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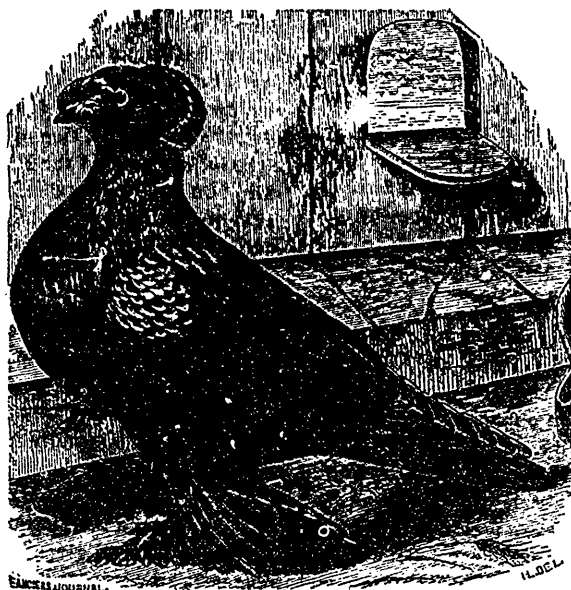
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1881.

No. 5.



THE TRUMPETER.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, communications, news items, and correspondence upon pigeon matters should be addressed to Mrs. E. S. Starr, 2<sup>nd</sup> Park Row, New York City.

J. A. D. Smoot recommends white Castile soap water as a preventive of throat disease in pigeons. Says his birds were effected, but since having the water from the waste-pipe of a stationary wash stand in his house to drink, the loft has been free from the trouble.

The inside measurement of a box for carrying pouters should be: length 18½ inches, width 8 inches, depth 7½ inches. Place a division to allow 5 inches at shoulder and 2½ inches for tail. This should hold two pouters. Make forty quarter inch holes in each end, beginning with one at an inch from the top, making a shape like a triangle.—*Chronicle*.

The New York and vicinity members of National Columbarian Society, in spite of the announcement to the contrary, held a most successful exhibition in January last. The exhibition was in accordance with the fancies of this portion of its membership: strong in the high-class birds, pouters, carriers, jacobins, barbs, but in the toys, weak indeed. The lofts of a few members show great variety and include toys, but these are kept more to round out a collection than to breed any to perfection. The late exhibition was upon an entirely new basis, and worthy in many points of being copied; of this we have made notes for use at a time when their suggestions will be seasonable.

At this season pigeons, whether bred for feather or for flying, are upon a common ground for care. For each there is the same law for life and the same demand for its support. In the majority of lofts the first young are already trying their wings, and the breeders are making for their second nests. The fancier meanwhile has but little to do beyond watching

the feed-hopper and drinking-fountain except to exercise his patience. Quiet and freedom from intruders is the rule of the loft in the breeding season. Good food, suited to the requirements of the time, and in abundance is not of less importance. If food must be sought by the parents they must necessarily be long from the nest, and the young, though their crops are kept filled, will suffer from the loss of the vital animal heat they receive from the hovering parent. Stale bread (Graham is best) crushed fine is an excellent feed at this time. Small corn is the best grain. Wheat is good, so also are oats, pease, and beans. Buckwheat may be fed sparingly for the hull's sake—for the same reason and that it is not so heating paddy (rice in the husk) is better. Add to these lime, old mortar, gravel, salt (codfish or rock salt), good clean drinking water and green food, and the necessaries to health are all told.

### The Trumpeter.

There is no variety of pigeons which within our own memory has so much changed, and, from a fancier's point of view, been as much improved, as the trumpeter. We say from a fancier's point of view, for, looked at aesthetically, we think the old English type of trumpeter was decidedly a prettier bird than those of the Russian style at present exhibited. The origin of the trumpeter's name is not so obscure as that of most fancy pigeons. Before playing to the hen the cock bows himself down and makes a long hoarse coo not very unlike the sound of an indifferent trumpet. We have had small African doves whose gestures and notes are very similar. We possessed a flight of white English trumpeters in childhood twenty years ago; extremely beautiful they were, active on the wing, like their relations the swallows, and altogether much lighter and more agile than the exhibition trumpeters of to-day. They bred well and were good mothers, indeed a variety which might well be kept for their prettiness and useful qualities as table birds combined. Some time later, about fourteen years ago we think, a wonderful importation of Russian trumpeters arrived in England, and were, we understood, brought with the greatest difficulty across the Steppes from Siberia. Strange it seems that so savage a region should afford a race of birds which must undoubtedly have long been bred with care up to an artificial standard of merit! Many of them perished on the way, but those which arrived on English soil perfectly astonished pigeon fanciers with their size and their wonderful development of trumpeter points. As soon as they had sufficiently recovered from their travels to be exhibited they at once drove the old type of trumpeters out of the field. For a time it

was attempted to have separate classes for birds of the two types: but this plan soon failed, inasmuch as there was no real distinction between them, the only difference being great development of already acknowledged points in the new birds. The Russian breed has now quite superseded the other as exhibition birds, and those shown and seen in good lofts all mainly owe their origin to this or some other importation. The points of the trumpeter are not many; but to be understood it should be seen, and almost defies description. The trumpeter is a heavy bird and now by no means active, for the feathers of its rose, like those of the Poland fowl's tuft, much impede its vision. It has a shell or crown at the back of its head, such as we have described when speaking of the nun, which should come as much round the head as possible on each side. One of its most distinctive points, however, is the rose—a tuft of feathers rising from the root of the beak. This in the old birds merely formed an irregular tuft, but in the modern trumpeter it is of immense size and completely circular, almost covering the beak and the whole of the head within the crowns. Great weight is given in judging to the size and regularity of this rose. The other most characteristic point is foot feathering. A good trumpeter is heavily feathered or hocked on the leg, and then has beautiful flat feathers extending like little wings from the feet. These two latter points should in our opinion be equally considered, and not all given to rose, which we have frequently seen some good judges do. The colors of Trumpeters were formerly many, the whites being the best. The great Russian importation were nearly all mottled—*i. e.*, black and white, or black; these two colors have consequently become the most popular, which we regret, for the whites are extremely beautiful. At the last Crystal Palace show, however, two magnificent whites were shown, and quite held their own against all colors. It is not easy to imagine much more beautiful pigeons. As with some other white pigeons, we believe that young birds are often speckled, and only moult out pure white after two or three years. Of course this is not the case with such old-established breeds as white fantails, but the trumpeters and jacobins, the various colors of which have been much interbred, are seldom pure white their first year. Yellows and reds were formerly known, and we have seen a blue trumpeter depicted on a very antique mosaic; but they have now disappeared, and to reproduce them of a type to compete with the wonderful mottled birds which we now see in the prize pen, would take much time. Of course, care is requisite to keep the foot feathers of trumpeters in nice order and condition, which adds greatly to their beauty, and which is often not sufficiently appreciated by judges. Trumpeters are fitted

rather for the aviary and loft than to fly at complete liberty, for few pigeons so easily fall a prey to cats. They breed well when not too highly bred, and in their improved state are a profitable variety for domestic use.—*C*, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

Lyell has written more upon this variety of pigeon than has any other author. He gives the fancy points such close description we will copy in detail.

*Rose* is the first property of the trumpeter, and is formed by the feathers on the crown of the head, growing out from a centre in regular form, like a carnation. In a good bird it will be large enough to form a complete covering to the head, hiding the eyes, reaching nearly to the shell crest, and covering the beak wattle, but not the point of the beak. All the feathers forming the rose should lie well down without any irregularity, and the more circular and even in its extremities it is the better.

*Crest* is an extensive shell hood, reaching round the back of the head almost from eye to eye, and finishing off at its extremities with an ornamental turn of the same formation as the rose; ought to be of cupped form, reaching over the head, but though wanted as firm and compact as possible, is always more or less loose in texture from the nature of the bird's feather. The feathers forming the crest, and those supporting it, can be moved by the bird at will, and the crest is therefore seen more loose at times than at others.

*Leg and foot feather*.—The legs and feet should be heavily hocked and feathered, and in this property the former birds excelled the first importations of the Asian race; but the latter, from the silkiness of their feather, were more liable to have their long toe feathers broken, which partly accounted for the want of them. Their toe feathers want the strength of those of the old tight plumaged birds, and seldom reach their natural length without damage. I have noticed that birds bred from good imported ones, when inclined to closeness of plumage, which is faulty, grow stronger toe feathers. It is almost impossible to preserve these feathers unbroken, for any length of time after the moult. An examination of the feet will always show what strength of feather the bird is naturally furnished with, though the feathers may be broken off short.

*Color and Marking*.—The Bokhara trumpeters are chiefly black, and blacks mottled or splashed in some way with white, though both duns and dun mottles have been imported. The beak is almost always white, and is a pleasing feature in the breed, as it looks well just appearing from under the rose. Many trumpeters are nearly white, but I have not seen any of the highest class entirely so. Some are all black except the head and upper

neck, which sometimes remain nearly white; and if the rose alone could be got white, or even lightly grizzled, the rest of the bird remaining black, it would look very well, and such a marking might in time become fixed if bred for. I understand from a fancier, who was lately travelling on the Continent, that blood red trumpeters of the highest class are in existence. He informed me that he saw a pair of them in Paris, and an idea of their rarity and value may be learned from the fact that the price asked for them was £130. He described them as fine in color and well lusted. I have no doubt that there must be yellows as well. The Germans have long since bred trumpeters to turbit and other markings, though in doing so they have lost quality in the more important points of the breed. Brent and others have written of the difficulty there is in preserving the voice and rose of the trumpeter when it is crossed; but though it doubtless takes a long time to recover either, it can be done, as in the case of the Altenburg trumpeter which is superior in voice to the pure breed itself. Could all the peculiarities of the breed be well retained, in addition to well defined specific markings, such as white with colored shoulders, the trumpeter would rank higher in the fancy than at present, when many care not how badly their birds may be mottled, or even splashed, so long as they are good in rose and other points.

