

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

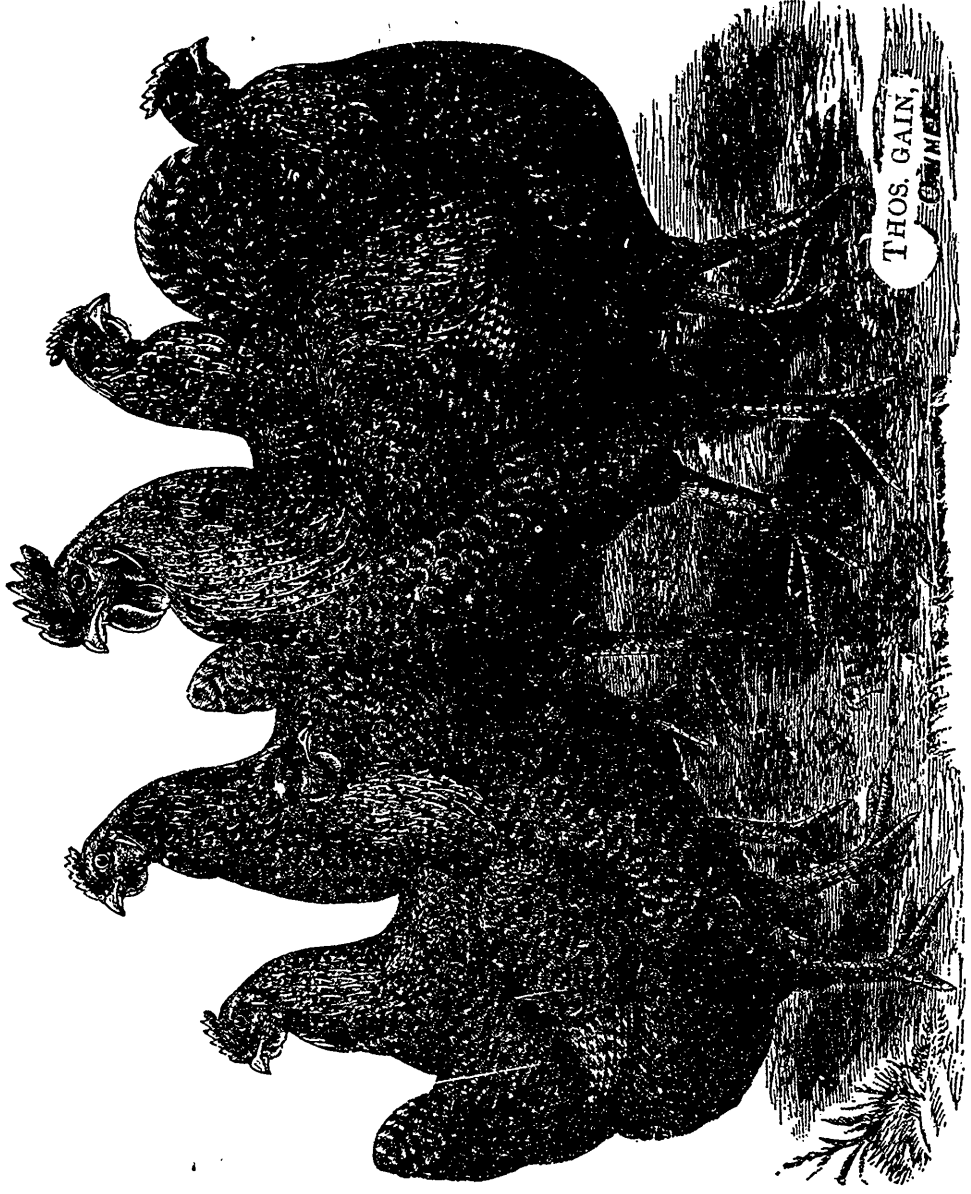
Caption title missing.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PAGE

MISSING



PLYMOUTH ROCKS, as bred by Mr. Thos. Gain, Hamilton, Ont.

### Artificial Rearing of Domestic Fowls.

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

#### No. VII.

The first notice I received was the death of two very pretty chicks, whom their fine coats and large and beautiful tufts made me take a great liking to.

They were hatched on the 15th of January, they had not been affected by the sharp cold of the air without the place, they had grown in three weeks time as much as chickens could have grown in the finest of seasons, they were as lusty as any chicks of their age could be. They thus appeared to my eyes but two hours before my gardener came dejected to tell me he had just found them dead under the mother. They had been killed, and as it were, crushed themselves to death, invited by the warm air or some other motive in endeavoring to reach the extremity of the artificial mother, their efforts had carried them much too far. These repeated efforts served only to put their bodies into a state of a too violent compression. They never thought of using their strength to retire, and having exhausted all their vigour it was no longer in their power to extricate themselves out of their sad situation. Although one had not seen to what degree their body was squeezed, it might have been conceived by considering the large and deep impression which remained in the fur lining of the mother. Many a chicken was afterwards brought me, found dead under the mother, with the body quite flat, before I even suspected they had occasioned it themselves. I was no sooner apprized that it was possible for young chickens to kill themselves under too low a mother but the cause of the sad condition in which I had seen a multitude of them ceased to be a secret. I knew not what reason to assign for the trembling of the legs of some; this was so remarkable that they seemed unable to support their body; coming from under the mother to enter the chicken house they ran a few steps, then tumbled down and could not immediately get up again, nor was it in their power to step in a more steady or regular manner. That difficulty of standing was an almost certain indication of approaching death. They had put themselves in that condition by the violent efforts they had made to go too deep under the mother, and in striving to extricate themselves from it. The rule which these observations prescribe to us with regard to the construction of the artificial mothers, is, always to give their hinder part such an elevation that the chicken which makes any attempts to go to the very bottom of that he is under may find no insurmountable opposition in any part of it, but may be able to

walk or at least drag himself through with his feet gathered up in the lower places; he then runs no danger under it, and has room enough to clap his back against the fur lining of the under part of the roof, or it would even be enough to clap it against one of its sides.

The reader will from thence conclude that as the chickens grow bigger, higher artificial mothers must be given them—mothers of four different heights may suffice for the whole bringing of the chickens up. There is not, indeed, so much comfort in them, but then there is no manner of danger in keeping them under mothers a little too high for their bodies; their backs may even in these meet with some of the hair hanging from the roof and the sides will supply them in plenty with choice of places against which they may clap their backs by turning themselves a little that way, as they very well know how to do.

Those which have taken their meal first in the chicken house, and have tired themselves with walking about, are the first that return under the mother, there to rest in a warmer place. They always push further into it till they get quite to the end. Those which come after in their turn under the mother take the very same method, and all of them get as deep into it as they can; the chickens, therefore are all crowding together towards the extremity of the mother, the strongest get on the backs of the weakest, who were squatted. I have seen some of these crushed and stifled every day. Those which are nearest to the hinder extremity lie in the warmest place of all; when that end is closed up, in vain they would strive to get fourth to enjoy a more moderate air; they are never able to break through the crowd in their way or get to the door of the mother; the heat, which becomes excessive to them, leaves them barely a faint breath of life, which is at least entirely taken from them, as they are smothered by the weight and perpetual trampling of those that are mounted on their backs. As I am desirous not to omit mentioning anything that may be usefully employed in peculiar cases, I may say that I have made use of mothers that were perfectly round, for this name may be given to round baskets whose edge is a little higher than that of the baskets wherein the eggs are put to be warmed. Their inward surface was lined all over with fur, and their bottom was covered with straw. These round mothers or furred baskets may even be very usefully employed for new hatched chickens, and for those yet very young. After they have taken their food and filled their little crops very well in the chicken house, they like extremely to be put into the furred basket and remain for two or three hours together in the oven, where they are taken out to feed and then returned to the oven. This oper-

tion repeated several times a day and many days together shelters them from many accidents and makes them grow strong.

