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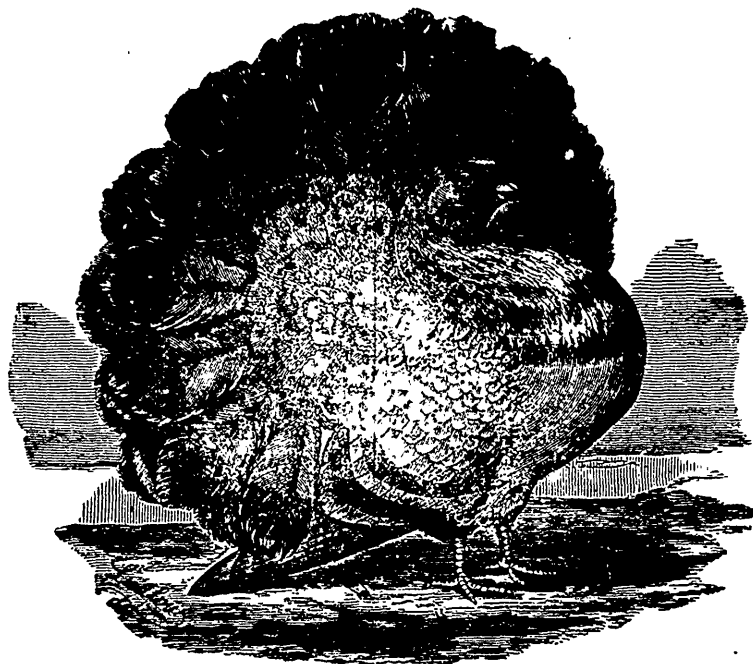
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. I.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, OCTOBER, 1878.

No. 11.



THE FANTAIL.

Fantail Pigeons are so named in consequence of having their tail furnished with so great a number of additional feathers as to give it the appearance of an outspread fan, nearly bent double into a hollow form. The more feathers the bird has in its tail, the more valuable a specimen it is. The number varies from twenty to as many as thirty-six. The French call the fantail the *Pigeon Paon*, or Peacock Pigeon; but the comparison is unfortunate, and is founded on an error. "It is so named," says M. Temminck, "because it has the faculty of erecting and displaying its tail nearly in the same way in which the Peacock raises and expands his dorsal feathers. This race might also be called *Pigeons Dindons*, or Turkey Pigeons, their caudal feathers being also placed on an *erector* muscle capable of contraction and extension at pleasure." M. Temminck is mistaken here. The tail of the Fantail is a *rays* expanded and displayed; and when other domestic pigeons do spread their tail in the actions of courtship, it is brought downwards, so as to sweep the ground like a stiff train, not upwards like the Turkey or the Peafowl.

"These pigeons," he adds, "are not much sought by amateurs; they seldom quit the precincts of their aviary; apparently the fear of being carried away by the wind (which, acting forcibly upon the broad tail, would infallibly upset them), is the reason why they do not venture far from their domicile, or undertake long journeys. Lastly, these pigeons, which cannot by their own powers travel far, have been transported to a great distance by man; perhaps, even, they are not natives of our climate, for many doubts arise against their specific identity with the wild Rock Dove. Striking characters, such as the number of tail-feathers, do not

permit us to consider the wild Rock Dove as the type of the Fantail Pigeons."

But Fantails are by no means the miserable and degraded monsters that Temminck and many other writers would induce us to believe them to be. They may be, and often are, closely kept in cages, or dealers' pens, till they are cramped and out of health. The most robust wild pigeon would become so under the same circumstances. But if fairly used, they are respectably vigorous. It is a mistake to suppose that they are deficient in power of flight, unless their muscles have been enfeebled by long incarceration. Their tail is not so much in their way as the train of the Peacock. It is true that it consists, or ought to consist according to the fancier's rule, of three times the number of feathers which other pigeons can boast of; but it is an excellent aerial rudder notwithstanding. Like other pigeons, Fantails, if taken from home, will attempt to fly back to it again; and their qualifications as parents and nurses are far from being despicable.

Fantails are mostly of a pure snowy white, which, with their peculiar carriage, gives them some resemblance to miniature swans. Their neck is long and taper, and curved into a serpentine form. From the very backward position in which their head is held, it often touches the tail, and even is thrust behind it occasionally. The more this peculiar mode of strutting is exaggerated, the more valuable the bird is considered to be. Rarely, Fantails are quite black or slate color, and also yellow; now and then they are seen white with slate-colored patches on the shoulders, like Turbits. Fantails have a very short beak, and are exceedingly full-breasted. The most singular habit which they have is the tremblin; motion of the throat, which seems to be caused by excitement in the bird. The iris of the Fantail is of a dark hazel, the pupil black, which gives to the eye a fullness of expression quite different to what is seen in most other birds. Colonel Skyes, in the "Transactions of the Zoological Society," makes the color of the iris an important guide in determining the affinities or dissimilarities of species, believing it occasionally to manifest even generic distinctions. Now amongst fancy pigeons the iris varies greatly, and is thought of much consequence, as is known to every amateur. The cere at the base of the Fantail's bill looks as if covered with a white powder.—*Pigeons and Rabbits, by E. S. Delamer.*

Snoor's boy heard him say the other day that there was "money in hens," and he proceeded to investigate his father's poultry. He had gone through a dozen fine specimens, when the old gentleman came upon him, and the boy now wonders if there is any balm in Gilead.—*Bulletin.*

Shows and Breeding.

The word exhibition! How often are we gulled and taken in by it! Just as though any article or animal was any the better or more worthy of attention because it had been once exposed to public notice contending for a meagre prize! More especially is this held true where live stock is concerned; particularly fowls, where there is no recognized or correct standard whereby to measure their qualities. Of what account is it that a bird wins a paltry prize at an agricultural show? Does it make any the more pure or thorough bird, the bird or birds thus obtaining the small figure usually awarded? The highest prize is seldom over three dollars, and yet how many there are that spend dollars in obtaining what are represented to be choice eggs for hatching purposes, for the single object of competing in the fall show for this small sum. It is no benefit to any one breed, for rarely do there come any fine specimens or choice birds to these exhibitions, and if by chance there be any found in this position, they are generally overlooked and the mongrel claims the preferences. Judges upon such occasions are too often incompetent; have rarely noticed a fowl, and can hardly discriminate between the Guinea cock and turkey hen. Yet such are too often the men called upon to pass judgement on birds, perhaps some of our very choicest. The prize goes greatly by favor, and largely by bribery—small petty bribes, oftentimes no larger than a ten-cent whistle to blow the praise or blame on a whiskey-tuned palate.

For all this we labor the whole summer through and raise our chicks. For this vain hope the boy spends his ready cash for a dozen of eggs (that perchance come out of the country store at eighteen cents per dozen, while he pays three dollars) to gain what he desires—a few nice fowls to take to the county fair. If failure, what then? Disappointment makes heavy the little fellow's heart; his summer's labor has been in vain; his sole object has been to beat, and it is not always small boys that are contending, but boys of larger growth that are carried away. It is this class that detract from the breeding of poultry its greatest ornament. They pretty generally deal with one another, and the one that can carry on the largest deception is the best fellow. Aside from this there are respectable poultry breeders who take pride in their choice flocks, and scorn to send out anything but a first-class article. Such demand a price that remunerates for the trouble and expense of breeding and rearing, and are barely paid at that, and upon this is based the charges of bogus dealers—dealers that infringe upon the insignia of honorable traders, and defraud them of their rights. The prizes usually awarded at these shows seldom pay the

trouble, and it is rare that any thoroughbred stock is found at shows, particularly the county shows, where the judges are too often incompetent to pass judgement. Many times the judges are entire strangers to the birds exhibited, and may never have seen specimens of the breed before. What can be arrived at from a firstsight of anything, and fowls especially, where there are so many points in consideration? Nothing short of an adept can discover the difference between a mongrel and thoroughbred, and oftener the prize goes to the mongrel or deficient bird.