I have never bred the new trumpeters, but my experience with the former kind showed me that they alter very much in feather during their first moult; after which I always found them to moult without further change. A bird which moulted into a fair mottle, always came out of the nest entirely black, or with only a few grizzled feathers on the wing coverts. If there was much white on a nestling, it generally got very gray, and some would become half white when almost black in the nest. I never saw a bird get darker during its first moult.

*Quality of feather*.—The choice trumpeter should be long and loose in feather, the flights should reach beyond the tail, and all the feathers should be soft and silky in texture.

*Size*.—The actual size of the trumpeter should be above the average of fancy pigeons, the larger the better, as if rose, etc., are in proportion, large size adds to their appearance.

*Shape and carriage*.—The appearance of a good bird is that of a very low standing, broad-set, short-necked pigeon, almost close to the ground, unable to see about it, except in a downward direction; it gropes about from place to place and is fond of retiring into corners, where it drums to its mate.

*Voice*.—One of the chief pleasures in keeping trumpeters is to hear their pleasant notes. They are, with their sub-varieties and the laughers; the

musicians of the columbarium. I would think little of a bird, however good in fancy points, if quite deficient in voice, and although it cannot be taken into account in judging at a show, it should be carefully cultivated in the loft. Many of the old breed were capital drummers and kept up a constant concert in their loft; but many of the new ones are very deficient in vocal powers, which is perhaps the reason they left their native place. I know of one, not long ago, which had no more voice than a common tumbler, if it had as much. The trumpeter's voice does not seem to have been cultivated so much in this country as in Germany. From Neumeister and Prutz I find what constitutes a good drummer there—"Excited by anger or love, its voice falls directly or from the usual cooing—which, however, must rarely be heard in a great drum pigeon—suddenly into that rolling, quivering, deep hollow drumming; at the same time—mostly setting still—moving the beak, puffing up its crop a little—the less the better—moving to and fro the front part of its body, and trembling with the wings. For correct drumming there are required a good beginning, a distinctly marked delivery, alternate rising and falling of the sound, shaking, and sustaining. The more frequently, and especially the more sustainedly without stopping, it drums in good style, the more valuable is the pigeon. There are cocks which, with quite short interruptions, drum away for ten minutes, and make themselves heard the whole day, especially in spring, or if they get a rich supply of hemp seed. Even when eating they drum away. The principal sounds come rolling out of the mouth like the beating of a drum, the lower mandible at the same time moving up and down. The sounds become by turns stronger and weaker, and die off till they can scarcely be heard. The more subdued sounds form a monotone rolling, which is produced in the interior without movement of the beak, and thus appearing to come from another bird altogether. There is no difference in the sounds whether the crop be full or empty. The hen also drums, less frequently, however, and with less force and perseverance."

It is usual, during the breeding season, to clip the trumpeter's rose, not only to allow it to see better but because it gets clogged with food when feeding its young ones.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

We would be glad to have the names for next issue of parties living on our railroad routes who would undertake to care for and liberate any homing pigeons intrusted to them. Send address, naming express office, to the publisher of REVIEW, Strathroy.

### The English Plymouth Rock.

They have a Leghorn, Andalusian and Plymouth Rock club in England that has lately given out a standard upon the last named variety for public approval. This standard we will not publish, but will give instead the comment of J. W. Ludlow upon it, to show his idea of the bird. His criticism will show the difference in the proposed standard and the points he gives.

"The Plymouth Rock is an American production, and I note that the club, taking this into consideration, take the American standard of excellence as the basis upon which to found our standard; and in the main, I must say I do not think much improvement can be made in substance and meaning. But ere its adoption is complete 'tis well to consider any little alterations or additions that may be deemed necessary, in order to set up for instruction a good and useful model. I, therefore respectfully submit a revised list of points, together with remarks upon two or three matters which it would be well for the club to consider ere they decide finally upon the points of excellence of this meritorious variety.

"Here then is a list of points, which I have roughly put together for the consideration of the club and fanciers generally.

1. Size, large.
2. Carriage, tall and erect.
3. Form (general body), thick and bulky.
4. Head, a little arched in form, and carried erect.
5. Comb, single, medium size, and thick at base.
6. Beak, thick, strong, and yellow-colored.
7. Eye, bold, and pale orange-colored.
8. Face and ear-lobe, bright red.
9. Wattle, large and deep.
10. Neck, full and well arched.
11. Wings, medium size, carried well up, bow and tip covered by breast and saddle feathers.
12. Tail, a full and bowing plume.
13. Thighs, large and fleshy.
14. Legs and Feet, medium length, strong, and wide apart.

Plumage, "cuckoo-feathered," viz., ground color, ashy gray, banded with black, the two colors blending into each other; the shafts corresponding in color with the bands, presenting, upon the whole, a perfect and even alternate clear dappling of pure light gray and black.

In support of this amended list of points, I would first say that size, being an important feature, should head the standard—not as being the primary element, but as making it known that the Plymouth Rock ranks among the large breeds, and therefore size must be maintained.

"By comparison of the "proposed" and my amended standard, as I have said, in the main I

agree pretty much to the sum and substance of the list as published last week, but in two or three material points I differ, perhaps considerably.

"In the club's proposal, legs are described as 'rather short;' whereas, in point of fact, they are *rather long*. The Plymouth rock is by nature a decidedly leggy bird—'tis a distinct feature in the breed, whether desirable or not (?) I don't say I would advocate *long* legs, lest the too-long lean and lanky-skinned rickety ones should be by some mistaken for the thick-set sturdy 'happy medium.' Yet I *do* decidedly object to *short*-legged Plymouth Rocks—'tis in fact, not in the breed, not in accord with its other general characteristics, nor yet even consistent with the club's proposed standard, which states the 'carriage and appearance' as 'upright,' 'noble,' and 'grand!' The extra length of leg of those Americans shows one of the little differences which exist between the bare-legged Cuckoo Cochin or the crossed or imperfect Cuckoo Dorking. The line of difference between the true and the spurious should be kept as clear as possible, and in the length of leg there is a difference; and little though it be, it should be recognised.

"The proposed standard also says, "Tail like a Cochin." 'Tis not so; if it were, the Plymouth Rock, with his alleged short legs and Cochin tail, may straight away be regarded as bare-legged Cuckoo Cochins, as of yore; and who dare question the insinuation? But the Plymouth Rock—to a degree like the Langshan—although somewhat akin to the Cochin family, have by careful selection throughout a number of years become more fairly established as a good, useful, hardy, and handsome variety; and being so judiciously severed, I would now keep them asunder, and this in my opinion can best be accomplished by fairly recognising in the standard the distinctive features of the Plymouth Rock *as he is*.

"There seems to me apparent in this, as in other cases, too much of a desire to get rid of the bone in some of our large breeds. 'Tis, however, unwise to go far on these lines; 'twill do for a time for cooks and epicurean tastes, but 'tis not well for fanciers to batter and bang at the very foundation—the framework—upon and around which nature has grown her largest and finest specimens. If we are to preserve our large fowls, and even increase size, we must, at least, tolerate a good frame, sufficiently large to carry the desired bulky forms, and quantity as well as "quality" of meat thereon.

"The tail of the Plymouth Rock is not Cochin, not at all in accord with the now approved British form of Cochin; it is, in shape of tail, more of the new Chinese (the Langshan) high and upright and flowing-plume-like in its fulness, and not as a mere cone or fluffy mound of soft drooping tail covert as the Cochin proper. No! In the matter of legs

and tail, I would urge the members of the club to give full consideration to the two points to which I have more especially alluded. My only aim in this subject is to know that in this comparatively new breed the fancy will run on right lines and have a good and well considered standard of this breed for their guidance."

### Our Halifax Letter.

#### DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In view of the Dominion Exhibition for 1881 being held in Halifax, the Nova Scotia poultry association have decided to postpone their annual winter show, and have it in connection with the above exhibition.

Without touching upon the correctness of the association giving up their winter show (which I think was a mistake), I wish to say a few words to the Ontario fanciers in reference to this exhibition. As the show is a Dominion one, and held for the purpose of judging of the merits of the exhibits of the different Provinces, there can be no excuse offered on your part of its being a provincial affair; and as the rates over the Intercolonial and by other means of transit will be very much reduced, neither can you claim the great expense of transportation as a reason for not exhibiting. Again, the committee will make every exertion to arrange matters that even the most fastidious and exacting will be unable to complain of any mismanagement. But in order to do this, and make this, the poultry department of the exhibition, a complete success, it will be necessary to have the hearty co-operation of all Canadian fanciers. For that purpose I would suggest the advantage of publishing in the REVIEW short, sensible articles bearing upon this subject, and containing practical ideas which may be put into operation and conduce to a better feeling among the fraternity.