(To be continued)

### Seasonable Hints.

There is one thing that cannot be too strongly urged on the poultry keeper, especially at this season of the year, and that is cleanliness. Filth is productive of vermin and disease, and no matter how good your breeding stock may be, or how likely looking your chicks are now, when the warm weather comes, and lice and disease abound, they will not thrive, however well fed and otherwise cared for. Therefore, as a preventive, rake up and burn all the rubbish in and about the yards, and dig them over if not sod, whitewash the houses, coops, nest-boxes, and all the internal fixings, and give the chicks a fair chance to develop all there is in them. Don't wait until you are compelled to do this in order to save a remnant of your flock, but do it now.

Where the chicks have a large range, little more need be supplied them than plenty of good wholesome food and shelter, but when confined in small yards they require constant attention. An effort should be made to supply them, as far as possible, with what they could procure if at liberty. Fresh grass should be given them every morning, fresh water twice a day, a small amount of animal food occasionally, and gravel to aid digestion.

Don't be tempted to hatch out more chickens than your yards and houses will accommodate when they are well grown in the fall, unless you intend to cull out largely when they are fit for broilers. It is a simple matter finding quarters for a lot of chicks when a hen can cover a dozen of them, but each of these, it must be remembered, will require as much house room when the cold, wet weather of the fall months come as an adult fowl. Crowding must be avoided.

Shade of some kind must be provided. Alternate rows of sunflower and hemp seed, sown in drills about four feet apart, will supply shade during the summer months, and nutritious food later on. The plants should be allowed to get considerable growth before the chicks are turn-among them.

As the warm weather approaches the setting hens will require more attention. The individual who would allow a hen to hatch three weeks on a foul and lousy nest should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. The larger parasites, which make their constant abiding place on the hen's body, are bad enough, but a couple of thorough applications of sulphur or insect powder will generally dispose of these; the worst

are the small spider-like pests that find hiding places in every crack and cranny about the nests and houses, and are much more trying and difficult to get rid of. Look for these at night with a good light; they will be found then if about. Coal oil is the most certain remedy for these. When they are found about the nest the hen should be removed and given a fresh one, the old nest should be burnt, the nest-box thoroughly cleaned, the joints saturated with coal oil, and well whitewashed before being again used.

As a tonic there is nothing better than Douglas mixture in the drink. It tones up the system and fortifies against disease. Bone-meal will be found of great advantage to the growing chicks, especially of the larger varieties. It is an excellent preventive of leg-weakness, which is very prevalent when chicks are forced along rapidly with stimulating food.

### The English Press on Poultry Raising.

For the benefit of farmers whose pockets are so furnished that quick returns are needed in order to give them satisfactory living, and who with difficulty can afford to wait for the "slow shilling," the *Farmer* of this week suggests that the "nimble ninpence" may, perhaps, best be made by raising chickens. This is not to be confounded with the old recommendation to take to poultry farming of the antique and familiar kind. All that the raiser of chickens need have to make a beginning is a good modern incubator, and the power of getting newly laid eggs. Probably he would find it best to have fowls enough to lay these on the premises, as he is then sure of their age and know their breed. Hatching by artificial means is now no mystery, and the operation is more certain than that by natural means, and less trouble, besides being possible on a far more extended scale. The process is one which can be timed almost to the hour, and may be carried on without intermission through a good part of the year. There is, indeed, in our Midland Counties, an irreverent proverb which says that "Michaelmas chickens and parson's daughters are not worth the rearing;" but from early spring into pretty late summer the process might go on. On any farm there is sure to be all that the chickens need to develop a healthy growth, and the women of the house can do all the tending that is necessary. Or village folk could take an incubator and work in their homes, bringing the chicks to the farmer. It should be noted, too, that artificial mothers are provided for these young chicks, and are perfect even to the imitation of the cluck. As to the question whether a market could be found for the produce, it is one that needs hardly to be discussed.

At a very small reduction in the present retail price of chickens fit for cooking the consumption might be doubled or trebled before the demand would fail to meet it. Weight for weight the chicken ought to be at least as cheap a product, at the end of nine months, as the beast at the end of two or three years, and weight for weight should stand to the former at a better price.—*From the Evening Standard, London, England.*

### Usefulness of Guinea Hens.

Guinea hens are excellent watch dogs among poultry. I have seen a hawk hovering over our hens; the guinea hens also saw it, and the warning screeches which they sent out were at least interesting if not musical. I consider Guinea hens indispensable. If they are kindly treated they become quite tame, and will not wander very far. Mine will eat out of my hand, and one young rooster that was hatched by a hen, and that I brought up from the nest, will never run from me, and I often take him up while he is feeding, but cannot do it at any other time, he is so timid. I cannot call him wild, for he follows me like a dog, he will never willingly submit to a caress.

A Guinea hen will lay 175 eggs in a season, beginning in June and ending in the early days of September. The eggs are considered quite a dainty. They are speckled, but are no darker in shell than a Brahma's. The shells are very thick and strong, and if set under a hen to hatch, will require one month's setting. When hatched, the chickens are very wild and very tender. I always wrapped them in wadding or cotton batting; wadding is best at first, after they are a week old cotton flannel is best. They require a great deal of care and watching. The first food I gave my chickens was bread and milk and a little hard boiled egg. Unfortunately I kept my pretty little chicks too hot, and they all died one after another. The next lot I had were hatched too late in the season and faded away on account of the cold. The young chickens are brown when first hatched. They seem to be covered with a soft fur (not down,) like a mouse. It seems impossible that these little dun-colored creatures will ever become the handsome Guinea hens. The only one I reared was an old one put under a hen for an experiment, early in the spring. The hen hatched twelve chickens, and then kept on sitting till the Guinea chick was hatched. (I did not then know how long the chicken would be coming from the shell). After it was hatched, I put it with some young chickens two days old, and it grew and flourished, eating the same as the chickens. What seemed to me very strange, was that when fifteen more little Guineas were hatched, the first one would never

stay with them, but made a shrill whistle till I put it with the chickens, when it would seem perfectly happy, and to this day, although ten months old it prefers to be with its foster brothers and sisters rather than with the Guinea hens. This shows how tame the birds may become.

As to the accusation of tormenting the hens, I do not think they tease the hens any more than the hens tease each other; they have never killed or otherwise hurt a chicken or a hen, although a Plymouth Rock rooster that we had nearly killed a Guinea hen. A correspondent says he cannot distinguish a hen from a rooster. The hens always cry "come back," the rooster never; he screams. I do not know that he has an individual cry as the hen has. I presume he has, but I do not understand bird language so as to be able to interpret. Another difference between them—the rooster's head, wattles and comb (?) are much larger and courser than the hen's. I always kept the hen in the barn all morning while she was laying, so as to make her lay there. She very rarely laid in a nest box, but on the floor anywhere. If she is allowed to run, she will find some bushy place and lay twenty eggs and sit on them. We found three nests, one after the other, stolen in spite of all my precautions. One nest had 22 eggs, one 18, one 20. These eggs were good for cooking. They have a slight game flavor, and are very rich for cooking.

