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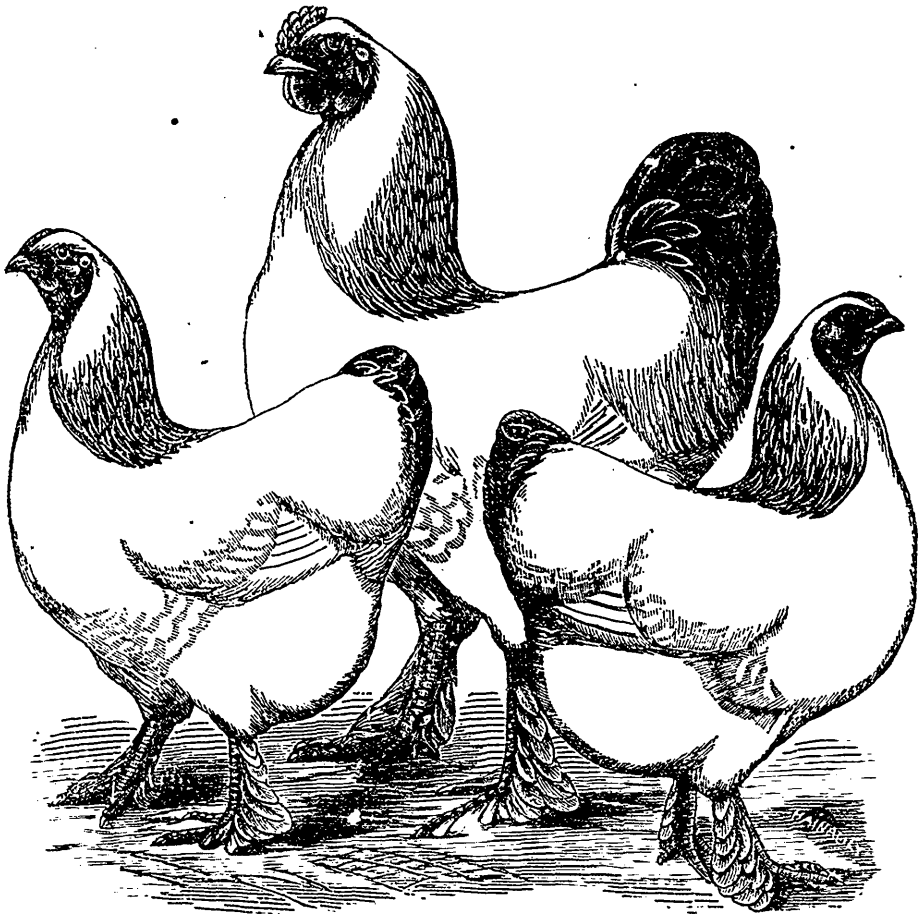
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MARCH, 1881.

No. 4.



LIGHT BRAHMAS, as bred by J. F. Scriver, Montreal, Q.

Artificial Incubation.

BY WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 333 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No VIII.

(Continued.)

“The facility of changing the situation of the shelves becomes a means of putting the basket in warmer or colder parts of the stove, according as the thermometer shews that the place they are actually in is either too cool or too warm. Besides,

this method of regulating the warmth of the eggs, there are a great many others which readily offer of themselves. The doors alone of the cupboard, which may be called the small chicken oven, may afford many. It must have two doors at least in its height, the upper or under one of which may be opened as need requires. Each door may have besides one or two square apertures or windows, to be shut or opened as much or as little as is necessary, as each of them has its little shutter, that slides in two grooves, formed without the cupboard by a couple of wooden ledges nailed on it, the one

under and the other at top of the window. Lastly, you also increase or diminish the heat within this cupboard in proportion as you increase or diminish that of the room it is in. -

"Ever since the ladies of the society of L'enfant Jésus began to warm eggs in this cupboard, they have always done it with success; however, they have not thought of substituting another cupboard of a larger size, because they had at the same time other chicken ovens, which I shall mention by and by, and which borrowed their heat from a layer of dung. These had been constructed first, and a liking had been taken to them, as they had been attended with success. It was easy to examine and look after the eggs in these without being under the necessity of breathing an air as warm as that of the stove.

I shall not lose time in giving a particular account of the accidents that hindered the chickens of the first eggs that were put into the stove from being successfully hatched. I suspect that the person whom I had commissioned to take care that the eggs should always have a proper degree of heat, might fancy that some negligencies might be allowed, that were nevertheless of much greater importance than they imagined. They had seen chickens already unfolded and alive in eggs which they had broken on purpose at the end of five or six days, and they had found some other chickens dead in other eggs they had broken on purpose also after a much greater number of days, in the last of which the heat had been suffered to rise and fall to an excessive degree. Both these experiments had their use, since the first chickens found alive, and the last found dead evidently shew the necessity of the watchfulness I always recommended, and which I obliged the inspectors to have afterwards. The first thirty eggs were not warmed as they ought to be; their chickens perished before they could come to the term at which they were to be hatched. But happier broods were afterwards procured, and I had the pleasure of seeing chickens hatched out of the eggs I had trusted to that stove, and to those who were left to take care of them, with as much success as if they had been set under hens, and even in greater number. I have continued the hatching more in it for above three months together, altho' I have charged this oven but with an inconsiderable number of eggs in proportion to what might have been warmed there, because I had at my house stoves made with dung where it was still more easy for me to observe every thing than it was to see what passed in an oven separated from my house by the breadth of a street. In short I thought it necessary to repeat the experiments in stoves made with dung in order to find out remedies for many inconveniences which they are subject to and from which the others are free.

MEMOIR I.

"A general idea of the manner of causing chicken and domestick fowls of any other species to be hatched at all times of the year, in beds of dung."

I had not sufficiently reflected on the use that might be made of the heat of the ovens of bakers and pastry cooks, or that of furnaces used for the working of iron ore, &c., in the hatching of chickens, when I thought of using beds of dung for the purpose. I have been very well pleased since, that I saw but late what I might indeed have perceived much sooner; for I had not, perhaps, tried my last experiment, if I had employed myself about the other first; or at least I had not encountered so earnestly as I have done the difficulties it has thrown in my way to conquer, if I had been sufficiently persuaded that we had already chicken ovens easy to be made, or in a manner already constructed, that would cost no expense in the warming, and that would warm eggs and hatch chickens in a quantity for greater than our ordinary consumption. The attempt by means of dung, which is to be the subject of this memoir, would be needless if the ovens wherein bread is baked frequently enough to preserve the degree of heat in them necessary to supply that of a stove or a chicken oven were distributed in a sufficient number in the country. As it is proper that the inhabitants of all places should have easy methods of hatching chickens and other domestic fowls in what quantity they pleased, and as it is expedient that they should have choice of means towards it, I cannot but be pleased that I have applied myself so closely to a work which has enabled me to teach them how to do it, even without ovens, and without burning of wood, by exciting only the action of the heat which proceeds from the fermentation of dung. Gesner and Aldrovandus have collected the passages of the ancients and the authors of their own time that have made mention of the manner of hatching chickens by help of dung, but not one of those that mention it says he had himself put it in practice; and I dare affirm that not one of them ever had the good fortune of hatching one single chicken that way; I am even apt to think that none of them ever attempted that trial. They talk, however, as if nothing was plainer, nothing easier, than the doing it; it seems according to them that the whole secret consists of burying eggs in a heap of common dung and in leaving them there for three weeks together, without taking any further care of them. Aristotle, who had not been properly informed of the Egyptian methods of hatching, after having advanced with as little probability as truth, that eggs may be warmed and chickens hatched in the earth, adds that in Egypt they cover eggs with dung to hatch chickens out of them. Democritus

gives more punctual instructions about it; he would have us fill up a vessel with hen dung, passed through a seive, then add hen's feathers to it, then lay the eggs upon it with their smallest ends upwards, then cover it entirely with the same dung. And Cardan, who has quoted that passage of Democritus in his treatise on subtilty, has commented on it, and pretends that the said dung ought to be placed in a couple of pillows, which must be kept in a warm place. The more modern authors who have spoken of the use of dung for the hatching of chickens, have told us nothing more exact or more particular than the rest, nothing, in short, that could make us certain that they had not given us a mere flight of fancy for a matter of fact. Had any one of them tried it he would not have failed assuring us of it, nor would he have omitted to mention the difficulties he must have met with in the attempt. Very likely he would have met with at least some of the obstacles on account of which I found myself unable, notwithstanding a world of experiments, repeated without interruption and with the utmost assiduity, and which almost tired out my patience, to see my very first chicken hatched in dung, till after a whole year's varied attempts. All who are fond of kitchen gardening know that beds of dung become hot a few days after they have been made, that their heat after this increases more and more every day, till it becomes so considerable that if you thrust your hand in some inches deep you soon draw it out, the pain the fingers feel soon warns one not to leave them any longer there. The heat is much stronger than that which must be employed in the warming of eggs. It almost dressed those fit for eating which I first put into a hot bed, altho' they were in a pot. It is to be observed also that the same degree of heat is not to be met with in the bed of dung at different depths; and that after each part of it has gradually increased in heat, it diminishes in the same proportion between the degree only through which it passes, whether in its increase or decrease are those which are fit to hatch eggs.

(To be continued.)

Game Bantams.