#### EXPRESS CHARGES.

In the December number of REVIEW I called attention to the above subject, and gave an instance of the imposition to which I had to submit when settling my bill for two coops of fowls imported from one of the upper provinces. I noticed in the January number that you copy an article from the *Poultry Bulletin* bearing upon this subject, and to which you add a few editorial remarks much to the point. Every breeder of fancy poultry in Canada who has had occasion at any time to import or ship fowls from or to parts of the Dominion, has been impressed with the conviction that a reform in this direction is sadly required, but I venture to say that few if any of them have ever exerted themselves in order to bring about a change, but have paid the price demanded, possibly under protest, but afterwards forgotten all about it until obliged

to again import, when they go through the same amount of grumbling and talk, and there it rests. And there it will rest until there are found those who are sufficiently powerful and influential, and who have the determination to compel a change.

Your closing remarks in reference to this matter I wish to quote in order to show how impossible it would be to carry out your views, in the way you mention, but how practicable had we a united body representing the views of all these associations. You say:—"Let us have a united effort of all societies and fanciers from Lake Huron to the Atlantic to have a reasonable rate given by express companies. Let the executive committees of our societies have petitions drafted, ready to be acted upon and receive signature at the shows and annual meetings, and present them to the heads of express companies. A united action with our American brethren cannot fail to receive respectful attention."

Now look at the amount of labor involved in the above, the impossibility there would be of obtaining any united action. Some societies would, I know, enter into it with all their energy, others would go about half way, and still others would be indifferent. Reforms might be made by some companies and not with others. Now had we one body, composed of the leading members of the different societies, in fact

#### A CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

all these objections could be met, and I have not the slightest doubt, that had we such an association, not only could we compel a reform in this particular, but in many others which sadly need it.

As I have again brought up this subject, I shall not let the opportunity pass without saying a word or two more in its favor. Our associations in different parts of the Dominion are at present in a very miserable condition, at a very low ebb, and unless something is done at once to infuse new life, they will be among the things of the past. They would be greatly aided and strengthened by the formation of this association. I have already shown what could be accomplished by it, in changing the express rate, and I consider these two reasons alone of sufficient weight to require its formation. But there is another equally important matter which calls for it. The question of a Standard of Excellence was mentioned last year, and some effort made to arrange for the compiling of one, but it fell through for lack of sufficient strength and influence. That such a thing is sadly needed there is no denying, but it will never be prepared until this change is brought about. There are many other reasons of importance why this association should be formed, but space will not permit of my stating them, many of them I have placed before you upon former occasions in the pages of the Re-

VIEW. I am now done with "The Canadian Poultry Association." I have advocated it strongly and warmly from a patriotic stand point. No selfish interests are to be gratified by its formation, no desire to win notoriety, or obtain favor has influenced me, but the wish to see that which will bind together in a strong bond of nationality our scattered societies, and conduce to the better carrying out of the interest of the fraternity. It rests with you, the larger and more powerful societies of our Dominion, the Ontario Poultry Association, the Montreal Poultry and Pet-stock Association and the Canadian Poultry and Pet Stock Association to take hold of this matter; and if you are too indifferent and careless about the matter, and so wrapt up in your own petty interests and selfish motives, I say to you, form it not; far better no association than one which has but for its objects selfish aims and private ends. Its motto should be "No petty or local jealousies enter here." If my language is strong I am sorry for the necessity of it, but that that which I say is true none will dare to dispute, and should they it but more strongly convinces me to the truth.

#### WHY ARE THESE THINGS THUSLY?

is the heading of an article in the January number.

The writer says he does not wish to discuss N. P. matters in the REVIEW. I cannot see the necessity for it in this case; attention given to the consultation of the tariff, though, I think would be beneficial. By some oversight poultry was left out of the free list last year (which I consider in the interests of Canadian fanciers) and subjected to a duty of 20 per cent, but it should be apparent to a child that this is an ad valorem duty, as were it a specific one the dutiable amount would be given and not an indefinite percentage.

I had intended saying a few words in regard to your article upon judges, and expressing my satisfaction in reading your editorial remarks upon the career of that worthy Dr. Merry, but they will keep until next month.

P. COCK.

#### Express Charges.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—The question of express charges is likely to afford a subject for discussion among fanciers for some time to come. There is not a fancier in Ontario, nor an express company either, I dare say, but assents to every statement made in your article on the subject a short time ago, and there is not a fancier but would readily give a helping hand in securing more reasonable terms with express companies, if such a thing were possible. But reason is not taken into account here. You have shown conclusively that, when compared with other lines of goods, fancy poultry

is charged about double. Indeed, in answer to a letter which I sent to a company, expostulating with them upon the matter, I was coolly informed that the charge was "double first-class rate." But after proving all this unfairness, have they been shown anything that they were not already aware of? They knew when the rate was first fixed, as they have known ever since and still know, that the charge "double first-class" was unfair and unjust. But this is the declared policy of railroad men and monopolists in general, "to put on every line of trade all that it will bear." Therefore the only arguments which will avail the fancier anything in this case are those that point out the way to enlarged dividends for the companies. And there is no doubt but that the carrying trade in live poultry would be largely increased under a more reasonable tariff. Some time ago a boarding-house keeper in Toronto spoke to me about shipping him all my culls, half a dozen at a time, alive; but I at once saw the obstacle: the birds would be all alike in plumage, &c., and would be fancy poultry, subject to the special rate.

Whether express companies are responsible for the safe delivery of birds or not I cannot say, but if they are—and I rather think they are—are they not similarly responsible for just as perishable articles carried by them at the usual rate? Notwithstanding their denial of the fact, I am inclined to think they are responsible for the safe delivery of goods intrusted to them, if it can be shown that the loss arose from their neglect. A passenger makes no agreement with the railway company, unless it be tacitly, yet in case of a smash-up the company is liable for damages. But let this be as it may; there is no doubt that the poultry interests are seriously effected by these high rates. Many a fine lot of birds do not make their appearance at our shows at all in consequence of them; indeed it is only a favored few who can afford to pay all the expenses necessary to exhibit their stock. Many a farmer is desirous of getting a good bird but the cost of carriage would be greater than the cost of the bird, so this part of the trade is cut off entirely, and we may safely conclude that the poultry trade in every feature is unfavorably effected by it.

As a sample of what it takes to send poultry about, I give the following: I paid \$4.50 duty and \$7.00 carriage on five birds from Boston. And this brings me to the subject of duty, which I will take up next month.

Now, sir, I do not pretend to have made any further developments, or made the injustice and selfishness of those "charges" any more apparent than they have already been made, but have simply touched upon the subject to do what I think every fancier in the Dominion ought to do, and I fear all they can do at present, that is to record their protest against the injustice of this system.

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, March 29th, 1881.

## Ancient Medical and Culinary Uses of Poultry.

By W. H. THICK.

Here is a list of "The Physical uses of a Hen and its parts."

1st. The jelly of an old hen, made of a hen cut, with calves' feet and sheep's feet, or beef, boiled six or seven hours in a close vessel, to which you may add spices or cordial waters—is a great strengthener and nourisher.

2nd. Cock ale, is made of hen's flesh (very like a bull), boiled till the flesh pulls from the bones, then it is beaten with the bones and strained for wine or ale, with spices. Note.—The flesh of hens is better than that of cocks, except capons. The flesh of a black hen that hath not laid is accounted better and lighter.

3rd. Cock broth is thus made: Tire an old cock till he falls with weariness, then kill and pluck him, and gut him and stuff him with proper physic, and boil him till all the flesh pulls off, then strain it. This broth mollifies, and by means of the nitrous parts wherewith that decrepitate animal is endued, and which are exalted by that tiring of him, cuts and cleanseth, and moves the belly, tho' rather if you boil therein purging medicines. It is famous for easing the pains of the cholic (boiled with purgers and dispartients), good against a cough and tartar of the lungs, (boiled with breast herbs.)

4th. The brain thickens and stops fluxes, as that of the belly, (taken in wine.) Women anoint therewith the gums of children to make them breed teeth.

5th. The inward tunicle of the stomach, dried in the sun and powdered, binds and strengthens the stomach, stops vomiting and fluxes, and breaks the stone.

6th. Is a virtue rivalling that of balm of Syriacum.

7th. The gall takes off spots from the skin, and is good for the eyes.

8th. The grease of hen or capon is hot, moist and softening—between the goose and hog's grease—and obtunds acrimony, cures chapped lips, pains in the ears, and pustles in the eyes.

9th. The weasend of a cock, burnt but not consumed, given before supper, is an antidote to the influence of the herd Dandelion.

10th. The dung, doth all the same as the pigeons', but weaker, and besides cures the cholic and pains of the womb. Moreover it is good especially against the jaundice, stone, and suppression of urine. Note.—The white part of the dung is esteemed the best. Give half a drachm morning and evening for four or five days. Outwardly it dries running heads and other scabs—the ashes sprinkled on.



### James M. Lambing's Letter.

Editor Review,

It is a long time since you heard from me, but you may be sure I have not forgotten the REVIEW nor its genial editor. The fact is, between business and rheumatism I have been kept pretty busy night and day—the former by day, the latter by night. But I am still a chicken fancier, yet in a small way, as getting ready to change my place I have sent all my stock out but Light Brahmas and Black Hamburgs, and these are the only ones I have this season.