It does not follow that a bird is pure because it has taken the prize. It is the progeny of these birds that tell the tale. If exhibitors were obliged to show the eggs in the coop with the fowls, and vouch for the purity thereof, the exhibition would be of far more value. To obtain new breeds, crosses must be made, but to perfect them is quite another thing. A first cross is a half blood. The second remove from mongrelism, with a pure parent on one side, usually a male, is a three-quarters blood. A third remove is a seven-eighths, a fourth is a fifteen-sixteenths, a fifth is a thirty-one-thirty-seconds, and a sixth is a sixty-three-sixty-fourths, or in effect a pure blood. It is calculated that the sixth cross removes all the mongrel blood from the veins, and that fowls thus bred will come true to parentage if bred together. To accomplish this end, none but thoroughbred, perfect cocks should be employed. Close breeding does not damage the flocks so much as is imagined, if managed rightly, but in-and-in breeding should be denounced. Of course fowls bred in one yard for a number of years are more or less connected, but the judicious breeder keeps two separate strains from which to draw his breeding birds. The healthiest alone are selected, and in this manner they may be bred to suit the taste of the breeder, true to a feather, either for size and flesh, or eggs only. Uniformity in eggs and chicks is the rule.—C. B. in *Country Gentleman*.

Notes from Waterloo.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR:—

The best evidence to a hunter that his aim has been well taken is to see the game fall, and I, for one, admit that your shot in September number of the REVIEW, at the laxity of Canadian poultry breeders to write anything of interest for the benefit of others, has taken effect, and if you deem any remarks of mine worthy a place in your journal, I shall avoid being your target in future.

The article referred to was an excellent one, and just to the point. There are a great many experienced, intelligent poultry breeders in Canada,

whose opinions and hints from their experience would be highly acceptable to the many younger fanciers, so I trust you will keep firing away until all are brought into line.

My experience in poultry breeding has been nearly altogether with the Asiatics. To those who live in towns and cities, with confined quarters and limited range, they are most suitable, as with a common picket fence your neighbor's flower beds or newly sown seeds are perfectly safe; and with comfortable housing and proper care you can have fresh eggs during all our long Canadian winter. Those accustomed to buying eggs from the stores can readily appreciate such a luxury.

A properly constructed poultry house does not require fire heat, even in this climate, for old fowls. If you wish to raise very early chicks, and can afford a room with a stovepipe passing through it to heat when really necessary, all right, but the less artificial heat the better. A close building, properly ventilated, with a good large window facing the south, and plenty dry earth on the floor, will be all that is required.

I have erected during the past summer an additional building, frame 12 by 36 feet, shanty roof; north wall 3 feet high, south wall 12 feet; ceiled at 8 feet up; the ceiling joists do in lieu of collar-beams, and strengthen the roof; plastered inside and out, and the shingles on roof laid in mortar; floors, double inch boards. It is divided into five compartments, with window to each. The floors are kept covered four inches deep with road dust, and no perches are used whatever. This latter is a matter of surprise to visitors, but if fowls have clean dry earth-dust or coal ashes, or both mixed, they prefer it to any perch, as they are cooler in summer and warmer in winter, and never become bumble-footed by jumping off a perch.

The cleaning is only a small matter: every morning, after feeding and watering, take a pail, dustpan, and piece of shingle with handle whittled to suit, and without soiling either your hands or clothes, in a very few minutes can have the whole place clean and sweet. The droppings roll up a coating of the dust, which being an excellent deodorizer, prevents all smell, and by saving them in barrels you have guano for your garden or to sell, which will amply repay the labor.

By dispensing with perches you can scarcely ever be troubled with lice, or those mites that stay about the wook-work in day-time, and suck the blood from the fowls during the night. Surely, then, this is a great gain, for Burnham says, (*Diseases of Domestic Poultry*) that the most of the diseases of poultry are attributable to their being impoverished by vermin.

As this letter is already pretty long, I will leave feeding, mating, hatching, &c., &c. for another time.

Yours, &c.,

Waterloo, Oct. 4th, 1873

J. L.

Feather-Eating.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review,

In reading a recent number of the *Poultry World* I find where, in an article under the above caption, the "august editor" of that sheet puts on his "wisdom cap," and tells the amateur poultry breeder that if any of his fowls acquire the habit of feather-eating he must pay said editor for the same, either by killing his birds and buying others, or by buying quack medicines he sells. He says when they become confirmed in the practice (feather-eating,) the only remedy is the axe and chopping-block, or you can purchase the "Loomis Poultry Bit," "for sale at this office" for a certain sum. Now, Mr. Editor, is not that rather egotistical for him to tell young breeders *he knows* there is no cure for this habit unless he purchase some of his nostrums, and thereby put money into his (the editor's) pocket. Would it not have been far more reasonable for him to tell the amateur through his columns that the bit was the best remedy he knew of, instead of the *only* one?

Last fall I purchased of E. St. John, of this city, breeder of Brown Leghorns exclusively, a trio of very fine birds. When I got them, for want of room, I was obliged to put the birds in very close quarters for the whole winter; in fact their coop was four by six feet, with a run four by twenty-four feet, and no chance to let them out. In a short time the hens began to pluck the feathers of the cock, and to eat his comb. I gave them, as I always make a practice of doing, a great variety of food, including vegetable matter, and plenty of meat, both raw and cooked, and threw grain into straw to keep them busy; but it was no use, they were seemingly bound to eat up the cock. My friends came and looked at them, and all cried, "chop off their heads, or buy Loomis' Poultry Bit, it is the only way." I told them all I was not biting a colt, nor did I have a fractious bull in whose nose I wanted to put a ring, and so I should buy no patent rigs for them. I believed there was something lacking in their diet, and if they did not eat themselves up too soon I would find what it was and supply it. One morning I went out to feed and found both hens busily engaged in plucking feathers from the throat and breast of the cock. I plucked a feather from the same place, put it in my mouth and chewed the warm quill end, and found it to be a little salt. I immediately commenced to feed them a little salt in their soft feed, and in two days they stopped feather-eating. I did not remove them at all from the pen I first put them in until they commenced to moult, but after I begun to feed a little salt I was bothered no more with feather-eating, have no signs of it in any of my yards, and from those Brown Leghorns I raised

a fine flock of nice chicks. So, from my own experience, I believe feather-eating is caused by a lack of salty matter, and to cure it we need no "bit" or other contrivance, only supply what nature demands, and our chicks will be all right.

Yours, &c.,

S. W. KENNELLY.

Saginaw City, Sept. 22nd, 1878.

Pigeon Flying.

In your last issue I see announced that Mr. Chas. Goodechild and Mr. A. W. Bessey are about to fly what they call in England and on the continent a "home and home match." This form of testing homing pigeons has long since died out in England and Belgium among the learned and "knowing" fanciers of Voyageur Pigeons; the reason of which is thorough: That one bird will always have the advantage over the other. Fanciers will say, Can this be so? and the answer is simply, Because one bird will have the wind in its favor, and the other will fly against it. This style of flying does not test who has the best homing birds by any means, and to illustrate my argument I would here ask: Did any person ever see a yacht-race where one boat sailed with the wind in its favor, and the other against it, and both contesting for the same prize? I am quite sure a little child could tell which would be the victorious boat before they started on such an impossible contest.

In 1875, being in England, I paid a visit to my old friend W. B. Tegetmeier, Esq., and who was that year the Director General of the Anglo-Belgian Concourse, at the Alexandria Palace, London. From their mode of management my Canadian friends can, perhaps, learn a wrinkle. First the Belgian birds flew for the prizes given for their birds making the quickest time between London and Brussels, and the English birds competed for prizes given on the same plan as the Belgian. The wind on the day of the race was in favor of the Belgians, in consequence of which, had the English and Belgian birds flown for the same prizes the Belgians would have captured them all.

Wind is, believe me, along with clear weather, most important factors in pigeon flying. For an honest race all pigeons should start from the same point and home to the same city, town or village.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21st.

JAMES GRIST.

An old bachelor says: "When I remember all the girls I've met together, I feel like a rooster in the fall, exposed to every weather. I feel like one who treads alone, some barnyard all deserted; whose oats are fled, whose hens are dead, or all to market started."



SWALLOWS.

The Trumpeter Pigeon.