As I believe that game bantam fanciers are ever on the increase, it has occurred to me that some of those beginners who have not yet learnt from experience and many dissappointments how they may successfully rear their new pets, would be glad to profit from the experience of a brother fancier. I do not in any way wish to assert that my plan is better than, or even different from, that of other people, I simply give it for what it is worth, and not for the sake of controversy. Like many others, I commenced by purchasing prize winners largely, thinking that if prize birds were put together they

must of necessity produce good offspring. How eagerly I used to put the question, when I made a new purchase, where did he win? Well, the aforesaid prize winners, often all of different strains, were mated together, and I confidently looked forward to taking my place among the foremost in the fancy, for had I not given so and so for the cockerel, and were not the pullets all prize winners? How different was the result to my anticipations. I bred a cockerel and sent him to a local show and won. I won't say how many there were in the class. Of course now he must be entered for the Palace. This was duly done. With what care I washed his head, feet and legs, and packed him up. Then there was the waiting for the catalogue, and the internal swearing (like a cat) at the secretary for the delay. At last it comes. My eager fingers tear off the wrapper. I cast my eye down the class, and opposite my entry see—nothing. What could the judge have been thinking of. That was my thought at the time. Now, it is, what must the other exhibitors have thought of my pet. Experience has taught me that he was but a sorry specimen, and I should be very much ashamed to see such a one on my run now. No, experience will teach the beginner that the prize winner alone to breed from is often a delusion and a snare. I would advise the intending purchaser first to visit a few large shows, and learn what a good bird is. Then, when he has sufficiently marked his subject, to go and see the stock of some well known exhibitor, who has birds for sale, and when he sees what is really good, not to be afraid to open his pocket, in order to make a fair start. How often have I seen letters written by persons asking for birds with all the good points that it was possible for bantams to have, and winding up with the words, "but they must not exceed a guinea each." Well, my opinion is that a bird which is not worth more than a guinea is not worth eighteen pence. I will not take up space with describing what the birds should be, but I would just advise the purchaser to look well at feet and eyes, as these points are too often neglected. Mate your birds, if possible, on January 1st, and put five or six hens with your cockerel, or five or six pullets with a cock, or pullets and cockerel together, the second arrangement for choice. Of course you will require some hens for setting purposes. If you are obliged to use large hens, though it may seem contradictory, I should strongly advise you to put very few eggs under them, not more than ten, and for this reason—by putting a small number you will find that the hen keeps the eggs in front of her under her breast, and thus avoids placing her feet on them, and so breaking them. But the best breed of fowls for hatching game bantams is undoubtedly silkies. They cover twelve eggs well, sit close-

ly, and are easily made very tame, and will stand any amount of moving about, for I rarely let mine sit where they lay. I find odd places in out-houses for some, and for others I have sitting boxes which shut up in front, but wherever they are I place a sod for the nest, and a little hay on the top, and I let them off every morning. If you let them off every morning they quickly get into cleanly habits, and they soon go back to the nest. If after a time, say the eighth day, you like to test your eggs, it can do no harm, and by marking a doubtful one, it often saves trouble when the hen has hatched all the rest. I like to set my hens in the evening, and then if they begin to hatch out about the same time I lock at them the next day, put the hen off, give her a feed and a chance to empty herself, and then I let them alone until the next morning, making about 36 hours, for they do not require any food for quite that length of time, in fact they won't care to eat it if you give it them, and the hen always remains quieter on her own nest. I now take the hen and chickens to any covered building, and place them in a box—not covered—say 3ft. by 1½ft., and let them remain in this for a few days, until they get quite strong on the legs. My first meals are always bread crumbs and milk, about six times a day. When they are a week old you can place the hen in a coop, under a shed if you have one, and feed four times a day. I never give the chicks any water for about ten days, but place it in a rather deep vessel for the hen. I do not think the chicks care for water so young, especially with bread and milk. This diet I vary with an occasional egg and Spratt's food. Of course we must always bear in mind that the object in bantams is to get them small; so do not be too free with your food, and never let the least bit be left after you have fed them. When their first moult is over, I reduce their meals to three times a day, one of which can be Spratts or meal, the next boiled rice, with which I mix sufficient meal to separate every grain, and the last small wheat. Unless the weather is very bad it is well to have the coop out on the grass when they are a fortnight old, and let the hen out for a run every day. Silkies forage splendidly, and are capital mothers. As I said at the commencement, I am only writing this on the off chance of giving a few hints to beginners, and some fanciers may say "I knew all that before," or "I don't agree with that." Granted my friend, but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," and in my last three hatching seasons I have not lost from disease half-a-dozen chicks altogether. I only lost one last year, and we all know what difficulties we had to contend with. My great object is to let well alone. Take proper care both with sitting hens and chicks, but don't mess with them. Above all, make it a rule to avoid any sudden movements, as

animals of all sorts are easily frightened by such, and sitting hens and game bantams have their peculiarities. Let me also caution the beginner about "spotting" future winners, as dire disappointment often results, and do not be in too great a hurry to condemn a chick, especially one that has some style, as it is marvellous how they sometimes improve in feather—*FIGHTING COCK, in Fancier's Chronicle.*

Fencing for Poultry Yards.

Never having seen much upon fencing for poultry yards in poultry papers, I have thought that a few words upon the subject might not be uninteresting, especially to farmers who contemplate improvement in this direction, or to beginners who may not think it advisable to go to too much expense at first.

Perhaps the materials used in the construction of fences about poultry yards, and the manner of their construction are as various as those of the poultry houses themselves. What with netting of different kinds, also palings in variety, each selecting that kind most agreeable to his taste, or more probable with the state of his finances, we are well supplied with models. But in addition to these ornamental fences we meet with many in which utility alone is the prominent feature in their construction,

It is of the latter kind of fence that I would speak. In the first place, I had to fence one acre, in the second have the land rented, and, of course, did not feel disposed to erect a costly fence of any kind about it. It was fenced when I got it with an ordinary crooked cedar rail fence. For outside fence I simply changed into a straight rail fence, using the largest rails for posts, boring these posts and putting in hard wood pins to keep them from spreading—where wire can be had it would be preferable. By exercising a little care in fitting the ends of the rails between the posts, that is by hewing to a uniformity in thickness, this fence was made sufficiently close to confine any of the large varieties, P. Rocks and Dorkings included. The straighter the rails of course the better. The crooked fence furnishes rails enough to put the straight one eleven rails high, about six feet, over which no Brahma will ever go, nor P. Rock either, if well fed.

For inside fence small cedars were used, the smaller ones serving as pickets, the larger ones instead of scantling to nail to, which when flattened on the side on which pickets are nailed, do very well.

Saplings two and three inches in diameter were split into halves and quarters, which, when cedar is used, can be done very easily. The round or bark

side was nailed to the scantling, and pickets put to inside of yard.

If care is taken to fit poles nicely on top of posts this fence looks very well, and when made of cedar is more durable than any other pailing; besides being rustic, is somewhat fashionable.

Now, it is evident that many a farmer, by a different arrangement of the materials already in use, can confine his fowls at such times as it is desirable that they should be confined, at very little expense.

I do not mean to assert that either of these fences can be made to confine the common fowl, or, indeed some of the pure bred ones; nor do I think it possible to make a fence that will, unless the celebrated walls of Babylon are imitated. But as there is nothing in the old variety which recommends their continuance, and everything in favor of a change to the thorough-bred variety, this flying propensity ceases to be an obstacle to orderly arrangements.

What is to be gained by confining fowls during summer? may be asked. I shall answer the question by asking another: What is to be gained by confining pigs or sheep during the same time? But pigs would destroy the crops. Well and do not fowls do the same? But we are of the opinion, says another, that poultry do not pay at all only where they are required to pick up, and thus utilize what would otherwise go to waste. Well, during how many month of the year is there anything to pick up, only what ought not to be picked up; and on the other hand how many months are there that they can and do pick up and scratch up grain that costs the farmer four times what it would have taken to feed them.

Now, during this time will it not be to the farmer's advantage to set apart the orchard, which furnishes insect food in variety and abundance, for the use of his poultry, and then after harvest let them be turned out with the other stock to have their share of the scattered grain.

Are eggs used as food in our cities, towns and villages as extensively in summer and in early fall as their price and the quality of the food they supply, would lead us to expect? Any person who has given the subject consideration must come to the conclusion that just at the time when meat is scarce and dear there is a great falling off in the consumption of eggs, and the natural consequence is low prices, because the markets are glutted. But why, we may ask, do mechanics and others with limited incomes pass by this nutritious, cheap and delicious article of food and buy butcher's meat at double the expense for their family. Simply because of the doubtful character or quality of the eggs offered for sale at these seasons; and this is the natural result of this same slipshod method of

keeping fowls. A lady who keeps a large number of boarders, when interrogated upon this subject, answered, "Yes, I would use lots of eggs, and the boarders would like them, but I can't get them good, and you know that one rotten egg destroys one's taste for eggs for a long time; I sent to a country dealer to have them shipped to me *fresh* from the country, but found them little or no better." Another said, "I got four rotten ones in my last dozen, and that dozen will be the last dozen I shall buy for a while." Still another had not long before got four good ones out of a dozen, and yet farmers complain at the price of eggs! I do not mean to accuse farmers of knowingly selling rotten eggs, but I do know that they sell them not knowing whether they are bad or good.

"Hunting eggs" is a significant assertion, and exactly describes, in very few words, the task of gathering the eggs about many a farm. They are hunted under floors, in barns and stables, under wood piles, and the dear knows where, all in summer. Now, I will leave any candid man to say is it any wonder people get tired of buying them?

I have no doubts that if eggs were gathered daily, fresh and good, that the low prices received for eggs in summer would soon be a thing of the past.

And surely a writer, who is regarded as an authority upon this subject by farmers, must be misleading them when he asserts that fowls do not pay a farmer, only in such numbers that they can pick up their living in summer about the farm. I do not think it practicable for a farmer to make a business of it, but I do think, and it must be apparent to any person, that if they don't pay only where allowed to roam about they don't pay at all, for nine tenths of the time they are roaming about they get nothing for their pains. But there is no doubt that it is this very roaming about which takes off most of the profit.

I am yours fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, March 1st, 1880.

More about the Ostrich.

By W. H. THICK.

We saw the incubator, and in it forty-five eggs in the process of hatching. This operation is now performed to almost perfection, quite equal to anything the parent birds can do themselves, even supposing they are unmolested and escape all kinds of accidents to which they are exposed. Out of the forty-five eggs we saw, we may safely conclude forty-two would produce live and healthy chicks; the result now of several batches is for fourteen out of fifteen to be hatched, and that the whole number eventually will be hatched out seems to be the prevalent idea, provided the eggs are fertile, for it

is all a matter of intelligent knowledge and experience.

The yield and quality of the feathers appear to be directly proportionate to the health and vigour of the bird. Limestone from the coast land was tried at first, as the birds would not lay; it was broken up and scattered about, but the birds would not eat it. The phosphate of lime of the bones was the thing wanted, and they rushed at the bones with avidity, and immediately began to improve in health and lay. The ostrich requires, as a rule the "Sircetveldt" variety of food, and a large extent of grazing ground to roam over, to keep them in health and vigour. Lucerne is one of the best green crops for birds, and mealies (or Indian corn,) 1 lb to each bird daily.

"The ostrich farmer has a very cunning enemy to cope with in the black crows. These birds may be seen to hover over the nest and let stones fall on the eggs; in one nest was found three stones, the eggs cracked and the yolk strewn about. Of 60 eggs, 19 were destroyed by these black pests. To obviate this mishap, the farmer is never safe until his eggs are all snug in the incubator. They accommodate the black crows occasionally with a sheep's head, duly seasoned with strychnine, and the birds have not been known to shew "caws" against the act afterwards.