Well, the tail end of the longest winter I ever saw is beginning to make its appearance, and the boys can now begin to set the hens and get ready for the seasons campaign. Asiatics ought now to be out of the shell and getting a start so as to go out doors as soon as the weather will permit. For if not out now it will be hard to get them large enough for the winter shows, and impossible to show them at the early shows. For the smaller varieties, however, we have more time, and need not get to work on them yet, but can wait for the warmer days to come. But of this I may say more next time.

Well, how did your stock do last winter? I found with us poultry did fully as well, if not better, than last winter, for although cold it was not changeable, and consequently more healthy. I find but little roup in my neighborhood, and no complaint of diseased stock.

I see by the REVIEW the boys still have their sport at the shows, and of course do not all see alike. Well that is quite natural, and in fact we cannot expect to entirely agree on the fowl question. Even on the Standard of Excellence it is hard to unite all and make the crooked ways straight.

Exhibitions have been pretty successful the past season, showing that the interest in fancy poultry is still as strong as ever. And from the enquiries I am having for eggs and stock I am satisfied those having good stock will have a liberal patronage the coming summer. I see also our Western friends are waking up to the poultry fancy, and from friends at Denver I learn that were it not for the exorbitant express charges we could sell large quantities of fancy stock in that country. But next month I will give you something more readable on chicken matters.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, March 7th, 1881.

A thorough cleaning up of the hen-houses and yards is now in order, and should not be delayed. Lime wash, coal oil and carbolic acid will do their work more effectually now than in the very hot weather

### Artificial Incubation.

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

No. IX.

(Continued.)

I judged if dung could be applied with any success, it must be by constructing a sort of chicken oven over it; that is by disposing it so that it might surround some great cavity which it should warm the air of, and by contriving methods of knowing from time to time the degree of the heat of that air, and of increasing or diminishing it as one should find proper, and that in that air the eggs ought to be placed because of its being always kept in an exact temperature, and because it was there and no where else one might hope to see chickens hatched. I thought it proper to begin by trying if two beds of dung not so wide as those of our kitchen gardens, and that should like those be parted by a narrow path, would not completely answer all these views. All I added to so plain a construction was, that I filled each extremity of the path with dung about two feet and a half. I had by this measure an oblong oven or a long deep cavity of nearly three feet and a half, the air of which was continually warmed by the dung. A cover made with a couple of broad boards completed this oven; it was designed to hinder the air from being too easily removed, and to confine it long enough to give it time to grow warm. Rough and coarse as this construction was it wanted no essential part of which the intended experiments required. The sides of this long rectangular oven being warm of themselves, warmed the air which they helped to confine, and it was easy to know at any instant the degree of heat by consulting thermometers placed in the different parts and corners of the oven. A few days after it had been constructed the thermometer informed me the heat of the oven was greater than that I wanted. As soon as it was abated and was reduced to the degree desired, I introduced two hundred eggs into the oven. The greater part of the said eggs were ranged upon shelves, and the rest put in baskets, but I made certain that they were all kept very nearly in the same degree of heat they would have had under a hen.

I could hardly let the first four and twenty hours pass without attempting to view the affect which a well proportioned and well managed heat had produced in the eggs. I broke two, in which I had the pleasure to see the beating of the little heart, which was by this time unfolded; to see the small drop of blood that was sufficient to fill it, enter into it, and then see it go out of it. This was a sight which a naturalist could not be tired of were it to last much longer than it does, it always ends too

soon, generally lasting but seven or eight minutes. During the four or five days after this I had the satisfaction also to see the several progresses which the embryos had made in the egg. I even began at length to break them with some regret, it was so many chickens taken out of the number of those I reckoned I should have. The eggs of these, and a great many other broods, began at the eighth or tenth day to fail my expectation; I had till that time found the chickens as much forward as I could wish in the eggs I had broken; the scene began to change afterwards, and the bad smell that after this diffused itself all over the oven told me that some of the eggs at least had contracted an infection there. These were easily distinguished from the rest, for the matter that gave them that fetid smell by being rarefied had burst the shells of several of them and run out, and without breaking the shells of others had made its way out of them through the pores of the shell, which it had only widened. All the eggs which ought by this time to have contained forward chickens diffused a most offensive smell as soon as the shells were opened; the chickens in them were dissolved and reduced to a kind of black liquid paste in some, and to a greenish one in others; they were, however, entire and pretty large in some of them, and already covered with feathers in a few others. Trials constantly repeated for more than two months and a half had no better success, but I did not cease repeating them till I left Paris, which I did with regret, not having seen one single chicken hatched. On my return in November I resumed all the same trials. I caused chicken ovens of different forms to be made one after another. I had some made of the form of those wherein bread is baked, but not being pleased with these, I had again in the beginning of February an oblong chicken oven made like the first, but to render the heat more easy to be preserved, I placed the hot bed under a coach-house. In time the sides of the oven grew dry and there was no perceptible vapour in the cavity of it; the shells of the new eggs put in seemed perfectly dry, but these were all spoiled the same as those used in former trials. I at last recollected the eggs had decayed sooner in the oven when the sides of it had been moister. My repeated experiments were not then useless, since they taught me at least that the chickens had been brought nearer their time in proportion as they had been in an air less loaded with vapours. These observations opened my eyes at last to the unravelling of the latent cause of my bad success; I at last clearly perceived that the said vapour pervaded the shell of the egg and became fatal to the young chicken within it. There offered a very plain method of stopping in a great measure this vapour, and preventing its reaching the eggs, which was to line

the sides of the oven with boards joining close together and forming a kind of box. A cask was a still more simple vessel, more ready, more commodious, and less expensive, and I caused one of those, that are called half hogs-heads, to be sunk into the bed of dung after digging a hole large enough to admit it, and I took care to keep its edges raised three or four inches above the surface of the hot bed. The upper end of the cask being open, I caused a cover to be prepared for this, which was made with the head taken out of its extremity or orifice. The several boards which this cover was made of were fastened together by a couple of cross pieces; an aperture was made in the middle of this cover, about four inches square, and eight other holes that might be stopped with large corks. These holes were the registers that were to serve to moderate the heat, and the great middle hole was contrived to be covered either entirely or in part by a small flat board. I got round baskets, in diameter about two inches less than that of the cask, some of them were deep, others shallow; these last could hold but one bed of eggs, and two of them might be put in the former. I caused three of these baskets to be placed in the cask, which contained about 200 eggs. The lowest was some inches distant from the bottom, and the highest a few inches lower than the upper edge. These baskets may be supported in different ways, which I need not for the present explain. I spare the reader a detail of many other minute particulars in order to hasten to tell him that the periods of time in which I had seen the other eggs rotten, passed over, and not one of those I had put in this new oven gave the least token of corruption, and at the end of twenty days, the gardener who had taken care of so many unsuccessful broods, but whose hopes had now been kept up as well as mine, came in the evening to tell me, with the greatest emotion imaginable, a piece of news which I had so long waited for, viz; that one of the eggs was cracked, that is, that there were some small fractures in one part of the shell so that one could hear the chick which had made them, exert its voice, and that I might expect to see it hatched the next day. This chicken did not disappoint our hopes, its hatching was even preceded by that of some others, and followed by that of a great many more, and from the time I began to see some of them hatched, I had afterwards the same pleasure every day. I had not contented myself with the cask I have mentioned. I had buried some others in the hot bed, among which there were some whose contents were double that of the first cask. Every day I had introduced into one or other of these casks or chicken ovens, the eggs laid by my hens the day before; but then at what hour soever of the day I went to lift up the cover

of the cask, the upper basket in it offered me a sight that might have amused any other man beside the person who had at length procured it to himself. I saw shells which had as yet but one short plain crack, the work of the first strokes of the chick's bill, the cracks were multiplied in the shells of others, there were some of the shell which had been in part broken and had left the first membrane in open view. I heard here and there small squeakings, which I could not but be moved at, but I was at a loss to find out whence some other squeakings proceeded, that came from within eggs whose shells were very sound and entire.

*(To be continued.)*

### What Women Have Done.

Ten years ago a woman who lived in a large New England village was left a widow with four children and a little less than \$300.00 in money. Friends after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to "put the children out, and perhaps she could support herself by sewing or teaching;" but, like the plucky New England woman that she was, she made answer:—

"My children shall not be separated while I have health and strength to work for them."

She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the \$300.00 in poultry, feed, and "fixtures," and went to work. The friends predicted a speedy failure. "Did she expect to support a family of five on the profits from a few chickens?"

"Yes, I expect to do just that," she answered. "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on my father's farm, and as I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see," said the wise ones. It's our private opinion you have thrown away the little money that you had. Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes were rolled up and heads shook over the "shiftlessness" of the woman who paid \$5.00 for a rooster. Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm (worth \$800.00), and had \$300.00 in the bank.

Another woman whose husband fell from a building and was crippled for life, took up poultry raising because it was the only thing she could do at home; that was thirteen years ago, and to-day she owns a fine farm well stocked, has money in bonds and in the bank.

A young woman whose health failed in the close confinement in the schoolroom, went to raising poultry because she was obliged to do something for a living, and because the doctors advised mental rest, and as much active out-door exercise as

possible. In two years her health was firmly re-established, but in the meantime she had found poultry-keeping so pleasant and profitable that she refused to teach again. She has been in the business five years, and is earning a fortune as fast as ever a pair of woman's hands earned one.