This very odd and beautiful variety of pigeons call to mind an immense amount of pleasure I have derived and still enjoy in keeping and breeding them. I do not propose to describe minutely the several "points" in these peculiar pets, but simply to give a brief outline of birds in this class, hoping that others, more extensive and experienced breeders, will enlarge on my few remarks.

Trumpeters are of various colors: black, white, yellow and brown, solids; also black mottled, yellow mottled, brown mottled, etc. I have also seen some very fine specimens of bald-heads, which were really very pretty. In fact Trumpeters may be of almost any color without materially affecting the value of the bird, provided it is well up in other points, so that breeders do not experience the disappointment in this variety that they do in many others on account of their not breeding "true to color."

Trumpeters are larger than the common pigeons, are naturally very hardy, comparatively fast breeders, and excellent feeders, so that there is no necessity to change the eggs or young with common pigeons in order to rear them successfully. They almost always succeed in raising a pair from each sitting, and they "set" five or six times every season, so I find at the end of a year that I have raised as many young from my "Trumps" as from other kinds that are supposed to be much faster breeders.

This, as well as other varieties of pigeons, require to be kept in a loft of suitable size, which should be kept neat and clean, and the pigeons provided with plenty of fresh water, both for drink and bathing purposes, and also grit, sand, lime, salt, &c. I would recommend putting tar-paper around the sides of the loft—enough of which can be procured for a dollar or two to cover a large loft—as it is very effectual in keeping out the cold in winter. Whitewash the sides and ceiling, as well as the nests and perches, giving them a fresh

coat twice a year, thereby keeping the birds free from parasites, and also almost free from disease, as it is a well known fact that disease and death is more prevalent in a dirty, ill-kept loft than in a clean one. Put up the nests systematically in rows, which gives the loft a much neater appearance than if they were put up without regard to regularity or order, as I have very often seen them. Make the nests so that the birds will have to *jump down* to get into them, say six inches at least, for when they are hatching they always sit with their feet underneath the eggs, and when getting off the nest, on account of their very heavy foot-feathering, are liable to draw the eggs from the nest and break them. Do not handle the eggs or young, especially when either parent bird is on the nest, for by trying to satisfy an idle curiosity eggs are frequently broken or young killed.

If you wish to let your birds fly, that is, allow them their liberty, of course it is not necessary to take so much precautions in the keeping of them, as they can then provide themselves with grit, lime, &c., but you must be careful to give them plenty of grain, as, if this is neglected, they will stray away in search of food, and you will eventually lose them. Pigeons of all kinds when allowed to have their liberty are healthier, and their young will also be stronger and healthier, but as there are so many dangers in letting fancy pigeons fly in or around cities and towns, that I would not, on the whole, recommend it; but in the country I should think it would do very well.

There are two striking peculiarities in this breed that will be found in no other, that must call the attention of many admirers to this comparatively obscure variety. The first is what is commonly called a "moustache," being a tuft of feathers curling in the opposite direction just over the beak, in addition to a "top-knot" still back of that. The second oddity is a peculiar trumpeting noise which they make, especially the cock birds; it is from this peculiar sound, which must be heard to be appreciated, that the bird derives its name.

Trumpeters in this country are still in rather a crude state, but in the hands of careful breeders there is no reason why we should not have as good specimens in Canada as in the mother country.

In procuring this variety look well to the following "points": Get large and strong birds, *well feathered on the legs and feet*, feathers from three to five inches long, the longer the better; a good heavy "moustache," one that hangs well over the beak; a good "trumpeter," and from stock that has these desirable qualities also.

Owing to the foot feathers being naturally so very long on really good specimens, great difficulty is experienced in keeping the feathers whole,

so that on most old birds you may expect to see the feet feathers considerably damaged by "wear and tear."

OLD UNCLE NED.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Homing Antwerps.

By J. VAN OPSTAL, 4, LEWIS ST., NEW YORK.

It was with pleasure I read the article in August number of REVIEW on the Belgian Carrier Pigeon, and being from the city of Antwerp, in Belgium, where I was an ardent fancier for many years before coming to the United States, I have taken the liberty to address a few lines to your readers, in which I will correct a few errors made by your correspondent, and will also give you some items of my experience in training and rearing birds in Belgium and New York.

As your correspondent states, the advent of railroads and telegraphs put aside the use of the Carrier pigeon; but that for this reason the bird was almost threatened with extinction, is a fallacy, as there was as much flying and racing with the Carrier pigeon in Belgium twenty-five years ago as there is at the present time. That the Franco-Prussian war, when these intelligent and true birds did so much for the besieged Parisians, has sent a new impulse into this amusing sport of the training and racing of the Belgian Carriers, there is no doubt; but this must only be said of other countries, and is not applicable to Belgium.

Your correspondent is in error when he thinks that in no country is there so much flying done as in Germany and in Belgium. He should leave Germany out, as it is only since 1871, or since the Franco-Prussian war, that pigeon flying has been done to any extent in Germany. Certainly since 1871 a great many "fancy pigeon" fanciers have exchanged their fancy pigeons for the flying breed, and now the last named kind is all that is spoken of. What will exalt and make them stronger fanciers yet is that they have beaten the Belgian birds in the great prize race from Rome.

1,101 birds were sent to Rome from Belgium, and only 65 from fanciers of Germany and France. They were liberated at Rome on the 23rd of June, and only on the 2nd of July did the first bird arrive; this bird belonged to Mr. Heuts, of Aix-la-Chapelle, a city in Germany, near the Belgian border. It must be said, though, that this pigeon was of the pure Belgian breed, and the parents were bought from a Belgian fancier. The second bird that arrived from Rome belonged to a gentleman named Mr. Rey, of Underlecht, near Brussels, and come home on the 4th of July; and on the 7th of August only 53 Belgian, and 3 German birds had arrived.

That the flying of pigeons from Rome to Belgium is a difficult task is proven by the unsatisfactory results which the experiments have furnished. Twice before the last trial were the birds liberated at Rome. The first trial took place in 1856, by a society of Leige. One hundred and twenty-five birds were liberated there on the 22nd of July, at 4 o'clock, a.m. On the 29th of the same month the first prize was won, and on the 3rd of August the seventh bird arrived; so that in thirteen days only seven birds had been able to reach their destination.

In 1868 another trial took place from the city of Rome. One hundred and eighty pigeons took part in the race, and were liberated on the 22nd of July. The first bird arrived on the 3rd of August, and on the 9th only nine birds had found their way home.

It must be admitted, then, that at each trial it has been a failure to fly the birds from the capital of Italy to Belgium, and that it is a real pity that such good birds—in fact the best birds that Belgium possesses—are sacrificed to accomplish an almost impossible undertaking. It is not the great distance that make it so difficult for the birds to find their way home, but having to come over Switzerland, and having to cross the Apennines and the Alps, those immense mountains, whose tops are always covered with snow, and most of the time encircled by the clouds, that offers a natural obstacle that the greatest part of the birds cannot surmount.

It is also since 1873 that the sport of flying the Belgian Carrier has commenced in the States, and, I think, later yet in Canada. In 1874 I commenced to import my first birds from Antwerp. As I said in the beginning of my communication, I had been an ardent fancier in my native city, and, although a great many years in New York, I at once felt my natural love for these pets revive. Another gentleman, also a Belgian, being from the city of Brussels, named Louis Waefelaer, commenced soon after me to keep the Antwerps; and it may be said that in these four or five years the homing birds have, so to say, superseded the fancy birds to a great extent.

A few years ago an Antwerp Carrier pigeon was almost unknown here, and it was only in 1872 that the fancy of racing with these birds was started in Philadelphia. The races were then of a few miles distance only, and when, at that time, a few birds flew from New York to Philadelphia, which is eighty miles, air-line, people thought they had accomplished a great feat.

