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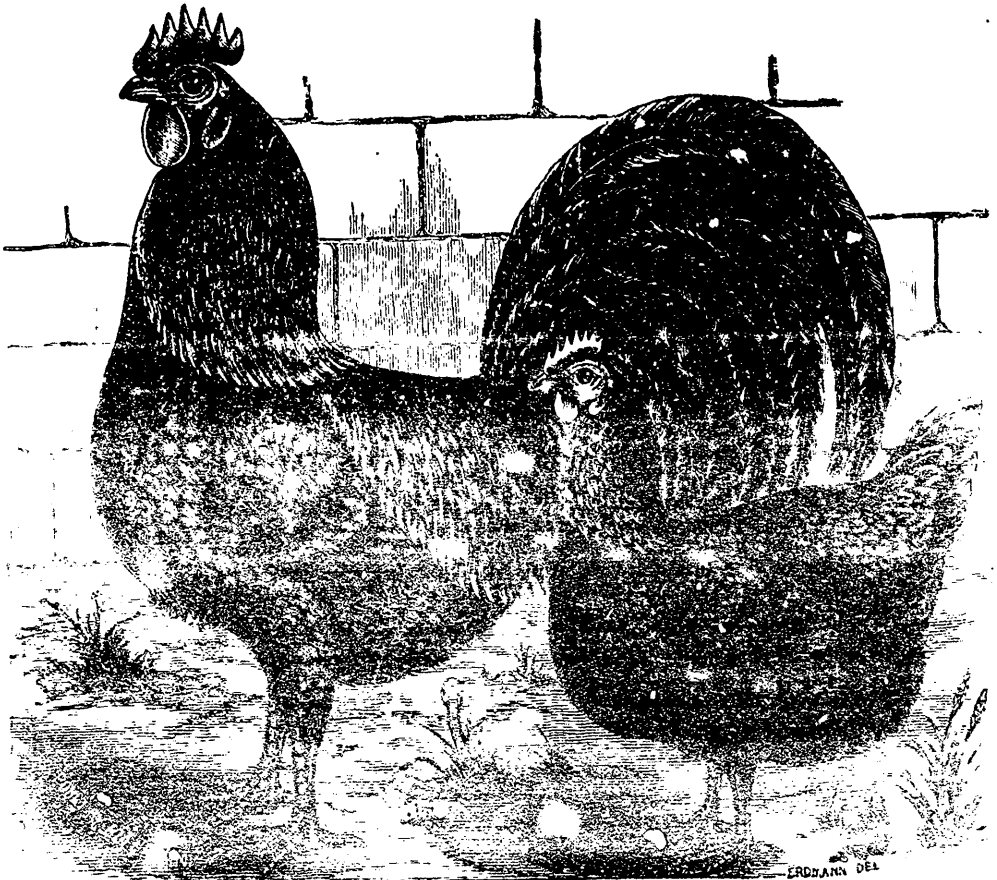
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1882.

No. 6.



BLACK JAVAS,

As bred by J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.

Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

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

No. VIII.

The more you multiply the chickens in the hot-room the more you will be obliged to use attention to keep them clean there in proportion. If you suffered their excrements to increase in the room it would render the air very unwholesome for them,

and more capable than the vapors of the dung to hinder the eggs from being warmed with success.

Notwithstanding the many particulars entered into with regard to the different methods by means of which chickens may be reared with success without the assistance of the real mothers, I have hardly given more than the bare hints for those methods, the reader will improve and perfect what I shall have left in embryo. This is a subject which admits of a great variety of contrivances,

but if you fix upon and pursue with attention any of those I have pointed out, you will see in proportion a much less number of chickens die than the chickens which are led and taken by the hen. You must not, however, entertain any hopes of saving them all. We have not the capacity of bringing all children to the age of men; thousands of them die in their infancy. Chickens have their illness as well as we, nor are we better physicians for them than for ourselves; they have ailments of which we cannot discover the causes. They have epidemic diseases which cause great mortality among them in some years, and which proceed from causes not always easy to trace or guess at, as that which I happened to find out, though it was not until it had occasioned the loss of a multitude of chickens for a fortnight or three weeks together; they eat very well and yet grow visibly lean and then died; all their illness proceeded from a kind of vermin which had prodigiously multiplied upon them, and which lay concealed in their feathers in form of spots. The vermin was a sort of lice, very different by their figure from the lice common to fowls; more like the figure of the insects upon the flesh of dirty men; others shorter, flatter and smaller, had a great resemblance to a kind of ticks found on rabbits and dogs that hunt much in woods and bushes, or to a sort of large reddish mites. I neglected to have one of my chickens drawn, imagining I should never want them, and destroyed them so completely I could find none to observe them under the microscope, but I have reasons to think it is the insect which Redi caused to be represented under the denomination of the hen-louse in the second plate, wherein he gave the figures of the insects that live on the larger animals. I suspected my chickens had received these insects from the fur wherewith the artificial mothers were lined, because upon examination of the fur linings, of which I opened the hair, I found on the skin spots of them larger than a sixpenny piece. They were so close to each other there that not the least vacancy could be seen. I caused all those in the mothers to die by exposing them to the heat of an oven which had been used for baking bread. This method is best of all to destroy the insects, and, by-the-by, there is nothing more effectual towards destroying bed bugs, which have fixed their habitations in the bedsteads and curtains, than by putting both the wood work and the curtains into an oven, not hot enough to burn the wood or singe the curtains, but warm enough to render its heat insupportable to insects. We might, if we were willing, improve this hint in a very beneficial manner, and preserve our grain against the insects which devour it in our granaries, which operation would be of greater importance than the rearing of

chickens. When all the insects of the mothers were destroyed, the number of those of the chickens diminished so fast that in a few days I could not find one amongst them.

MEMOIR VIII.

The sequel of the manner of bringing up chickens, and of the several kinds of food that may be given them.

The reader has judged, no doubt, that if we omitted mentioning in the foregoing memoir the foods which are fittest to be given to chickens, we did it with an intention to enlarge upon that subject in this. We never could rear any chickens if we did not give them wholesome food, or if we did not give them food to their liking. The food proper to give them in no way differs from that given to chickens hatched under hens, but what belongs to the manner of feeding them, either with regard to the method of rendering their food more beneficial to them, or with regard to the management and husbanding the foods they consume till they become to be hens, and even after that, deserves an examination, which is not to be expected from any of those who look after poultry yards, and of which we shall here give but an imperfect sketch, which afterwards may be improved by the experiments and observations others may be invited to make.

(To be continued)

Art. 23. Nature.

Editor Review,

According to promise I will now endeavor to show the advantages gained by the incubator (that is if you get the right one) over hens for hatching.