Last year the writer made a clear profit of almost \$1,000 on a breeding stock of some 200 chickens, ducks and Turkeys. I do not publish this to boast over my success, but to show other women what a woman can do under the most favorable circumstances. The favorable circumstances in my case were a splendid stock of breeding fowls, a healthy location, a thorough knowledge of my business in all its branches, and nearness to a first-class market.

Of course, some doubting individuals stand ready to declare that it is impossible to make five dollars profit on every adult fowl kept, but if they will stop and consider that I get spring chickens into market during the months of April and May, when they sell readily for \$1.00 each; that I sell ten and twenty pound capons for 30 cents a pound; that I manage to have eggs to sell in winter when I can get from 30 to 35 cents a dozen, and that I sell a few tries of exhibition birds every year, they will see where the big profit comes in.

Now don't stop right here and give up all thoughts of raising chickens just because you cannot get such prices in your locality, but wait until I give you a few hints from my experience.

I have kept poultry in the west where eggs sold at the "stores" for 8 cents a dozen in summer, and poultry sold in the fall for 7 cents a pound, live weight, but I made it pay. We lived on a line of railroad, 200 miles from a city market, but I soon found out that all the poultry and eggs from our place went to the city, and I could not for the life of me see why I could not ship such things just as well as the merchants, so I sent a thirty dozen package of fresh eggs to a commission house in the city; they sold readily and there was a call for more. "These small packages of eggs, every one warranted fresh, are just what we want," wrote the commission man. I did some more thinking and then put on my good clothes and went to the city. Once there, it did not take me long to find a grocer who wanted thirty dozen of fresh eggs every week, so I shipped the eggs direct to him, and saved the commission man's profits. In the fall I sold my poultry the same way.

There was no thoroughbred poultry in the vicinity except that in my yards, and when people began to find out that my chickens were superior to the common mongrel fowl they bought a great many eggs for hatching. There was not one pair of any of the improved varieties of ducks in the country. I sent a thousand miles for a pair of Pe-

kins, and within a month after they arrived everybody had the duck fever, and I was overrun with orders for ducks before a single egg hatched. I also procured some bronze turkeys, and sold every egg that I could spare, and every turkey that I raised at good prices.

Every woman who goes into poultry raising may not be able to get in these "extras," but every woman who desires to earn money by raising poultry, and goes into the business with a determination to succeed, will be sure to make it pay, even if she sells every egg and every chicken at market.—*Prairie Farmer*.

### Does Poultry Pay.

Editor Review,

The above question is frequently asked, and variously answered. One says; No! the confounded things scratch up and destroy my garden more than their necks are worth. We heard a farmer once remark of his neighbor, "Mr. M. makes more of his hens than I do of my six cows;" and knowing both parties we believe it true. Mr. M. kept about one hundred and fifty hens, all in one colony or flock, and were inbred from year to year. The only extra care they received was the use of a large building, which had been used for a root house, to protect them from the cold, and a liberal allowance of all kinds of farm produce, both raw and cooked turnips, potatoes, oats, barley, corn, wheat-screenings, millet &c., and which was fed them in clean troughs, and which were *kept clean*. This led me to believe there was money in it if well conducted, but I could see many things in his management to be improved on.

First I purchased five thoro-bred Dark Brahma hens and a cock. Next to be procured was a comfortable house, which was provided in a very cheap manner with a load of slabs and a few nails. I then opened a poultry account, and charged them with their own cost, also cost of house, and each and every ounce of food they consumed. I then gave them credit for every egg laid, also every chicken killed for table use or sold, in fact everything they produced. Now it will be borne in mind I was on a town lot, not a farm where half the food would be gathered by themselves, so this was a fair test. And when I had kept the chickens a year I "took stock." I placed the value of the fowls at no fancy prices, but killed two average ones and weighed them, then aggregated the whole, placing them at ten cents per lb. same price as beef-steak. Then balanced my books and found poultry Cr \$15.25. Now this is my experience in poultry, and for the amount invested yields about four hundred per cent. Of course I made no charge for the labor caring for them, but to me it was

amply repaid by the pleasure of seeing them grow and improve.

I hope, Mr. Editor, some of our friends who have kept an accurate account of their fowls, Dr. and Cr., will favor us in your next issue with their experience.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. BARTLETT,

Glencoe, April 2nd, 1881.

### Locating the Poultry House.

Editor Review,

As I anticipate building a new poultry house for the further accommodation of my fowls, I would like to gain some information on the subject of position. It is asserted that a house to be rightly situated must face the south. Now my new building must accommodate eighty birds the year round, and that in eleven apartments, one for each breed, and I can't think of less room than a yard square for each bird. If I build it so that it will face the south, and all be provided with the south "sunny rays," I will require a building 49 feet long by 10 broad, and a wall of 108 feet—of course allowing a hall at the north side of three feet, the length of the building, and the rooms 6 by 4 feet; also the yards or runs adjacent will be but 4 feet wide.

I had thought of building for the same space and accommodation 16 feet by 22, with hall in the centre, and face the sides east and west. The walls in this case will be only 76 feet, thereby saving 32 feet of wall. Of course this will save roofing also, and reduce the expense considerably, besides giving an opportunity of placing the two runways of the south end at the end of the building, which will give a yard 10 feet broad for the two breeds there located, and the other yards situated at each side can be six feet broad if laid out right.

If laid out this way I can have the morning, noon, and afternoon sun. Of course I will place two lights at the north end as large as space will allow. Benefiting by "Galina's" advice I have procured eight monster sash, with glass in them, for the small sum of \$3.00 for the lot. They formerly gave light to "saint and sinners," and soon will, I hope, to good egg winners.

I propose building with concrete. The side walls will be six feet high. How would it do to finish the loft for setters? I never saw a house thus arranged, and would like to know through your columns if any such are erected, and what the objection, if any, would be to this arrangement, also which is cement or wood preferable for flooring.

I have a Light Brahma hen that has been giddy for the last six weeks; she will stagger as if drunk when walking. She eats well, but only lays occasionally; eggs appear all right; she is not over-

fed, nor, I think, under fed either, as she has every necessary food, gravel, and plenty of room. If anyone can tell me the cause and give a remedy they will much oblige

R. A. BROWN.

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

### Down with Scoring.

Editor Review,

SIR,—I noticed in your last issue a very sensible letter from an eastern fancier, J. F. Scriver, Montreal, on the subject of scoring, in which I coincide with him, having had lots of chances to prove it little better than a farce. But in reference to a Canadian standard, I think it is rather soon to start one here. It was the intention of the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association (of which I have the honor to be secretary) to do so, and our late secretary wrote to several of the most prominent fanciers to get their views on the matter; very few of them responded to the call, and those who did respond were not all in favor of it. In the first place we are hardly strong enough in numbers to undertake such a matter; in the second place, the cost of it would bankrupt any poultry association at present in Canada. From what I can learn from parties who assisted in compiling the American standard, the cost of the work was something enormous. But there is a prospect before us, as the Americans are going to revise their standard, and in this work Canadian fanciers are invited to assist, whether members of the American Poultry Association or not, and their views regarding what should constitute the standard for the different varieties will receive consideration if addressed to the secretary, Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y. By availing themselves of this opportunity Canadian fanciers may secure a standard that will suit their birds as well as the Americans'. When this standard is completed it will remain without change for a period of not less than five years; which arrangement, I am happy to say, I was instrumental in getting made at the late meeting of the association in Cleveland, as I gave our American cousins there to understand that Canadians would not adopt their Standard while they kept re-hashing it from year to year.

Now, as regards scoring, I side with friend Scriver, and consider it nothing but a humbug, and many of the American judges are beginning to think the same. At the late large show held in Cleveland I had a good opportunity to prove the absurdity of it, having been requested by the association to assist one of the judges in awarding the premiums. Now to show you how it is done: the judge goes to work and picks out all the birds of the variety he intends to score, say Light Bra-

ma cocks; having looked over them, he selects those which he considers most deserving of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes. Why not then put on the tickets? But no, he must score them! He then sets to work and rattles the best one up to 92 points, the next one he makes 94, and perhaps the 3rd one greater than any. Seeing his mistake he exclaims, This will never do! makes the 1st one 94, 2nd 92, and so on. This is the style of scoring done by American judges according to the American Standard. I told a certain game and bantam judge at Cleveland that I would bring into the office a pair of birds he had scored a short time before, and that he could not there score them within five points of their previous score. He would not undertake it. They just cut a bird as they think fit; no system at all about it.

I also agree with friend S. that the American Standard offers a premium for fat. For instance, an Asiatic might be one of the best birds for station, symmetry and color, but because of weighing a few ounces less than the Standard demands it is disqualified, although the same bird might have been over the disqualifying weight when sent to the show, but having a long way to come, has shrunk during the journey, as birds of this class are apt to do. As a case in point, the 1st prize Light Brahma cock lost over two pounds from the time he left home until he arrived in the show room. The same in reference to bantams. An exhibitor may have the finest birds ever hatched, and under weight, but through the carelessness of the attendants at the show, who sometimes seem to imagine they are feeding pigs, over-feed the birds, and cause them to be disqualified. When this occurs, as it frequently does, the best birds don't win, although those not present at the show would suppose they did. This is one of the main objections to the Standard, the word *weight*.

I hope that all Canadian breeders and exhibitors of Asiatics and bantams will join with me in an effort to have such a Standard made as will insure the best birds winning, and still give preference to the heaviest and lightest in their respective classes, provided the quality is the same.

I remain yours very truly,

WM. J. WAX.

Toronto, April 6th, 1881.