In 1874 I flew my birds from Philadelphia, and in 1875 I flew them from Lock Haven, Pa., a distance of two hundred and forty miles by rail, or about two hundred miles air-line. In 1876, I flew my birds from Elmira, N. Y., also about two hun-

dred miles; and in 1877, from the city of Baltimore, Md, one hundred and seventy miles, air-line. This year our birds flew, on the 15th of June, from Sunbury, Pa., one hundred and fifty miles, air-line; from there we sent fifteen to Altoona, Pa., two hundred and thirty-five miles, air-line; from there to Steubenville, Ohio, three hundred and fifty-five miles, air-line; and from there Mr. Wnefelear and I sent each one bird to Columbus, Ohio, five hundred miles in a straight line. We had requested Adams' express agent there to let the birds loose between 5 and 7 o'clock, a.m., but only with clear weather and favorable wind. Had my instructions been followed there is hardly any doubt but that our pigeons would have returned; but our birds were liberated with cloudy weather, and every flying fancier knows by experience that there is nothing so bad for pigeons as to fly them in cloudy or foggy weather. The consequence was that our two birds got lost, although they had flown the year before from Elmira, and this year from Altoona and Steubenville, having made the distance from the last named city in ten and a half hours.

(To be continued.)

Sunday Pigeon Flying

I notice, in *Familiar Science* for August, that it is the intention of the New York Club to have their races and many of their flies on Sunday. I am not one who like to have religious arguments and semi church going sermons continually being forced into my ears, neither do I wish to lecture the New York Club or any member of it on religious matters, or how any one of them should or should not spend their Sundays. Perhaps I observe Sunday as little as any of them, and it is quite likely I attend divine worship as few times in the year as any of them, so I wish it to be thoroughly understood at first that I am not one of those screaming, squeamish individuals who think they are doing a great religious work by always worrying their neighbors by showing to them the railroad track which they are on, bound for the bad place below. But, to be short, I do solemnly protest against pigeon-flying on Sunday.

It must be remembered pigeon-flying as an amusement amongst us now promises to become very popular, and I am sure there are very many good fanciers, as well as myself, that will look on Sunday flying as a step in the wrong direction.—There are many good fanciers, I am sure, will not indulge in flying at all if it is going to become a Sabbath-breaking amusement, and I am sorry to see that such a society as the New York Club should unanimously decide to have their races and many of their flies on Sunday. I am quite sure if this practice is indulged in it will be the means of

keeping many good fanciers from belonging to a society who follow the practice, and besides it gives a bad name to the sport generally. Might just as well hold rogettas and horse races on Sundays as to fly pigeons. True, they do these things in some countries; but not in the Northern States or British Possessions.

I like to see a Sabbath observing community. I have never failed to notice where the Sabbath is well observed that that community are law-abiding, peaceable and prosperous, saying nothing of the matter religiously. Some would look on it as a sin, others not; that is a matter for every man to think for himself upon. I do not say myself it is a sin. Perhaps it is not a sin as some would view it, but of a community who would boat-race and horse-race and pigeon-fly on Sunday, and a community who would not, were I choosing a home I would steer for the Sabbatarian community.

The New York Club say several of their birds have been shot on week days, whereas no shooting is indulged in on Sundays. Do not the New York Club know they are setting an example to western cities, say Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St Louis, cities that pour out their Sunday shooters by the hundreds. Now, if it becomes fashionable in New York to fly pigeons on Sundays, these cities will follow suit, and the consequence will be the columbarian societies of America will be known as Sabbath breakers, which, to say the least, if it brings no harm to the cause will certainly bring no good.

I would like to ask any member of the New York Club, who is the father of boys. Would you just as leave meet your sons coming home from a pigeon race on Sunday as from a Sunday-school? I think I well know the reply every right-thinking man will give to this question, and I am clearly of opinion, while allowing that the members of the New York Club have a perfect right to do as they please, and fly their birds on Sundays or Mondays, still I am quite satisfied their making a practice of it will not forward but injure the cause.

True, amusements of this and many other kinds are practiced in many countries in Europe on Sundays, but there, it must be remembered, Sunday is not observed in the same way nationally as it is with us, and we therefore cannot point to them as a criterion. We, in this country, are more British than any other nation, our laws are founded on British common law, and our institutions are mostly off-shoots from Britain, and our Sunday observance was transplanted from there, and the better it is observed the better for the whole community. I, for one, do solemnly enter my protest against any pleasure or pastime, such as pigeon-flying, on Sundays, and I do hope the New York Club will rescind their resolution to fly their birds on that day.

× ROADS.

Strathroy, Sept. 10th, 1878.

Provincial Exhibition.

This, the largest of our fall shows of poultry, was a very good one, much better than we expected, on account of the great reduction in the inducements offered breeders to bring out valuable birds.

The building is very suitable and commodious, and the internal arrangements, when complete, will be all that can be desired.

Mr. McNeil, of London, superintendent of this department, with his staff of able assistants, deserve great credit for the manner in which their duties were performed.

There were two sets of judges appointed. On fowls: Messrs. James Bennett, Picton; Jas. Hogue, St. Catharines, and W. H. Doel, Owen Sound. On chicks and pigeons: Messrs. T. Scott, Owen Sound; N. H. Beecher, Toledo, and N. Porter, Bowmanville.

Dorkings—well represented; the 1st prize pairs of white very good, more especially the chicks. Silver-grey and colored only of average excellence.

Polish—a good display. White-crested blacks first-class, and greatly admired. Silver and golden of medium quality.

Plymouth Rocks—not a large display, but some good birds. In young the only really fine bird was the 1st prize cockerel.

Light Brahmas—1st and 2nd prize pairs good; the chicks were mostly small, some nicely hatched pullets. The best pair, exhibited by Mr. West, of Brampton, were entered in wrong class, or would certainly have carried off first honor; the cockerel especially was very fine.

Dark Brahmas—Very small display, and sadly out of condition. This variety is worthy of more attention than it is now receiving at the hands of Canadian breeders.

Buff Cochins—fowls a very good display, and a number of really fine birds. Chicks not of any particular merit. Partridge good, both old and young. White, also good. This class, all through, in advance of former years. Blacks not being on the list, were shown in any other variety class, small display, of medium quality.

Houdans—strongly represented. The 1st prize fowls being of great merit. Many of the young were very dark.

Games—not up to former years, but good birds where the prizes fell. A couple of pairs of spangled games were much noticed.

Spanish—some extra fine birds, especially among the chicks.

Leghorns—whites, a strong class, and a number of fine specimens; among the young birds were several of great promise. The browns were not equal to the whites, but good birds where the prizes fell.

Hamburgs—Golden-pencilled, poorly represent-

ed, and without special merit. Silver-pencilled, a stronger class and of greater merit. Golden-spangled, some good birds but sadly out of condition. Silver-spangled, a good class in both old and young. Black, just middling.

Bantams—a good display, and some extra fine birds in the several classes.

Turkeys—not up to former years.

Geese—a splendid display, and competition very keen. The awards in Toulouse and Bremen were severely criticised.

Ducks—Strongest class in the exhibition, and grand specimens in each variety. Much ahead of former years.

Pigeons—Fine display, and received much attention. Each of the exhibitors excelling in some particular variety.

Rabbits—unusually large display, but no specimens of great merit.

PRIZE LIST.

DORKINGS.—White, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Silver-grey, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, William Bell. Colored, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W. Bell. Chicks—white, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, John Bogue. Silver-grey, 1st, W. Bell. York township; 2d, John Bogue. Colored, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W. Bell.

POLANDS.—White, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Golden, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Silver, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. W. crested black, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks—White, J. Aldous; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Golden, 1st and 2nd, J. Bogue. Silver, 1st and 2nd, same. W. crested black, 1st and 2nd, same.

Plymouth Rocks.—1st, Thomas and Campbell; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Chicks—1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, Edward Collins, Dundas.

ASIATICS.—Light Brahmas, 1st, Breiding & Lockie, 2nd, same. Dark, Charlesworth Bros.; 2nd Breiding & Lockie. Buff Cochins, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, F. B. Hawkes. White Cochins, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2nd, George Hope. Partridge Cochins, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Chicks. Light Brahmas, 1st, Arthur Nichol, Catarqui; 2nd, Breiding & Lockie. Dark Brahmas, 1st, George Hope, 2nd, Breiding & Lockie. Buff Cochins, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, Breiding & Lockie. White Cochins, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, Robert Nichol. Partridge Cochins, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell.

