September. The blue birds and robins, the first to arrive in the spring, are the last to leave us in the fall, and are only driven away by the wea-

comb of the American Sebright we have supplied a long felt want, a real fanciers' and farmers' fowl. The fancier has plenty of scope to breed for greater perfection, and the farmer has a fowl that he can depend upon to give him eggs all the year round, as they are excellent producers of large brown eggs, and are not such inveterate setters as the Brahmans and Cochins. They are very easily "broken up" when inclined to broodiness. I have had them lay up till June without wanting to sit, and then when penned alone for three days all inclination for setting left them.

They are excellent fowls for the market, having very broad breasts, with nice yellow legs. They are a good weight; cocks should weigh from eight to ten pounds, cockerels from six to eight pounds, hens from six to eight pounds, and pullets from five to seven pounds. They are not high flyers; a fence five feet high being sufficient to control them. They bear confinement remarkably well, therefore are just the breed for parties having limited space. I have found them to lay equally well in confinement, with but little extra care, as when allowed their liberty.

I know there are plenty of our old fanciers who are opposed to new breeds being added to the list, and I believe myself that any new variety should be thoroughly tested. American Sebrights have stood the test for ten years and have not been found wanting. In 1880 I exhibited two pairs at the exhibition of The Ontario Poultry Association, where a number of our old and esteemed fanciers said to me that from what they had seen of the variety before they had concluded they should never cross their fence, but admitted that they were so greatly improved as to be worthy of the attention of every fancier and farmer.

Fanciers, American Sebrights have come to stay. Give them your attention and care, and you will learn to look upon them with favor.

In conclusion I will say to those who have never seen them that in color they are black, each feather having a white egg-shaped spot near the tip, giving a crescent-shaped lacing as the feathers lay over each other. The back of the cock somewhat resembles that of the Dark Brahma in color.

Yours fraternally,
C. A. GRAF.

Fisherville, July 9th, 1882.

The birds that are intended for exhibition at the fall shows should now be kept in the shade as much as possible, no matter what their color may be. No amount of washing will take tan out of the feathers. Old birds may with advantage be closed in a rather dark room, or one where the direct rays of the sun do not enter. Varieties having white ear-lobes will be much benefitted by this treatment.

A Word on Dorkings.

Is it not a fact, Mr. Editor, that in almost every department of life, both of men and things, that there is a dropping off or a total discarding of that which has served us well, or found a strong place in our thoughts or affections, for some other aspirant to favor that seeks or asks for a place or a share where others have held full sway, forced upon us oftentimes by either some favorable circumstance, or by that all powerful agent "printers' ink."

And what seems so strange about the whole thing is that we often discard or throw aside that which is good for something inferior, and which will not serve our purpose so well. Let the reader consider for a little and I think he will be able to call to mind many things good in themselves that have been laid aside just because fashion or some fortuitous circumstance thrust it forth upon the public mind. And so I think it has been with our old friends the Dorkings. They are, in this country at least, almost a thing of the past; even in their native clime they have had to give place to other favorites for the time being. Once they headed the list at the shows in England, but now other varieties have stepped in and taken the coveted place. Is it because they were more deserving or more worthy of it? I think not, but because of the desire or change. Will it not be conceded on all hands that the Dorkings stands preeminently first and foremost as a table fowl, with their large plump bodies, full breast and short legs, with comparatively small bone, while the flesh in flavor and whiteness gives to the connoisseur all that can be desired. Nor does the breed fail to present to the fancier many attractions, with the different varieties. The white with its fine sprightly appearance; the silver grey and colored with their variegated plumage—the cocks especially with their fine flowing tails and large sickle feathers, presenting to the eye of the fancier an attraction not always to be found in other kinds. And as to their laying qualities, they will compare very favorably with most of the other large breeds. I am aware that objection may be made with regard to their want of hardness of constitution to resist the rigour of our severe climate, but there are other varieties that require some extra care on the same score, which, if given to the Dorking, would bring him through in safety.

I should like to hear through the medium of the Review from some fancier who has kept the dorking, and who could post us on the good and bad qualities. Never having kept the bird I cannot speak from experience, therefore not in a position to speak positively on the subject, but from my general knowledge feel assured there is enough to warrant them a more prominent place, both in our shows and in the yards of our poultry lovers.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, July 14th, 1882.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

Guelph, Ont.,—John Campbell, Box 700.
 Hamilton, Ont.,—Thos. Gain.
 Lefroy, Ont.,—Stanley Spillett.
 Mount Brydges, Ont.,—Thos. Pearce.
 St. Marys, Ont.,—R. A. Brown, address Cherry Grove, Ont.
 Simcoe, Ont.,—J. H. Madigin.
 Strathroy, Ont.,—Jas. Fullerton.
 Toronto or Yorkville,—Chas. Bonnick.

The Inter-state Race.

For the Inter-state race, flown on June 17th, there were 126 entries. Distance, between 230 and 240 miles.