Experience has taught me that hens are like pigs; that is, very contrary. First you must wait until they get ready, or at least till they think they are ready, for very often after a few day's trial they find that they were mistaken; leave the nest, and bid your eggs farewell. What can you do with these eggs? Perhaps you sent to a noted breeder for a setting and paid \$5.00 for it; you will be at a total loss, unless lucky enough to have another hen ready to take them. The incubator for me; she can't leave the nest.

Take another hen. She is a steady matron when on the nest, but when she comes off she forgets to go back soon enough, and her eggs are chilled. The incubator will not do this.

Take another hen. She will stick to her nest so close that she only leaves it to eat and drink, and in her anxiety rushes back and fouls her nest. Reader, did you ever get a fine lot of chicks from such a hen? No, never! The incubator cannot do that.

Take another hen. She is a good steady hen,

but careless in getting into her nest, jumping in instead of stepping, breaks one or two eggs by the operation; sitting down on them, all of the eggs in the nest get stuck to each other, to the straw of the nest, and to her feathers, so that when she gets off again she carries one or more with her to be dropped on the floor and broken. 'This is impossible with the incubator.

Another hen. She is wild. As soon as she sees you coming to give her food or water, off she goes, flying about the pen, bounding on her eggs, and smashing things generally. If you look for chicks from that hen you are sold. The incubator will not use you like this.

Take another hen. She does everything very nicely up to the time her chicks begin to sing in the shell. She does not know what this means; she has been setting for nearly three weeks on these eggs and never heard them make any noise before. She seems to be under the impression that they are possessed of an evil spirit; she digs down in the nest, shows the talking egg down, and covers it up so she will not hear it. Will you get a chick from that egg? No, never! The incubator is quite indifferent to all sounds, and has no feet or beak to bury eggs.

Take another hen. She is a good steady one, but she takes sick and dies on the nest. Where are your chicks? Gone! No die to the incubator.

Reader, not one of these illustrations are over-drawn, but are facts, which all who have had much experience know. If you say they are exceptions and not the rule, I am sorry to say that all with whom I have talked on the subject admit that the above faults are the *rule*, the exception being when the hen hatched out every fertile egg placed under her, and does not either eat or crush them under her feet.

Now in my last I told you about fast time, in hatching chicks in eighteen days and five hours. Well, last week I hatched out turkeys in twenty-four days and seventeen hours. I challenge all the hens on the globe to beat that time. I could not get geese eggs to test or I would give you the time in them.

You shall hear from me again on another subject, that is, the Brooder vs. Hens as Mothers.

Oh! I almost forgot to tell you that I am still running 100 per cent. on every fertile egg. Further than that the *rule* and not the exception of the "Baby" is to send out the chick from twenty-four to forty-eight hours ahead of time.

My yards are covered with chicks of all kinds. Will soon have to send you an ad. to sell off the stock, as I have not room for it all.

Yours truly,
J. H. Rowe.

King P. O., Ont., May 29th, 1882.

Spoopendyke's Hen Coop.

"My dear," said Mr. Snoopendyke, as he appeared before his wife with a broad grin on his face, "say my dear, I've brought some chickens so we can have fresh laid eggs. Look?" and he held out a couple of pair of fowls tied by the legs, for Mrs. Snoopendyke's contemplation.

"Well, upon my word!" exclaimed Mrs. Snoopendyke. "Of all things? chickens! Ever since we've been married I've wanted chickens!" and she approached the birds cautiously and with a look of misgiving that belied her words, "Where can we keep them?"

"In a coop, Mrs. Snoopendyke, in a coop!" retorted her husband, laying the chickens on the bed while he divested himself of his coat and vest. "We might keep them up the chimney or in the clock, but we probably won't. We'll just keep 'em in a hen-coop, and I've got the laths and nails down stairs to build it with. Come down in the yard," and Mr. Snoopendyke grabbed his new acquisition by the legs and started off, followed by his wife.

"Do you know how to build a coop?" asked Mrs. Snoopendyke, as she watched her husband dig a post hole in the corner she had reserved for a geranium bed.

"If I don't you probably do," snorted Mr. Snoopendyke, kicking away at the spade until he loosened his leg. "Now I put this post here and that one there, then the two fences make the rest, and I only lath up these two—dod gast the post?" he concluded, as it toppled over on his ear. "Can't you keep it up? What'er you sitting around there like a cork in a jug for? Hold it up, will ye?"

Mrs. Snoopendyke grasped the post firmly with both hands and held it at an angle of thirty degrees.

"Now hold it perfectly still while I dig the other hole," and Mr. Snoopendyke hacked away at the ground again and set his second post.

"I see how you mean," giggled Mrs. Snoopendyke. "You slat it up from one post to the other and then put the chickens in. My! how nice that'll be!"

Mr. Snoopendyke glared at her a moment and then began putting up his laths, standing between the post and the fence corner and whistling as he worked.

"Now," said he, as he finished, "what do you think of that?"

Mrs. Snoopendyke examined the job critically. "It's a perfect palace!" she exclaimed. "But say, dear, how are you going to get out?"

"Yah-h-h!" roared Mr. Snoopendyke, bounding into the air. "Why didn't ye tell me? What'd ye want to let me build myself in like a mummy

for? Ain't ye got any sense at all anywheres? Why didn't ye watch what I was doing?" and Mr. Spoopendyke grinned horribly through the slats.

"I supposed you were going to build a hole in it," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"So I am!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, jamming his leg through the structure. "Want any more holes?" and he kicked the side half way across the yard. Four chickens, four holes!" he roared and the laths flew in all directions. "Want any more holes?" and he smashed the roof out with the spade.

"Holes constantly on hand! If you don't see the hole you want, ask for it!" and he blew out the end with terrific energy. "New goods coming in at all times? Second-hand holes a specialty!" and he banged out the other end. "Parties wanting holes to send to the country will consult their interests by applying here before going elsewhere!" and he ripped down the rest of the coop with prodigious clatter. "Want any more holes in this particular coop?" he roared, rrenching out the posts and slamming them across the yard. "Does is hen coop begin to convey the impression of having a hole in it!" he demanded, stalking up to his wife

"Yes, dear," replies Mrs. Spoopendyke, soothingly. "I am so glad you got out, but where can we keep the chickens now?"

"Keep 'em!" replied Mr. Spoopendyke, with a horrible grimace, and grasping the wretched fowls by the legs, "who's going to keep 'em?" and he cut the fastnings. "S'pose I'm going to run my business just to gratify every whim of a woman?" and he jerked the chickens into the air.

"Never mind," cooed Mrs Spoopendyke, as the last bird slid over the fence and disappeared. "Chickens are a nuisance, anyway. We really didn't need any."