With regard to plucking the feathers, which unfortunately are in prime condition at the period of incubation, when the plucking of them would interfere sadly with the birds, different opinions are entertained; some pluck, some cut off the feathers close to their insertion, some separate the males from the females about the time of incubation, and then pluck them. The plan adopted by a farmer in the western district, who had between 70 and 80 birds, appears the best and most convenient. To show me the whole process he had the flock driven into the wagon-house, and we then insinuated ourselves by wriggling amongst the densely packed birds. He had previously shown me what to do in case of any bird proving vicious. They are perfectly in your power if you seize them by the neck; you may then choke them as far as you please until you find them powerless, and you can then run away. Having got with my friend in the middle of the crowd so packed that they were unable to move he quietly selected two or three of the best feathers, and with a curved sharp knife in his right hand, the blade protected by lying flat against his finger, he pressed it down as near the root as he could and cut it off obliquely upwards. The bird was quite unconscious of the operation, standing perfectly still, as he handed several to me. He then picked out a blood feather, very beautiful, which on being cut bled a little, but the sharp

knife separated it without being felt. In a month or six weeks he took out all the stumps if they had not already fallen out. By this means the health of the birds is not impaired, no irritative fever is produced, and you can select only the feathers that are in prime condition, leaving the others to ripen in due course. Still the process of incubation injures a great many valuable feathers, and it therefore appears that the mode of artificial incubation must be attempted to derive all the advantage possible from this branch of industry.

The export of feathers is rapidly increasing every year in quality and value, not so much from wild feathers, indicative of the progressive destruction of the ostrich, as from the increase of the domesticated birds and their more successful management, by which the feathers, at one time considered much inferior to those of the bird in its wild state, are now proved by market value to be equal, if not superior, in quality. One farmer has received £1,450 sterling for the feathers of his birds, plucking them every eight months, selecting the ripe feathers only, and plucking about sixty at a time. He finds it injures the bird and produces irritative fever, to pluck too many at once, they become quite thin. The male birds are very ferocious during the breeding season, and it is dangerous to approach them. They sit alternately, the male at night, grazing and guarding the female during the day. The time of his going on the nest varies at different times during incubation, as also does the time between the female leaving the nest and the male taking her place, the exposure and cooling being, probably, regulated by the temperature of the incubative fever at different stages. All these apparently trivial minutia are yet matters of considerable importance to artificial incubation, and only to be acquired by patient watching and judicious application of the principles involved in machine hatching to ensure success."

A few words in conclusion. The South American Emu has now become nearly extinct; if these lines meet the sight of some enterprising Americans, let them set about the domestication of the Emu, and build up a national industry as the farmers of the Cape have with the ostrich, and they may also be the founders of a second gold discovery.

Curd is fair food in moderation for chickens, if sweet, and the whey squeezed out, but as principal food it is simply wretched, and would kill most chickens ere long. You cannot have a better staple food than oatmeal. Turkeys at a month may have any sound meal, mixed rather dry, grain, and some hard boiled egg occasionally, or a little chopped meat. Meal and grain must be staple with all, and no poultry will thrive otherwise.

Scoring.

Editor Review,

SIR, — I notice in the columns of your excellent paper, that the important questions of a National or Canadian Poultry Association, and a Canadian Standard of Excellence, are being agitated. While I would be pleased to see the former inaugurated and in working order, I fear our provinces are too widely separated, and our fanciers too far apart, to ever have an enthusiastic and live Dominion Association. But what we might have is an enthusiastic association in each of the Provinces, and a Standard of Excellence, suited specially to our Canadian wants.

Two or three of the leading spirits from each association could be appointed to take this question up, who would be formed into a committee, and I think, without the necessity of all getting together even, but by correspondence, and comparison of notes, the desirable end could be obtained.

I see that the American Poultry Association are contemplating a revision of their standard. Well, I commend them for it, for there are many objectionable things in it.

My opinion is, that the whole system of "scoring" birds is wrong, and is the "biggest humbug" in connection with the Standard. I am aware that it is a pleasant and agreeable thing to receive a card giving your bird a "score" of 95, 97 or 99 points, as the case may be, and that it seems a great deal nicer when the thing is printed, but for my part I have no confidence in any such scoring, and I do not think the bird ever stood, that came within 5 or 10 degrees, and I was going to say 25 degrees of being *perfect*. This is a bold statement, and one that many will question, and I am prepared to see many opposing it, but, sir, I am aware that the very best judges in the United States today are denouncing the scoring business in toto.

Now then, again, the Standard of Excellence (revised) offers a premium on "fat." The old *fat* hen, so old and so *fat* as to be beyond the power and ability of laying a fertile egg, draws a prize over a younger competitor, for the simple reason that she has a few pounds of superfluous, and more than useless *fat*, and so long as the Standard remains in its present form, just so long will breeders be tempted to ruin their fowls for the sake of gratifying their pride by seeing a red, blue or white ticket attached to their coop.

The evil spoken of was very noticeable at our last Montreal show. In more than one instance did "fat" win the day over perfect points and merit.

I am done with the scoring business, and if a judge cannot pick out the best birds in a show without resorting to "scoring," then he is, in my opinion, unfit for his business.

I was much interested with the remarks of Mr. Buck, Asiatic judge at Brantford, also your own upon that show, and your advice to Western breeders to look well to their laurels when they have to compete with eastern men.

The hint is timely; we have good fowls in this section, and I have no doubt will be able to make a respectable exhibit whenever we make up our minds to "go west," but I just wish to add, that your Light Brahma breeders may never have to meet better fowls than they met last time. The cock was and is in my opinion the best in Canada, and I make no hesitation in saying so. I have recently sold him to a Western fancier, and can now afford to "puff" him. Judges are not always correct, and the gentleman who judged our show made more than one blunder, but I must not say more or I will be dubbed a "sore head."

I may, with your permission, return to the "scoring" business again.

Yours truly,
J. F. SCRIVEN.

Montreal, 3rd March, 1881.

Hydro Incubation of Eggs and Hydro Rearing of Chickens.

Editor Review,

Hydro incubation has become an established fact, although as yet little known or understood on this side of the Atlantic. The next point that presents itself is how to *raise* chickens hatched in this way. Your readers may be interested enough to learn that the *raising* of chickens is now carried on upon the same principle. I have now in my possession two of Christy's Hydro Incubators and Hydro Rearing Mothers, with the necessary appliances, and have successfully hatched out and am now raising a quantity of chickens as strong and as healthy as any I ever hatched under a hen.

To explain the method upon which incubation is carried on by this machine, it will be necessary for your readers to remember that hot water excluded from contact with the air retains for a considerable length of time its normal temperature. The larger the body of water shut in and the thicker the non-conducting material around it the longer the heat is retained.

Now for *the form* the apparatus should assume. In Christy's Hydro Incubator a large cistern is made which is filled with hot water when the machine is required to be used; a small part of the water is then drawn off every twelve hours, and is replaced by an equal quantity of boiling water, thus renewing the amount of heat which the boiler has lost. The cistern is so arranged that only the centre or top stratum of water is removed, and the fresh supply of boiling water cannot at once descend to the bottom compart-

ments of the cistern, as would be the case with a merely plain tank, and which would have the effect of suddenly raising the temperature above the eggs and probably of spoiling them. The water in the compartment nearest the eggs is, in fact, hardly displaced from the time the Hydro Incubator is set going until the cistern is entirely emptied, when the apparatus is not in use.

It is this arrangement which ensures the beautiful *regularity of heat* with which the improved Christy's Hydro Incubator acts. A "low range" thermometer is kept in the egg drawer, and on opening it to turn the eggs, the temperature can be immediately seen. At a recent public trial of incubators in England Christy's Hydro Incubator hatched out 59 out of 71 eggs at the International Incubator competition, and was awarded the gold medal. This machine is not a *cheap* one, but the price is within the reach of any breeder of any standing, and no one will ever regret its purchase. I had one to begin with, and have just received another with an improved boiler attachment, which saves the trouble of handling the water so much, the hot water passing in and out of itself by turning two taps. I shall be glad at any time to give any of your readers any information respecting this machine.

I am dear sir, yours truly,

JAMES PENNINGTON.

March 4th, 1881. 32 Bishop St., Halifax, N. S.

The Sherbrooke Show.

Space last month would not permit us to give but a part of the prize list of the show of the Eastern Township Poultry Dog and Pet Stock Association, held in Sherbrooke, Q. Below we give the balance of list and some other information, gleaned from various sources. All speak in the highest terms of the management of the show, and of the courtesy and hospitality of those who conducted affairs.

Mr. Thomas Costen, of Montreal, in a letter dated 21st February, says:—"I have just returned from the show held at the city of Sherbrooke, and was well pleased with my visit, and with the kindness and attention shown to myself and the Montreal fanciers by the president and executive committee of the Sherbrooke society.

"We went out in force from Montreal, filling nearly two cars with our exhibits; feeling so keenly ourselves the need of support and encouragement from our own recent failure, we were determined that our brother fanciers in Sherbrooke should not lack any help and encouragement that we could extend to them in their first effort. And that effort was entirely successful, the citizens and farmers of the surrounding country turning out

nobly to sustain the society by their presence and their contributions to the funds.

"The show itself was a good one, held in a hall nearly 100 feet square, admirably adapted for the purpose. The dogs occupied a space all around the room, and the poultry and pigeons filling up the centre, in long rows of neat wire cages, with broad and spacious passages between, enabling the visitors to see the occupant of every coop from one end of the passage to the other. This is the advantage which those coops have over all others, they being so light and airy, with no solid ends to obstruct the view."

"A Montreal Fancier," writing to the *Witness*, says:—"It will be observed that the competition at this show was not at all local, as is often the case at exhibitions of this kind, exhibits coming from all points east and west on both sides of the line. Montreal and Sherbrooke contributing largely to the success of the show, the former alone sending in two car loads of stock. The Sherbrooke exhibitors were successful in carrying off the red tickets in many classes, and particularly so in Plymouth Rocks, in which class competition was exceptionally strong, Mr. W. F. James carrying all before him (save one 3rd prize). The very impartial and untiring manner in which the managing committee of this exhibition worked for the interests of all concerned, and to make the show a success in every respect, is not only spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by everyone who had an opportunity of seeing it, but will be of considerable benefit to officers of future exhibitions who may have been fortunate enough to have visited Sherbrooke on this occasion and taken notes. Mr. James, the indefatigable and courteous secretary, deserves perhaps an extra share of praise for the very efficient and business-like manner in which he filled that unenviable, but, of course, very honorable position.