It was a rule of the race that the average per mile of the first bird home in the race if less than 1 m. 30 s. should be allowance for the difference in distances, this proved to be 1:23, and upon this basis the prizes were awarded. To the general reader this method is confusing, as fact is discarded for fiction in the calculation. We give below the average speed of each return. The comparison will show the place each should occupy in the race if classed according to actual performance. The only allowance is for the difference in time at loosing and home stations. The loosing was at 7 A. M., local time.

OWNER.	ARRIVAL.	FLYING TIME.	AV'G Sp'd.
F. J. Peeters ...	1 at 12.28,	322 min. mile in	1.23
J. Taylor	1 ' 12.41,	235 "	" 1.24
"	1 ' 12.42,	336 "	" 1.24
T. H. Richardson. 4	' 12.42,	336 "	" 1.25
"	2 ' 12.50,	344 "	" 1.27
F. J. Peeters ...	1 ' 12.44,	338 "	" 1.28
H. Green	3 ' 1.45,	399 "	" 1.47
J. H. D. Smoot ...	1 ' 1.45,	399 "	" 1.47
W. Bennert	1 ' 2,	414 "	" 1.47
H. Green	1 ' 2.03,	417 "	" 1.47
W. Bennert	1 ' 2.01,	415 "	" 1.47
A. P. Baldwin ...	2 ' 2.02,	416 "	" 1.47
F. Whiteley	6 ' 2.06,	420 "	" 1.48
A. P. Baldwin ...	1 ' 2.09,	423 "	" 1.49
F. Whiteley	4 ' 2.10,	424 "	" 1.50
"	1 ' 2.35,	449 "	" 1.56
J. I. D. Smoot ...	1 ' 2.39,	453 "	" 1.56
J. Kerwin	1 ' 2.42,	456 "	" 1.58
E. J. Bramhall ...	1 ' 2.56,	470 "	" 2
"	1 ' 3.11,	488 "	" 2 3
E. O. Damon ...	2 ' 3.25,	499 "	" 2 9
E. S. Raymond ...	1 ' 4.07,	541 "	" 2.16
"	1 ' 4.08,	542 "	" 2.16
E. J. Bramhall ...	1 ' 4.21,	555 "	" 2.21
Bernard Fox ...	1 ' 4.12,	546 "	" 1.22
T. Tilende	1 ' 4.14,	548 "	" 2.23

—Homing Pigeon.

The Tumbling of Pigeons.

Opinions vary as to the tumbling of pigeons. One enthusiastic admirer of the birds asserts it to be of two kinds: the one voluntary, and a matter of fun and frolic as with the highflyer; the other involuntary and a disease akin to the St. Vitus

dance, as in the roller and house tumbler. Another claims the action in every case to be involuntary: "the flying a matter of fun and frolic—the tumbling never." A representative of this class, "Scotch Thistle," says in the *Journal of Horticulture*:

In case it may be thought that I have an imperfect knowledge of the subject, I may state that my experience is of, at least, twenty years, and although my observations have been chiefly made on one variety of the tumbling bird, yet that there is in it a sufficient field for accurate investigation may be gathered from the fact that I have at different times, possessed birds in which all the after-mentioned peculiarities had been noted.

First. Of birds that would only tumble when high in the air, I have had some that did so frequently, others only seldom; some that did it without dropping apparently in the slightest, others where the tumble was always followed by a heavy fall downwards; some where the performance was noiseless, and others where it was always preceded by a loud flapping of wings: many where the tumblers were always single, and only one that I can recall of which rolled, this I understand means a number of turns without any clear or distinct break between each.

Second. Of birds showing marked individual characteristics. I had one that could come down from a height of six feet or so outside, only with a roll of three or four turns, and to get up to the same height would have first to make three or four futile attempts; yet the same bird, although nesting at a greater height inside, I never knew to tumble or roll in the loft, and also if taken to some little distance from home would rise into the air and get back without giving a single tumble. In contrast to the preceding, I had another which would fly from my court-yard to the top of my dwelling-house with perfect ease, but if taken into my garden, which was only separated from the yard by a wooden railing not more than three and one-half feet high, no matter how close to the railing, it would not fly over for tumbling. One I had which tumbled very well inside the loft, going clean over, but outside when high in the air only backed. Some I have had which would occasionally tumble well inside the loft, particularly when going to nest, at other times not at all; others I have had which would tumble any hour of the day, or any day of the year.

I have watched all carefully, have studied their various peculiarities with minuteness, and where possible have applied tests, the result of which is, that no matter how easily the tumbling may be done, or how seldom, I am thoroughly persuaded that not one of them does it unless it can help it. That good flying tumblers become quite indifferent to it, and acquire both skill and confidence in

catching themselves up again, I quite admit; but whether the cause be a giddiness in the head or not I cannot say (but incline to think so from having seen some house tumblers when too much flurried show a slightly tremulous motion in the head and neck), but that the cause is the same in every case I am thoroughly satisfied.