"Why didn't you say so before I bought 'em?" blurted Mr. Spoopendyke, as he dashed into the house.

"I didn't know it," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke, looking round on the wreck, "and, besides, I don't believe we would have had many eggs, because these chickens were all roosters."

And Mrs Spoopendyke followed her husband, who stormed around the rest of the evening because she couldn't find the paper of January 12, 1879, which he had cautioned her to save because there was something in it he wanted to read, and which he had used next day, in conjunction with the back breadth of her new flannel petticoat, to clean his shoe-guan with.

The word character comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. In selecting pens it is advisable to see that the name of Easterbrook is stamped on them.

Fowls that Weigh 175 Pounds, with Flesh as White, Tender, and Palatable as that of a Capon.

As in the breeding of animals, so it should be in the production of birds for domestic purposes, the largest and best should be hatched. It costs no more to rear a superior creature than an inferior one, and certainly there is an enlarged satisfaction in knowing that you are not wasting your time and means over common bipeds indigenous to a country.

This is the basis of our encouraging a poultry magazine; and we would like to encourage it too, until it drove every mongrel and common chicken into a pot-pie, to be superseded by those of a better record and a purer blood.

A common chicken will weigh one, two, three, or four pounds, as the case may be, when full grown. Our ideas at this moment refers to a chicken which weighs as many pounds the moment it is hatched, and which will go on increasing in size and flesh until it attains to the weight of a good large lamb, ready for the market!

Your readers, unaccustomed to the sight and rearing of large bird, weighing from one hundred to one hundred and seventy and eighty pounds, may smile at these ideas, but observation and experience combine to confirm their propriety; and all we have to do is to name the prince of birds, the

EMU.

Its present proper home is on the vast plains in the interior of the island continent of Australia. Away from the haunts of man, its habits and mode of life are yet not sufficiently known to enable us to speak positively in respect to them. When subdued and brought to civilized domains, the bird remains undeveloped, to a very great extent, in all of its characteristics save those of size and weight. Seldom, indeed, are more than two kept as ornaments for a park in Australia, and then both are as likely to be of the same sex as to be dissimilar. It has not occurred, out in that country, to those who have had an opportunity of encouraging their reproduction, that a commercial value can attach to the bird; nor has it occurred to them that in order to have the creature feel at home in a new style of existence,—in other words, that there should be a group or family of them placed upon an area of a few acres, that a sense of loneliness may not arise in the mind of the bird—if a bird can be said to have a mind—and that a choice may be exercised among themselves at the proper period of pairing off.

The result is that they are retained as creatures of curiosity instead of utility; they are sold as objects of wonder to travellers and circus-

men; shut up as animals of destruction in a high-barred cage, and sent like galley slaves to foreign parts to satisfy the gaze of the public, instead of receiving, as they are entitled to, the tender treatment of unoffending and innocent feathered inhabitants of almost any country to which they may become acclimatized.

Neither in Australia have people paid attention to the process adopted by the bird for bringing out its young. No one appears to know exactly how long it takes to hatch out an Emu egg, nor exactly what share the male bird takes in protecting the eggs while on the ground or in a nest; nor how much parental watchfulness he employs over an unprotected chicken. It is known that he is assiduous in his attentions to the hen and to her progeny. He listens for approaching enemies, he defends when attacked, and instinctively escapes from an assault by a strategy peculiarly his own. The hen is faithful to her spouse, and, so far as is yet reported, no matrimonial infelicities have disturbed the serenity of their domestic relations.

Now that I have spoken of the Emu, I wish to do the bird all the justice I can. One short letter will fail of this subject; one long missive would weary your readers, and so we conclude it will be more to the accomplishment of our purpose if we refer to it again in your next number.

Truly yours,

F. G.

Brantford, June 1st, 1893.

Bone Meal.

In order that the frame of the fowl be properly built up some things are necessary which they cannot procure when kept confined in small yards, or in fact cannot be procured by them in sufficient quantities unless allowed free range. When chicks are allowed to seek the principal part of their food their growth is necessarily slow, and the several parts of their structure are developed evenly from the amount of exercise taken and variety of food secured. When kept in confinement and liberally fed the rapidly growing chicks require large quantities of bone-making material, in order that a good framework may be developed. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the best whole grain does not contain more than 2 per cent. of bone making material. Then it must be borne in mind by those who feed extra well with the object of promoting rapid growth that they are courting dissatisfaction if they do not look to the building up of the frame-work at the same time. The growth of bone must be proportionate to the growth of the flesh, or leg-weakness will be the result.

There is nothing yet known to the fancier equal to bone meal for the development of a good frame. It is also a preventive of diarrhoea, and and it is also claimed by some that its use has a tendency to extend the period of growth and thus bring the fowls to a greater size at maturity.

Bone meal can either be fed by mixing with soft food, or by placing in the hopper with the grain, but the former plan will be found the best with young chicks.

It will be found advertised in REVIEW by reliable parties, and having seen samples we know that the quality of the article is good.

The Industrial Association Prize List.

Editor Review,

As one of the representatives from the Poultry Association of Ontario, sent to the Industrial Exhibition, I wish to explain why the pigeon list for this year was reduced. In the first place, your committee was met with an almost universal cry from members of the board that a reduction would have to be made in the pigeon list. Now, sir, you may rest assured that it was far from the wish of poultry representatives present, but there being no alternative, the question arose "Where shall the reductions be made?" After considerable discussion it was thought best to take out the selling class of both varieties, and reduce bantams and pigeons, as these varieties are looked upon by the majority of fanciers as coming between the ornamental and the useful. To make up the above deficiency as much as possible, we have classed chickens in single birds instead of pairs, and this, to my mind and hundreds of the fanciers', will be fully appreciated. I don't expect this revised list to please everyone, but your committee did the next best thing, viz:—tried to please the majority, and do justice to all; further, I question very much if we should have got what we have, had not Mr. Doel been on the board.

I would not have troubled you with this statement had all the representatives been present at the meetings, but unfortunately some other important business must have interfered with one of the leading pigeon fanciers of the committee, hence his absence. However I don't consider it wise for fanciers to get indignant. I think the wisest course now would be for the bantam and pigeon fanciers to make more entries and show more birds than they ever did before, thus heaping coals of fire on the heads of those who wished the reduction.

The Industrial prize list has been increased in some classes, not by the society, but by outsiders more particularly interested in said classes. We have had nothing of that kind done by poultry

fanciers. Mr. Editor, if you can find five or ten of your subscribers that are willing to make up the pigeon list, you can count me one of that number.