"The Odell Hall, in which the show took place, is very large and suitable for such a purpose, measuring some 93 x 82 feet, and is well ventilated and lighted. Mr. Odell, the proprietor of the hall, deserves much thanks from the society for so generously granting the free use of this fine hall in which to hold their exhibition. Every person who has visited the show seems to be of the opinion that this exhibition in Sherbrooke is, without exception, the most satisfactory and successful ever held in Canada, and your correspondent freely endorses this opinion."

The secretary says:—"Next year we intend offering the same high prizes, and trust to see more of our Ontario fanciers with us. We are sure of over one thousand entries next year. This year we offered \$1,500 in prizes. Prize money was paid in full before exhibitors left the hall."

F. H. Thompson, one of the largest New England breeders, said it was the best show he had been to this year, and he had been to all the largest in the Eastern States.

The door receipts alone amounted to nearly \$100.

PRIZE LIST (CONTINUED).

Birmingham Rollers, 2nd, James Strike, Montreal; 3rd, James Hooper, Montreal.

Belgium Canaries—1st, W Winfield; 2nd, P A St Laurent. Yellow cock—1st, same, 2nd, N E Brooks. Scotch Fancies—1st, W Parks. Pibald—1st, W Winfield. Yellow and buff—1st, M B Schofield. Bulfinch—1st, W Winfield. Goldfinch—1st, same. Cardinal—1st, same. Cockatoo—1st, Mrs Austin. Parrot—1st, James Abbott. Robin—1st, Thos Rawson. Liomet—1st, W Winfield.

SPECIAL SOCIETY PREMIUMS.

For best breeding pen—G A Pierce, Stanstead. 2nd, do, F W W Bowen, Sherbrooke. Best breeding pen Dorkings—C S Hastings, St Johnsbury.

DONATION PRIZES OFFERED BY THE CITIZENS OF SHERBROOKE.

Best dog on exhibition—Edw Crean, Richmond. Best pair Light Brahmans, Thos Hail, Montreal. Best pair Dark Brahmans, same. Best pair Silver-spangled Hamburgs, J H Cayford, Montreal. Best Blk-breasted red Game cockerel, W L Ball, Sherbrooke. Best pair Polish (any variety), W F James, Sherbrooke. Best pair Brown Leghorns, W M Pike, Rock Island. Best pair Plymouth Rock chicks, W F James, Sherbrooke. Best pair Brown Red Game chicks, Shaw Thomas. Best pair white Fantails, C F Thompson, Wadley's Falls, N H. Best pair Golden-pencilled Hamburgs, C E Nelson, Derby Line, Vermont. Best pair Game Bantams, C F Thompson. Best pair Turkeys, J A Camirand, Sherbrooke. Best pair chicks scoring highest number of points, W L Ball, Sherbrooke. Best pair Plymouth Rock fowls, W F James, Sherbrooke. Best pair White Leghorns, H H King, Lachine. Best pair Geese, Joseph Hickson, Montreal. Best pair Pouter Bigeons, Jas Hooper, Montreal. Best Spaniel Dog, E C Hale, Lennoxville. Best pair Ducks, W S Sweet, St Johnsbury. Best pair Tumbler Pigeons, James Hooper. Best Cooley Dog, J A Cochrane, Compton. Best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks, A T Winter, Sherbrooke.

DOGS.

Rough Deerhound dog, J A Butter. Greyhound dog, 1st, Edw Crean; 2nd, G B Reeve. Greyhound bitch, 1st, E Crean; 2nd, Wm Hayes. Foxhound bitch, 1st, F W Bowen. English Pointer dog, 1st, H H King; 2nd, H J Ireland. English Pointer bitch, 1st, H. H King. Cocker Spaniel dog, 1st, C Hale. Cocker Spaniel bitch, 1st, E C Hale; 2nd, E A Mountain. Water Spaniel dog, 1st, Thos Rawson; 2nd, J A Moore. English Shepherd dog, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, James McDonald. Rough-coated Colley dog, 1st, L A Cochrane; 2nd, John L Gibb. Rough-coated Colley bitch, 1st, H Richardson; 2nd, John L Gibb. Newfoundland dog, 1st, James E Wilson; 2nd, M Ramsay. Bull-dog, 1st; G C Harkness. Mastiff dog, 1st, A H Hatchard; 2nd, I L Sjostrom. Mount St Bernard dog, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, non mention. G Lucke. Bull Terrier pup, 1st, Chas Kemp; 2nd, F Ansell. Bull Terrier bitch, J McLaren. Fox Ter-

rier dog, 1st and 2nd, John Roberts; special prize, W Tomlinson. Black and tan Terrier dog, 1st, A L Farwell. Black and tan Terrier bitch, 1st, F Snow; 2nd, E Odell; special prize, H Newton. Scotch Terrier dog, 1st, J W Wiggott. Sky Terrier dog, 1st, Thos Moodie. Sky Terrier bitch, 1st, J Roberts. Yorkshire Blue Tanned dog, 1st, James Hooper. Blenheim Spaniel dog, 1st, 2nd and special, Joseph Hickson. Best cage Terrier puppies, 1st, J Roberts. Spitz, 1st, A H Hatchard; 2nd, W Hays. Special prize for best dog in show, E Crean, on Greyhound dog. Special prize, Cocker Spaniel, E C Hale.

Errors in part of list published last month:—W. W. Bowen was winner of 2nd premium for breeding pen (with Langshan chicks), not Berven. Where the name W L Twelt appears it should read Sweet. Grey swinds should read grey squirrels.

DEAR FULLERTON:—Having had the pleasure of visiting the first exhibition of the Eastern Townships Poultry, Log and Pet Stock Association, held in the city of Sherbrooke, P. Q., in Feby last, I take the liberty of requesting the use of a little space in your valuable paper, thinking perhaps a few notes from the exhibition may prove of interest to the fanciers of our sister Province Ontario.

The city hall proving inadequate for the 600 entries, the directors secured Odell's Hall. This spacious room about 100x80 feet, is particularly well adapted for the purpose, light being introduced from the side windows and through four sky-lights. The arrangement had given great attention to the management of the specimens, placing the dogs around the four sides, the fowls and pigeons in 8 double rows across the hall. Attendants were constantly engaged looking after the welfare of the exhibits and the cleanliness of the room.

On making a tour of inspection, we first gave our attention to the dog classes, and a fine collection it was, numbering about 100; the Mastiff, Terrier and Spaniel classes being particularly well filled. Mr. Hickson's Blenheim Spaniels being perfect beauties, and the Greyhounds of Mr. Crean were much admired.

This brings us to the pigeon department and a fine display it was, numbering about three hundred pairs, many birds being very fine specimens; the Montreal fanciers doing themselves particular credit. This department proved a source of great delight to the ladies and children, as was easily seen by the numbers continually before the cages. The Bantams were represented by about 50 entries, embracing nearly all the known varieties. Many of the Game bantams were perfect, little gems, and, taken as a whole, this class was very creditable—as must be the case, when the birds of our veteran friend Black, of Montreal, are brought to the front. The turkeys were few in number and in no great variety, but the Bronze were represented by noble specimens; Mr. Camirand, of Sherbrooke, showing the finest we ever saw. The ducks and geese were there in full force, among which there were some choice birds. We now come to the fowls, of which there were some 150 coops worthy to grace any exhibition hall. From the huge, docile Asiatic, to the nervous, sprightly Hamburg, or from the tall-combed Leghorn to the snakey headed game cock in variety to suit the most fastidious. The Brahmans both light and dark, shown by Messrs Costen,

Scraper and Hall of Montreal, were simply grand, and we doubt very much if the collection could be beaten in Canada. The Cochins were present in all colors, from the yards of Messrs Hickson, Cayford and Crowther of Montreal, and Thompson of Wadly Falls, N.H. The breeding pen of Partridge Cochins shown by Mr. Pierce, of Stanstead, Que., were justly much admired. The collection of Langshans shown by Mr. Brown, of Sherbrooke, won admiration and prizes. Mr. James display of Plymouth Rocks attracted well merited attention, the size and beauty of these birds being a forcible argument in favor of this popular breed. We never saw finer Leghorns, particularly in Brown. The prizes were hotly contested for, bringing out birds from the yards of Mr. Stahlschmid of Preston, Ont., the only Ont. exhibitor, I believe, and our friend, Pike of Derby Line, Vt. The latter gentleman's cockerel, "Bonesetter," being greatly admired.

The Polish and Hamburg families were present in great numbers, The Golden Pencilled Hamburgs shown by Mr. Nelson of Derby Line, Vt., were perfect if that were possible. The Scotch Greys shown by Mr. Costen, and American Seabrights by Mr. Ball, of Stanstead, P. Q., were fine specimens of breeds known heretofore by name alone in this section.

The Game classes even immense! Black Reds that ought to win anywhere filled the coops for a long distance. Messrs Nichol and Black took home the prizes for fowls, but kindly left the tickets in the chick class to Sherbrooke. Shaw Thomas, of Sherbrooke, contributed noble specimens in the Brown Red class. The Piles and Duckwings were good and numerous, our friend Dr. Nichol sending a Red Pile Cockerel that would ornament Crystal Palace. There were other varieties shown, but few in number and not of special merit. The display of singing and ornamental birds was fairly good. Mr. Wenfield, of Montreal, showing fine canaries.

We learned that all prizes were promptly paid (and they were very liberal ones, \$3.00 and 2.00 in each class, besides many valuable specials) on the closing night of the exhibition; the exhibitors leaving highly satisfied and determined to return another year. Messrs Ball and Stevens, of Massachusetts, acted as judges, doing good and satisfactory work.

Now, the object of this letter is to bring before the Ontario fanciers the existence of this association, in the hope that they may be induced to attend the next exhibition with their best birds, with which I am sure they will be highly pleased and will be well repaid for their visit.

Yours,
DER. KLB.

Eastern Townships, 9th Mar., 1881.

Norfolk Poultry Exhibition.

The second annual exhibition of the Norfolk Poultry Association was held in the Music Hall, Simcoe, from 15th to 18th February. The show was a success in every respect.

PRIZE LIST.

BRAHMAS—Light, cock or cockerel, 5 entries, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, Edward Trinder. Hen, 5 entries, 1st, A W Smith, 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd Thos Puzey. Dark, cock or cockerel, 5, 1st, 2nd,

and 3rd, G H Pugsley. Hen, 5, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, same.