Altogether, I think it pays to keep Guinea hens. They can be trained to run with hens. They must not be allowed to roost out of doors; at least our own never were, for they are not so hardy as wild birds. We have lost several full grown birds from some disease, we never could tell what, and concluded that the birds had taken cold. If once a Guinea hen droops, there is nothing that I know of that will restore her.—*C. R., in Country Gentleman.*

### Clipping.

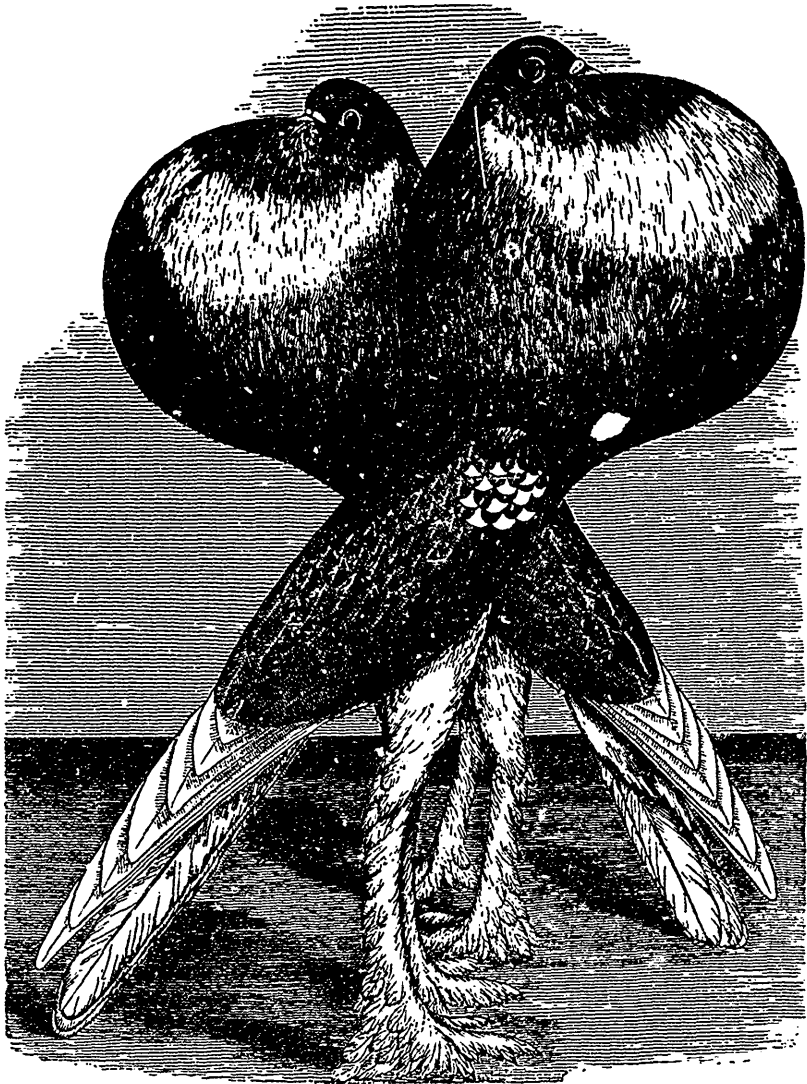
The following clippings were sent us by a prominent fancier. He does not vouch for their correctness, or we would have been compelled to try and credit them. They may be taken with salt.

When the toronado that swept over the neighborhood of Cuthbert, Ga., a few days ago, struck the house of Judge Knowles, a hen was on her nest in a barrel in the back yard. Persons say that the barrel was picked up, whirled round and round, blown over the house, and dropped right side up in the front yard. After the storm Judge Knowles went out to move the barrel. To his surprise the hen was still at her post, and it was evident that some of the eggs had hatched in mid air.

A resident of Southwold tells the following as a

true fact: He had a choice hen setting on nineteen eggs. One morning on paying the hen a visit he found that she had left the nest, and he soon perceived that a large snake had curled itself within the nest. Upon seeing this the gentleman stepped back, gathered a stick and killed the snake. On cutting off the head of the snake he took it by the tail, shaking it over the nest, the nineteen eggs dropped back into the nest. The eggs being

left in the nest the hen returned to her seat and in due time she had hatched eighteen little chickens said by those who have seen them to be rare curiosities. The peculiarity is noticed in the little chickens as being afraid of every stick they see, running back from a stick in the greatest terror, uttering the cry of peve. Why this fear? Does a stick resemble a snake? These little things are a study for naturalists, and sometimes truth is stranger than fiction.



## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

### The English Pouter.

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

The English pouter is unquestionably the most imposing both in appearance and in originality of all the members of the fancy pigeon family. The

erect graceful stature, the abnormal size of inflated gullet or crop, and the finely balanced figure and form, cause it to stand out perceptibly in bold relief, when congregated with the other varieties, as the masterpiece of the fancy.

Ancient and modern naturalists, amateurs, and breeders, extol the pouter from the days of Pliny the Elder, who wrote upon it upwards of eighteen

centuries ago—probably then as many more centuries old—down to Charles Darwin of the present time. The latter great authority, whose theory of the ancestry of man, by-the-by, I cannot altogether agree with, states that the pouter is, perhaps, the "most distinct of all domestic pigeons," placing it first as "The most strongly marked race."

We also learn from old historical records that fancy pigeons have been the companion of man from an early period. Their culture and improvement is a most interesting, fascinating, instructive, and innocent amusement, and at least an amiable weakness, both proving high taste and appreciation of the beautiful. The ancient Greeks and Romans, the Egyptians also, who preceded them in the arts and sciences, were well acquainted with them, and their breeding was even in those days, established as a science. However, in my travels up the Nile, and through the principal cities of Egypt, I saw no pigeon having any pretensions to be called a pouter; neither could I find any during my sojournings in Athens or in Rome, so that I believe it to be a sure indication of the decadence of a nation where the pouter is neglected, and not cultivated as a high class pet. Civilization has been travelling westward for some time, and with it we know the pouter has crossed the Atlantic from our shores, and appeared in the "Far West," where it is rapidly becoming a popular favorite and settler.

The chief characteristics of this pouter are the *long proportions* of all its members, its height, with the excessive development of gullet (oesophagus) commonly called the crop, or more properly the pout, from which peculiarity it derives its name. All the movements, attitudes, and actions of this aristocratic-looking pigeon, are stately and dignified, its immoderate pride is innate, and is visibly displayed in the desire to puff up and elevate itself above its less exalted fraternity, by inflating the pout to the utmost, at the same time mounting the highest block or object within its reach, and looking down like an autocrat proclaiming himself "monarch of all he surveys."

The improved English pouter of the present day, like all other superior fancy stock, is composite, that is to say, it has been brought to its present state of perfection by judicious crossings with other varieties, by skilful selection from the best progeny having the desirable properties required for the improvement of the particular species. In this manner has the English racehorse been improved by Arab and Babary blood, and the English greyhound by a cross with the bulldog; so in like manner may the pouter, with the admixture of carrier and runt blood, inherit certain desirable points which are typified in the long neck and up-standing bold carriage of the elegant carrier, and

with length of other properties from the other coarse bird. But at the same time I would impress strongly upon all breeders of the pouter, that the further it is now bred away from these crosses the better, there being too many defective points already requiring to be bred out, without propagating those so very detrimental and objectionable.

Pouters are naturally of a very sociable, sensitive, and fine disposition, becoming very tame and familiar, even showing a considerable amount of intelligence when attention and kindness are bestowed upon them. I have known them instantly to distinguish at a considerable distance their master, and even the sound of his voice, when not in sight, in a crowded exhibition, by suddenly changing to expressions of pleasure from being sulky or shy to strangers around them.