Below I give you the total changes made.

| 1881. | | 1882. | |
|----------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| Fowls,..... | \$336 00 | Fowls,..... | \$334 00 |
| Bantams,..... | 95 00 | Bantams, | 42 00 |
| Chicks,..... | 98 00 | Chicks,..... | 180 00 |
| Bantam Chicks, .. | 28 00 | Bantam Chicks, .. | 36 00 |
| Turkeys & Geese, 120 | 00 | Turkeys & Geese, .. | 96 00 |
| Ornamental, ... | 57 00 | Ornamental, ... | 57 00 |
| Youths' class, ... | 39 00 | Youths' class, ... | 48 50 |
| Pigeons, | 136 50 | Pigeons, | 80 00 |
| Selling classes, . | 48 00 | Selling classes, .. | 00 00 |
| | 958 50 | | 863 50 |

I am yours respectfully,

JOSEPH DILWORTH,

Toronto, May 28th, 1882.

Editor Review.

I take the liberty of writing you a few lines about my purchases, being a new beginner in the poultry fancy. During the fall and winter I purchased birds of four varieties, with the object of making up breeding pens, and succeeded in getting good birds in each variety. My success thus far prompted me to try again, and this time the popular variety, Plymouth Rocks, was my fancy. The next thing to be decided was who to purchase from. After mature consideration my choice fell on A. C. Hawkins, of Massachusetts, U. S. I wrote him for prices, and received the following reply: "Will sell you a No. 1 pair of pedigreed Plymouth Rocks for \$10.00 from my best birds." I sent the \$10, also \$1 for a box of lice destroyer which he advertised, and patiently awaited their arrival. At the end of two weeks and a half the fowls arrived, but no insect destroyer. Beauties! you will say. I concluded to weigh them; the cock turned the scale at 6½, and the hen at 3½ pounds, pedigree and all, and their marking was just on a par with the weight. Mr. Gain, of Hamilton, saw them, and can vouch for the correctness of this statement. I wrote Mr. H. enquiring if there was not some mistake made, but his silence implies that they are specimens of his "No. 1 pedigree P. Rocks bred from his best birds!" One point I would like Mr. H. to enlighten me on, is, How much of my \$10.00 was required to purchase the birds, and how much to purchase the pedigree,

Yours truly,

JOSHUA SMITH.

Winona, May 22nd, 1882

Saturate the perches once a week with coal-oil, and your fowl will be free from vermin.

Feed the young chicks early and late, and often during the day.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

The English Pouter.

[A paper read before the National Peristeronic Society, London, England, February, 1882.]

(Continued.)

The first four characteristics constitute the external conformation of the bird; the next three impart to it the great charm of elegance, grace and dignity—commonly termed style; and the two last qualities, which are only applicable to the pied varieties, produce the final inimitable touches of ornamental beauty in the superb English pouter.

Body. Slenderness.—Looking at the necessary importance of all the above properties, I give precedence to slenderness of the body, which I consider the primary and central one, giving a patrician stamp to the pigeon, its wedge-like form tapering in easy lines from narrow girth at shoulders to the extremity of a close-folded and roundly-pointed tail. At the present time slenderness is most rare, and without it none of the other characteristics can appear to great advantage. When conspicuous it has the desirable effect which the other characteristics have not to the same extent, namely—that of making each appear of greater dimension than in reality it is; size of pout, length of limb and feather, show to excess in conjunction with slenderness of girth. A thick body entirely swamps and neutralizes other good points. In or out of show form the slender pouter is never unsightly, whereas I cannot say so much for the runtish, thick-bodied bird. Enthusiastic fanciers of old knew and appreciated this most valuable property when they estimated its excellence not a little in exaggerated expression by saying, "A pouter ought to slip through a wedding ring." In those days this dexterious feat could only be surpassed, I should think, by the other more ancient one of "a camel passing through the eye of a needle." To describe briefly and homely this bird, it may be said to be all legs, wings, and pout—certainly the less of its body to be seen the better.

Pout.—This singular property in excess is a *sine qua non* even to the most perfect figure of the pouter, as it gives character and name to the pigeon, but much depends on the formation for the pleasing effect it produces, and for the number of points to be counted in estimating this unique property. Pout and body being in juxtaposition, the one being the antithesis of the other, this contrast is very effective. The pout ought to be as spherical and large as possible, showing prominently in front with greatest circumference in centre, springing well out at its base and sides, only slightly observable at the back of neck, indented by the head

and beak which ought to be partly immersed in the inflated balloon.

Limb.—This is a most desirable property, difficult to obtain in perfection. The limbs with the feet, form as it were the pillars and plinth to support the elegant fabric on which the airy globe is finely balanced. The limb not only requires to be of proportionate length and thickness, but handsomely shaped with the proper curves, well and closely placed apparently behind the center of gravity. This length is very deceiving, so much depending on the position of the limb in the body. The further it is behind the better. Thus, a bird measuring six and three-quarter inches of limb so placed will actually stand higher, more erect, walk better, and appear longer in limb than one of seven inches limb placed further forward.

Feather.—Its length is a property that gives fine appearance to the bird only when accompanied by upstanding carriage with all the before-mentioned qualities. It requires proportionate length of limb to carry it well off the ground, otherwise its possession of length has an effect detrimental to the bird's appearance. Too much value was formerly attached to this point. On the block it appears to greatest advantage, especially when the bird possesses what is termed "Canary carriage."

Carriage with height.—This is one of the most essential qualities, as it shows off all the preceding ones to advantage. The figure ought to appear gracefully erect either in the pen, standing on the ground, or block, or in the walk. A bird possessing all the previous important qualities, yet lacking this very desirable requisite, is rendered unattractive, and its other good points are deteriorated to a very great extent.

Action with condition.—An easy, graceful, and sprightly motion in walking is a sure sign and concomitant of health, coupled with cleanliness and closeness of feather, also firmness in handling, without which the best bird will not display good action, and thus lose much of its attractiveness. In playing up to its mate it should neither rump nor jump off the ground.

Form is that beauty and elegance of external appearance in the summing up of all the before-mentioned grand qualities symmetrically merged and blended harmoniously in one figure. It must be admitted by all connoisseurs of the highest taste that the elegant and beautiful lines and curves throughout the entire figure produce that acme of perfection in the pouter which gives it its irresistible charm.

Marking.—This is an arbitrary rule for a pleasing artistic arrangement of certain white marks, distinguished by name upon the body color on different parts of the bird, by which it is termed "pied," and its value is considerably enhanced by

the difficulty in breeding correct to rule.