### Seasonable Hints.

The novice is apt to believe that the nest for a hatching hen is an affair requiring much experience to make properly; but this is not the case. It may be a very simple affair and still be all that is necessary. Let earth be the foundation in all cases when possible—a green sod, grass side up is excellent. The depression in the centre should not be very great, an inch or an inch and a half is suffi-

cient. On this put about an inch deep of broken straw, and the nest is ready for the eggs and hen. Nests for hatching should always be in a secluded place, but not too dark, and if the hen can be confined on it conveniently it is always better. The advantages of confining the hen are that you always know where to find her, and there is no danger of other hens laying in her nest or driving her from it. If allowed off to feed and water regularly at the noon hour every day she will be quite as contented as under any other circumstances. A very good and handy nest, and one that has pleased all who have tried it, was shown on first page of cover in February number. It is made by connecting the top and bottom of a cheese-box by four laths of sufficient length to leave an opening of about six inches between them, and over this opening, or all round the box if preferred, tacking canvas, or some other open stuff, leaving one space between two laths loose for entrance to the nest. The bottom should be filled with damp earth to within three or four inches of its top, and on this the straw. The loose part of canvas can be buttoned or pinned over the opening, thus confining the hen and guarding her from intrusion, and at the same time allowing her ample ventilation.

Before putting on the nest the hen should be liberally sprinkled with some insect destroying powder, (Holloway's Insect Destroyer is very good, and can be had in a very convenient can with perforated cover, at any drug store.) The best way to apply it is to hold the hen by the legs allowing her head to hang; by this means the powder can be worked down to the skin. This operation should be repeated about the seventeenth day after setting. Thirteen eggs are as many as any hen should have, and one under the average size should not have that number. When the hen is confined to the nest she should be allowed to come off or be taken off regularly every day, when a full feed of whole grain and fresh water should be convenient for her, and every few days a little gravel.

When the eggs have been sat on eight or ten days the sterile ones can easily be detected by holding them between the eye and a strong light. Cut a hole the shape of the egg and a little smaller in a piece of card-board, place the egg on this hole and hold between the eye and the light of a lamp, and the fertile eggs will be found cloudy or opaque, and the sterile ones clear as when first put into the nest. The latter should be removed to give the good eggs a better chance of receiving uniform heat. In warm weather the eggs should be sprinkled a couple of times with tipped water during the last week of incubation.

It is desirable not to disturb the hen much while the chicks are hatching out, but the lives of many chicks may be saved by removing the empty shells,

as they are apt to work over the eggs not so far advanced and smother the chicks that have only partly worked their way out. This can be easily done by placing one hand under the hen, gently raising her body just high enough to get at the shells with the other; her feet need not be disturbed.

The hen and chicks are better left in the nest for twenty-four hours after the hatching is completed. The animal heat supplied by the hen is more necessary for the chicks than food. When taken off the nest the hen should be fed all the corn she will eat; then give the chicks their first feed, of hard boiled egg and bread crumbs, crushed fine, or bread and milk. Very little will be eaten by them the first few days, and the mother will probably take the greater share, but in doing so will teach them to feed. After they become able to feed well, the food should be given them in such a place that the mother cannot get at it. The oftener the food is given them when young the better, and when they cannot be attended to every hour or two for the first week, coarse oatmeal or bread crumbs should be plentifully scattered about for them to lunch on between meals. Water is not necessary. A couple of weeks of this treatment will make them able to pick small grain, but if it is desired to push them along rapidly the egg-food may be continued with advantage.

### Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association.

At a meeting of this association held on March 29th, 1881, the following officers were elected:—

President, J. F. Scriver; 1st. Vice President, Thomas Hall; 2nd Vice President, James Lindsay; 3rd Vice President, James Pine.

Executive:—Messrs Thos. Costen, J. Peard, J. Hooper, J. R. McLaren, Jr., D. Campbell, James Anslic, Sergeant Holdbrooke, J. Philpott, George Gordon, W. Wenfield.

Sec'y-Treas., J. H. Cayford.

Moved by J. F. Scriver, Seconded by T. Hall—That the thanks of the society are tendered to Thomas Costen, Esq., the retiring president, for his valuable services to this association.—Carried.

### Norfolk Poultry and Dog Association.

The third Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Poultry Association was held at the Norfolk House, Simcoe, on Saturday, 20th March, 1881. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—

President, Mr. E. C. Freeman; 1st Vice-President, Mr. A. W. Smith, L. D. S.; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. J. Mathews; Treasurer, Thos Puzey; Secretary, J. C. Boyd. Directors:—Messrs A. Gilbert, J. Jenkins, C. Kitchen, A. W. Smith, W. Linden, J. S. Wyckoff, Wm. Dunlop and A. Heath, all of Simcoe.

It was decided to change the name of the Association to the Norfolk Poultry and Dog Association, and to hold a dog show in connection with the poultry the coming winter, when good sub-

stantial prizes will be offered on poultry and dogs, and every effort made to make the show a success, and as attractive as possible. Fanciers of dogs and poultry at a distance are cordially invited to co-operate and lend their assistance. All communications from fanciers thankfully received and promptly answered by the secretary.

J. C. Boyd.

Simcoe, Ont., April 2nd, 1881.

## Canadian Poultry Review.

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

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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
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$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.

Mr. Robert Barber, breeder of Game, is a resident of Guelph, not of Toronto, as we gave it in our report of the Brantford show.

We notice in the *Dominion Bazaar* what seems to us a rather uncalled for attack on a contemporary. So far as we had any opportunity of observing, the conduct of the representative of the *Kingston Hornet* at the Brantford show, was quite gentlemanly, and could we have spared time from the business that brought us there, would have gladly improved the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with him.

The very backward spring has thrown the chicken hatching business of the season at least a month later than for many years past. The demand for eggs for hatching will be greater for the next two months than the two past, and we would advise those fanciers whose advertisements expire with this issue to renew them for May and June. Up to the present time broody hens have been scarce, and those without incubators are at a deadlock till the hens make up their minds to attend to the business.

Those who gave us advertisements this month

H. A. Jones, 386 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., advertises twine netting, an article which will be appreciated by the fancier who likes to see his poultry and pigeon quarters looking tidy. It offers all the advantages of wire netting, and costs but about one-fifth the money. Mr. Jones is authorised agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the REVIEW.

Hubbard Brothers, Cambridgeport, Mass., are manufacturers of the "Favorite Incubator," which has the advantages of being at a price within the reach of all, is handsome to look at, and does its work well, requiring little attention.

R. Mackay, Hamilton will dispose of his entire stock of Prize Light Brahmas, either in one lot or in lots to suit purchasers. Any one wanting a fine lot of Brahmas should secure Mr. Mackay's, and at once be in a good position both for breeding and exhibiting.

Mr. R. Smith, Nelles Corners, offers eggs for hatching from a very fine selection of varieties, including Rose-comb White Leghorns. Parties who favor Mr. Smith with orders will be well pleased with the result.

E. S. Goulding, Guelph, has in his yards some of the most noted Game birds in Canada, including winners at Montreal, Sherbrooke and Toronto. Those about ordering Game eggs should read his "ad."

C. A. Graf, comes out with a brand new card in which he gives a list of the popular varieties he keeps, including his old favorites, American Sebrights, and the new departure, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Friend Graf is a fine fellow to deal with.

W. L. Brown, Hyde Park, Ont., offers eggs for hatching from Brown Leghorns, and having had many years experience in breeding this variety, he will be in a position to supply something fine to those ordering from him.

If you want a nice Canary, Black-red Games or Red pile Bantams, send to Mm. Wall, of Newcastle, Ont.,

Editor Review,

Since the appearance of the February number of your journal my White and Black Cochins have been in the sulks. They are by no means satisfied with Mr. Buck's remarks on them. The hen, winner of 2nd prize at Brantford, says that she has been scored four times by such men as P. Williams, 94½; Todd, 95; Allan, 96, and that it was bad enough to lower her to 2nd without libelling her. She says also that she never felt better in her life than she does now. The only consolation she has in the matter is in the fact that it was her own sister that was honored above her. She claims the chickens as her progeny, and is not ashamed of them. I have tried to restore her to good humor by reminding her of first honors won at Buffalo, Guelph, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Brantford, Ann Arbor and Saginaw twice, but it is no use, Mr. Buck's remarks stick in her crop, and the whole lot, under her leadership, have "struck," and won't lay an egg. What would you advise me to do under the circumstances?

Yours,

S. BUTTERFIELD.

Sandwich, April 1st, 1881.

[Whisper to the old lady that the low and dark coops allotted to them detracted greatly from their appearance in size and color; and if this will not satisfy her, threaten to present them all to Mr. B., which will be almost certain to bring them to terms.—Ed.]