By penning them up when young for short intervals, and talking much to them, the secret of training for the show pen is arrived at. Under this ordeal the hen birds, as a rule, are the best pupils, becoming more amiable and familiar than the cocks, who dislike imprisonment much more, not unfrequently resenting it by showing a little temper. No one, however, can form a just estimate of the true merits and winning attractions of this noble bird by seeing it at an exhibition, caged in a narrow show-pen. It must be seen stepping out majestically at home in the loft, or aviary, ready and pleased to respond to the salutations of its master. The disposition renders it a most appropriate pet for the sedentary professional, or mechanic whose occupation necessarily confines him to home, whether his labors be mental or physical—an hour in the loft with his pouters brings complete change of thought, which as an innocent and soothing recreation to the mind, must prove salutary, especially to brain workers. Those also suffering from ennui would find a certain and infallible cure by keeping and attending to personally a few pairs of pouters.

The modern dragon, from its trim appearance, bold and watchful eye, hardness and closeness of feather, has been by many considered to be the "Game Cock" of the pigeon fancy. I also think a choice and stylish young standard-pied pouter cock fully moulted off, clothed in his new suit by a parallel analogy may equally well be compared to a Bond-street "heavy swell of the first water;" and when retired from the show-pen having arrived at maturer years, with a portly figure and corporation, this identical bird may be looked upon as the "John Bull" of the same fancy.

In this inadequate attempt to delineate and classify the characteristics, properties, and points of the pouter, I shall direct attention more particularly to the standard-pied variety, those so marked and colored being by far the most highly



valued.

One of the greatest designs and pleasures in life is to endeavor to attain perfection, whither it be by breeders and cultivators in the animal or in the vegetable kingdom, or by artists and manufacturers in the material world. In all these efforts great strides in the present century have been effected towards supreme excellence. In my retrospect of over half that space of time, I note great improvement in this pigeon, having seen, bred, and possessed some of the best living specimens; still the perfect pouter I have not yet beheld in the flesh. The beau-ideal bird has only been vivid in my mind's eye. This fact, however, ought not to damp the ardor and energy of the aspirant breeder; on the contrary, it should stimulate the desire of being some day soon the high-favored one by "Dame Fortune" to rear and exhibit a faultless standard-pied pouter. This achievement I must confess, old as I am, is still my hope and aim.

In writing this paper as introductory to the framing of a standard of perfection for exhibition birds, I will not here tabulate a detailed numerical scale of points, which I, with other members of the National Peristeric Society, are at present engaged in drawing up at the request of Mr Lewis Whitehead, its late president, and the committee. But I find after careful study of the subject I cannot, in justice to the pouter, or my views of it, reduce the total number of points to less than 100; or the essential properties to fewer than 9. These last I place in the order of merit as follows:—

	Value.
1st. Slenderness of Body - - -	18 points.
2nd. Size and Shape of Pout - - -	15 "
3rd. Length, Shape and Position of Limb, with stocking and toe feathering - - -	15 "
4th. Length of Feather - - -	12 "
5th. Carriage with Height - - -	12 "
6th. Action, with Condition - - -	9 "
7th. Symmetry of Form - - -	9 "
8th. Markings - - -	5 "
9th. Color - - -	5 "

Total - 100

(To be continued.)

### The Inter-State Race of 1882.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ATLANTIC FEDERATION.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—The race shall take place Saturday, June 17, 1882, distance about 230 miles, and shall be open to fanciers of the United States and Canada.

2.—The birds shall be liberated at 7 A. M., local time, rain or shine; the race to close the same day. The time of flight shall be computed from the time of the opening of the baskets until the birds enter their loft; the difference of time between the home

and starting stations to be allowed.

3.—Each and every fancier, and all clubs expecting to participate in this concourse, should notify the Secretary of such expectation before the 1st of May 1882, naming a place, the proper distance and direction from which they would prefer to fly. The Race Committee, after due consideration of the claims of each, shall name for each his station.

4.—The entrance fee shall be one dollar for each bird entered, which fee must accompany the entry. Blanks will be furnished upon application, to the Secretary and upon which all entries will be made; entries to close Saturday, June 10, 1882. No birds are to be sent or liberated with those entered for the race, except those regularly entered for the race.

5.—The distance shall be measured on the official map of the Federation from the point of liberation, air line, to the different lofts, and the average time per mile of the first bird home in the race shall be allowed any birds for each mile farther they have to fly to reach their loft than others, provided it is less than one and one-half minutes to the mile; if it should be more, then one and one-half minutes will be the allowance for each mile.

6.—The liberating stations and the distance shall be published in the official paper of the Federation of May, 1882, and any corrections should be made before June 10, as none will be allowed after that date.

7.—The birds must be sent to the points of liberation by the owners at their own expense, and arrive at their destination at least fifteen hours before the time of liberation, there to be counter-marked by a responsible party with proper stamps, both of which will be furnished by the Race Committee.

8.—Each owner is to send to the Secretary, at his own expense, immediately on the arrival of his bird or birds in the race, a telegram stating the time the bird went through the trap, the counter-mark, sex and color of such bird or birds; the dispatch also to state the time it was delivered at the telegraph office and to be signed by the operator. The violation of any portion of this rule will disqualify the bird or birds. Only a reasonable time will be allowed to reach said office.

9.—Fanciers expecting to enter birds must send the name and address of the party who will liberate their birds to the Secretary before June 1, 1882.

10.—Any fancier, not a member, acceptable to the Executive Committee, can enter his birds in this race on the payment of the regular entrance fee, plus 20 per cent.

11.—The prizes offered for this race shall be as follows: Twelve per cent. of the total entrance fee shall be divided into two prizes, to be known as "Series prizes." The first (sixty per cent. of the

amount) to be awarded to the loft having three birds of the highest rank in this race; the second (forty per cent.) to be awarded to the loft having two birds of the highest rank in this race. Fifteen per cent., and twelve per cent. shall go towards the purchase of appropriate medals, to be offered as "Prizes of Honor," the former to be awarded to the bird making the best time, and the second to the bird making the next best time. Also others to make, with the two "Prizes of Honor," one prize for every ten birds entered, the last to be two-fourths per cent. of the total entrance fee, and the difference between each one from the second prize of honor to be equal, the largest to be given to the bird making third best time, and to be known as the "Third Prize," the next to the fourth, etc., the balance and any prizes not won to go into the treasury of the Federation. With each prize shall be given a Federation Diploma, giving the general facts. Additional diplomas shall be awarded, to make, without the "Series prizes," one prize for every four birds entered, to be awarded the same as the money prizes and rank after them in proper order. All prizes to be awarded as soon after the race as possible. Any club or individual can offer special prizes, those intending to do so should communicate with the Secretary. Clubs or individuals can arrange pool or other prizes, to be flown for between themselves.

Race Committee. { J. C. DECOMBE,  
E. S. RAYMOND,  
THOS. H. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,  
Green Island, N. Y.

### Homing Pigeon Match.

At a meeting of the Canadian Poultry Association held on Thursday evening, it was arranged to have a flying match for homing pigeons on the 15th of June next, owner of the winner to have the silver cup presented to the association by Messrs. Robertson and Bros., of the Sheffield house. Distance of fly to be fifty miles; Toronto birds to fly from Lefroy. Entry fees:—Members, 50c. each bird; non-members, \$1. Outside parties competing will get information as to where they are to fly from and other particulars by applying to the secretary, Mr. Charles Bonnick. It is the intention of the association to give a second prize should the entry fees allow of it, as they do not wish to do more than cover expenses.—*Toronto Evening News.*

The secretary promised that immediately after the meeting of the society, on Thursday evening, he would supply the Review with full particulars, and the rules guiding the match, but having failed we are compelled to go to press without anything further than can be gleaned from the above. If the match is arranged for Toronto fanciers alone it would be better to say so at once.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

Lefroy, Ont.,—Stanley Spillett.  
Mount Brydges, Ont.,—Thos. Pearce.  
Trathroy, Ont.,—Jas. Fullerton.  
Toronto or Yorkville,—Chas. Bonnick.