Color is the last of the qualities attached to the pouter, giving the artist's finishing touches to this matchless type of pigeon. The standard colors are yellow, red, black, blue, and white. These are placed in the order of value other points being equal. Yellow and red ought to be brilliant and deep; black, as dark as jet and glossy as the raven; blue—not the blue of a rock dragon, turbit or owl, or even the beautiful hue of the Damascene or Mahomet, but the axurine, that loveliest of all—the pale ethereal blue of the firmament. Like the last-named variety, the wing and tail bars should be very clearly and distinctly defined. The former as dark as ebony, thus giving a valuable point more in favor of the blue over the other pied colors. The head is several shades darker than the body, but the bib, and all under the crescent surrounding the pout and neck, ought to be a very dark blue, shaded off to the belt on the breast. This fine contrast of shades, heightened as it is by the prismatic and metallic sheen tints, which sparkle and glisten more on the neck-hackle of all blue than apparently on other colored pigeons, the archangel not excepted, have a most charming effect on the organ of sight.

Off colors.—Silvers are suitable to be matched up to improve dark shades of blue. Duns in like manner are useful in producing dark lustre in blacks. Mealy are termed blue and black, bred according to shade, with ticks on shaft and web of feather; there are also the red and yellow-barred mealy. Checkers are blue, black, red, and yellow, with bars. Sandy, alias strawberry, are reddish and yellowish like the checkers, but without bars. Splashes are of all colors, generally with a great preponderance of white. Although some of these off-colors are slightly occasionally and useful to improve markings, they ought never to be bred for, the primary colors being the great desideratum. The richest of these put together is the most certain mode of preserving and improving the standard. It is said, "A good horse cannot be a bad color." I cannot say so much for a good pouter. I have seen and admired a splendid form, whose neutral tint, or nondescript color, alas! so detracted from the bird as to render it comparatively worthless in my estimation. My concluding advice to all breeders of the pouter is a very simple one, namely, if they wish to produce the best results it is necessary to select stock from the very best unrelated blood. Matching together the most perfectly shaped, best marked, and brightest colored stylish birds to be found, but whose deficiencies and superfluities may be likely to counteract each other, and whose best points amalgamated may produce perfection in their progeny.

Before closing I think it only right to mention

with what pleasure I have observed within the last few years pouters becoming more popular pets in England, but at the same time a deep debt of gratitude is due to Scotland for having done so much by adopting and fostering this bird during a lengthened period when neglected in its "father land," England; and I think I cannot do better than cite the descriptive and laudatory words of one of its "canny" sons in concluding these remarks on the monarch of fancy pigeons:—

"Hoo gracefully their breasts they blaw,
Their limbs are lang, their waists are sma',
The bravest bird ye ever saw,
And King o' Doos—the Pouter."

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

The following extract from an old magazine will doubtless be of interest:—"The singular fidelity of Carrier pigeons to their homes, together with their speed and certainty in reaching them, has long been known. Not only have they figured in many a novel, but many are the great deeds that have been accomplished by means of their aid. They can and do often attain a pace of one hundred and twenty miles per hour, and when well trained, never fail to make a straight course unless driven off by a hawk, when they are oftentimes so confused as to lose their way, and it may be days before they find it. Sir John Ross, the Arctic explorer, dispatched a pair of young pigeons on the 6th or 7th of October, 1850, from Assistance Bay, a little to the West of Wellington Sound, and on the 18th of October a pigeon made its appearance at the dove-cote in Ayrshire, in Scotland, from whence Sir John had taken them. The distance between the two places is about two thousand miles. The dove cote was under repair at this time, and the pigeons belonging to it had been removed, but the servants of the house were struck with the appearance of the stranger. After a short stay it went to the pigeon house of a neighboring proprietor, where it was caught and sent back to the lady who originally owned it. She at once recognized it as one of those which she had given to Sir John Ross, but, to put the matter to a test, it was carried to the pigeon-house, when, out of the many niches, it went directly to the one in which it had been hatched."

Perhaps the following extract from *Chamber's*

Journal for 1877 will interest the querist and your readers generally:—"According to the London newspapers, an amusing experiment to test the flight of carrier pigeons against the speed of a railway train took place on the 13th of July. The race was from Dover to London, between the Continental Mail Express train and a carrier pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature from the French police. The pigeon which was bred by Messrs. Hartley & Sons, of Woolwich, and homed when a few weeks old to a building in Cannon Street, City, was of the best breed of homing pigeons, known as Belgian *royageurs*. The bird was tossed through the carriage window by a French official as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the pigeon circled round in an altitude of about half a mile and then sailed away towards London. By this time the train which carried the European mails, and which was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon Street, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The odds at starting seemed to be against the bird, and the railway officials predicted that the little messenger would be beaten in the race. The pigeon, however, as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest homeward route, in direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance, as the crow flies, between Dover and London being seventy miles, and by rail seventy-six-and-a-half miles. When the Continental Express arrived at Cannon Street station, the bird had been home twenty minutes, having beaten the train by a time allowance representing eighteen miles."

New Jersey has told of some wonderful birds in the past. The *Newark Advertiser*, in an issue of September, 1871, tells of the wonderful flight of several pigeons from mid-ocean, and gives the following as notes said to have been found on them on their arrival:

DEAR FATHER,—Sept. 15, 1871.—Lat. 27 deg. 10 N., long. 79 deg. 30 W., 1004 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the male bird Tornado go with this note at exactly nine o'clock, A. M., New York time. I let the bird Tempest go on the 10th inst. She rose up about five hundred yards high, and then made a tremendous plunge to the north, and was out of sight about as quick as a flash of lightning.

HARRY C. BLEEKER.

DEAR FATHER—Sept. 21, 1871.—Lat. 26 deg. N., Long. 93 deg. 2 W., 1596 statute miles from Montclair, N. J.—I will let the old bird Typhoon go with this note at exactly eight o'clock A.M., New York time. He is a powerful bird, but he has a fearful job on hand. He must go through it or perish. All well.

HARRY C. BLEEKER.

The bird Tornado arrived at Montclair the same

day, at two o'clock and seven minutes P. M., making over 196 miles an hour. Typhoon arrived the same day, at three o'clock and fifty four minutes P. M., and fell dead on his arrival; but he brought the note in the unprecedented time of 202 miles an hour.—*Homing Pigeon.*

Homing Pigeon Match.

DEAR FULLERTON,

Allow me to congratulate you on your success of winning the silver cup given by our association in the above match. Also allow me to give you particulars of the fly, as near as possible. I am sorry to say, out of the large numbers of Antwerps around, there were only five took part: a blue, a blue chequer and a silver dun belonging to your humble self, a black belonging to J. Bain of Yorkville and a silver dun hen (very young) owned by Jno. Robinson of Yorkville. Owing to the train not waiting long enough on Thursday morning, the Yorkville birds missed it, and were sent on the next train, but could not be liberated until to-day, Friday, consequently your birds were flown yesterday, the others to-day. The time is as follows: your birds were kindly liberated by Mr. J. Strachan, express ag't, at Eastwood, a distance of 53 miles to their loft, at 11:30 sharp, and arrived home at 1:36. The other two birds were liberated at 11:30 sharp, to-day, by Mr. Spillett, who kindly volunteered. Mr. Robertson's not coming home within the time did not bother any, but when he went to his loft at 4 o'clock, she was there; Mr. Baine's bird, we think, got home just about the same time.