HOUDANS.—1st, John Bogue; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Chicks—1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

GAMES.—Black-breasted or other reds, 1st, J. D. Stotts; 2nd, G. T. Simpson, Falkland. Duckwing, Daniel Perley; 2nd, Samuel Wood. Any other variety, E. Moir; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Chicks—black breasted or other reds, 1st, Daniel Perley; 2nd, G. T. Simpson. Duckwing, Sam Wood, Islington; 2nd, D. Perley. Any other variety, George Barrow, Brockton; 2nd, E. Moir, Cornwall.

LEGHORNS.—White, 1st, W. Stahlschmidt; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Brown, 1st, W. Stahlschmidt, Preston; W. M. Smith. Chicks—White, 1st, W. Stahl-

schmidt; 2nd, W M Smith. Brown, 1st, W Stahl-schmidt; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell.

SPANISH.—1st, John Bogue; 2nd, James L Clapp, Belleville. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, A F Banks, Toronto.

HAMBURG.—Golden-pencilled, 1st and 2nd, Geo. Hope. Silver-pencilled, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Golden-spangled, Isaac B Johnston; 2nd, John Aldous. Silver-spangled, J Bogue; 2nd, W M Smith. Black, 1st, Geo T Simpson; 2nd, Samuel Wood. Chicks—Golden-pencilled, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, George Hope. Silver-pencilled, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Golden-spangled, 1st, Geo Hope. Silver-spangled, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Black, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Isaac B Johnston.

BENAM'S.—Seabright, 1st, James Main; 2nd, W W Walker. Black-breasted or other reds, Isaac B Johnston; 2nd, F B Hawkes. Duckwing, W W Walker; 2nd, W M Smith. Any other variety, 1st W J Way; 2nd, W W Walker. Chicks—Sebright, W W Walker, London; 2nd, James Main. Black-breasted or other reds, 1st and 2nd, I B Johnston. Any other variety, W J Way; 2nd, W W Walker.

TURKEYS.—Any color, 1st, James Main; 2nd, P Hinnon. Wild, 1st and 2nd, W M Smith. Young—any color, 1st, James Main. Wild, 1st, W M Smith.

GESE.—Bremen, 1st, James L Clapp; 2nd, James Main. Toulouse, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, W W Walker. English gray and common, W Groom. Any other kind, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, James L Clapp. Young—Bremen, 1st, James Main. Toulouse, W Walker; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Any other kind, 1st, James L Clapp.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Rouens, 1st, James Main; 2nd, G T Simpson. Any other kind, W M Smith; 2nd, W Walker. Young—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Rouen, 1st and 2nd, James Main. Any other kind, 1st, W Walker; 2nd, W M Smith.

GUINEA FOWLS.—1st, Charles Foster; 2nd, W M Smith. Young, 1st and 2nd, Chas Foster.

PEA FOWLS.—1st, Chas Foster; 2nd, B W Clarke. Young, 1st, same; 2nd, Chas Foster.

Best pair any other variety of fowls not included in these sections, 1st, G J Baker; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell. Young, 1st and 2nd, G J Baker.

PIGEONS.—Carrier, Pouter and Tumbler pigeons, 1st, James O Weldon, London; 2nd, John James, Yorkville. Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpeters, 1st, John James; 2nd, George Hope, Port Hope. Best collection of Pigeons, any other kinds, George Hope; 2nd, John James.

RABBITS.—Lop-eared, 1st and 2nd, James Millington, Toronto. Common, 1st, G T Simpson.

Central Fair, Guelph.

This show was held on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th September. Although the number of birds fell short of former years, yet the quality was very good in most classes, and all on the list represented. The principal exhibitors were John Bogue, London; Thomas & Campbell, Brooklin, and Breiding and Lockie, Berlin and Waterloo, whose combined exhibits make up a good show in them-

selves. The competition was not very strong, except in a few cases, notably in Black-breasted Red game chicks, where the entries amounted to twenty-three pairs, mostly good birds.

The judges were Messrs. W. H. Doel, Toronto; L. G. Jarvis, Glenworth, assisted in the Hamburg class by W. A. Worden, Esq., American Consol. Their awards were very satisfactory.

The superintendent of this department, Mr. P. H. Gibbs, was complimented by the judges on the excellent arrangement of the classes, and care bestowed on the fowls during the show.

DORKINGS.—White, 1st, John Bogue London; 2d, John Aldous, Berlin. Silver grey, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, John Aldous. Colored, 1st, Thomas & Campbell, Brooklin; 2d, James Main, Boyce. Chicks—White, 1st, John Bogue. Colored, 1st, same; 2d, John Aldous.

COCHINS.—Buff, 1st, Breiding & Lockie, Berlin and Waterloo; 2d, Thomas & Campbell. White, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2d, same. Partridge, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2d, Thomas & Campbell. Chicks—Buff, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2d, same. White, 1st, Breiding & Lockie. Bartridge, 1st, same; 2d, George Hope, Port Hope.

BRAHMAS.—Dark, 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2d, same. Light, 1st, and 2nd, same. Chicks—1st and 2d, same. Light, 1st, same; 2d, Geo. Young, Guelph.

BLACK SPANISH.—1st, John Bogue; 2d, John Aldous. Chicks—1st and 2d, John Bogue.

LEGHORNS.—White, 1st, John Aldous; 2d, George Hope. Chicks—1st, James Main; 2d, George Hope.

GAMES.—Black breasted and other reds, 1st, J. J. Chamberlain, Guelph, 2d, E. McKenna, Guelph. Duckwing, 1st, John Campbell, Guelph; 2d, James Philpotts, Guelph. Chicks—Black breasted reds, 1st, Fred Evans, Guelph; 2d, W. Sallows, Guelph. Duckwing, 1st, Fred Evans.

POLANDS.—White-crested Black, 1st and 2d, John Bogue. Golden Spangled, 1st, John Bogue; 2d, John Aldous. Silver Spangled, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks—White-crested Black, 1st and 2d, John Bogue. Golden Spangled, 1st and 2nd, same. Silver Spangled, 1st, John Bogue; 2d, John Aldous.

HAMBURG.—Golden Spangled, 1st, John Aldous; Silver Spangled, 1st, John Bogue; 2d, John Aldous. Golden Pencilled, 1st, T. W. Mills, Guelph; 2d, George Hope. Silver Pencilled, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks—Silver Spangled, 1st, John Bogue; 2d, John Aldous. Golden Pencilled, 1st, J. W. Colson; 2d, George Hope. Silver Pencilled, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, P. Spragg, Guelph.

HOUDANS.—1st, John Bogue; 2nd, John Aldous. Chicks—1st, John Bogue; 2nd, John Aldous.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—1st, Thomas & Campbell. Chicks—1st, (by Jas. Morrison, S3.) Thomas & Campbell.

BANTAMS.—Golden Seabright, 1st and 2d, James Main. Black-breasted Red Game, 1st, Jas. W. Colson, Guelph; 2d, Wm. A. Allan, Guelph. Duckwing, 1st, Joseph S. Anderson, Guelph.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Rouen, 1st and 2nd, James Main. Ducklings—Aylesbury, 1st and 2d, John Bogue. Rouen, 1st, Jas. Main; 2nd, John Colson, Guelph.

GEESE.—White, 1st, W. F. Clarke; 2nd, James Main. Any other color, 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2d, James Main. Goslings, white, James Main.

TURKEYS.—1st, James Main; 2nd, Geo. Walker, Chinguacousy.

PIGEONS.—Carriers, 1st, James O. Weldon, London; 2d, Joseph S. Anderson. Pouters, 1st and 2nd, James O. Weldon. Fantails, 1st, (by W. Dyson, \$1,) and 2d, Jos. S. Anderson. Tumblers, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, James O. Weldon. Jacobins, 1st, James O. Weldon; 2d, John Aldour.

Pair Bronze Turkeys, 1st, (by Thomas Ward, hotel-keeper,) \$2, James Main; 2d, Joseph Parkinson.

Best pair of turkeys, bred by a farmer in County of Wellington, 1st prize by W. Rutherford, (goods) \$5, James Anderson; 2nd, James Bolton, Eramosa.

Best pair of ducks, bred by a farmer in County of Wellington, 1st, James Bolton; 2nd, E. Passmore, Pilkington.

Best pair of fowls, bred by a farmer in County of Wellington, 1st, James Anderson; 2d, E. Passmore.