### Make Haste Slowly.

I want to utter a word of warning to the inexperienced, thus early in the season, perhaps in some cases before the individual of whom I write has made his entrance upon the stage of time, or "picked" his way through from his narrow cell, to struggle for existence among his companions. There is a possibility, I think, in making too great haste to cull out the chicks in the fall, and get rid of what is then supposed to be the scrubs and culls of the flock by the inexperienced possessor, greatly to his loss. That is, many an awkward, gawky looking specimen has been consigned to the block that would, if suffered to live and become fully developed, make, if not at least a prize-winner, a capital breeder. This is more likely to be the case with the larger varieties; they may look very ungainly, their legs all out of proportion to their bodies, their necks too long and out of joint, and many other apparent defects, which only the practiced eye of the experienced fancier can detect the value that may be obtained from an additional lease of three or four months added to the intended victim's life—provided there are not any very glaring defects which time and good care will not rectify.

In the early days of my experience I had a remarkable case of this kind happen to myself. A party came to me requesting me to exchange some Brahmas for canary. Not desirous of going into canary breeding at the time, I objected, but he was ready and willing to take anything in the shape of a Brahma. He took what I considered a good subject for the knife, and was happy. The following spring he was leaving the city and asked me if I would take the birds back again, and I then received almost as handsome a bird as you could wish to see. Here was a point gained, a lesson learned. Since then I have "made haste slowly" to pick out the culls in the fall.

PURE BLOOD.

Montreal, April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1882.

### Art, vs. Nature.

Editor Review.

As you requested me to send you the result of my hatch by art, I will now give you a full account up to the present.

I first put in eighty eggs; but, contrary to instructions, put them in before I had got the "Baby" (that is the name of the incubator) under full control. The result was that the third night I cooked every egg.

"Well now," the reader may say, "I would just have sent that "Laby" back to the man who got it up, and would have demanded my money back, or threaten to expose him as a down right swindler."

Well you see, different people have different opinions, and mine was that the fault lay in my own carelessness, and not any defect in the "Baby." You say, "Why?" Well, I let the steam get up to 110°, instead of holding it at the proper temperature. You will say, "I thought it was self regulating." Yes, so it is, and, like every steam boiler, it has a safety valve, yet how many do we read about in the papers blowing up! Just so with the "Baby!" the fireman had heat enough in the furnace to run *two orns* instead of one. I saw the mistake, and she has never played that game since. So much for the first batch.

Now for the second batch. I got forty eggs from one of our largest and best breeders and completed filling the "Baby" from my own yards. The result was that only *four* of the forty eggs had enough strength to carry them to maturity, the majority being infertile, and in the balance the spermatozoa was not strong enough to carry the chick through. Now, I do not blame the party from whom I got the eggs, as he is a large exhibitor, and all breeders know that birds in condition for exhibition are not generally in condition for breeding, and I got the eggs before his birds had been brought down to breeding condition. At the same time, of the eggs supplied from my own yards 75 per cent. hatched.

The third batch of eggs I hatched every one that was fertile, or in other words 100 per cent. of fertile eggs. My fourth batch will be the same as the third, namely, hatching every fertile egg.

And now for the climax. I exchanged two settings of Plymouth Rock eggs—they are my favorites—for a mixed setting from Mr. McArthur's yards. They were carried on the cars, not packed, but loose in a satchel, for twenty-three miles, and two of the chicks kicked clear of the shell, and were dried off so they were taken out of the "Baby" in just eighteen days and five hours from the time they were put in cold. I claim this to be a little the fastest time on record. Did you ever hear of a hen doing her work up in that time? Just wait until I take some more chicks out of the "Baby" to put under a mother.

Well, one of my neighbors thought that the "Baby" was a humbug, and that he could beat her, so I gave him thirty-nine eggs from my hens; he set them under three good steady hens. I had room in the "Baby" for thirty-six eggs. He got twenty-three chicks from the thirty-nine eggs, and I got twenty-eight from the thirty-six eggs; so that I beat him by five chicks with three less eggs.

In view of these facts, I have come to the conclusion ~~this~~ art beats nature in the incubating business, and I shall stick to the "Baby," let those run hens who like it.

If your readers, or yourself, will not tire, next month I will write on the advantages gained by the use of the incubator over hens for hatching chickens.

J. H. ROWE.

King, Ont., May 8th, 1882

### Gigantic Poultry and Eggs.

Near St. George, in Brant County, Messrs. Mainwaring and Stevenson have colonized a flock of Australian Emus, three pairs. Here they have wintered safely, and this spring laid quite a number of eggs. Then it was in order to attempt their incubation, and that process is now going on by means of an incubator made especially to accommodate these massive eggs. Several have been sent to Mr. Halstead, a gentleman of extensive experience in artificial hatching. The result will be looked forward to with considerable anxiety and curiosity, as if successful, it will pave the way to opening up a new and important industry, in the breeding and rearing of emus, and perhaps of ostriches.

My own experiments in artificial hatching this season have been quite satisfactory, and I am thinking of soon introducing to the notice of the Canadian fanciers a reliable and successful incubator, one that hatches a large percentage, and of home manufacture.

I herewith append copy of notice of eggs from *Expositor*, Brantford.

"Messrs Mainwaring and Stimson, of St. George, are the owners of a flock of emus. These birds are of enormous size, and as may be imagined, the eggs are of proportionate dimensions. Each female lays two a week, and these weigh 24 ounces each. This morning Mr Mainwaring brought three to Mr. G. H. Pugsley, the well known poultry breeder, who has an incubator, in hopes that he will succeed in rearing some of these natives of the desert. The hatching process occupies nine weeks, and the temperature must be kept very high.

"The eggs are of a dark green, and look as though they might have formed the foundation of the story told by Sinbad, the sailor.

"The full grown birds are worth \$250 each, and the owners intend trying their luck in the hatching process by artificial means. They are also sending half a dozen eggs to Halstead, of New York, and if the experiment is successful, huge emus, laying eggs big enough to make a meal for an ordinary family, will be among the stock of farmers.

"It will now be in order for the London *Free Press* to bring out his big hen fruit, or cease to issue challenges.

F. J. GRENBY.

Brantford, May 11th, 1882.

# 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
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

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

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

Those indebted to us for subscriptions will find their bills inclosed in this issue. The amount of each is generally small, but in the aggregate make a large sum. We hope all will be prompt in remitting, as we need the money very much.

DIED,—at 2 Metcalfe Terrace, Cote St. Antoine, P. Q., on Friday, 28th April, 1882, Margaret H., youngest daughter of the late Rev. David Black, and wife of James MacFarlane. Mr. MacFarlane is well known to fanciers in all parts of the Dominion, and will have their sympathy in his bereavement.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition committee, we understand, has greatly reduced the prize-list for pigeons for the show of this year. Fanciers are indignant. This is the thin end of the wedge, and if they find that fanciers will make a show for them without prizes, they will be allowed to do so. What have our representatives on the board been doing? Next year it will be in order to reduce the poultry list.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD—The Canadian Poultry Association will give the above reward to any party giving such information as will lead to the recovery of four duckwing bantams (one cock and three hens) lost on the evening of the 20th inst. from the residence of W. H. Cowie, 158 Strachan St., Toronto. CHAS. BONNICK, Secretary. The birds referred to above were the joint property of Messrs. Bonnick and Cowie, and were the best of the kind in Canada. To accomplish this losing transaction it was necessary to pry off the door of the coop, which was done about 8:30 in the evening.