I might say that although this race is only a small one, I think the three gentlemen who took part in it are to be complimented on their success. Your birds had a very bad day to fly, and made extra time. The bird flown by Mr. Bain is old "Aunt Chloe," who has been a hard breeder, and has had no training, this being her first fly this season, and the little silver-dun flown by Mr. Robinson is his "May Queen," a young bird of this season that has only had a little training.

In conclusion I might say that there is every likelihood of another match coming off shortly, and that the gentlemen referred to intend training for it and I expect to see some good time made.

I am sorry I cannot say something in reference to birds belonging to gentlemen in the city; but they only keep their birds to talk about and not to fly.

I am, dear Sir, yours fraternally,

CHARLES RONNICK,

Toronto, June 16th.

Secretary.

When wing disease first shows itself, it may sometimes be stopped by pulling out the first or even the first two feathers attacked. The birds should have substantial food, and have access to a lump of rock salt.

Hints to Beginners.

It is now generally admitted by farmers that improvement in poultry pays as well in proportion as improvement in other stock.

Persons making a start in the fancy poultry business find it no easy matter to select from the numerous varieties those that will prove most suitable to the surroundings &c., and I purpose giving a few hints with the object of assisting them in selecting, and also in their management afterwards.

If the fancier lives in a town or city he cannot allow the smaller birds from under cover—unless they have their wings clipped, which spoils their appearance—or they will fly over a fourteen foot fence, and trouble at once begins with the neighbors. There is but one way to keep them, and that is to cover their runs with lath or netting. By this means only can the breeds be kept pure, and your neighbors not annoyed. The larger breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Cochins and Brahmas, can be kept in runs with fences only about four or five feet high, and these will be found ample to keep the birds from visiting your neighbors or the adjoining coops.

No matter how well you are situated do not try to keep more than eight or ten varieties. A beginner should not start with more than three at most, and better if with but one. To be successful in breeding the fancier must have experience. He should first get the best fowls he can find, from some reliable breeder, and not be afraid to pay a good price for a good article. Do not try to beat a man in price because he asks you \$15 for a trio; he will give you better value than if you beat him down to half that price.

All who start in fancy poultry breeding are not successful. It cannot be expected in this business any more than it can in that of the farmer or merchant. When the fancier gets a good stock of thorough-bred poultry on hand, he can always sell at a good price, if he will only let the fact be known by advertising in the poultry papers.

H. E. SPENCER.

Centre Village, N. Y.

Fresh grass is very much relished by chickens of all ages. If they have not access to a grass run at all times, it should be given them regularly. If only given them occasionally, and then in large quantities, they may be injured by it. A good plan is to cut up fine and mix with the soft food in the morning; and in the evening, after receiving their last meal, give all they will eat up clean. A daily supply of fresh cut grass will do much to promote health and thrift in the poultry.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 1TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, - ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

| | 3 Mos. | 6 Mos. | 12 M. |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 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.

There are a number indebted to us who pay no attention to accounts rendered. If not heard from before next issue we will advertise for their whereabouts.

Before next issue we expect to remove the office of Review to more spacious quarters, where we will be glad to see old friends when they call at Strathroy. As moving will necessarily take up considerable time, we would be obliged if our correspondents and advertisers would send in copy for July issue as early as possible.

Prize List of the Industrial.

Last month we were prompted by information supplied us to be rather severe on the representatives from the Poultry Association to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, for calmly allowing the prize-list for pigeons to be heavily reduced. We are now in possession of more definite information, and also of advance sheets of the list, and from the evidence before us,—much of which is supplied in Mr. Dilworth's letter in another column—we conclude that the case is not so desperate after all. While we cannot look with favor on the reduction made in the bantam and pigeon classes, still if a reduction must be made, we consider it wiser to make it in those classes than in the others. We cannot understand why a reduction should be made at all in this department, as there is not one more popular with the public, or one more largely visited. But we are perfectly satisfied from our knowledge of the men who represent the poultry interests on the Board that they

would not consent to a reduction unless they found it absolutely necessary to do so. We are told that the representative who was particularly expected to look after the interests of pigeon fanciers was absent from the meeting. This being the case may account for that class suffering most severely, the other representatives feeling that they had all they could do to attend to their own particular departments.

The entire reduction in the list is \$86.00. The list for the chicken class is largely increased and improved. This is a step in the right direction, as in the fall of the year the chickens make decidedly the best show, and consequently their exhibition should be encouraged. This was felt in the past to be the weakest point in the list of this exhibition, and we are glad to see it strengthened. We are not aware on what grounds the necessity for a reduction in the poultry department was claimed; but it seems a reduction was felt necessary, and a heavy pressure brought to bear to bring it about. Under these circumstances the fact that our representatives held their own so well is to their credit, and they are also entitled to credit for improving the list by adding to the prize list for chickens.

Have had splendid luck with my hatches; an average of twelve out of every setting. How is that?

R. MACGAY.

Hamilton, June 2nd, 1882.

May 30th.—The egg trade is booming; have had orders to the amount of \$14 in one day, and though my birds are in excellent condition and nobly doing their duty, I have had to keep some customers waiting for a few days till their turn came to be supplied. This season is worth more than any two previous seasons I have yet had. Eggs hatching extremely well; patrons from whom heard report nearly every egg as hatching. Only one did poorly, and the eggs in this case were 17 days in going from here to Wisconsin, western part, and the basket was all smashed. Have 200 chicks out, all doing well. June 2nd.—I have sent eggs to parties in Iowa, and they hatched 8 to the setting, after being three days on the road. I packed them in a medium sized market basket as follows:—First put in a newspaper to cover the bottom and sides; filled in dry sawdust to the depth of three inches; on which I placed another paper to cover the sawdust, and also to form a second wall, filling up with sawdust a space all around the basket between the papers to the thickness of one-and-one-half inches; at the same time packing the eggs, wrapped up in paper, securely in sawdust, inside the walls of saw dust, and then sewing on tightly a cover of cotton. I consider

this the *ne plus ultra* of packing eggs, and am certain they will this way go securely any distance and hatch well. I have no patent on this, and if you think it of any benefit to your readers you can give it a space in the REVIEW, which I consider one of the best advertising mediums in America.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
Preston, Ont.