That my theory is correct in so far as it relates to rollers and house tumblers is generally admitted, and the proof is not ill to find, as, although I have almost no experience of rollers, I understand that such a casualty as that of a bird rolling so far as to be seriously injured or even killed is not of infrequent occurrence, which would scarcely happen if the action were a voluntary one; and in the case of house tumblers we find birds which rarely use their wings unless when forced to do so, or when under the influence of strong excitement, such as that of a cock attempting to follow a hen which he is driving and which has flown away from him. In either case the attempt would not be followed by such a fruitless effort if the bird had power to do otherwise. This last class, however, throw birds regularly which will fly as freely, tumble seemingly as sportively, and at the same time acquire as much skill in picking themselves up again as any other known breed; and for my part I cannot see why it should be supposed that the cause of the same performance in the case of the progeny should be different from what it undoubtedly is in the parent.

Another evidence I will endeavor to adduce from the peculiar flight of tumbling birds, and this to many minds will be a more satisfactory one; as I think that all who may have birds which do tumble in their possession, will be able to observe it for themselves—at least I have noted it in birds which had neither the blood of the roller nor of the Scotch breed within their veins and where the performance only came up to a very moderate standard; in fact, little more could be said about it than that they did tumble, but from my point of view, at intervals "few and far between." The peculiarity to which I allude is hovering in the air, accompanied by a tremulous motion of the wings, during which, if progress is made at all, it is by no means as fast as at other times, and I think it is generally in an upward direction if the birds are taking a flight. It is from this cause that it is impossible to train other breeds to fly along with tumblers without spoiling the beauty of the flight, as the tumblers are invariably outpaced and disorder ensues. The singularity of the tumbler's flight in this respect, I am satisfied, proceeds from the bird steadying itself while endeavoring to overcome the inclination to tumble, of which, at least, partial evidence is afforded from the fact that the peculiar motion is frequent-

ly followed by a tumble, and to my mind is fully proved by the fact that the same unusual motions are observed among house tumblers which can fly in the loft, and these undoubtedly proceed from the cause.

I think the foregoing should be convincing proof that in no case is tumbling voluntary, at least to those who will follow out the subject by careful observation; but to those who may still doubt it, I would say, let them do as I have done, study the tumbling of every bird individually; let them mark off such as give the satisfactory proof that the action is an involuntary one, and I think from the small number of the others which will soon be left, that they will speedily be convinced. Merely as an indication of the principles on which observations may be made, I would say, at once mark off all cocks which tumble while driving the hen to the nest, as tumbling always loses time, and every cock is at that season too anxious to keep close to his mate to do so voluntarily; and the fact that many birds tumble better then than at any other time, is chiefly owing to the extra dash with which they fly in the case stated.—
WILTSHIRE RECTOR.

A small quantity of hemp-seed thrown to the homers on entering the loft from a flight will greatly encourage them to come in quickly on arrival.

We understand that a young homer, belonging to a Toronto fancier, was liberated in London last week, and returned to its loft early the following day. The weather was bad.

A notice of motion is before the Canadian Poultry Association, to be considered at next meeting, that a cup valued at \$25 to \$30 be offered by the Association as a premium for pigeon flying. It is proposed that the race be 150 miles, and that the cup will have to be won three times by one party before he is entitled to it. First and only race of this season will likely take place the first week in October.

It seems that there is considerable dissatisfaction being expressed at the management and result of the late race for the silver cup, which was won by the Strathroy birds. Those who took part in the race have expressed themselves as being fully satisfied. If those who did not take part in it have any grievance or ground for complaint the columns of the REVIEW are open to them to make it known. It would be more honorable and manly to adopt this course than privately make insinuations that there was unfairness and collusion in connection with the matter.

Raising Young Turkeys.

A Michigan subscriber writes: "Can you give us some hints about raising young turkeys. I have already lost over 70 young turkeys this season. They droop, refuse all kinds of food, and die in a few days. They are free from vermin."

One of the greatest enemies to young turkeys is wet and changeable weather, and this season has been particularly unfavorable in this respect. There is one rule in breeding turkeys that should not be disregarded: always use for breeders birds not less than two years old. The chicks from birds two or three years old will be much more hardy, and grow to be much larger birds than if bred from parents under that age. If your gobbler is very large reduce him in flesh to prevent him injuring the hens' backs. Feed the newly hatched birds with hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs soaked in milk; curd is excellent, as is also onion tops, cut fine. When ten days old grain may be fed them in addition to the above. They require plenty of fresh water. They must not be allowed out while the grass is wet with rain or dew, or during showers, until at least two months old, and better if not even then. They should always be housed at night. When the grain is harvested they should be encouraged to roam the fields, and generally after being driven in and fed a few nights they will return of their own accord.

Preparing Birds for the Fall Shows.

Young birds if well kept in cleanly quarters, will not require any preparation, as a well-nourished bird of any of the smaller varieties will be in better showing condition when seven or eight months old than ever after. His coat will be new, and his eye, comb and wattles will show by their brightness the lusty life in him. For the show-pen all the preparation necessary will be to wash the face, comb, wattles and legs. A little hemp or sunflower-seed fed occasionally will add lustre to the plumage. If thought necessary to force the comb to greater size it can be done by feeding considerable quantities of animal food; but this should only be attempted on small combed varieties or when the object is to get only one season's showing from the bird, as it will generally result in spoiling him for more. Last years birds should, if well fed and cared for, be well through their moult early in September. Care should be taken to keep them as much out of the sun as possible, and in clean quarters when moulting. The young feathers are easily discolored. Warm soft food, and small quantities of cooked meat will assist moult. Broken quills should be plucked out, as they are often the last to fall, and cause their growing neighbors to get out of shape or twisted. Separate the cocks

from the hens; the wings of the female are often injured by the attention of the male in the moulting season.