## Briefs.

April 25th.—I fear we are going to have a bad spring for chickens; a great many dead in the shell; hens acting strangely.

May 5th.—The egg business is brisk; receiving more orders than I can fill.

THOS. COSTEN, Montreal.

Sold \$65 in birds to be delivered in September, and \$24 in eggs this week.

THOS. GAIN,

Hamilton, April 25th, 1882.

I wish to say that I am cleared out of old cocks; all the birds I had advertised for sale in your journal are sold. The purchasers are, W. J. Shaw, London, trio Golden Sebright Bantams and two P. Rock hens. Harry Clarke, Seafort, pair of L. Brahmas; cock 1st at Hamilton, 1881; hen 1st at Toronto, 1881. John F. Ach, Seaforth, pair of L. Brahmas, cock 1st at Hamilton and Toronto 1880. Mr. Forten, Quebec, 1st prize cock and 2nd prize pullets. Mr. Wm. Winfield, Montreal, pair B. B. Red Bantams.

R. MACKAY, Hamilton.

I am having very good luck. With but one exception, the hens have brought off from 8 to 12 chicks. The exception was with eggs I purchased.

L. THORNE,

Blyth, Ont., May 13th, 1882.

These will be satisfactory yards to purchase eggs from.

The five ancient orders of architecture are the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. The five leading pens of Easterbrook's make are the Falcon, Bank, Engrossing, Extra Fine and School.

## New Advertisements.

Richard Mackay, Hamilton, has reduced the price of eggs for hatching from his L. Brahmas to \$3.00 per setting.

W. J. Shaw, London East, has very fine Black Hamburgs and P. Rocks. Parties requiring eggs for hatching of these varieties will do well to write him.

Chas. M. Nelles, Brantford, has collected a first-class stock of game bantams. Now is the time to order eggs. Read his ad.

Our old friend, C. A. Graf, of Fisherville, Ont., wants it to be generally known that his American Sebrights, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, &c., are just what is wanted now, and that he has also for disposal several articles indispensable to the fancier.

Thomas Gains ad. this month draws attention to the fact that he has articles for sale that fanciers have been enquiring for for years.

### The Yorkville Poultry Association.

One or more exhibitors at the late show of this association complain through the Toronto daily papers that the prizes they won have not been paid, and that no satisfaction can be obtained from the officers. We were much surprised at this, as a large number of exhibitors have informed us that they received their prize money before leaving Yorkville, and were well pleased with their treatment. To get at the bottom of the affair we wrote Mr. Charlesworth for information and received his reply, which, together with the complaint, we give below. It is the duty of the officers of a society to wind up the business of a show just as quickly as possible, and let the result be known to those interested. But only those who have had experience in such matters know how difficult it sometimes is to get the officers together, and get in returns. However, the fact that there are always some exhibitors to whom their winnings are quite an object, should prompt those who have it in their power to let no time to be lost in giving them what they are entitled to. The officers are deserving of censure when payment is unnecessarily delayed.

*Editor Evening News,*

SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me space in your valuable paper to put before the public the scandalous manner in which the officers of the Yorkville Poultry Association have conducted affairs with the prize-winners. The fact is not generally known, but the truth is, the moneys have not yet been paid. Having waited nearly two months to give them an opportunity to give us a statement, and as they have not done so, I now ask your assistance in the matter, as I am only a poor man who cannot very well stand the loss of his prize money. It is stated on good authority that over \$600 was taken in for admission. Besides this, they received the entry fees, subscriptions, and free use of the Town Hall. Perhaps the worthy President will come forward with a statement. If not, we will have to publish some startling facts in connection with the show.

Yours, &c.,  
AN EXHIBITOR.

Mr. JAMES FULLERON,

Dear Sir,—As I am informed a report is in circulation that the Yorkville Poultry Society has not paid its prizes. I would just like to contradict that report in strong terms.

I presume no exhibition of a similar kind was ever so speedily arranged for, or so successfully carried out, and in spite of numerous drawbacks, was eminently a grand success.

Our new association,—in existence only about a month—numbered over 200 members, and it seem-

ed to be the universal wish to have a show. We went to work with a will, with the result stated.

In arranging for a show we decided that as we had no grant, or help of any kind whatever, it was just possible we might not be able to make it a financial success, but it was decided that we would, at all events, pay all outsiders, and if there was any deficiency we should pay *pro-rata* amongst our own members.

Now for the result. We held our show, and that it was a good one, all will admit; that it was well arranged and ably conducted, was conceded by all. That the judging was ably and honestly performed by well known and highly respected gentlemen, was evidenced by the fact that there were but few complaints (you know there always will be some.) But to the matter in hand: on the *last evening* of the show all exhibitors outside of Toronto, with but *one exception*, I believe, were paid in full. Our worthy treasurer going so far as to arrange to have all checks cashed up to twelve o'clock at night, to allow exhibitors to get away on the morning trains.

The executive committee then decided to pay all outside liabilities in the way of expenses, before paying any of our own people. This we have done, and further we have paid all prizes but a few small amounts, altogether amounting to about \$80. This we shall pay in full, and have only asked for time to get in small amounts out from the sale of tickets before doing so.

Now, Mr. Editor, do you think we have done badly. If so, I do not agree with you. We have now on hand a splendid lot of coops, all ready for the next year's show, and all paid for this year, without a Government grant or aid of any kind.

If you think it well you may publish this letter, as it may correct a wrong impression.

Yours fraternally,

H. G. CHARLESWORTH.

Yorkville, May 11th, 1882.

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.  
Imported G. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$1 per 13.

ROBT H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.  
Breeder and exhibitor. Red Pile Game a specialty. Eggs \$3.00 per 13.

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

LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont. has eggs for hatching from P. Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Pekin ducks at \$2 per 13, express prepaid by me to any place in Ontario having an express office.

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure bred poultry, pigeons, rabbits, ferrets, Guinea pigs, white mice, &c., cheap. Guffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. A few of the celebrated Pit Games, "Spencer Scalpers," for sale. Also eggs for hatching. 3c. for circular.

EGGS for sale, from choice Langshans and Dark Brahmias, \$2 per doz; I ship eggs from same yards I breed from. Have three yards of choice birds.  
4-2-in HENRY KEDZIE, Alvinston Ont.

Seaforth, April 28th, 1882.

Mr. R. Mackay, Hamilton,

Dear Sir.—The birds came through all O. K., and I am very much pleased. Indeed I think I never saw better birds. I shall take pleasure in recommending your stock hereafter, for surely it cannot be beaten, Yours truly,

HENRY CLARK.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**

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

FOR SALE.—A number of P Rock hens, at \$2 each. W. J. SHAW, London East, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 trio of Light Brahmias; price \$8. Who speaks first. Apply to R. MACKAY, Hamilton, Ont.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eggs for hatching from my prize winners, for a double barrelled gun. THOS. GAIN, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Golden Poland cock and 4 hens, \$10; pair Golden Spangled Hamburgs, \$4, or lot for \$12. W. J. SHAW, London East, Ont.

FOR SALE.—One Partridge Cochins cock and five pullets, \$20, or offers in Brown Leghorns. MRS. B. H. LEMON, Thorold, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Having mated my yards for year's breeding I can spare a few first-class Black Reds. W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Q.


FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—1 pair Red Pile bants; will exchange for a good Brown Red bant. cock. F. GOODWIN, Box 600, Lindsay, Ont.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—Eggs from Black Red Bantams, at \$1.50; from Pile and Duckwing Bantams at \$2 per 13. Good stock. POULTRY, Drawer 27, Lindsay, Ont.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—I will sell eggs from my imported premium Brown Leghorns, for one month, at \$1 per doz, usual price \$2. My birds are the best on the continent—one cock scores 9 1/2 points. WM. L. BROWN, Hyde Park, Ont.


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

FOR SALE.—Eggs, \$2 per setting or two settings for \$3, of Silver Grey Dorkings, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Light Brahmias and Partridge Cochins. Also one beautiful pen of Golden Polands, 3 hens and 1 cock, \$4; best stock in Canada. W. & G. NIXON, Hyde Park, Ont.




S. SPILLETT,  
LEFROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of  
"AUTOCRAT" STRAIN OF  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
Pure.  
The vitality of my stock is maintained by annual purchases from P. Williams, Esq., of some of his best specimens.  
Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 for 26. C. icks in the fall.

WM. JUDGE,  
Orangeville, Ont.  
Breeder of superior  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS,  
LIGHT BRAHMAS.  
W. F. BLACK SPANISH & PEKIN DUCKS.  
None but SUPERIOR STOCK used for breeding.  
Correspondence promptly answered.



F. KESTER,  
Bramford, Ontario.  
I have added to my breeding pen of 1st prize  
BLACK HAMBURG  
pullets, Mr. Fullerton's Black Hamburg hen, that has a record of twelve 1st prizes, and offer a few eggs from same at \$3 per dozen. 2-3t



A. C. BLYTH,  
Queen Sound, Ontario,  
Breeder of  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
W. F. George and Charlesworth stock.  
HOUDANS,  
(Geo. Butters' stock.)  
EGGS \$2 per 13 of either variety 3-6t



ANGUS MCKEIGAN,  
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

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

Stock first-class in each variety:

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale in season.

3-y



F. J. GRENNY,  
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

Breeder of

**LANGSHANS,**  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,

**Plymouth Rocks, Partridge Cochins,**  
and **Pekin Ducks.**

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

2-6



GEORGE WALKER,  
Orangeville, Ontario, Canada,

Breeder and Importer of

**LANGSHANS,**  
—Croad, Samuel and Burnham strains,—  
**Light Brahmas,**

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

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

2-y



WM. HALL,  
Newcastle, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Exhibition Games**  
BLACK B. RED.

—BROWN B. RED, RED PYLE.—

My fowls are first-class in every respect.

Eggs, \$2 for 13. Good hatch guaranteed.

3-y



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

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

Golden Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

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

All from prize stock.

See prize lists of Brantford and Yorkville shows in Review for February.

2-6m

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

Breeder of

**High Toned**  
**W. F. Black Spanish.**

I have a fine lot of

**CHICKS FOR SALE CHEAP.**

Also a number of old hens.

Now for cheap stock! 4-y Write me.



E. H. HURD,  
Strathroy, Ontario,

Breeder of

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**  
And **BLACK HAMBURGS**

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

3-y.



**Brown and White Leghorns,**  
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

and

**Langshans, (Croad's strain.)**

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

Eggs \$2 per setting, or 2 settings for \$3. Langshan eggs \$3 per setting.

WM. MOORE,

Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

Write for what you want. Name this paper.



R. A. BROWN,  
CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of

Croad & Brisco's  
**LANGSHANS,**

Buff Cochins, P. Rocks, Silver Gray Dorkings, Auto crat L. Braumas, Houdans, Brown and Wh't Leghorns, W. F. B. Spanish, S. S. Polish, White Booted Bantams, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

Send for circular.

9-1y.



HILL & EDGAR,  
LEFROY, ONTARIO,

Breeders of

**First-Class Fowls**  
of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns,—Stahlschmidt's strain.

White Leghorns.

W. F. Black Spanish—imported stock.

B. B. R. Games, Black and G. S. Hamburgs—Beldon's.

Eggs for sale from \$2 to \$3 per setting, delivered free in Ontario.

Write for wants. Correspondence solicited.

# EGGS!

**Eggs.**  **Eggs.**

## GAME BANTAMS.

Red Pyle,

### Black-Breasted Red and G. Duckwing.

Have given up all other varieties to breed the above.

My birds have won wherever shown.

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

*Five well selected Breeding Pens.*

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

CHAS. M. NELLES,  
Box 499, Brantford.

5-3. Ont.

## W. J. SHAW,

London East, - - - - - Ontario,

Breeder of

### BLACK HAMBURGS

AND

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

### EGGS FOR HATCHING, NOW,

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

Chicks after September 1st.

Correspondence cheerfully answered.

Address as above.

4.2t

# LEGHORNS

## White & Brown!

Winners at

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

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the late exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, at Brantford, I won 1st on White cockerel (winner of 1st premium at Meridian, Connecticut, scoring there 95½); 1st on White pullet; 1st on Brown cockerel; 2nd and 3rd on Brown pullets; 1st and 2nd on Brown hens; 2nd and 3rd on Brown cocks.

At the Yorkville exhibition I won 1st on W't chicks, 1st on Brown chicks, 1st on White fowls, and 2nd on Brown fowls.

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

Will breed from five yards,

*Second to none in America.*

EGGS, \$2.50 per 13.

Send for NEW Catalogue.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

2-1f. PRESTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

## J. Y. BICKNELL,

Buffalo, - New York, U.S.,

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION FOR

### JAVA FOWLS AND EGGS!!

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

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

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

## J. T. HENDERSON,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER,

AND

Importer of Fancy Goods,

139 St. Peter Street, - - - - - Montreal.

AGENT FOR THE

*Canadian Poultry Review.*

First-Class

### HOMING ANTWERPS,

FOR SALE,

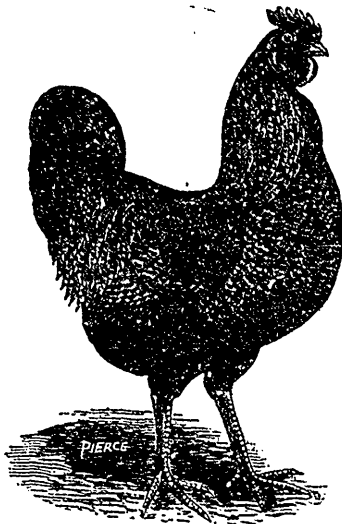


Apply to

JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.



**EAST HAMILTON  
POULTRY YARDS.**



Sir John A.

No more birds for sale before  
—September—

But if you want

**Eggs for Hatching**

—FROM—

The Best

**W. Leghorns P. Rocks**

In Canada,

SEND TO

THOMAS GAIN,

Hamilton, Ont.

My birds are prize winners at the big shows in the United States and Canada, as well when exhibited by myself as in the hands of others.

Write for circular.

I keep on hand the following poultry supplies:

**GERMAN ROUP PILLS.**

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

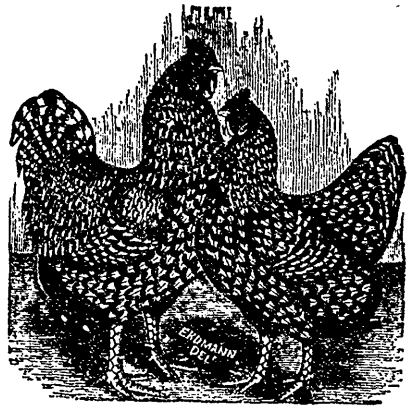
**DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER,**

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

**Ground Bone Meal.**

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

**DUFFERIN POULTRY YARDS.**  
1882.



Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13,  
from superior

- PLYMOUTH ROCKS, . . . 2 yards.
- LIGHT BRAHMAS, . . . 1 yard.
- WHITE-F. BLACK SPANISH . 1 yard.