COCHINS.—Buff cock or cockerel, 5 entries, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, W M Smith. Hen or pullet, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, W M Smith. White, cock, 2, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Arthur W Smith. Hen, 4, 1st and 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, A W Smith. Partridge, cock, 3, 1st, A W Smith; 2d, Thos Puzey. Hen, 5, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, Arthur Smith; 3rd, W M Smith. Black, cock, 3, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd and 3rd, W M Smith. Hen, 3, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd and 3rd, W M Smith.

DOMINIQUE.—Rose-combed cock, 3 entries, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, Edward Smith; 3rd, W M Smith. Hen, 4, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Abram Smith; 3rd, Ed Trinder. Single-combed, cock, 4, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, John A Smith; 3rd, Abram Smith. Hen, 5, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd and 3rd, Abram Smith.

DORKINGS.—White, cock, 3 entries, 1st, Thomas Puzey; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Abram Smith. Hen, 3, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Abram Smith. Silver grey, cock, 4, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, A Gilbert; 3rd, Abram W Smith. Hen, 5, 1st, T Puzey; 2nd, Abram Smith; 3rd, Wm Trinder.

GAMES.—Black-breasted red, cock, 5 entries, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, L McIntyre; 3rd, J H Madigan. Hen, 5, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, L McIntyre; 3rd, J H Madigan. Duckwing, cock, 4, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, L McIntyre; 3rd, J H Madigan. Hen, 4, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, J H Madigan; 3rd, L McIntyre. Any other variety, cock, 4, 1st, J H Madigan; 2nd, L McIntyre; 3rd, James Jenkins. Hen, 4, 1st and 2nd J H Madigan; 3rd, L McIntyre.

HAMBURGS.—Golden-spangled, cock, 6 entries, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd Abram Smith. Hen, 6, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3d, Abram Smith. Silver-spangled, cock, 7, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Thos Puzey. Hen, 3, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Ed Trinder. Golden-pencilled cock, 3, 1st and 3rd, W M Smith; 2nd, Arthur Smith. Hen, 4, 1st and 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Arthur Smith. Silver-pencilled, cock, 3, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Arthur Smith. Hen, 4, 1st, T Puzey; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Arthur Smith. Black, cock, 4, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd and 3rd, G H Pugsley. Hen, 6, 1st and 3rd, W M Smith; 2nd, G H Pugsley.

HOUDANS.—Cock, 3 entries, 1st and 3rd, J S Wyckoff; 2nd, W M Smith. Hen, 3, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd and 3rd, J S Wyckoff.

JERSEY BLUES.—Cock, 1 entry, 1st, Abram Smith. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, same.

LEGHORNS.—White, cock, 5 entries, 1st and 2nd G H Pugsley; 3rd, W M Smith. Hen, 6, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Abram Smith. Brown, cock, 8, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, Arthur Smith. Hen, 10, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd and 3rd, Arthur Smith.

POLANDS.—White-crested black, 4 entries, 1st, A W Smith; 2nd and 3rd, G H Pugsley. Hen, 5, 1st, G H Pugsley; 2nd, Arthur Smith; 3rd, W M Smith. Golden, cock, 2, 1st, same; 2nd, Ed Trinder. Hen, 2, 1st, E Trinder; 2nd, W M Smith. Silver, cock, 1, 1st, same. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, same.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cock, 6 entries, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, Wm Trinder. Hen, 7, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley; 3rd, E C Smith.

SPANISH.—Cock, 4 entries, 1st and 2nd, Ed Trinder; 3rd, John Lemon.

BANTAMS.—Sobright, cock, 2 entries, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley. Hen, 2, 1st and 2nd, same. Any other variety, cock, 4, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, same; hen, 5, 1st and 3rd, same; 2nd, W M Smith.

TURKEYS.—White, cock, 1 entry, 1st, W M Smith; hen, same. Black cock, black hen, same. Bronze, cock, 4, 1st, same; 2nd, J S Wyckoff, 3rd T Puzey. Hen, 4, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, J S Wyckoff; 3rd, Abram Smith. Buff, cock, 1, 1st, A Gilbert; hen, 2, 1st, Ed Trinder; 2nd, A Gilbert.

GESE.—Bremen, gander, 3 entries, 1st, Thomas Puzey; 2nd, G H Pugsley. Goose, 2, 1st and 2nd, G H Pugsley. White China, gander, 2, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, W M Smith. Goose, 5, 1st, same; 2d, Thos Puzey. Colored China, gander, 2, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W M Smith. Goose, 2, 1st, same; 2nd, Abram Smith. Cinnamon, gander, 3, 1st, Geo Baker; 2nd and 3rd, Abram Smith. Goose, 3, 1st, Geo Baker; 2nd and 3rd, Abram Smith. Toulouse, gander, 2, 1st, W H Smith; 2nd, G H Pugsley. Goose, 4, 1st, W H Smith; 2nd, G H Pugsley. Wild, gander, 4, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W H Smith. 3rd, G H Pugsley. Goose, 4, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W H Smith; 3rd, Abram Smith.

DUCKS.—Muscovy, drake, 3, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd and 3rd, W M Smith. Duck, 3, 1st and 3rd, same; 2nd, Abram Smith. Aylesbury, drake, 4 entries, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, W M Smith. Duck, 3, 1st and 2nd, same; 3rd, Thos Puzey. Rouen, drake, 5, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, G H Pugsley. Duck, 5, 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Abram Smith; 3rd, J S Wyckhoff.

GUINEA FOWLS.—White, cock, 2 entries, 1st, A Gilbert; 2nd, J S Wyckhoff. Hen, 2, 1st, A Gilbert; 2nd, J S Wyckhoff. Any other variety, cock, 2, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W M Smith. Hen, 2, 1st, Abram Smith; 2nd, W M Smith.

PIGEONS.—Collection, 2 entries, 1st, J H Madigan; 2nd, Arthur W Smith.

CANARIES.—Collection, 1st, R B Miller; 2nd, J S Wyckhoff.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—Best pair Houdan chicks of 1880, 1 entry, J S Wyckoff. Best pair golden Poland, 2, W M Smith. Best pair Rouen ducks, 1, Abram Smith. Best pair Guinea fowls, 3, same. Best trio Black Hamburgs, 4, W M Smith. Best Canary, singer 1, R B Miller. Best Houdan cock, 2, E Trinder. Best trio Golden-spangled Hamburgs, 1, J S Wyckoff. Best pair pit Game chicks, 1, J H Madigan. Best Dark Brahma cock, 2, G H Pugsley. Rouen duckling, 1, J S Wyckoff. Best bantam cock, 2, W M Smith. Best bronze Turkey cock, 4, W M Smith. Best Game cock, 4, G H Pugsley. Trio gray Dorkings, 3, 1st, Thos Puzey; 2nd, Abram Smith. Best rose-combed Dominique hen, 3, W M Smith. Best Plymouth Rock cock, 1, G H Pugsley. Best wild Goose, 3, Abram Smith. Best Golden-spangled Hamburg hen, 4, G H Pugsley. Best pair Duckwing Games, 3, same. Best pit Game cock, 1, James Jenkins. Best Black-breasted red Game cockerel, 1, J H Madigan. Best Canary, 1, J Jenkins. Best Golden Duckwing Game cock, 1, G H Pugsley. Best trio w.-c. bl'k Polish, 3, Arthur Smith. Best Bronze Turkey cock, 3, Thos Puzey. Best Brown-red Game cock, 1, J H Madigan. Best pair Bronze Turkeys, 4, W M Smith. Best trio Partridge Cochins, 1, Arthur Smith. Best Silver Duckwing Game hen, 1, J H

Madigan. Best pair Bremen Geese, 2, Thos Puzey. Best Golden-pencilled Hamburg cock, 1, Arthur Smith. Best Silver-spangled Hamburg hen, 5, G H Pugsley. Best white Dorking cock, 3, Thomas Puzey. Best Light Brahma cock, 4, G H Pugsley. Best Silver-pencilled Hamburg cockerel, 1, T Puzey. Best collection Canaries, 1, R B Miller. Best collection of Pigeons, 1, J H Madigan. Best white China gander, 2, Thos Puzey. Best white China goose, 2, W M Smith. Best single-combed Dominique hen, 2, same. Best Jersey Blue cock, 1, Abram Smith. Best Dark Brahma cockerel, 1, G H Pugsley. Best pair Aylesbury ducks, 2, W M Smith. Best trio White Cochins, 2, same. Best Buff Cochin hen, 4, G H Pugsley. Best Buff Cochin cock, 4, same. Best Partridge Cochin pullet, 3, same. Best trio White Leghorns, 3, same. Best trio Silver-spangled Hamburgs, 4, W M Smith. Best pair Cinnamon geese, 2, Geo Baker. Best trio Colored Dorkings, 3, A W Smith.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, communications, news items, and correspondence upon pigeon matters should be addressed to Mrs. E. S. Starr, 23 Park Row, New York City.

At the late Napier, N. Z. show, pigeons were well represented.

J. J. Esty was elected president of the Battleboro, Vt. society at its annual meeting.

The *Homing Pigeon* is not on the exchange and club list of the *Dominion Bazaar*.

BOUVE PIGEONS.—The *English Live Stock Journal* recommends removing the affected birds from the loft to a warmer place, feeding extra well, adding hemp seed and pepper corns every other morning also to cleanse the bird's mouth and eyes with warm water, using a very small bit of sponge.

Swallow Pigeons.