To have old birds in showing condition in the fall, that object must be kept in view throughout the whole year. Fowls three or four years old or older will not generally commence to moult until a month or so later than those in their second year, and frequently can be shown in good condition at the fall shows in their old coat. They must be fed regularly, kept in clean, well shaded quarters all the year round, and the sexes separated immediately after the breeding season. Before sending them to the show, the face, comb and wattles should be thoroughly cleaned, using a tooth-brush, soap and water. When all the dirt and scruff is removed, and the parts are bright and red, take a small piece of soft sponge, saturate it with coal-oil, and after squeezing out all you can, apply to the parts named. Vinegar, not over strong, is also good for this purpose. However, with all the forethought and care that can be given old birds, they cannot always be counted on for the fall shows, as they are apt to "fall to pieces" just at the time they are needed.

It would be to the benefit of the business in thoro'-bred poultry, and add greatly to the attractions of that department of fall shows, if the chicken class was made the principal one, and given equal if not larger prizes than the old bird. Then the competition would be keener, fanciers would be encouraged to get out birds earlier, and the public would not be so apt to form a poor opinion of the appearance of the stock from seeing them in the wretched condition they often appear.

Montreal Dog Fanciers Association.

The inclosed article I thought might be of some use to you, and therefore send it. It is the result of an action taken at the last yearly meeting of the M. P., D. and P. S. A., to separate the dogs from the poultry shows, in consequence of the desire and wish of the dog fanciers to exhibit at the exhibition held here in September, a very unfavorable time for poultry shows, and our fanciers manifested great reluctance to take any part in them.

It is to be hoped that the new association will be fully successful in establishing themselves firmly in the good opinion of the fanciers and public at their first show in September at the coming exhibition.

Pue.

A meeting of this Association was held last night in the Long Room of the Mechanics' hall, Major T. A. Evans in the chair.

The clauses of the constitution and bye-laws were read and adopted. It was decided to hold the exhibition during two days of the Permanent

Exhibition. It was further decided to appoint the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the Association as a deputation to wait on the Citizens' Committee of the Permanent Exhibition Society to ask for a grant of \$200 for the purpose of arranging for an exhibit by the Society. In regard to the cages in which to exhibit the animals they had had one offer of the loan of 300, which only needed painting to make them answer the purpose admirably. The cost of the work would be about ten cents per cage. Action in the matter was left over till a subsequent meeting.

After arranging a few minor matters the meeting adjourned.

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.

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	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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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, large size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

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

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

We are completely tired month after month sending out accounts and urging delinquent subscribers and advertisers to pay up, and must of necessity try some other plan to get that which is due us. All old accounts not paid by August 1st will positively be given out for collection.

We are just about settled in our new quarters, to which we moved this month. We have now a very commodious office and work-rooms, all on the ground floor, and will be in a position to work to much better advantage than heretofore. Will be glad to have fanciers call on us when in town. Office: Frank Street, West side, three doors from Front Street.

We understand Mr. L. Thorne, of Blyth, Ont., contemplates removing to Seaforth. As he will not have sufficient accommodation for the whole of the stock he now has, a large number will be offered for sale cheap. Mr. Thorne will have nothing but good stock about him. Look out for his ad. next month.

As the season for the sale of eggs for hatching is now over, (except for bantams), and chicken sales in order, we would recommend our advertisers to change their announcements accordingly. Have your copy with us by the 1st of August.

W. Stahlschmidt's letter in last issue should have read, 'I have sent eggs to parties in Iowa, and they hatched eleven to the setting,' instead of eight.

The Great Central Fair, Hamilton, offers good prizes for poultry and pigeons. In nearly all cases fowls and chickens have for 1st prize \$3, 2nd \$2; pigeons \$2 and \$1.

The prize-list for poultry at the Western Fair has been very largely increased. The judges appointed are Messrs Spragge, Guelph; Doel, Doncaster, and E. Griffith, Glencoe.

See Mr. Thomas Gain's ad. on last page of cover.

George Walker, Orangeville, Ont., in a card, announces the fact that he has early chicks to dispose of. We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Walker at Brantford show last winter, and will stake our reputation as a physiognomist that he will be found a thorough fancier and a reliable man.

John James, the noted pigeon fancier of Yorkville, offers a lot of high-class pigeons for sale. This will be a good opportunity for those wanting stock for the fall exhibitions. Mr. James does not intend exhibiting at the Industrial this year.

Messrs Stahlschmidt, of Preston, and McKeigan of Strathroy, have made seasonable changes in their ads.