Light Brahmas, bred by an amateur, 1st prize given by Chas Davidson, \$3, 1st, J. W. Colson; 2d, W. T. Bolton.

Common rabbits, 1st, James O. Weldon; 2d, Wm. Spalding, jr., Guelph.

Best collection of poultry, shown by a farmer, \$5, given by W. A. Morden, American Consul, Jas. Anderson.

Poultry at the Western Fair.

The display of poultry at this fair, held October 1st to 4th, inclusive, fell considerably short of that of former years. The quality of the stock was also below the average for this show, although some classes were represented by splendid specimens.

Mr. L. G. Jarvis, of Glenworth, judged the birds, and, in our opinion, placed the prizes on the right pens.

Dorkings were a good class, especially silver-gray. Polands, a good class all through. Houdans—a couple of pairs good birds, the balance not worthy of mention. Games—pretty strong competition, and good birds where the prizes fell. Asiatics—a poor class all through. Spanish—just middling. Leghorns—whites, only one good pair, 1st prize chicks; browns, fair birds where prizes fell. Hamburgs—also good where prizes were placed. Turkeys—One good pair each bronze and wild. Geese—1st and 2nd prize Toulouse good. Ducks—a good class, especially Aylesbury and Pekin. Pigeons—a nice display; this would prove a very attractive class if prizes were offered to encourage the bringing out of more varieties.

PRIZE LIST.

DORKINGS.—White, 1st and 2nd John Bogue. Silver Grey, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. Lamb. Colored, 1st and 2nd, Thos. Fellow, Petersburg. Chicks, white, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. Walker. Silver-grey, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. Lamb. Colored, 1st, Thos. Fellow; 2nd, W. Lamb.

POLANDS.—White-crested-black, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. White, 1st, John Bogue. Golden, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, W. Lamb. Silver, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks, white-crested-black, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Golden, 1st and 2nd, same. Silver, 1st and 2nd, same.

HOUDANS.—1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, same.

GAMES.—Black Breasted, or any other reds, 1st, D. Parley; 2nd, D. Shea, London. Chicks, 1st D. Parley, Paris; 2nd, D. Shea. Duckwing, 1st, D. Parley; 2nd, D. Shea. Chicks, 1st, D. Parley; 2nd, D. Shea. Any other variety, 1st, G. E. Phillips, London; 2nd, P. Booth, London. Chicks, 1st, W. DeVoy; 2nd, G. E. Phillips, London.

COCHINS.—Buff, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, W. Walker. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, R. W. Rollston. White, 1st, W. Lamb. Chicks, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, W. Walker. Partridge, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, R. W. Morden, London. Chicks, 1st, R. W. Rollston; 2nd, R. S. P. Morden.

BRAHMAS.—Light, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd Sam'l Flory, London. Chicks, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, Plummer & Son, London. Dark, 1st, George Matheson, Woodstock; 2nd, C. Baker, London.

SPANISH.—1st, Thomas Fellow; 2nd, John Bogue. Chicks, 1st, Thos. Fellow; 2nd, John Bogue.

LEGHORNS.—White, 2nd, C. R. Bell. Brown, 1st, R. W. Rollston; 2nd, R. J. Morden. Chicks, white, 1st, C. R. Bell; 2nd, R. W. Rollston. Brown, 1st and 2nd, R. W. Morden.

HAMBURG.—Silver-pencilled, 1st and 2nd, J. Bogue. Golden-spangled, 1st and 2nd, J. D. McEwen. Silver spangled, 1st, John Bogue; 2nd, C. Baker. Black, 1st, J. H. Mehan, Chicks, Golden-pencilled, 1st, John Bogue. Silver-pencilled, 1st, John Bogue. Golden-spangled, 1st and 2nd, W. Walker. Silver-spangled, 1st and 2nd John Bogue.

BANTAMS.—Sebright, 1st, W. Walker. Black Breasted or other reds, 1st, G. Matheson; 2nd, T. Fellow. Duckwing-game, 1st, W. Walker; 2nd, John Claris. Chicks, Black-breasted, or any other reds, 1st, W. Walker; 2nd, W. Bell, London. Duckwing Game, 1st W. Bell. Any other variety, 1st, W. Walker; 2nd, A. M. Ross.

TURKEYS.—Any color, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, R. Downing, London. Wild, 1st, J. E. Griffith, Byron; 2nd, J. Joshua, Cruralin, Toulouse, 1st, John Love, London; 2nd, W. Lamb. English grey and common, 1st and 2nd, W. Lamb. Any other kind, 1st, W. Walker; 2nd, J. Balthazac, Lambeth.

DUCKS.—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, J. Bogue. Rouen, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, Chas P. Geary, St. Thomas. Any other kind, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, A. Routledge, Hyde Park. Ducklings, Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, John Bogue. Any other kind, 1st, W. Lamb; 2nd, J. Powell, Arva.

PIGEONS.—Carriers, Pouters and Tumbler, 1st, Jas. O. Weldon; 2nd, H. B. B. Alley, London. Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpeters, 1st, H. B. B. Alley. Best collection, any other kind, H. B. B. Alley.

RABBITS.—Pair common Rabbits, James O. Weldon; 2nd, Chas, Baker, London.

Artificial Incubation.

(From an address delivered by Mr. A. M. Halstead at the New York State Fair at Elmira.)

My subject, which is probably new to most of my hearers, and which is almost unknown to the people of this continent, is one with which the Egyptians and Chinese have been familiar for two thousand or more years.

Reference to the mammals or egg-ovens of Egypt are found in records which antedate the Christian era, and the Chinese claim that the custom prevailed among them centuries before that.

With these nations, however, the practice partook more of the nature of a secret art, for it was confined to families who made it their business or trade; the father, or head of the family, inducting his successor into the mysteries of the business, and binding him by solemn oaths, not to divulge the secrets of the trade to any, save his successors.

It is only within the past quarter of a century that foreigners were allowed to see the inside of the ovens, but no persuasion or bribery has proved of any avail in gaining the desired information of the management and treatment of the eggs, and the minor details necessary to ensure success.

From the explanations of visitors we learn that the ovens were large rooms, entirely under-ground, from and into the sides of which were built arched chambers. These chambers were double, one above the other; the eggs were placed in the lower one, and a slow fire of dried camel dung kept up in the upper. The heat was regulated by the feeling of the attendant, whose long experience gave him almost an intuitive knowledge of the required temperature.

Of late years a number of such ovens have been constructed in Italy and the south of France. As the hatching season approaches, the overseers or managers come over from Egypt and take charge of the business, hatching chickens for the surrounding villagers, at so much per hundred, payable either in cash or eggs, and also selling the chickens obtained from the eggs thus taken in.

The certainty with which they conduct the business borders almost on the marvellous, for they will take one hundred fertile eggs from a customer, and return him seventy-five chickens, making their profit out of the twenty-five eggs. And here comes in another wonderful gift or insight, which we, with all our boasted enlightenment and civilization and our scientific aids, have not been able to attain. These men will take a basket of fresh eggs and passing them in succession rapidly between the eye and sun, will place them in two lots, one of which is of fertile eggs that will hatch, and the other non-fertile or not impregnated.

When the season is over the ovens are closed and the overseers return home.

The method in use among the Chinese is even more obscure than that of the Egyptians. We learn that the eggs are placed in shallow baskets and subjected to a certain heat for a few days, then removed to a different temperature and after a certain time again removed. Of the method of producing the heat and treatment of the eggs we know very little. Some writer has stated that they are covered with sand, which is kept warmed by large plates of iron or flat stones heated by fires under them, but we have no positive knowledge of the means employed.

With both nations, however, the constant oversight of an attendant was necessary; he lived in the ovens during the hatching season and gave his entire time and attention to the business.

So far as we know there has been no improvement by either the Egyptians or Chinese in the method in vogue centuries ago. The same system is still in use, and really, judging from the reports of its success, it would seem hardly possible to improve upon it.