There are several varieties of Swallow, although the best known are the four standards—black, blue, red and yellow; but there are the plain and barred black, the wings being barred with white bars. Blues are bred in plain-winged, black-barred, and white-barred, reds and yellows being plain; at all events we have not seen them in any other form. In addition to these, there are the Ferry Swallows, which, while extremely rare are the handsomest of all, and especially admired by some of the older judges. Plain swallows are long-feathered birds, of medium height, with long dove-like heads. The wings (shoulders and flights) are colored, rich and even in shade, and cut clean, showing a sharp line between the shoulder and back. The feet are feathered as heavily as possible, the feather being of the same shade as the shoulder. The head, again, is colored from the base of the mandible

well back to the shell, the line running level with the centre of the eye and the division of the beak, the upper mandible being dark in the dark colors. The shell at the back is similar to that in the Nun, long in feather, nicely raised, not so close as the hood of the Jacobin, and free from colored feathers. That portion of the bird, in fact, which is colored is the head or pate, the feet, and the wings, the rest being white, and a brilliant white it should be, condition being one of the chief items in a Swallow. In a good loft they are easily kept in condition, and are strong birds, resenting any handling, so that whoever takes them in hand is lucky if he does not cause them to pull out several feathers in their attempts to escape. The black-banded Swallow is identical with the bird described, except for the bars, as is the blue, but the latter, when plain, has darker flights than the color of the shoulders. When barred the bars should be quite black, and not brown, as is often seen. White-banded swallows are scarce, but very beautiful. In some the bar is plain, in other it is edged or laced with black or darker blue. Where there is such scope for breeding it is strange that the fanciers do not take up with such a bird as the Swallow, and improve it still more. The yellow variety is extremely rare, good specimens being seldom seen, the color especially being difficult to obtain in richness and softness. For this purpose they are crossed with reds, but reds resulting from the cross are almost useless for breeding Reds again. Some of the Fairies are blue, heavily feathered, with handsome bars, and without colored crowns; others are black and similarly marked. The Fairy of fairies is, however, a bird marked on the shoulder something like a Suabian. The ground is a pale blue, the feathers having a sort of half diamond marking at the top of each of dark blue; the feet are similar, and the head either plain or marked with a blue spot. There is no handsomer pigeon than this.—*Hirondelle, in Stock Keeper.*

The late poultry show of Paris (France) was not a model in its arrangements. It was under the charge of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The prizes were given by government, so no entry fee was charged. The birds were to be all penned by Tuesday morning but were not judged until Thursday, and the public not admitted until Saturday; the show closing at 5 p. m. the Wednesday following. Exhibitors were obliged to feed and water their own birds and were allowed admission for only an hour in the morning for this purpose.

The Japanese duck, bred in England for the first time this year, is described by the *Live Stock Journal* as "more prolific than the Pekin, and, though at the age of two months both varieties are of equal weight, after that the new duck gains most rapidly."

Communication.

Editor Review,

Have you seen the *Hornet*? If you have not I will send you a copy, I have several; get a fresh copy every day or two. I am going to subscribe for it as I like this way of doing business. You see, being without a cover, it is apt to become soiled before a slow fellow like me has read more than half of it, and then a fresh copy comes in nice to finish up with, and then a nice clean one after a few days is just the thing to fyle away.

What I wish to call your attention to is the "Address to the Public," on page 4, where the editor tell the farmers, &c., that—

"We have started the *Hornet* at what we believe to be the dawn of prosperity in this line in order to assist our readers in procuring the most superior strains from which to breed, the best and most economical methods of rearing them, and the addresses of reliable breeders from whom to purchase, as none others—if we know it—shall be inserted in our advertising columns."

This is good, in fact "boss." The next paragraph spoils it a little though, I think. "It is as follows—

"The poultry business has been greatly injured and retarded by dishonest dealers. We know of several fanciers who have been badly beaten, and, shall we admit? have been beaten ourselves. Surely nothing is more vexatious than to pay three or four dollars for a setting of black-breasted Game eggs, and after waiting for them patiently for a week after hatching time is due, young ducks make their appearance."

Now sir, I lost all confidence in that editor's ability to assist his readers "in procuring the most superior strains from which to breed, the best and most economical methods for raising them," &c., when I found he did not know a duck's egg from a hen's until they were hatched, I wonder how old the ducks were before he discovered they were not B.B.R. Games? Probably the discovery was made very recently, since which time he has become so elated that he now feels competent to run a poultry paper. I don't wonder now at the title of the first article being "How fancy poultry improves boys." Does this account for there being so many "duck-footed" Games in his locality.

The man who sold him those eggs won't get an advertisement in the *Hornet*!

Part of the next paragraph is from a dime novel, now out of print:

"We believe that the majority of poultry fanciers are fine fellows but as black sheep will appear in every flock, we have provided ourselves with the largest kind of a steel gaff with which we propose waging merciless and unrelenting warfare against those unscrupulous rogues, to pursue them *A LA MORT*, and decorate the walls of our sanctum with their ensanguined scalp."

Beware, fanciers ! Is not this picture enough to drive terror to the soul of the evil doers. Imagine a *Hornet* after you armed with a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel gaffs. Ha ! Ha ! !

Oh ! Mr. *Hornet*, where's your business end ?

Yours truly

Duck-foot.

Sleepy Hollow, March 10th, 1881.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT
STRATHROY, - ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One Page	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column	12.00	22.00	30.00
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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.

We thank our contemporary, the *Bazaar*, for the kind wishes expressed in last number.

The *Kingston Hornet* is the title of the latest addition to the poultry literature of Canada. It promises to wage merciless and unrelenting war against rogues, of which class the editor seems to think the fancy is full. We shall watch the first campaign with interest, wishing it every success in its work.

The *Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist*, is the title of a very neat journal of eight pages. It is devoted to matters of sport and natural history, and will prove very interesting reading to all who take an interest in such matters. Published monthly at 836 Craig St, Montreal, \$1 per annum.

In the *Hornet*, a writer, signing himself "amateur," finds great fault with the names of exhibitors being placed on the coops at the late Brantford show, and implies that they were placed there by the exhibitors for the purpose of informing the judges who were the owners. Had "Amateur" read the rules of the show he would have found that this arrangement was in conformity with Rule 14, and not in any way the act of exhibitors.

The name of Frank Shaw appears in the list of awards at Brantford show as a winner in Black Hamburg class. Mr. S. wishes us to state that he was not an exhibitor, he made entries but was unable from unavoidable causes to send his birds. W. A. Suddaby, of Guelph, took 2nd on Black Hamburg cockerel.

Mr. W. J. Way, of Toronto, "goes for us" as follows:—"In your report of the Ontario Poultry Show, at Brantford, you have me down for only 2nd and 3rd on Black B. Red Bantam Cock, whereas it should be 1st and 3rd; also in Red Pile Bantam pullets, you have not mentioned them at all; I took 1st and 2nd on them also, and also special for best Bantam on exhibition, besides the Vice-President's Silver Medal for best collection. In the report of the Midland Central Poultry Show, at Peteboro, you have Black Red Bantam chicks 1st, whereas it should be Brown Red Bantam chicks. In correcting these few mistakes in your next issue you will greatly oblige.

Our enterprising breeder, Mr. G. H. Pugsley, has intrusted his brother-in-law, who is now on a visit to England, with the purchasing of the following stock, of the best he can procure in that country: 12 Langshans, 10 Hamburgs, 2 pairs W. C. B. Polish, trio Dark Brahmas, and a collection Pheasants. Some of the birds have already been shipped, and are daily expected to arrive. We shall be glad to hear of their safe arrival, and hope friend Pugsley may reap the reward of his efforts to improve the stock of our country.

The Poultry Association of Ontario and the City of Toronto.

On the establishment of the Poultry Association of Ontario, some three years ago, it seemed as tho' all the rivalries and jealousies of parties and sections, would be buried, and that harmony and good feeling would be the order of the day for the future. But, we are sorry to see that bickerings and local jealousies are again cropping up, and threatening to interfere with the prosperity of the Provincial Association. This feeling has principally arisen from the fact that the show has not been sufficiently repaid in its movements from place to place, by the present arrangement making but one change in four years. There is certainly some ground for complaint on this score. At the first show of the society, held in Guelph, from the great expense consequent on moving and procuring coops, a deficit was the result, and to make this deficit up, and place the society in a good shape financially, it was wisely decided to hold it a second year in the same place. At the annual meeting where this course was decided on, a strong deputation was

present from Brantford and neighborhood with the object of getting the second show to that city. Those favoring the change were much annoyed at the course taken, and promises were there freely made then that should they desire it, or should the finances of the society seem to require it, support would be given to the show remaining in Brantford a second year also. The majority of the fanciers of Toronto were also annoyed at the decision to hold the show in Guelph a second year, and one of them, we believe unthinkingly, made use of language that plainly implied that if it once got to Toronto they could and would keep it there. Much more weight was attached to this expression than it deserved, and it has given rise to a feeling of distrust that will be hard to allay.

We believe it was this feeling of distrust, combined with the promises made to Brantford fanciers previously that prevented its removal to Toronto for next year.

There is some ground for the claim that as the majority of those who patronize this show are west of Toronto, the interests of the greatest number are served while it remains there. But it should not be forgotten that east of Toronto there are a great many who would join the ranks and strengthen the cause were it not that they are prohibited by distance from competing on equal terms with their western brethren. Neither should it be forgotten that these men have as great a claim to the benefits arising from the government grant as any others.

That the shows should be permanently located in one place, or for more than one year in succession, we do not think in the interests of the society, unless the expense consequent on moving is likely to result in a loss. Localizing the show, to a great extent, would be the means of throwing the management into a few hands, which should not be the case with a Provincial Association of this nature. Selecting places for holding it should be a matter of careful consideration. The place should be sufficiently populous to guarantee good door receipts, it should be easy of access to visitors, and afford them sufficient accommodation, and should supply a good hall for the show.

Toronto offers all these advantages, and few will dispute our statement that, with proper management, the chances of a successful show are greater in that city than any other in Ontario.

The only objection we now hear advanced against holding the show in Toronto is, that fanciers of that city have threatened to try and keep it there if once they got it, by filling the annual meeting with local fanciers and others, and voting it there year after year. Now this, if possible in Toronto, it is also possible at any of the places where the show has been held, or may be held, and

the society should legislate to make it impossible. So long as this feeling of suspicion exists, so long will the location of the show be the point most likely to create disunion.

There will not, nor need it be expected that there can be satisfaction with a state of things that would leave our largest city out of the list of places where the show is held, and about one-half of the Province to the east always at a great disadvantage in competing with the western sections.

Should not the Poultry Association of Ontario have a constitution, and could not that constitution be so framed as to regulate the location of the show from year to year? We think so.

We cannot see but that the number of possible places might be named, and ordered in such rotation as would be most beneficial. This rotation as on the list, should be carried out strictly, except in case the place whose turn it is should not desire it, when it should go to the next in order, and not return to the one dropped until again in order; no place to have it twice in succession unless two-thirds of the members on the list of the society have voted it.

The fanciers of Toronto and east of that city will have every cause to feel aggrieved if their claims to the show in Toronto are ignored at next annual meeting, but in the meantime we hope they will take no steps to increase the irritation caused by the arguments and decisions at last meeting. We do not think there is another poultry society on the continent with better chances and prospects of usefulness than the Poultry Association of Ontario, and it would be a great pity that anything should now occur to hinder its prosperity.