Chicks are prospering. I think I will have some fine P. Rocks; they promise well now. I want to redeem, if possible, my part mistakes in the shows. I had a large sale for P. Rock eggs this spring; could not fill all the orders, and had to return the money in several cases. Next year, if spared, I intend keeping another pen, as I will have more room, having, as you know, disposed of my Scotch Greys.

THOS. COSTEN.

Montreal, June 24th, 1882.

I have been very successful in getting out lots of chicks and pheasants. One pheasant hen has laid 42 eggs, and out of the first 18 I got 17 young pheasants. Can any of your friends beat that.

W. McNEIL.

London, June 24th, 1882.

MR. JAS. FULLERTON,

Dear Sir.—I send ad. for July number. I find my business will not allow me to take the

necessary time the fall shows demand to insure success, and I have concluded not to exhibit, but to sell birds of 1882, mated for exhibition or breeding. I am receiving letters daily from readers of Review asking prices of show birds, and this ad. will give necessary information. My chicks have done very well this spring, and in fact, could not do otherwise with the runs they have, and the care they receive, and last but not least the good stock they are bred from. I have about 150 White Leghorn chicks as finely marked as it is possible to get them. With this you have full page ad.

I remain yours truly,
THOS. GA N.

Hamilton, June 23rd, 1882.

A meeting of the Yorkville Poultry Association was held on the 14th July, in Steven's hall, the President in the chair. Mr. Carr acted as secretary in the absence of the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Bronsdon. The President briefly stated the history of the Association, pointing out that though only organized a few months ago they had a large membership, and had achieved more than any other Association in the Province. Their exhibition had been most successful, and when the accounts came to be put in shape, which the proper officers had undertaken to do, it would be found that, taking into account their assets, there would be, he believed, a surplus on hand. So far as he was aware there was not one exhibitor outside the association who had not been paid on the very night after the exhibition had been held. The secretary and treasurer had not yet prepared their report, and he would suggest that a meeting of the executive be held on Monday evening next, when the accounts would be audited, after which a meeting of all the members of the association would be held. Instead of there being any reason for dissatisfaction at their accomplishment he believed that there would be only congratulations.

Shows to Occur.

Canada's Great Fair,—Toronto, Sept 5th to 16th, 1882. W. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Great Central Fair,—Hamilton, Sept. 26th to 29th, 1882. Jonathan Davis, Secretary, Mount Albion P. O., Ont.

Western Fair,—London, Sept. 25th to 29th, 1882. John B. Smyth, Secretary, London.

We see by the *Toronto Mail*, that Mr. W. J. Way, of Toronto, has issued a challenge to the homing pigeon fanciers of Yorkville and Seaton to fly a match of 100 to 150 miles, either east or west, or both ways, for from \$50 to \$100 a side; fly to take place two weeks from signing of articles. Billy has deposited \$10 with the sporting editor of

the *Mail* as an evidence that he means business. We hope to see the challenge taken up.

A few gentlemen of Strathroy, who have taken an interest in the flying of homing pigeons, proposed to offer a valuable silver cup, to be given to the party owning the bird to make the best time in a race of 200 or 250 miles, to be flown next month. By our advice they have concluded to postpone it until next June, in order that a greater number of fanciers may have an opportunity of training birds for the contest.



There is no better investment for the Fanciers at this season than a good advertisement in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

G. T. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT.,
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CAN.
American Sebrights, Light Brahmas and Rose comb Brown Leghorns.

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.
Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$4 per 13.

ROBT 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.



S. SPILLETT,
LEFROY, - ONT.,
Breeder of
"AUTOCRAT" STRAIN OF
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Pure.

The vitality of my stock is maintained by annual purchases from P. Williams, Esq., of some of his best specimens.
Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 for 26. Chicks in the fall.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE.—First-class Birmingham Rollers.
M. SPRINGER, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—Superior White Leghorns. I have some splendid young birds to spare. Stock could not be better.

CHAS. BONNICK, Yorkville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Brown Leghorn cock "Dandy" and two good hens, \$5; additional hens \$1 each.
W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 Black Red cocks, (1881.) good ones; 1 breeding cock has scored 95 points; also a few good hens, (1881.) Offered to make room for young stock.
W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—White Leghorns take the cake for beauty, profit and pleasure, and you can now obtain extra A. 1 birds from

CHAS. BONNICK, Yorkville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A breeding pen of White Leghorns, (Stahlschmidt's stock) cock and 3 hens, fine birds and good breeders. Price \$6.

ANGUS MCKEIGAN, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—By 1st October, a few Colored Dorking chickens at \$2.50 a pair. Also a few old hens at \$1.50 each. Apply to

F. WINTHROP, Hyde Park, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A 1. Black Hamburg Chicks. Have not room for two varieties. They are good birds and I will sell cheap. Address.

CHAS. BONNICK, Yorkville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One thorough-bred Newfoundland pup, (female); or will exchange for a Scotch terrier, or toy black and tan terrier, or offers. Must be a No. 1 ratter.

C. A. GRAF, Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pair extra fine B. B. Red Game fowls. Cockerel bred by W. L. Ball, 1881; hen, winner of first prize as a pullet at Chicago, 1881, scored by Pierce, 93½ points. Price \$7, worth \$15.
L. LEWIS, Watford, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—My entire stock of White Leghorns. No live stock wanted except a few P. Rocks. Make offers of anything useful.