New Advertisements.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.—We take pleasure in drawing attention to this, the first fall show that has taken advantage of our advertising columns to reach fanciers and the public. The management make the claim that it is the best exhibition in the Dominion for breeders and fanciers to exhibit at, and, all things considered, we are free to confess that the claim is a just one, as far as shows of this nature are concerned. The management is always good, the judging is nearly always good, and the accommodation is the best, as is also the prize-list, of any fall show in the Dominion. The prizes for chickens have been increased, and the list improved. Don't fail to make entries for this show. Remember that entries for poultry close on August 26th.

We would call attention to the half page ad. of Mr. G. H. Pugsley, Brantford, Ont., who, we believe is the only man in Canada who makes an exclusive business of breeding poultry, pigeons, dogs, &c. Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards are beautifully situated for the purpose of breeding stock, and have all the necessaries for carrying on the business successfully. Mr. Pugsley's birds have been very successful at exhibitions, both in his hands and in those of purchasers, and having had splendid success in hatching this season he feels confident that he is in a better position now than ever before to satisfy those favoring him with orders for eggs or stock.

Richard Mackay, Hamilton, on account of not having time to give his stock the attention he would like, offers the whole in one lot, including fowls and chickens. To anyone who wishes to go into breeding Light Brahmas extensively, this is an excellent chance, and at the price named must prove a good investment. It would pay any farmer who has the old mongrel stock on his farm to get rid of them, and fill their place with those birds.

J. F. Seriver, of Montreal has purchased Mr. Costen's stock of Scotch Greys, and offers a few eggs for hatching from them. All who have kept Scotch Greys, both in the Old Country, Canada and the States credit them with being extraordinary good layers of very large eggs, rivalling the Leghorns in numbers, but with flesh much better than that variety. Mr. Seriver will be found reliable.

The Nationa' Manufacturing Company, of Ottawa, favor us with an ad. this month. The company's goods have a world-wide reputation. Every house should have one or more of their folding camp beds, and the new National Chair will give more real solid comfort to a weary man than any other chair made. Parties requiring any of their goods should send for their beautifully illustrated catalogue.

Birmingham Rollers are among the most interesting of feathered pets, and will give as much pleasure to their possessors as any variety. Mr. M. Springer, of Strathroy, offers his entire "kit" for sale cheap. They are beauties and fine performers

The manager of Napknoll Poultry Yards sends change for ad. but too late for this month. Will have chicks for sale after October 1st, 1882.

Thomas Gain, of Hamilton, offers a lot of first-class poultry supplies.

C. A. Graf has made the change in his ad. promised last month.—Look it up.

W. Stahl Schmidt has reduced the price of eggs from his Leghorns to \$2 per setting.

Editor Review.

Can you, through the columns of the REVIEW, give me an idea or plan how a coop to contain say 15 fowls should be built; the yard in which I intend keeping them being limited as to space. I would like to give them a "run" without letting them loose in the yard, and the coop must be warm enough built to keep them during the winter. By giving me an idea on same you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

Montreal, May 10th.

F. E. G.

To keep fifteen fowls in good shape, a coop or house twelve feet square will be required. Even in a house of this size, if constantly confined, it will be necessary that great cleanliness be observed, and changes of food given. The walls of a hen-house do not require to be high, 7½ or 8 feet is sufficient. For the climate of Montreal, if the walls are of wood, they should be double, well battened, and filled with tan bark, or something of this sort, and if the inside is lined with tared paper or plastered, it will be all the better. The windows and doors should be double, and made so that one sash and door can be removed in warm weather, and screening put in its place. Windows in the roof are a fraud in any climate. There should be ventilators in two sides opposite each other and near the roof. The roosts should be within a foot of the floor if for Asiatics, and not more than two feet high for the smaller varieties. The floor may be of wood or cement, but in either case should have a couple of inches of clean sand spread over it. A house of this kind should be perfectly comfortable for fowls, especially if sheltered at the North, and lighted at the South.

Fanciers, Attention!



THERE is every prospect that the demand for Thorough-bred Poultry, &c., will this Fall and Winter be much larger than for any past season, and it behooves each Fancier to lay his plans at an early date to catch a share of the business.

The REVIEW is read by nearly all interested in Poultry and Pet Stock in Canada and the neighboring States, and as an advertising medium for the Fancier and Breeder it is far ahead of all others combined.

July will find intending purchasers on the lookout for stock, and your advertisements should be before them. Send them to us early in the month—previous to the 8th. Give us instructions how much space you wish to occupy, and how many insertions. You can count on 8 words making one line, without display, and about 10 lines to the inch. Rates will be found in another column. Always send copy for ad. on a sheet separate from your letter.

You will also require Circulars, Cards, Letter-heads, Envelopes, Tags, &c., to enable you to carry on your business in good shape. We are prepared to supply you with everything in this line, at reasonable rates, and guarantee satisfaction. Send for estimates. Cash must accompany the order.

Address

JAS. FULLERTON,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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

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

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

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

J. WEST, BRAMPTON, ONT.
Breeder of Light Brahmias exclusively.

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.

EXCHANGE.—Will exchange eggs for hatching for any quantity of bantams, any variety.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Some fancy pigeons. Am selling for want of room and will sell cheap.
CHAS. MASSIE, Box 211, Port Hope, Ont.

WANTED.—A good rifle, to kill at 600 yards. Will exchange eggs or poultry.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 W. Leghorn cock and 3 hens, \$5. 1 trio P. Rocks. \$4. 250 Leghorn eggs set. Cockerels \$1 each. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—Eggs from my 1st prize colored Dorkings, Curtes & Selmes' strain, Kent, England; price \$3.00 per dozen.
S. FARMINGER, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few high-class birds, 1881. Will sell, June 1st, cock Kisco, perfect condition, 1st at Sherbrooke, 1882. Scored by Bicknell 95½; card will be sent with bird.
W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Black Fantails, \$3; 1 pair White Fantails, \$2.50; 1 pair Blue-pied Pouters, \$3; 1 pair Yellow Jacobins, \$2.50; all first-class birds. Sell for want of room.
TYSON BROS., Berlin, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Two pure bred Bull pups, from D. T. Rodger's Imported English pair; 1 brindle and white, 10 months old, \$12.00; 1 buckskin and white, 4 months old, \$10.00.
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

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

FOR SALE.—First class Homing Antwerps, Red chequered, blue and Blue chequered; first-class birds at moderate prices. Also Pouters, Fans, Trumpeters, Kites, Turbits, Owls, Dragons, Tumblers. All good birds.
J. H. MADIGAN, Simcoe, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from Imperial Pekin and Rouen Ducks; won 1st at Provincial 1881. Also some Light Brahmias (Autocrat and Duke of York strain) and Plymouth Rocks (Upham Britton and Fullerton's strains.) Eggs guaranteed at \$2.00 per doz. 3-in G. V. WYE, Port Burwell.