The process seems simple enough, and possibly may be so to those who fully understand it, but when we consider the strict secrecy with which the whole operation is conducted, and the intimate knowledge which must have been acquired by the attendant in his constant attention to his duties, it is more than probable that there are many details in the business, which must be well known by the person in charge to ensure success. Another matter to be taken into consideration, in viewing the apparent simplicity of the Egyptian method, is the natural advantages in a climate of moist and uniform temperature, such as does not exist in any of the more civilized countries.

—*Poultry Bulletin.*

A correspondent, writing from Nova Scotia, Oct. 4th, says:—"Our Provincial Exhibition came off at Truro, this week. There was a fine display of poultry of all kinds, but a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the awards of the judges, for which there was good cause in a great many cases. This was, by all odds, the best display there has been at any of our Provincial Agricultural Shows. Our regular shows of the Poultry Association, of course, bring out a much finer lot of birds, as we have a much larger list than is used by the Board of Agriculture; but, taking all things into consideration, the display was good—sorry I cannot say as much of the management."

If farmers would raise poultry and eat more chicken meat, they would be healthier and make more money. Pork costs more money than chicken meat, and yet it hardly ever sells at a higher price. Hence, to eat or sell, poultry is the most profitable to the farmer.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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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.

The *Dominion Poultry Gazette* is dead.

A large number of accounts for advertising remains on our books unpaid. We would be much obliged if our patrons would remit this month.

We hoped to be able to publish in this number the lists of awards on poultry at the Hamilton and Brantford shows, but after waiting three days, we are compelled to go to press without them. This accounts for us being a little late this month.

ERRATA.—In our August number, in an article on page 137, entitled "More light wanted in Delaware," it reads, "The remedy was, to sharply *punch* the throats." Should read *pinch* instead of punch.

Also, in last issue, through a typographical error, we gave the flying match between Toronto and St Catharines to occur on Sunday, the 15th. Hope the gentlemen interested will pardon the error.

Messrs. W. & J. B. CLARK, of Sandwich, Ontario, were very successful exhibitors at the Michigan State Fair, as the following list will show: For the best, most varied and most valuable collection, 2nd prize, \$10; Buff Cochin fowls, 1st and 2nd; Light Brahma fowls, 1st and 2nd; Light Brahma chicks, 1st and 2nd; Black Spanish fowls, 1st and 2nd; Black Spanish chicks, 1st and 2nd; W. C. Black Polish Fowls, 1st and 2nd; W. C. Black Polish chicks, 1st and 2nd; Black Hamburg fowls, 1st; Black Hamburg chicks, 1st; G. P. Hamburg fowls, 1st; White Dorking fowls 2nd. We understand they were the only Canadians who exhibited fowls.

We call attention to Mr. H. M. Thomas' advertisement in this number. He is offering his entire stock of pure-bred poultry for sale, and judging from the bargains we saw him give at the Provincial Show, in Toronto, we have no hesitation in saying that this is a chance to get good stock seldom equalled.

At the late Provincial Exhibition Mr. W. Stahl-schmidt, of Preston, Ont., succeeded in carrying off all the first premiums on fowls and chicks in Leg-horns, Brown and White, against strong competition. This is the best record yet earned on this class in Canada, and is a fitting reward to Mr. S. for the care and attention he has bestowed on his specialties. See his advertisement in the Review.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to place before our pigeon fanciers this month articles from some of the most celebrated fanciers on this continent. The veteran fancier of Homing Antwerps, Mr. John Van Opstal, of New York, gives us the first instalment of an article on his favorite variety, which cannot fail to prove very interesting and instructive, as he is admittedly one of the best authorities on the continent. We have already published several letters from Mr. James Grist, of Philadelphia, another celebrated breeder of Antwerps, and other varieties. Since the appearance of his article on "The Birmingham Roller Pigeon," several have expressed to us the pleasure they derived from reading it. We expect to hear often from "Old Uncle Ned" and "X Roads,"—whose natural modesty prompt them to write under a *non de plume*. We have also been promised the assistance in this department of a number of other enthusiastic fanciers, so the columbarian department of the Review is not likely to languish.

Shows to Occur.

Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, November, 6th, 7th and 8th. Robert K. Lovell, Secretary.

Alabama State Grange Fair, Mobile, Ala., commencing, Tuesday, Nov. 12th, and continuing five days. L. L. McCurdy, Secretary, Summerfield, Dallas Co.; R. M. Quinn, Assistant Secretary, Mobile, Ala.

Saginaw Valley Poultry Association, East Saginaw, Michigan.—January 21st to 24th. Steve V. Haskell, Secretary.

International Poultry Association, Buffalo, N. Y., January 29th to February 5th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

St. John Poultry and Pet Stock Association, St. John, New Brunswick. F. W. Kaye, Secretary.

Meeting of the Ontario Poultry Society.

A meeting of the members of this society was held in the Board Room of the Agricultural Association, on Thursday, September 26th, at 2 o'clock, p.m., in pursuance of a notice issued by the President and Secretary. Object: For the consideration of obtaining a charter for the Society from the Government.

There were present; Mr. T. Gowdie, President; Mr. Geo. Murton, Secretary; Messrs. E. Morris and — Goldie, Guelph; H. M. Thomas, Dover, Delaware; W. M. Campbell Brooklin; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; G. T. Simpson, Falkland; W. Sanderson, Brantford; G. J. Baker, Trafalgar; A. Bogue, London; D. Allen, Galt; S. Butterfield, Sandwich; W. Stahlschmidt, Preston; W. H. Doel, C. Goodchilds, — Beswick, and Jas. McGrath, Toronto, and a number of others whose names we do not remember.

The president having explained the object of the meeting, desired those present to express their views on the question of a thorough amalgamation of the poultry interests, and the holding of one annual provincial show; this show to receive the entire government grant.

Mr. Sanderson asked if the other poultry societies had been asked to co-operate in the matter. The President thought not; as the Ontario Poultry society was composed of members of all the existing societies, it was not thought necessary.

Mr. Sanderson thought it would have been much better had this been done, and other societies had an opportunity to deliberate on the matter. Such a course would have been most likely to lead to a successful issue.

Mr. Murton explained that the Government official had given him to understand that the grant would in future be given to one society, and that unless proper organization was arrived at the grant would not be put in the estimates for the year. Messrs. Allen and Doe! were similarly informed from official sources.

Messrs. Morris, Beswick, Doel, Goldie and Bogue spoke strongly in favor of the unity of all poultrymen in the endeavor to place the affairs of our exhibitions on a better footing, and agreed in the view that this could be best done by the holding of one annual provincial show, receiving the entire Government grant.

Mr. Morris gave a review of the society's career from its organization, and stated that it would be incorporated at an early date in its history but they found it very difficult to get information how to act in the matter. He understood that the proceedings for that purpose were now simplified.

It was then moved by Mr. Doel, seconded by Mr. E. Morris, That Messrs. T. Gowdie, Geo. Murton,

D. Allen, S. Butterfield, Allan Bogue, W. M. Smith, John McClelland, Peterboro; N. Porter, Bowmanville; W. M. Campbell, be a committee to apply to the Government for an Act of Incorporation for the Ontario Poultry Society. The name of W. H. Doel was added. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review,

DEAR SIR:—

I am pleased to be able to inform you of the successful flight of six of my Carriers from Pittsburg, 300 miles, on October 4th. They accomplished the distance in 5 hours and 55 minutes. These birds are going to participate in the 500 miles race next year, if possible. I shall send them as far as I can this season.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5th.

JAMES GRIST.

Michigan State Fair.

SEPT. 16TH TO 20TH.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

Being the only exhibitors of poultry from Canada at the Michigan State Fair we send you a few remarks about the show of poultry there.

About four hundred and fifty pairs were put on exhibition in a building about 20 by 30, which was altogether too small. The competition was not so strong as we expected from our experience of Michigan poultry exhibitions, which have always been very good ones.

The Asiatics were well represented; quite a large number of birds being shown in Light and Dark Brahas, and Buff and Partridge Cochins, but not many in Black and White Cochins. A large number of the smaller breeds were also shown, principally Houdans, Polands, Spanish and Hamburgs, and many very fine birds appeared in each class.

Mr. W. H. Todd, of Ohio, judged the show, and gave good satisfaction.

We hope that the directors of our Provincial Show will be a little more liberal with their poultry list next year, so that breeders at a distance from the place where the exhibition is held can afford to enter.