J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—300 Game chicks and Rouen ducklings after the first of August; or would exchange for harness, saddle, wolf robe or blanket, or anything that would be useful around the stable.

SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE.—To make room, I must dispose of the following birds, most of which have taken prizes at Canada and United States shows: Yellow Bards, Black Baldheads, Solid Blue (black barred) Birmingham Rollers, Macclesfield Tipplers, Black Trumpeters, Black Nuns, Dark Archangels, Yellow Jacobins, Red Pied Pouters, Blue Winged Turbits, Blue, Black, White, Yellow and Silver Owls, Antwerps in all colors. Write for what you want, enclosing stamp for reply.

J. B. JONES, Box 376, Toronto, Ont.

Having won more Prizes than any other Exhibitor in Canada,

And as I do not intend exhibiting at Toronto this Fall, I offer the following

SHOW BIRDS

FOR SALE CHEAP:

Carriers, Dragons,
Antwerps, Magpies,
Blue Fans, Turbits,
Blue Bald-head Tumblers.

I have young birds this year for sale also.

As I want to reduce my stock I will sell at reduced prices. Parties wanting birds for show. I will sell them those that will be hard to beat.

JOHN JAMES,

7-1f

YORKVILLE, ONT.

Scotch Greys.

Having purchased from MR. THOMAS COSTEN his stock of this valuable new variety of fowls, I am prepared to take orders for a limited supply of

EGGS, at \$2.50 per dozen.

I will also have for sale in the fall a few pairs and trios of CHICKS. Orders for same received now, and those wanting will have to speak quick, as I believe I am the only breeder in this country.

In plumage the Scotch Greys resemble the Plymouth Rocks; in laying qualities the Leghorns, and for size of eggs are fully equal to the Brahmas or Black Spanish. They are also non-setters.

J. F. SCRIVER,

9-2t

P. O. Box 2078, Montreal.

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.**



A. C. BLYTH,
Queen's Sound, Ontario,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. F. George and Charlesworth stock.

HOUDANS,

(Geo. Butters' stock.)

EGGS \$2 per 13 of either variety

3-6t

WM. JUDGE,

Orangeville,

Ont.

Breeder of superior

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.

None but **SUPERIOR STOCK** used for breeding.

Correspondence promptly answered.



ANGUS MCKEIGAN,
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of
Black-B. Red Games,
P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,
and **BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.**

Stock first-class in each variety.
Chicks for sale after 1st September.
Eggs for Hatching in season. 3-y



F. J. GRENNY,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO,

Breeder of
LANGSHANS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins,
and **Pekin Ducks.**

Eggs \$2 per 13. See prize-list of Poultry Ass'n of Ont. in February Review. Send for Circular. 2-6



GEORGE WALKER,
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

Has fine
EXHIBITION CHICKS

—March Hatch—

For Sale, at from \$2 to \$20 each.

If I cannot supply a good bird I will not supply at all.
Send for Circular. and see quality of Stock. 2y.



WM. HALL,
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of
Exhibition Games

BLACK B. RED,
—**BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.**—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.
Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed. 3-y



WM. BARBER,
242 QUEEN ST., W., TORONTO,
Breeder of

Golden Duckwing and Black B. Red
GAMES.

Golden Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.
Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting of 13.
All from prize stock.
See prize lists of Brantford and Yorkville shows in Review for February. 2-6m

JOSEPH. A. DICKER,
Box 77, BRADFORD, ONT.,

Breeder of
High Toned
W. F. Black Spanish.

I have a fine lot of
CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.
Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



E. H. HURD,
Strathroy, Ontario.

Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS
And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.50 per setting
of 13. 3-y.



Brown and White Leghorns,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
and
Langshans, (Crood's strain.)

Birds for sale at all seasons of the year, at reasonable prices. My birds were awarded 4 1st prizes at the Provincial. London, 1881, and 4 prizes at the O. P. A., Brantford, 1882. My stock as good as the best.
Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan eggs \$3 per setting.

WM. MOORE,
Box 463, London P. O., Ont.
Write for what you want. Name this paper.



R. A. BROWN,
CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of
Crood & Brisco's
LANGSHANS,

Buff Cochins. P. Rocks, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Auto crat L. Brahmans, Houdans, Brown and White Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Polish, White Booted Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs for Hatching in season.
Send for circular. 9-ry.



HILL & EDGAR,
LEFROY, ONTARIO,

Breeders of
First-Class Fowls
of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns—Stahlschmidt's strain.
White Leghorns.
W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.
B. B. R. Games, Black and G.S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.
Eggs for sale from \$2 to \$3 per setting, delivered free in Ontario.
Write for wants. Correspondence solicited.

EGGS!

Eggs.  Eggs.

GAME BANTAMS.

Red Pyle,

Black-Breasted Red and G. Duckwing.

Have given up all other varieties to breed the above.

My birds have won wherever shown.