Scotch Greys.

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

EGGS, at \$2.50 per dozen.

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

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

J. F. SCRIVER,
P. O. Box 2078, Montreal.



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

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

WM. JUDGE,
Orangeville, Ont.

Breeder of superior
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
W. F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.

None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.
Correspondence promptly answered.



F. KESTER,
Brantford, Ontario.

I have added to my breeding pen of 1st prize

BLACK HAMBURG
pullets, Mr. Fullerton's Black Hamburg hen, that has a record of twelve 1st prizes, and offer a few eggs from same at \$3 per dozen.



A. C. BLYTH,
Owen Sound, Ontario,

Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

W. F. George and Charlesworth stock.

HOUDANS,

(Geo. Butters' stock.)

EGGS \$2 per 13 of either variety 3-6t



ANGUS McKEIGAN,
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

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

Stock first-class in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale in season.

3-y



F. J. GRENNY,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Breeder of

LANGSHANS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins,

and **Pekin Ducks.**

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



GEORGE WALKER,
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

Breeder and Importer of

LANGSHANS,

—Croad, Samuel and Burnham strains,—

Light Brahmias,

Bundy's, Butterfield's and Mackay's stock; Dark Brahmias, Butterfield's stock; Plymouth Rocks, Sid Conger and H. H. Lewis, of U. S.; Partridge Cochins, White-F Black Spanish, White Leghorns, Rouen and Pekin Ducks.

Send postal card for circular and price of eggs. Fair dealing guaranteed. Chicks in season. 2-y



WM. HALL,
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

Exhibition Games

BLACK B. RED,

—**BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.**—

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

3-y



WM. BARBER,
242 QUEEN ST., W., TORONTO;

Breeder of

**Golden Duckwing and Black B. Red
GAMES.**

Golden Duckwing cockerals and pullets for sale.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per setting of 13.

All from prize stock.

See prize lists of Brantford and Yorkville shows in
Review for February. 2-6m

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

Breeder of

High Toned

W. F. Black Spanish.

I have a fine lot of

CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



E. H. HURD,
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

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



Brown and White Leghorns,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

and

Langshans, (Croad's strain.)

Birds for sale at all seasons of the year, at reasonable prices. My birds were awarded 4 1st prizes at the Provincial London, 1881, and 4 prizes at the O. P. A., Brantford, 1882. My stock as good as the best.

Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan
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Croad & Brisco's

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

Eggs for Hatching in season.

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First-Class Fowls

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W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.

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

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

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

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My entire stock of

Prize L't Brahmas,

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

90 Chicks,
comprising

The Grandest Lot of Light Brahmas in America.

\$150.00 for the Lot!

Cheap at \$300.00.

Reason for selling is that I find it impossible to attend to them.

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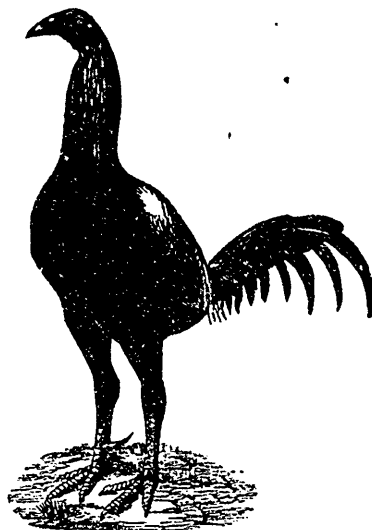
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BLACK-BREADED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

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

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COCHINS,

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"ALSO,"

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My fowls are prize winners.

EGGS. *Carefully packed,* and guaranteed *fresh,* and from my best birds, \$3 00 per setting from Cochins and Games; \$2.00 per setting from P. Rocks and Hamburgs. When two settings are ordered at one time a reduction of \$1.00 will be made

A few cock-reels for sale.

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2-1y

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

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Eggs.  Eggs.

GAME BANTAMS.

Red Pyle,

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Have given up all other varieties to breed the above.

My birds have won wherever shown.

1st prize Black Red cock, and 2nd } At
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See prize list. } Feb., '82.*Five well selected Breeding Pens.*

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

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

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

Chicks after September 1st.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

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White & Brown!

Winners at

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And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the late exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, at Brantford, I won 1st on White cockerel (winner of 1st premium at Meridian, Connecticut, scoring there 97); 1st on White pullet; 1st on Brown cockerel; 2nd and 3rd on Brown pullets; 1st and 2nd on Brown hens; 2nd and 3rd on Brown cocks.

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Have just added 1st premium White cock of Brantford show, and 1st premium Brown cockerel of the late Cleveland exhibition to my breeding stock.

Will breed from five yards,

~~25~~ *Second to none in America.* ~~25~~

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I have the Largest and Finest collection of

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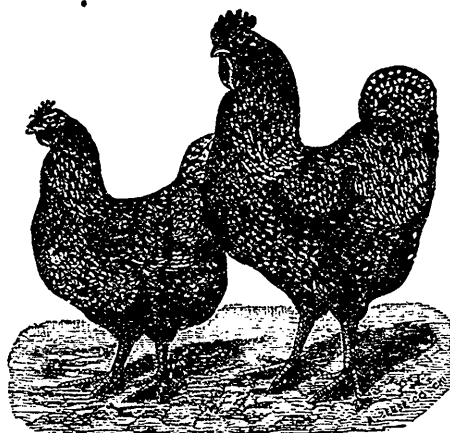
I follow the business of Stock Breeding entirely, and it has my whole time and study. Birds I have bred and sold have won at all the largest shows in America. Thousands of Prizes awarded my fowls during the past seven years.

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

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Importer and Breeder of

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

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

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

Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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Write for prices and circulars.

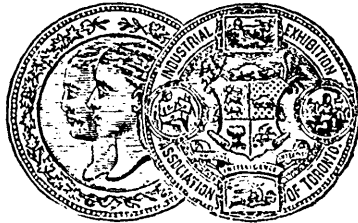
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FOR SALE CHEAP, in pairs or in lots to suit purchasers. The stock consists of about 20 birds, carefully selected for their extra rolling qualities. They are also beautiful in marking. My reason for selling is that I have not time to properly attend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

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Eggs from the Best Birds in America !

They have won more



Prizes than any other's.

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HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,

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

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

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LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

*Partridge, Buff, White and Black Cochins; Silver Pencilled,
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Egg for Hatching now Fowls for sale at all times. Chicks after 1st September.
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