New Advertisements.

A number of gentlemen favored us with ads to late last month to give us a chance to say a word for them, and we will try and make some amends by placing them first on the list this month.

From all parties who visited the Montreal and Eastern Townships shows we hear words of praise given to the excellent display of Plymouth Rocks made by Mr. W. F. James, of Sherbrooke. Record for 1881: 1st at every show where he exhibited, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Montreal, and at Sherbrooke every prize in the class but one 3rd and two specials. We have not heard of the gentleman being an exhibitor previous to this year, but he has certainly gathered together some excellent birds of the most noted strains, and must be in a position to satisfy the most fastidious who favor him with orders. We would advise those in want of pure blood, or about to make a start with this popular variety, to write Mr. James, and can assure them of square dealing.

Mr. W. L. Ball, Richmond, P.Q., another new exhibitor, but, we are told, an experienced breeder, and enthusiastic fancier of Black-red Game, of which he makes a specialty. His game chicks at

Sherbrooke won 1st, 2nd, silver cup and special for pair scoring highest number of points, which, we would fancy, considering the excellent stock exhibited, is about as high an honor as they could receive. They were also successful at St. Johnsbury, Vt., last year, and at Montreal this year. This is the kind we would all like to have.

Langshans are growing rapidly in favor, in fact they are the rage. Judge Ball pronounced those exhibited by Mr. W. F. Bowen, of Sherbrooke, at the late show in that city, "The finest he had ever seen." We expect Mr. B. will be crowded with orders.

Bingham & Durham, Bradford, Ont., are very successful breeders and exhibitors of Buff Cochins, B. B. R. Games, B. Hamburgs, and Black Spanish. We think highly of Mr. Bingham, with whom we have a slight acquaintance, and both partners are highly spoken of by their neighbors, which is saying a good deal those days.

Mr. C. H. Hall, of King, Ont., has excellent stocks of the varieties he advertises, and he is a splendid man to deal with. His P. Rocks we know to be particularly good. He was very successful at the show in Toronto last fall, and has since added several noted prize winners to his yards. Read his "ad" before you give your orders for eggs.

We predict that one of the coming successful Light Brahma breeders will be our northern agent, Mr. Stanley Spillett, of Lefroy. He intrusted the stocking up of his yards to P. Williams, not sparing money in getting the best, and being a thorough fancier, full of perseverance and grit, he will come out ahead. We have already received letters praising his mode of packing eggs, and his prompt way of doing business.

In this age of progression it would appear that hatching and raising chicks by hens is "too slow." All must have incubators and "mothers." Two are now advertised in our columns. Christy's Hydro Incubator and Hydro Mother has been found by Mr. Pennington, of Halifax, to work so successfully that he has accepted the agency for them, believing they will prove a great boon to fanciers. Mr. C. is also a very successful breeder of L. Brahmas. He offers eggs for hatching.

R. F. Green, Bradford, Ont., we are informed, is one of the oldest breeders of game fowls in Canada, and has at the present time one of the finest yards of Black Reds in the province. We understand that he has heretofore declined to sell eggs. Write him.

We take much pleasure in introducing to our readers Mr. Arthur W. Smith, of Simcoe, and bespeak for him a share of their patronage, as we think both his stock and his mode of dealing will be found very satisfactory.

One old friend, George Elliott, of Port Robinson, is again an advertiser in *Review*. There is no better man on our list, and his stock is good. He will do all he promises.

Joseph A. Dicker, of Bradford, Ont., breeds "high-toned" Black Spanish and is recommended to us as a reliable man and careful breeder.

Mr. U. S. Boddy, Toronto, has collected together some of the best White Leghorns, and mated them for breeding. His Silver-pencilled Hamburgs are very fine. Read his card.

Mr. W. Stahlshmidt, is the pluckiest fancier in Canada. His birds are found at nearly every large show, far and near, and they always win prizes. Read his new circular. Changes will be found in the "ads" of Messrs. Pugsley, Hall, of Montreal; Anderson, of Guelph; and James and Bowen, of Sherbrooke.

Golden Poland fanciers must read the ad of Mr. Frank R. Thomas, of Sherbrooke. These Eastern men have good stocks.

Mr. D.C. Trew, of Lindsay, offers eggs from a very popular list, headed by imported Dark Brahmas.

The veteran breeder of Games and Colored Dorkings, Mr. John McClelland, of Peterboro, offers eggs from his birds.

At the last meeting of the American Poultry Association, held in Cleveland, O., Messrs. Baum, Crosby, Felch, E. R. Spaulding and Philander Williams were given certificates showing the holders to be qualified to judge at any poultry show. The most important measure of the meeting was that providing for the complete revision of the Standard next year, and the edition then sent out to stand without change for five years. This resolution strikes home to every grumbler against the Standard. He has now the opportunity to present his grievances and suggest their remedies. Neglecting to do this before the next meeting he must hold his peace through the seven years that must elapse before he has another opportunity. The American Poultry Association invites the suggestions of all fanciers whether members or not, to be addressed to Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

A damp run is a cause of weak legs in chicks; frosted ground is a cause of twisted toes.

G. H. PUGSLEY, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

DEAR SIR.—From long experience, my dealings with the poultry fraternity had taught me that honesty and upright dealing was rather the exception than the rule. However, I am happy to say that in yourself I have at least found a man "whose word is his bond," and I must say that your statements with regard to fowls and eggs purchased from you have been more than verified by practical results. The P. Rock chicks I bought from you have taken 1st honors wherever shown and have been greatly admired. They scored 1st and two specials at Sherbrooke out of 25 entries, and were it not for under weight, cockerel would have scored 97 points. I should not be afraid to show them in any company on or off the continent of America. I am breeding Plymouth Rocks extensively and exclusively and my birds have never been beaten either in Canada or the States as the records of the different exhibitions will show. This speaks well for your stock as I never saw finer. Every thing I have purchased from you has been awarded the highest prizes at our exhibitions. It will afford me much pleasure to recommend you to fanciers in this vicinity.

Yours very truly,

W. F. JAMES.

Sherbrooke, P. Q., March 8, 1881.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—\$2.00 per 11, from my best stock. White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rocks. See my card elsewhere. WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—My entire stock of Homing Antwerps for P. Rock fowls or eggs, or anything useful. Send in your offer, and I will give a bargain. A. W. BESSEY, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair White Leghorn chicks, 1st prize at Mid. poultry show, 1881, Price \$7.00.
W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Little Britain, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Brown Leghorns 2nd prize at Mid. poultry show, 1881. Price \$5.00 or \$6.00 for this pair and a pullet.
W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Little Britain, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Centennial Iron-clad Incubator, Halstead's, large size, capacity 200 eggs, complete, as good as new, used very little. Reason for selling, have not time to attend to it. Also a few pairs of young Rouen ducks, cheap.
F. J. GRENNY, P. O., Brantford, Ont.

EXCHANGE.—I will exchange fancy poultry for one or two sets single harness. Want first-class harness, hand made.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—2 pairs Canaries at \$2.50 a pair, 1 pair White Call Ducks, \$5.00. I have the only ones in Canada. G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE OREXCHANGE.—A very fine, large Newfoundland dog, 18 months old, and one Scotch Terrier bitch. G. H. PUGSLEY, Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few breeding pens choice Black Spanish at reasonable prices for quality of stock.
W. JUDGE, Orangeville.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from superior Black Spanish, some of which are imported from England by W. H. Gibson, Halifax, mated with cockerel that took second at Toronto, 1880. Also White Leghorns.
J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Two or three breeding pens W. F. Bk Spanish. will close out cheap for want of room.
WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrits at hard pan prices; Rules for the pit—a fine book; Gaffs, all leathered ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. 3c. for circular. Eggs \$1.00 per 13.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From first-class Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 for 13, (Harker and Stahl-schmidt strain) carefully mated. Address,
JNO. BUSKARD, London East, Ont.

EGGS, EGGS.—One setting Black Breasted Red Games, \$1.50; two settings, \$2.50.
JAS. H. LEA, Box 7, Strathroy.

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

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

For 1881 is an Elegant Book of 120 Pages, one Colored Flower Plate, and 600 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. Only 10 cents. In English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. The Floral Guide will tell how to get and grow them.

VICK'S Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 pages. 6 colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper cover; \$1 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price \$1.25 a year; Five Copies for \$5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

FANCIERS,

REMEMBER

That there is no other place in Canada where you can get your

Job Printing


So neatly and cheaply done as at the office of the

“CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,”

Strathroy, Ontario.


\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address
H HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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



EGGS! EGGS!!
for
HATCHING.

I am prepared to supply Eggs for Hatching from my Thorough-bred
Black-Breasted Red Games
H. M. Thomas' and Beswick's strains.
\$2.50 for 13, or \$4.00 for 26. All orders promptly attended to in rotation. The cash to accompany each order.
R. F. GREEN,
Express Office, Bradford, Ont.
4-ly.



S. SPILLETT,
LEFROY, - - - - - Ont.,
Breeder of
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
- Exclusively - Antocrat Strain, Pure.

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



U. BODDY,
TORONTO, - - - - - Ont.,
Breeder of
White Leghorns and S.F. Hamburgs.


Eggs \$3.00 per setting, guaranteed fresh and good, but no duplicating.
My two breeding pens of W. Leghorns consists of 1st prize cockerel and 3rd prize pullet at Toronto, 1880; 1st and 2nd prize pullets at South Ontario, 1880; 1st prize hen at Brantford, 1881, and several other A 1 birds.
Correspondence solicited. 4-6t

Orangeville, - - - - - Ont.
WM. JUDGE,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, MacKay's.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Pugsley's & Keefer's
WRITE LEGHORNS, Butterfield's.
W. F. B. SPANISH, McMillan's & Gibson's.
EGGS.—\$2.00 for 11.

I have some noted prize winners among my breeding stock. 4-6t

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

I am breeding from three pens this season, and they are all carefully selected from the best strains in the province.
EGGS.
Will supply eggs at \$1.50 for 13, \$2.50 for 26, carefully packed in baskets. 4-ly




BINGHAM & DURHAM,
Bradford, Ont.,
Breeder of High-Class
BUFF COCHINS,
- Charlesworth's strain -
B. B. R. GAMES—H. M. Thomas' strain,
BLACK HAMBURGS and WHITE F. BLACK SPANISH.

Our Buff Cochins won 2nd on cock and 1st on hen at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1880.
Eggs in season, \$3 for 13; W. F. B. Spanish, \$3 for 13.
R. E. BINGHAM. 3-ly. T. S. DURHAM.