1st prize Black Red cock, and 2nd } At
prize Pyle cockerel. } Brantford,
See prize list. } Feb., '82.

Five well selected Breeding Pens.

EGGS, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 26:

CHAS. M. NELLES,

Box 499, Brantford,

5-3,

Ont.

W. J. SHAW,

London East, - Ontario,

Breeder of

BLACK HAMBURGS

AND

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

My Black Hamburgs are noted prize winners, and are of a first-class strain. They are very neat and firm in comb, pure and solid white in ear lobe, red in face, of good size, and brilliant plumage.

My Plymouth Rocks are equal to the best in every particular.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, NOW,

Warranted fresh and true to name, and carefully packed for carriage.

Chicks after September 1st.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Address as above.

4.2t

LEGHORNS
White & Brown!

Winners at

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

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

Having succeeded in raising about 200 chicks, a large per centage of which are extra fine birds that will, when fully matured, score high in the nineties, I am confident I can supply my numerous customers with

Exhibition Birds that will be sure to win the Red Ticket

At the Fall and Winter Exhibitions.

As I shall not compete at but TWO exhibitions in Canada during the next ten months, nearly all of my best exhibition birds will be for sale.

Orders booked now. For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information,

Send for my NEW Catalogue.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

2-1f. Box 82, PRESTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

J. Y. BICKNELL,
Buffalo, - New York, U.S.,

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR

JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS!!

Four yards to select from. SUPERIOR MATING. Facilities unequalled.

Eggs, \$3.00 for 13; \$5.00 for 24.

Send for my new illustrated circular, giving full history of Javas. 4-ly.

J. T. HENDERSON,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Importer of Fancy Goods,

139 St. Peter Street, - Montreal.

AGENT FOR THE

Canadian Poultry Review.

First-Class

HOMING ANTWERPS,

FOR SALE,

Apply to



JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.

Poultry Supplies

I keep on hand the following poultry supplies:

GERMAN ROUP PILLS.

Why lose so many fine birds by Roup when Roup Pills will cure the worst case. It is also the best remedy in the world for drooping or killing chicks. Only 50 cents per box.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER,

Prepared from flowers, with no adulteration, and much more effective than the common Persian powder; is perfectly harmless for the youngest chick, and quickly smotherers all vermin infesting the fowl or poultry house. Is also effective in freeing dogs from lice, and saves all the nuisance of repeated washings. Send for trial box, only 25cts; larger boxes 50cts.

BONE MEAL.

100lb lots, \$3.00; less than 100lbs, 4cts per pound. No charge for package.

THOMAS GAIN,

6-1f.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Great Bargain!!

FOR SALE,

My entire stock of

Prize L't Brahmas,

Comprising 7 Cocks, 1 year old, grand birds;
12 Hens of 1881 hatch, and

90 Chicks

comprising

The Grandest Lot of Light Brahmas in America.

\$150.00 for the Lot!

Cheap at \$300.00.

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A Specialty.

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Persons desirous of improving their stock, or starting in the "chicken business," would study their own interest by securing their eggs from my superior stock of

BUFF, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE

COCHINS,

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs,

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B. B. RED GAMES I

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My fowls are prize winners.

EGGS. *Carefully packed, and guaranteed fresh,* and from my best birds, \$3.00 per setting from Cochins and Games; \$2.00 per setting from P. Rocks and Hamburgs. When two settings are ordered at one time a reduction of \$1.00 will be made

A few cockerels for sale.

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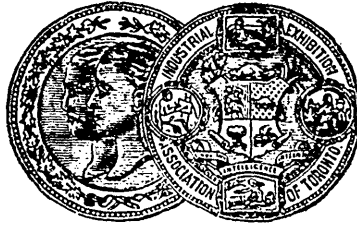
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Blyth, Ont.

To secure a successful fall trade the fanciers must have his advertisement in the REVIEW for August. Send the copy early, and the cash with it.

Eggs from the Best Birds in America !

They have won more



Prizes than any other's.

1880.

1881.

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Importers and breeders of

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

Including Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs, Black-red, Brown-red, Golden and Silver Duckwing Games, White and Brown Leghorns, Bantams, Ducks, &c., also

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

Our breeding stock is to our liking this spring, and the result from their eggs must prove eminently successful to all purchasers. One-half the winning birds at the leading shows in Ontario for several years past have been bred in our yards or hatched from eggs purchased from us.

We don't aspire to have the largest collection on the globe, preferring rather to keep just such a number as we can properly manage, and these of the varieties most useful and beautiful.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$4.00 per 13; other varieties, \$3.00 per 13. A few good birds for sale.

W. H. HILL,

Beachville,

Ontario,

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Breeder of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Partridge, Buff, White and Black Cochins; Silver Pencilled, Golden Pencilled, Silver-Spangled and Golden Spangled Hamburgs; Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth

Rocks, W. C. B. Polands; Duckwing and B. B. Red Games; Black R., Silver Duckwing, Golden and Silver Sebright, White Single-comb and Japanese Bantams; Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Bremen Geese; English Pheasants.