Yours, &c.,

W. & J. B. CLARK.

Sandwich, Oct. 5th.

If you have any stock to sell, you should advertise it now. Several of our patrons, extensive advertisers in other journals, have informed us that their advertisement in REVIEW has brought them more business than all the other journals combined. Every day you keep your surplus stock now is a direct loss.

A few spaces for sale in Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

Cards this size at the extremely low rate of
SIX DOLLARS Per Ann.
\$4 for six months.

Smaller size, \$5.00 per annum; or, \$3 00 for six months.

Every Breeder should secure a place. One change allowed. Payable strictly in advance.



Wm. McNEILL,
London, - - Ontario,

Breeder of
Br. Leghorns,
GOLDEN & SILVER POLANDS

My Polanders were awarded the American Bronze Medal at the Centennial and only Canadian medal on either Golden or Silver Polanders. Eggs \$3 per dozen, well packed Nothing sent C. O. D. 4-6



GEO. HOPE,
Port Hope, - - Ontario,

Breeder of
24 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,
\$1 in season Cheap.

FANCY PIGEONS,

English Lop-ear, and Angora Rabbits, Abyssinian Guinea Pigs, Tortoise Shell Guinea Pigs, Ferrets, and first-class Belgium Canaries, Stock unsurpassed. Correspondence promptly answered.



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF

LIGHT BRAHMAS,
B. B. R. BANTAMS,
Bronze Turkeys,
AND **ROUEN DUCKS.**

Eggs, \$2 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1



E. W. WARE,
Hamilton - - Ontario,

Breeder of
BLACK AND BUFF COCHINS.

Awarded the following Prizes on Black Cochins—Jan'y, 1878, 1st and 2nd at Hamilton; Feb. 1878, 1st at London. Also my Buff Cochins are second to none. Eggs \$4 per Dozen. 4-6



A. W. BESSEY,
St. Catharines. - Ont., (box 548)
Breeder of and dealer in
Choice Fancy Pigeons,

Of all the leading varieties, including some very fine Imported Birds.

American Rose Comb Dominiques and Silver D. Wing Game Bantams. Fowls for sale after the 1st Sept. Eggs in season, 2:50 per 13.

Lop-ear Rabbits and White Abyssinian Guinea Pigs all bred from imported stock.

Send for Illustrated circular.



JAS. FULLERTON,

Strathroy - - - Ontario.

Breeder of

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,

White Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. Chicks in season.

NORTH DRESDEN POULTRY YARD.

T. W. DAVIES, Prop.,
Dresden, - - Ontario.

Breeder of superior fowls of the following varieties;

Brahmas, } LIGHT & DARK,

White Cochins, Houdans, White Crested Black Polanders, Golden Spangled Polanders, B. B. R. Games, White Leghorns, Golden Spangled Hamburgs. Eggs for sale and Chicks in August. Price list free.



FRED EVANS,

Guelph, - - - Ontario,

Breeder of First-Class

BLACK BREASTED RED

GAME FOWLS!

No other kind kept. Chicks for Sale. Stock unexcelled in style and plumage. 4-1



WM. SANDERSON,
Brantford, - - - Ontario,

Breeder of

White Leghorns
AND

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Some choice Leghorn Hens for Sale



R. W. ROLSTON,

London, - - - Ont.

Breeder of

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS

White Cochins, Silver and Golden Seabright and Bk. African Bantams, White Crested Bk Polish and Muscovy Ducks. Eggs in season.

J. W. BUSSELL,
Hornby, P. O., Ontario.
 Importer and Breeder of

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,

Bremen and Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Colored Dorkings, White Leghorns, Game Bantams, Guinea Fowls and Fancy Pigeons.

Write for what you want. 8-6



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

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



BREIDING & LOCKIE,
Berlin and Waterloo, - Ont.,
 Breeders of
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,
 Buff, Partridge and White Cochins,
 Silver Seabright Bantams. Fine lot of
 Chicks for Sale now.

Address,—P. Breiding, or Jas. Lockie,
 Berlin, Waterloo.



E. T. NIMS,
Ridgetown, - Ontario,
 Breeder of
Black Red
 AND

Red Pile Games.

Piles, Imported—Black Reds, from Imported Birds.
 EGGS Per Sitting, Black-Red \$4; Red Pile \$5.
 Stock guaranteed first-class. 4-1



J. PEART,
Burlington, - Ont., Canada.
 Breeder of Superior Fowls of the
 following varieties:

BRAHMAS, { Light & Dark,

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



Wm. SMITH,
Wyoming, (Lambton Co.), Ontario,
 Breeder of

FANCY FOWLS.

LEGHORNS & PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
 A Specialty.

CHICKS FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rocks, \$4.00 per pair. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.



THOS. BOGUE,
STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.

Breeder of all the popular varieties

BUFF COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS,

Houdans, all varieties of Polands and Hamburgs.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 5 10

**Fanciers',
 Look !**

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

PRINTING REQUIRED BY FANCIERS

In First-Class Style, and at very low rates.

- Catalogues,
- Circulars.
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- Postal Cards,
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Will illustrate, if desired, with Cuts from our large and well assorted stock.

Half Note Circulars or Note Heads :

\$4.00 per 1000, \$2.50 500; \$1.50 100.

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\$6.00 for 1000; \$4.50 for 500; \$2.50 for 100.

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From \$2.50 to \$5.00 per 1000, according to quality and style of work required.

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

For Sale:—P. Rock Cockerel—good size and color, bright yellow legs,—small stripe of dark on beak. Price, \$8. Address.

BOX 144, STRATHROY.

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A. GEBEL,

Breeder of

BLACK AND DUN CARRIERS,

Yellow Pouters, Isabellas, Black, Red and Yellow Jacobins, also Black, Blue, Red, White and Yellow Fantails bred from imported stock, also some.

White Calcutta Fantails.

Mitchell, Ont.

FOR SALE.

BLACK HAMBURGS—Cock took 1st and Special at last show of the Ontario Poultry Society (exhibited by Jas. Fullerton), also a few Black Hamburg,

White Leghorn,

AND

W. C. Black Poland Chicks,

The latter from Mr. Bogue's celebrated stock.

Address

JAMES A. GLASS,

1-in s

Forest.

BARGAINS.

During the next 30 days I

MUST SELL MY ENTIRE STOCK,

30 Varieties of

Pure Bred Poultry,

Including my Exhibition and Breeding Birds.

THEY MUST BE SOLD I

Before I return to Delaware, if they do not fetch half their value.

Write quick.

H. M. THOMAS,

Box 74.

Brooklin, Ont.

HOMING OR**CARRIER PIGEONS.**

JAMES GRIST,

Has now for disposal a few

Choice Pairs of his Famous Long Distance Flying Pigeons,

Imported Direct from Brussels, Belgium, "Club Marked," and

FLOWN, TRIED AND TESTED STOCK.

Young Birds from my Notorious GOLD MEDAL PRIZE WINNERS, now ready for shipping. Prices upon application.

2017 Ridge Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, U. S.

Leghorns!**Leghorns!**

200 White and Brown.

Having had unusual success in raising a

VERY FINE LOT OF CHICKS,

from my Prize Winning Birds, I am now able to fill orders for Chicks, mated for breeding at

\$5 to \$6 per Trio; For Exhibiting, at \$7 and upwards, per pair.

A few Hens of my Breeding Stock, at \$2 to \$4 each.

At the late Provincial Exhibition, at Toronto, the only fall Exhibition I exhibited, I was awarded 1st Prize on W. L. Fowls, 1st on Chicks, 1st on B. L. Fowls and 1st on B. L. Chicks, against very strong competition. For other premiums awarded my Birds this year, see advertisement in this paper for April, and Prize List of the Ontario Poultry Society's Exhibition at London.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

2-11 Box 82.

Preston, Ontario.

I have decided to dispose of my Birds as I have no time to attend to them.

FOR SALE—Great Bargains.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

LIGHT BRAHMAS, ABOUT 40 PAIRS,

Including my First Prize Birds, also my

Silver Duckwing Bantams.

R. MACKAY,

"Park Yards," Hamilton, Ont.