LANGSHANS,
From Major Croad's yards, England.

My Birds have taken First wherever shown!
Judge H. S. Ball, of Shrewsbury, Mass, pronounced them
The Finest He had Ever Seen!

Col'd Muscovy Ducks, which took 1st at Worcester, Mass., and all the New England shows.
Eggs and Chicks for sale in season.
W. W. F. BOWEN,
3-3t Sherbrooke, P. Q.



F. J. GRENNY,
Brantford, - - - - - Ont.
Offers Eggs for Hatching, at \$3 per 13; two settings for \$5, from the
Best Layers and Table Fowls
In the World:
FELCH PEDIGREE LIGHT BRAHMAS,
LANGSHANS—Croad, Samuel, and Burnham Strains.
Modern PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Rouen and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Please note my record at the late exhibition of Poultry Association of Ontario, held here. 3-3



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF
L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
ROUEN & AYLESBURY DUCKS,
AND TOULOUSE GESE. Geese won 1st and 2nd prize at Hamilton Provincial, and 2nd at Brantford on young. Will sell brother farmers and others Eggs as follows, Lt. Brahmars, W. Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bants, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, \$1.50 per doz; Turkeys' Eggs \$4 per doz; Geese eggs, \$4 per dozen.
4 prizes on Turkeys at Guelph, '80.



W. M. SMITH,
Fairfield Plains, - - - - - Ont.
Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of
LAND and WATER FOWLS.

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.
Write for what you want. 1-ly

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



JAS. O. WELDON,
LONDON, - ONTARIO.

Breeder of

FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:

Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,
Barbs and Trumpeters.

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



HURON POULTRY YARDS,
Goderich, Ontario, Canada.

C. J. THOMAS,
Breeder of

White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.

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

Chicks after Sept. 1st.

Correspondence a pleasure.

3-ly



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

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks

and

HOUDANS.

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

Send for Circular and Price list.

5-



LEWIS THORNE,

BLYTH, - - - ONTARIO,

Breeder and Importer of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Josselyn's strain,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Todd's strain.

BLACK-BREAST'D RED GAMES, Allen's strain,

BUFF COCHINS and S. S. HAMBURGS.

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

2-6m



PHILANDER WILLIAMS,
TAUNTON, MASS., U.S.

Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas,

Also

Dark Brahmas, Bu^f, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.

YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants

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

1-ly



J. H. ROWE,

KING, P. O., - - - ONT.,

Breeder and Shipper of Pure

PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

Exclusively.

—ESSEX AND CORBIN STRAINS.—

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

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

2-ly



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

Breeder of

High-Class

LANGSHANS,

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

—Also—

FANCY PIGEONS.

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

1-ly



W. & A. WRIGHT,

RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO, CANADA,

Importers and Breeders of

Light and Dark Brahmas,

BUFF & PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, HOUDANS, COL'D DORKINGS,

BLACK HAMBURGS, SILVER SEBRIGHT

and B. B. R. GAME BANTS.

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

Chicks after Sept. 1st.



JAMES LOCKIE,

Waterloo, Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

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

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

2-ly.

SEABRIGHT POULTRY YARDS.

FISHERVILLE, - - - ONT., CANADA.

C. A. GRAF,

Breeder of

AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

Stock of both varieties the best procurable on the
Continent. At the late Show at Guelph my Seabrights
were awarded, 3 special prizes, and my B. Leghorns,
1st, 3rd and special on pullet—7 birds, 6 prizes.

Write for prices.

3-12

**HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS,
SIMCOE, ONTARIO.**

*Partridge and W. Cochins, Lt
Brahmas, W. C.B. Polish, Br'n
Leghorns, G. & S. Pencilled,
S. Spangled and Black
Hamburgs.*

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

I will have a limited number of eggs to spare at \$3.00 per 13 for Cochins, Brahmas and W. C. B. Polish: \$2.00 per 12 for Leghorns and Hamburgs; neatly packed in baskets and guaranteed fresh.

See prize list of Norfolk Poultry Show.

ARTHUR W. SMITH
Simcoe, Ont.

4-3t

GOLDEN Bearded POLISH,

—Exclusively,—

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

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

4-1t.

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

**FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.
London, Ont.**

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

A CARD

To the Gentlemen of the Poultry Fancy :

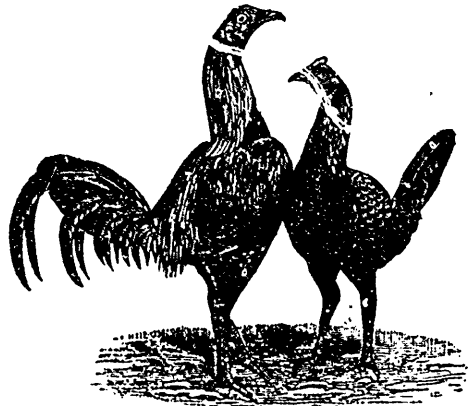
I intended to have exhibited at Brantford, and give you a fair opportunity to judge of the excellence of my stock, but unavoidable circumstances prevented me doing so, *although my entries were made.*

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

Yours respectfully,
FRANK SHAW.

Feb'y 14th, 1881. London East, Ont.

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



BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

A Specialty.

—Stock Equal to any in America!—

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

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

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

Chicks for sale in September. Address
3.3t W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.

E g g s !

Eggs from my celebrated stock of

Black Breasted Red Game and Colored Dorkings,
\$2.00 per sitting.

A few birds of above varieties for sale—prize stock.

JOHN McCLELLAND, Peterboro, Ont.

JOHN W. CAUGHEY,
153 NORTH AVE., ALLEGHENY, PENNA, U. S.,
Breeder of

Short-faced Tumblers,
(Gaddass Strain.)

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

E G G S !

D. C. TREW, LINDSAY, Ont.,

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

**DARK BRAHMAS, BL'K COCHINS, HOU-
DANS, WHITE LEGHORNS, AND
BLACK HAMBURGS,**

At \$2.00 per setting of 13.

No better stock in Canada.

Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

THOMAS COSTEN,

BREEDER OF PREMIUM STOCK

L. Brahmas, P. Rocks and Scotch Greys,

133 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.

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

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

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

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

S. A. WETMORE,

St. John,

New Brunswick,

Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks, Pekin & Cayuga Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys.

EGGS FOR SALE!

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

A few good PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale at moderate prices. Write!

4-3t.

EGGS! EGGS!

For Hatching,

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

BLACK-BREADED RED GAME BANTAMS!

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

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

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

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

4-9t

GEORGE ELLIOT,
Box 1, Port Robinson, Ont.

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

Leghorns, Leghorns!

White & Brown

Winners at

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

and other leading poultry exhibitions.

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

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
Preston, Ont., Canada.

12-tf.

Christy's Hydro Incubator & Hydro Mother.

Awarded gold medal at the International Incubator Tournament, in England. Result: 97-18 per cent. First-class mention, Royal Agricultural Society, England.

Sole Agent in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Bermudas,
 Liberal commission to sub-agents. **JAMES PENNINGTON,**
 Correspondence answered. 32 Bishop St., Halifax, N. S.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

Eggs for Hatching, - - - - - \$3.00 per 13 Eggs.

No reduction in price for larger quantities. Four handsome cockerels for sale: \$4.00 each. Cash must accompany orders. Address
 4-1f. **JAMES PENNINGTON, 32 Bishop St., Halifax, N. S.**

C. H. HALL,

King P. O., - - - - - *Ontario,*

Breeder of High-class

Buff, Black and Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Silver Polands, and Silver-spangled Hamburgs.

My breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks is headed by the 1st prize cockerel, "Indiana," and contains the noted hen, "Ida May," winner of twelve 1st and 2nd prizes at the best shows on the continent, and other first-class hens, also one magnificent pullet, making the best breeding pen of P. Rocks in Canada. Sid Conger and Pitkin strains. The other varieties I advertise are also excellent specimens and from the best strains. EGGS from P. Rocks and Houdans, \$3; other varieties, \$2 per setting. Have a large number of chicks out now, and will be in a position to supply early birds for the fall exhibitions. 4-1y

Plymouth Rocks

A SPECIALTY.

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

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

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

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

W. F. JAMES
 SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

3-3t

OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS.

THOS. HALL, Box 77, St. John Bapst Village, P. Q.,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

Light & Dark Brahmas,

WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.



At the show in Montreal 1880, my Dark Brahmas were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochins Chicks, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

At the late show in Montreal my birds were awarded: 1st on Light Brahma chicks, 2nd on Partridge Cochins fowls, 2nd on W. Leghorn fowls.

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

EGGS FOR SALE NOW.

3-1y

Write for what you want.

Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,

P. O. Box 544, Brantford, Ontario, Canada,

G. H. PUGSLEY, (late of Fisherville,) *Proprietor,*

Breeder and Importer of all the leading varieties of

Land & Water Fowls.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

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

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

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

Orders for Eggs booked now and filled in rotation as quickly as possible. EGGS: \$3.00 for 18, 26 for \$5.00—except Japanese Bants., Fur Fowls, Pekin Bants., Sumatras, Malays, which will be \$5.00 for 13. My imported Langshans, \$5.00. No Sebastopol, Mandarin, Wood Ducks, or Pheasant's eggs for sale. Geese eggs 50 cents each. All eggs packed in new baskets.

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

In most cases each variety of fowls is bred on a different farm, and in the hands of experienced men, and I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Write for just what you want, and address as above. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted.

Get the Best at First! Egg Hatching Machines.

Light Brahmas.

1st prize at Hamilton, 1878.

2nd prize at Brantford. Judge Felch score, 95½ points.

1st prize at Guelph, 1879, for breeding pen, 1 cock and 4 hens; pronounced by the judge, W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio, the finest he had seen in Canada.

1st prize at Hamilton, 1879, for breeding pen, 1 cock and 5 hens.

1st prize on chicks, at Hamilton, 1880.

2nd prize on fowls, " " " "

and diploma at Provincial Exhibition, 1880.

Special for best breeding pen, 1 male and 3 females, at the late show of the Poultry Association of Ontario, held in Brantford, Feb'y, 1881.

4 Cockerels, 6 Pullets and 3 Hens
For Sale.

EGGS—\$2 for setting of 11.

LORNE MACKAY,

67 Park St., North,

HAMILTON, CANADA.

12-1f.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,

or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

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

— — —
Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street, OTTAWA, Ont

Territory for sale.

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