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

**G. H. PUGSLEY BRANTFORD P.O., ONT.,**  
Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

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

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

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

**FOR SALE.**—1 pair Black Fantails, \$2.50; 1 pair Blue Fantails, \$2.50; 1 pair Black Barb, \$3.00; 1 White Fantail cock, \$1.00. All first-class birds.  
Address, **TYSON BROS, Berlin, Ont.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Cocker Spaniel bitch, ten months old, well bred, handsome, color liver and white; bred by well known fancier of Montreal.  
Address, **S. LLOYD, Goderich, Ont.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—My entire stock of fancy pigeons, including all my prize winners. Also 1 Carolina drake, and one pair of first-class Pekins.  
**J. C. MONTGOMERY, Brantford, Ont.**

**EGGS FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.**—From our prize Bantams; Bk Red \$1.50; Silver Duckwing and Red Pile, \$2.50. Also Black Spanish, \$2.00 per 13.  
**W. & G. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—One breeding pen W. F. B. Spanish, also one or two good P. Rock cockerels. Eggs from my best stock, \$2.00 per 11.  
**WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.**

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE**—A Grey Dorking cock for a Silver Grey Dorking cock. Apply to  
**F. WINTHROP, Hyde Park, Ont.**

**FOR SALE.**—WM. MOORE, Bank of British North America, London, Ont., has for sale, two pairs of first-class Golden Polands, one pair White Crested Black Polands, at low prices; a few settings of Langshan eggs, Major Croad's strain, at \$4.00 per 13; a few settings of Plymouth Rock eggs at \$2.00 per 13, and Brown, White and Dominique Leghorn eggs, for the remainder of the season at \$1.50 per 13.

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

**"Novelty" Egg Basket.**

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

**FOR HATCHING.**

**WM. B. CHISHOLM,**

Oakville Basket Factory.

**WM. HALL,**

NEWCASTLE,

ONT.,

Breeder of

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

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

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

**Brown Leghorns**

A SPECIALTY.

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

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

**W. L. BROWN.**

5-2t. Hyde Park, Ont.

**H. COOPER,**

Importer and breeder of

**High-Class Fancy Pigeons.**

My stock is made up of the best obtainable, having taken great pains to get the "finest from the most reliable fanciers," irrespective of cost. I am now prepared to sell prize old and young birds. All parties who are not suited with birds from my lofts can return them free. An exact description of all birds given if required. Write for price list.

5-tf. No. 6 Park St., Hamilton, Ont.

**Brown Leghorns.**

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

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

**J. FINCH.**

5-ft Scaforth, Ont.

**JAMES ANDERSON,**

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,

BREEDER OF

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,**

TOULOUSE GESE

AND ROUEN & AYLESBURY DUCKS.



1st and 2nd prize on geese at Provincial, Hamilton. 4 prizes on Turkeys at Guelph, '89. No geese eggs for sale. Turkey eggs \$4 for 9; Others \$1.50 per dozen.



**C. A. GRAF,**  
FISHERVILLE, - - - - - ONT., CANADA.

Breeder of

*American Sebrights, Plymouth Rocks, single-comb  
Brown Leghorns, rose-comb Brown Leghorns.*

A few eggs from the above to spare.

*Langshuns (Croad and Briskoe's), Light Brahmans,  
Golden Sebright Bant, and White Call Ducks.*

No eggs to spare from the last four varieties.

Stock second to none in America.

3-12

Chicks from all after September.



**S. SPILLETT,**  
LEFROY, - - - - - ONT.,

Breeder of

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

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

**EGGS! EGGS!!**  
for  
**HATCHING.**



I am prepared to supply Eggs for Hatch-  
ing from my Thorough-bred

**Black-Breasted Red Games**  
H. M. Thomas' and Beswick's strains.

\$2.50 for 13, or \$4.00 for 26. All orders promptly atten-  
ded to in rotation. The cash to accompany each order.

R. F. GREEN,

4-ly.

Express Office, Bradford, Ont.

*Orangeville,* WM. JUDGE, *Ont.*  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, MacKay's.**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Pugsley's & Keefer's**  
**WRITE LEGHORNS, Butterfield's.**  
**W. F. B. SPANISH, McMillan's & Gibson's.**  
EGGS.—\$2.00 for 11.  
I have some noted prize winners among my breeding  
stock. 4-6t

**U. BODDY,**  
TORONTO, - - - - - ONT.,  
Breeder of  
**White Leghorns and S.P. Hamburgs.**  
Eggs \$3.00 per setting, guaran-  
teed fresh and good, but no duplicating.



My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st  
prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 1880; 1st  
and 2nd prize pullets at South Ontario, 1880; 1st prize  
hen at Brantford, 1881, and several other A 1 birds.  
Correspondence solicited. 4-6t

**BINGHAM & DURHAM,**  
*Bradford, Ont.,*  
Breeder of High-Class  
**BUFF COCHINS,**  
—Charlesworth's strain—  
B. B. R. GAMES—H. M. Thomas' strain,  
BLACK HAMBURGS and WHITE F. BLACK SPANISH.  
Our Buff Cochins won 2nd on cock and 1st on hen at  
the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880.  
Eggs in season, \$3 for 13; W. F. B. Spanish, \$2 for 13.  
R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.



**F. J. GRENNEY,**  
*Brantford, - - - - - Ont.*  
Offers Eggs for Hatching, at \$3 per 13; two  
settings for \$5, from the  
**Best Layers and Table Fowls**

In the World:  
FELCH PEDIGREE LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
LANGSHANS—Croad, Samuel, and Burnham Strains.  
Modern PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Rouen and Imperial Pe-  
kin Duck. Please note my record at the late exhibi-  
tion of Poultry Association of Ontario, held here. 3-3

**JOSEPH. A. DICKER,**  
Box 77, - - - - - BRADFORD, ONT.,  
Breeder of  
**HIGH-TONED, WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.**  
Exclusively.

I am breeding from three pens this season, and they  
are all carefully selected from the best strains in the  
province.

EGGS.

Will supply eggs at \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 26, carefully  
packed in baskets. 4-ly

**W. M. SMITH,**  
*Fairfield Plains, - - - - - Ont.*  
Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of  
**LAND and  
WATER FOWLS.**  
Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls  
always for Sale, and Eggs in season.  
Write for what you want. 1-ly



**LANGSHANS,**  
From Major Croad's y rds. England.  
*My Birds have taken First wherever shown!*  
Judge H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass, pronounced  
them

**The Finest He had Ever Seen!**

Col'd Muscovy Ducks, which took 1st at Worcester,  
Mass., and all the New England shows.  
Eggs and Chicks for sale in season.

3 3t

W. W. F. BOWEN,  
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

THE AMERICAN  
**Standard of Excellence,**  
Sent. free of postage, on receipt of price, \$1  
Address. POULTRY REVIEW, St. Athroy



JAS. O. WELDON,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO,  
Breeder of

**FANCY PIGEONS**

Of the following varieties:  
Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,  
Barbs and Trumpeters.

Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition  
Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



**HURON POULTRY YARDS,**  
Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

C. J. THOMAS,  
Breeder of

**White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.**

EGGS from first-class stock only, at 13 for \$2.50; 26  
for \$4.00. Fair hatch guaranteed. Circular free.

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

Correspondence a pleasure.

3-ly



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

**Plymouth Rocks**

and  
**HOUDANS:**

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

Send for Circular and Price list.

5-



S. A. WETMORE,  
St. John, - New Brunswick,  
Breeder of

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

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

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

4-3t



PHILANDER WILLIAMS,  
TAUNTON, - MASS., U.S.,  
Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

**Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas,**

Also

Dark Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,  
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.  
YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants.

Eggs for Hatching, \$5.00 for 13. Three sittings for  
\$10.00.

1-ly



LEWIS THORNE,  
BLYTH, - - ONTARIO,  
Breeder and Importer of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**

Josselyn's strain,

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Todd's strain,

BLACK-BREAST'D RED GAMES, Allen's strain,  
BUFF COCHINS and S. S. HAMBURGS.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2 for 13. Satisfaction guaranteed.

2-6m



J. C. MONTGOMERY,  
BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO,  
Breeder of

High-Class

**LANGSHANS,**

**B. B. R. Games, L't and D'k Brahmas,**  
AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

—Also—

**FANCY PIGEONS.**

EGGS, 3 dols. per 13. Fowls and Pigeons for sale at all times. Write  
for prices.

1-ly.



J. H. ROWE,  
KING, P. O., - - ONT.,  
Breeder and Shipper of Pure

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Exclusively,

—ESSEX AND CORBIN STRAINS.—

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

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

2-ly



JAMES LOCKIE,  
Waterloo, Ont., Canada.  
Breeder of

**High-Class Poultry.**

SPECIALTIES:

**Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.**

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.

Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly  
answered, and square dealing guaranteed.

2-ly.



W. & A. WRIGHT,  
RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA,  
Importers and Breeders of

**Light and Dark Brahmas,**

**BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS,**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COL'D DORKINGS,  
BLACK HAMBURGS, SILVER SEBRIGHT  
and B. B. R. GAME BANTS.

See prize list Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880, as to quality of stock in  
strong competition with leading fanciers. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13, \$4 for 26.  
Fair dealing guaranteed. Chicks after-Sept. 1st.

## Look Here!

### ROSE-COMB W. LEGHORNS.

Eggs for sale from the following varieties.

*Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, P. Rocks (Pugsleys), P. Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys and Rose-comb W. Leghorns.*

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

Address R. M. SMITH,  
Nelles' Corners, Ont.

5-3t

### E. S. Goulding,

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

FIRST PRIZE GAMES.

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

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

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

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

E. S. GOULDING,

Box 96, Guelph, Ont.

5-3t.

### HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS,

SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

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

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

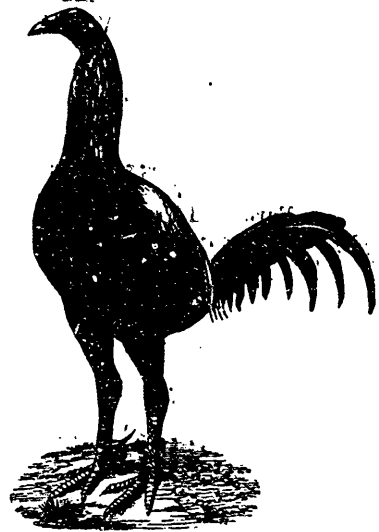
I will have a limited number of eggs to spare at \$3.00 per 13 for Cochins, Brahmas and W. C. B. Polish; \$2.00 per 13 for Leghorns and Hamburgs; neatly packed in baskets and guaranteed fresh.

See prize list of Norfolk Poultry Show.

ARTHUR W. SMITH

Simcoe, Ont.

4-3t



### BLACK-BREADED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

—Stock Equal to any in America!—

Orders for a few settings of eggs booked at \$3 per setting.

Chicks have been shown at three exhibitions only: 1st and special at St. Johnsbury, Vt., last year; 1st at Montreal this year; 1st, 2nd, silver cup and special for chicks scoring highest number of points on exhibition at Sherbrooke, February, 1881.

These prizes have been won over close competition, and are the result of money and experience in breeding.

Chicks for sale in September. Address

3-3t

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

## E G G S I

D. C. TREW, LINDSAY, Ont.,

Can spare a few settings from his first-class imported Stock of

**DARK BRAHMAS, BL'K COCHINS, HOUDANS, WHITE LEGHORNS, AND BLACK HAMBURGS,**

At \$2.00 per setting of 13.

☞ No better stock in Canada.

### GOLDEN Bearded POLISH,

—Exclusively.—

"BELDEN STRAIN." I will breed this season nothing but G. B. Polish. I have some beautiful birds of the above variety in my yards, including the pair that took 1st prize at St. Johnsbury, Vt., this year. As I am only breeding the above this season there is no danger of their intermixing.

Eggs \$3.00 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chicks for sale in the fall.

FRANK H. THOMAS,  
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada.

4-1t.

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

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

**E G G S! E G G S!**

For Hatching,

From my prize-winning strains of LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COLORED DOR-KINGS, ROUEN and PEKIN DUCKS, and

**BLACK-BREADED RED GAME BANTAMS!**

My own strain, the production of fifteen years of careful breeding. For their true record see the prize lists of the three last annual exhibitions of the Ontario Poultry Association.

I have had long experience in mating these varieties, and can safely guarantee satisfaction to those investing in either fowls or eggs.

Price of Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; \$4.00 for 26.

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

4-9t

GEORGE ELLIOT,  
Box 1, Port Robinson, Ont.

**Leghorns, Leghorns!**  
**White and Brown.**

Winners at

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

Montreal, and other leading poultry exhibitions.

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

12-tf.

W. STAHLSCHEIDT,  
Preston, Ont., Canada.

**1st PRIZE BIRDS.**

**Light Brahmas.**

\*1 cockerel, winner of breeding pen,  
Brantford.

\*1 cockerel, winner of two 1sts.

\*5 cockerels, never shown.

4 hens, winners of three 1st prizes.

\*11 pullets never shown.

\*The sire of the above birds was sent to Eng-land.

Will receive offers for the above in one lot or separate, as I have no time to attend to them.

Anyone wanting stock that has no superior in Canada, here is a chance.

This is all my stock of Light Brahmas.

R. MACKAY,

48 King St.,

HAMILTON, CANADA.

12-tf.

FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.

London, Ont.

**Bl'k Cochins & B. Hamburgs,**  
**The Best in Canada.**

**A CARD**

To the Gentlemen of the Poultry Fancy :

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

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

Yours respectfully,

FRANK SHAW.

Feb'y 14th, 1881.

London East, Ont.

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

**E G G**

**Hatching Machines.**

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

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

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

Also the

**Ovascope or Egg-Detector,**

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street, OTTAWA, Ont

Territory for sale.

JOHN W. CAUGHEY,

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

Breeder of

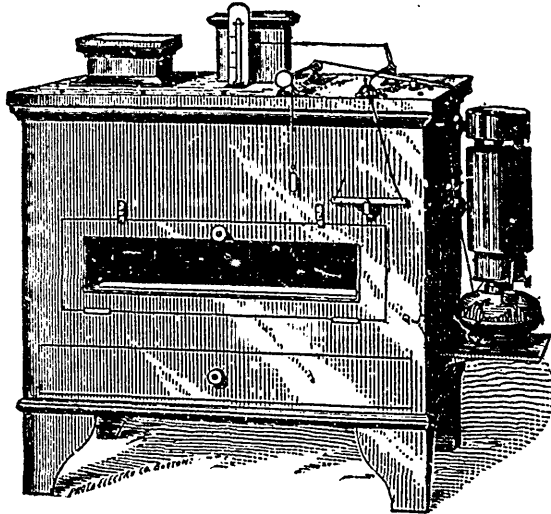
**Short-faced Tumblers,**

(Gaddass Strain.)

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

# THE FAVORITE INCUBATOR.

THE BEST  
As well as the  
CHEAPEST  
**Self-Regulating Incubator**  
In the World.



It is the  
BREEDERS, AMATEURS,  
AND FARMERS'  
"FAVORITE"  
For Hatching Chickens.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Price \$25.00.

This machine has a black walnut outside case, and finished in oil, making it an elegant piece of furniture, and an ornament to any room. It is not a sheet-iron eye-sore, but a handsome machine that can be shown to your friend with pleasure.

Send two 3 cents stamp for photograph. Descriptive circular mailed free. Address

HEBBARD BROTHERS,  
Cambridgeport, Mass., U.S.

5-4-y.

## LOOK HERE!

*What do you use for making your poultry runs, and partitions in Poultry Houses? Nothing is better than*

## Twine Netting.

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There are three sizes: 2 inch mesh is one inch each way, and is used for chickens; costs (either plain or tarred) 12 cents per square yard. Three inch mesh is 1½ inches each way, and is used for pigeons, bantams, half grown chicks and all small breeds; costs (either plain or tarred) 10½ cents per square yard. Six inch mesh is three inches each way, and is used for all large breeds of fowls; costs (either plain or tarred) 7 cents per square yard. A discount from the above prices for large orders.

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## L. Brahmas, P. Rocks and Scotch Greys,

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In my Breeding Pen of Light Brahmas are Hens and Pullets from the celebrated "Duke of York strain," noted for their size and excellent laying qualities, mated with cock "Lord Dufferin;" he took 2nd premium at Montreal, 1880, and was pointed out by the Judge as having the model comb of L. B. class; at the lat. show my L. Brahmas won: 1st, fowls, and 2nd, chicks. At Sherbrooke show: fowls, 1st and 3rd; chicks, 2nd beating those that took 1st at Brantford.

My Plymouth Rocks are composed of Upham, Britton, and Fullerton strains, names that are a guarantee in themselves for the purity of the stock. Of the latter strain I secured the choice of the yards, twelve birds, nearly all prize winners at best Canadian shows, and noted breeders. I entered but two pens at the Montreal show, 1880, one of fowls and one of chicks, and took TWO FIRST PREMIUMS and FOUR SPECIALS.

My Scotch Greys were imported in December last, from the Right Honorable John Hubbard, England, the most noted breeder of this valuable variety. They are greatly valued in England for their beauty and utility, and cannot but become popular in America. My birds are first-class in every particular. They were awarded 1st premium at Sherbrooke show.

EGGS from above varieties, \$2.50 per 13, or \$4.00 per 26, securely packed and guaranteed fresh.

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Breeder and Importer of all the leading varieties of

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EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

Light and Dark Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, and rose-bombed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Jayas, Black Sumatras, W. C. B. Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Games, Malays, French fowls, Fur Fowls; Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright, Game and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Call, Wood and Manda, in Ducks; Toulpuse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; all varieties Pheasants; Pigeons, Rabbits, Canaries. Black-and-tan, St. Bernard and Scotch Terrier Dogs.

At the Grand International, 1880, my birds were awarded nearly 50 premiums, including all 1st prizes on Light Brahmas, all 12 prizes on Japanese Bantams, and nearly all on Plymouth Rocks—winning \$20 silver cup for best collection. Also winning nearly 100 prizes at Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford and London. At Grand International, 1881, I was awarded nearly 70 prizes. At the grand exhibition held in Simcoe, I was equally successful. For list see Feby and March issues of Review.

I have originated one of the finest strains of Plymouth Rocks in America, and never was beaten in a show pen. My birds were pronounced by the best American judge to be the finest he ever saw, and I feel assured in saying that I now have the largest and best collection of fancy poultry, bantams and water fowl owned by any breeder on the continent. Having sold out my mercantile business, and giving my poultry my whole attention, I can give even better satisfaction than before.

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I can yet make up a few good breeding pens; have also a few odd birds to spare.

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# Light & Dark Brahmans,

WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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

EGGS FOR SALE NOW.

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Write for what you want.

High-Class

## Plymouth Rocks

A SPECIALTY.

High-Class

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

My yard of Top Notch strain is headed by "Connecticut Boy, Jr." bred from D. D. Bishop's celebrated stock. **Record for 1881**: 1st on chicks at Montreal, against the strongest competition; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on chicks, and 1st and 2nd on fowls, out of 25 entries, and two special prizes for best P. Rock chicks and fowls on exhibition at Sherbrooke, P. Q.; 1st on chicks at St Johnsbury Vt.

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

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

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