Egg for Hatching now Fowls for sale at all times. Chicks after 1st September.
See Prize list of Brantford show in Review for February.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address **TRUE & Co.,** Augusta, Maine.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address **STINSON & Co.,** Portland, Maine.

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

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light & Dark Brahmas,

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS AND HAMAURGS.



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, 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, and on Partridge Cochins fowls, and W and Brown Leghorn chicks.

I have a splendid lot of Light Brahma and White and Brown Leghorn chicks, and can now supply a ll wants, a moderate rates, and guarantee as represented. My birds will compare favorably with the best in the country.

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PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CAYUGA,

ONTARIO,

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D. T. ROGERS,

Breeder of the following varieties:

Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, B. B. R. Games, W. C. B. Polish, Br'n and White Leghorns, Golden and Silver Sebright and Black African Bantams, Toulouse Geese, Aylesbury, Pekin and Gray Call Ducks, English Bull and Scotch Terrier Dogs.

I have spared neither time nor money to bring the varieties I breed to perfection, and can give best references as to quality of stock. I have a fine lot of young stock for sale, and will guarantee entire satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Eggs of the above varieties of fowl for sale in season at \$3 a setting, except Toulouse Geese, \$5. 11-4-ly.

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(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

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

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

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

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JAMES HOOPER,

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Poultry, Pigeons AND Dogs:

Black Spanish, Langshans, Buff and White Cochins, G. and S. Duckwing Bantams, Red Pile Bantams; Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks; Pouters, Carriers, Almond Tumblers, Dragons, Fantails, Jacobins, &c.; Yorkshire blue and tan Terriers, and Scotch Collies.

At the show held in Montreal 1881 I was awarded all the 1st and 2nd prizes on Pouters; 1st prize on Almond Tumblers; 1st prize on Jacobins; also several other prizes on the different varieties, too numerous here to mention. At the show held in Sherbrooke I was awarded 1st, 2nd and special on Black pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on yellow pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on blue pied Pouters, 1st and 2nd on white Pouters; 1st and special on Almond Tumblers, 1st on white Dragons; 1st on Rouen and Aylesbury ducks; 1st for Yorkshire blue and tan Terriers; also several prizes on Poultry.

I have some very fine Buff Cochins chicks from the cockerel that won 1st prize at Sherbrooke, also some very nice Langshans. Parties wishing to obtain good birds of these varieties would do well to send in their orders early as I have only a limited number to spare.

Eggs from the different varieties, \$3 for 13.

Fowls, Pigeons and Dogs for sale at all times. Prices reasonable.

Is your subscription paid?

Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA,

G. H. PUGSLEY, - - - Proprietor.

I have the Largest and Finest collection of

Land & Water Fowls,

PHEASANTS AND DOGS,

Owned by any one Man on the Globe!

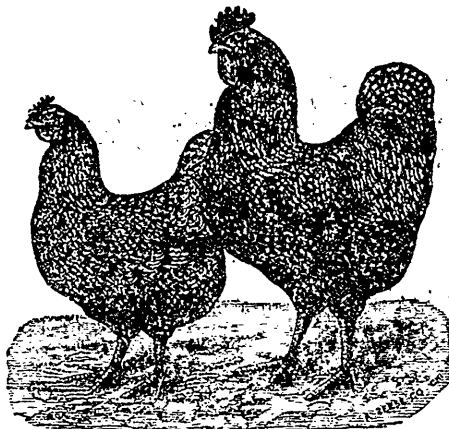
I follow the business of Stock Breeding entirely, and it has my whole time and study. Birds I have bred and sold have won at all the largest shows in America. Thousands of Prizes awarded my fowls during the past seven years.

VARIETIES:—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, G. and Buff Laced Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright, Game, White Polish and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Japanese, Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

Send for Price-list of Eggs. **Prices Reduced.**

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Write for just what you want and address as above. I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Visitors welcome. My Illustrated Catalogue is being pushed through press rapidly



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W. F. JAMES,

Importer and Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks, L. Brahmas AND LANGSHANS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—My yards consist of the celebrated Essex, Drake & Upland, Olden & Britton strains, noted for large size and beautifully marked plumage.

See Prize Record - Battleboro, Vt., St. Johnsbury, Vt., Montreal and Sherbrooke. My cockerel "Luke of Essex" scored 95 4-4 at Sherbrooke, 1882, by the eminent Judge, J. Y. Bicknell, of Buffalo, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Feltch pedigreed strain. No better in the country. Pedigree furnished with eggs.

LANGSHANS.—I have purchased Mr. Pown's entire stock of imported Croad Langshans. This gentleman's stock has taken 1st prizes at all the leading United States and Canadian shows, and has never been beaten. Records furnished, if necessary, to bear out this assertion.

EGGS from any of above varieties, safely packed, and express charges paid to any express office in Canada. Orders duplicated if not a fair hatch.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Highest references if required.

CHICKS and Exhibition Birds in September.

Write for prices and circulars.

BIRMINGHAM ROLLERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, in pairs or in lots to suit purchasers. The stock consists of about 20 birds, carefully selected for their extra rolling qualities. They are also beautiful in marking. My reason for selling is that I have not time to properly attend to them.

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