I will not say one word about the superior merits of my stocks. I exercise my best judgment in mating to produce GOOD RESULTS, and will always endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all my patrons.

WM. JUDGE,  
Box 115, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

3-3t

**C. A. KEEFER**

Starling,



Illinois.

Breeder of Superior

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Brown Leghorns

Black-breasted Red Games.

My fowls have won 1st, 2nd and special prizes at all the leading Western shows, of the United States, and in every State and Territory where shows are held, in the hands of customers; also in Canada and England,

A GRAND LOT OF CHICKS,

The finest I have ever offered for sale, both for breeding and exhibition, at reasonable prices.

Illustrated Circular free.

Write me if you desire fine stock.

12-4-y

THE AMERICAN

**Standard of Excellence,**

Sent. free of postage, on receipt of price, \$1

Address. POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy

**C. A. GRAF,**  
**Sebright Poultry Yards,**

*Fisherville, Ont.,*

AMERICAN SEBRIGHTS, ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,  
 AND LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

Poultry Food, Crushed Oyster Shell and Granulated Bone  
 In large or small quantities.

Look out for change of ad. next month.

**Mount Royal Poultry Yards,**

*THOMAS COTEN, Montreal, P. Q.*

My 25 years experience in breeding thoro'-bred poultry enables me to state with confidence that the varieties I breed are of very superior utility, and my stock first class as to exhibition qualities.

EGG from Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$3.50 per doz.; 2 doz. for \$4.00; 3 dozen for \$5.00. Scotch Greys. \$3.00 per doz.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Pen No. 1:—Cock "Talanosi." score 93, weighing 13 pounds; mated with ten pullets, weighing from 9 to 10 pounds.

Pen No. 2: Cockerel "Wonder," score 95, weighing 12 pounds; mated with six hens weighing from 10 to 12 pounds.

3 3t

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Large, well marked birds, bright yellow legs and beaks and perfect combs.

SCOTCH GREYS.—From Hon. J. Hubbard, England; silver cup strain. Great layers of large white eggs.

THOS. COSTEN, 133 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P. Q.

**E G G S !**

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

BUFF, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE

**COCHINS,**

Plymouth Rocks and S. S. Hamburgs,

"ALSO,"

B. B. RED GAMES I

AND W. F. BLACK SPANISH.

My fowls are prize winners.

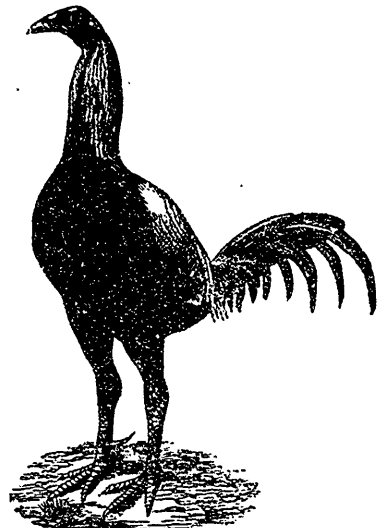
EGGS. Carefully packed, and guaranteed fresh, and from my best birds, \$3 00 per setting from Cochins and Games; \$2,00 per setting from P. Rocks and Hamburgs. When two settings are ordered at one time a reduction of \$1.00 will be made

A few cockerels for sale.

L. THORNE,  
 BLYTH POULTRY YARDS,  
 Blyth, Ont.

2-17

—The Princes of—



—The Poultry Yard—

BLACK-BREASTED RED GAMES

*A Specialty.*

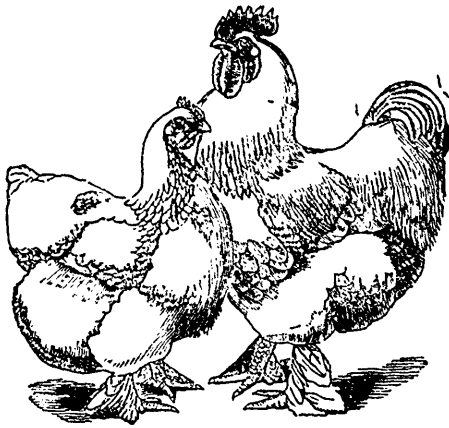
Eggs from my prize-winning strain, \$5 per setting.

—Three pens.—

Send for Circular.

W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.

By permission reference is made to Jas. Fullerton,  
 Strathroy, Ont. 2-3t



# Napknoll Poultry Yards,

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.,  
H. J. HAIGHT, C. S. NEWELL,  
*General Manager.*

Importers and Breeders of

White, Buff, Partridge and Black Cochins,

And other varieties of

*Highest Class Poultry.*

EGGS IN SEASON FOR SALE.

No Circulars. Write for wants. All communications should be addressed to C. S. Newell. Name this paper. 2-ly.

## HILLSIDE POULTRY YARDS

Again to the Front!!

*Eggs for Hatching*

From the following varieties:—

WHITE COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, (4 yards);  
DARK BRAHMAS, (2 yards); BR. LEGHORNS (2 yards);  
GOLDEN-PENCILLED HAMBURGS, SILVER-PENCILLED  
HAMBURGS (3 yards), and W. C. B. POLISH.

Every yard contains prize-winners at good shows, and other good birds, all in the best of health and breeding condition.

*EGGS for Sale at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26.*

Best references as to quality of stock.

ARTHUR W. SMITH, L. D. S.,  
Simcoe, Ontario.

See prize-list of simcoe show in REVIEW for Feby., 1892.

3-3t

*W. H. HILL,*

Beachville, Ontario, Canada.  
Breeder of

## LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

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

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

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



There is no place on this continent where the Fancier can get his  
PRINTING done so satisfactorily as at the

Office of the *Canadian Poultry Review.*

Go to HEADQUARTERS for the  
**PUREST! FINEST & BEST!!!**

**Mount Pleasant Poultry Yards,**

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA,

*G. H. PUGSLEY, - Proprietor.*

I have the Largest and Finest collection of

**Land & Water Fowls,**

*PHEASANTS and DOGS;*

Owned by any one Man on the Globe!

I follow the business of Stock Breeding entirely, and it has my whole time and study. Birds I have bred and sold have won at all the largest shows in America, thousands of prizes awarded my fowls the past seven years at all the largest shows in America; and I have sold many prize-winners in England, I have also shipped birds to the West Indies, San Francisco, Australia, New Zealand, and to nearly all parts of the globe, with unrivalled success.

At the great International, in Guelph, 1890, I won nearly 50 premiums; at the National, in Brantford, 1881, I won over 50 premiums and 15 specials, and this year at the International I won nearly 70 prizes—a greater number than any other exhibitor.

### VARIETIES:

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

✉ Send for Price-list of Eggs.

Dogs.—St. Bernard, Mastiff, English Bull, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Scotch Terriers, Yorkshire Terriers, and Toy Black-and-tan terriers, 4 to 7 pounds each.

Write for just what you want and address as above. I guarantee satisfaction in all ordinary cases. Visitors welcome.

I am now issuing a large

## Illustrated Catalogue

Of Land and Water Fowls, containing nearly 100 Illustrations and description of nearly 150 varieties of Poultry, Dogs and Pheasants, and with this I have combined a Text Book for Poultrymen and Beginners, giving full instructions in Keeping and Management, Breeding, Mating, Management of Setting Hens and Young Chicks, with a treatise on nearly all the Diseases of Poultry, and the best Remedies ever yet known; making it worth hundreds of dollars to the beginner or the fancier. Also full instructions as to breeding of chickens for Poultry and Egg production.

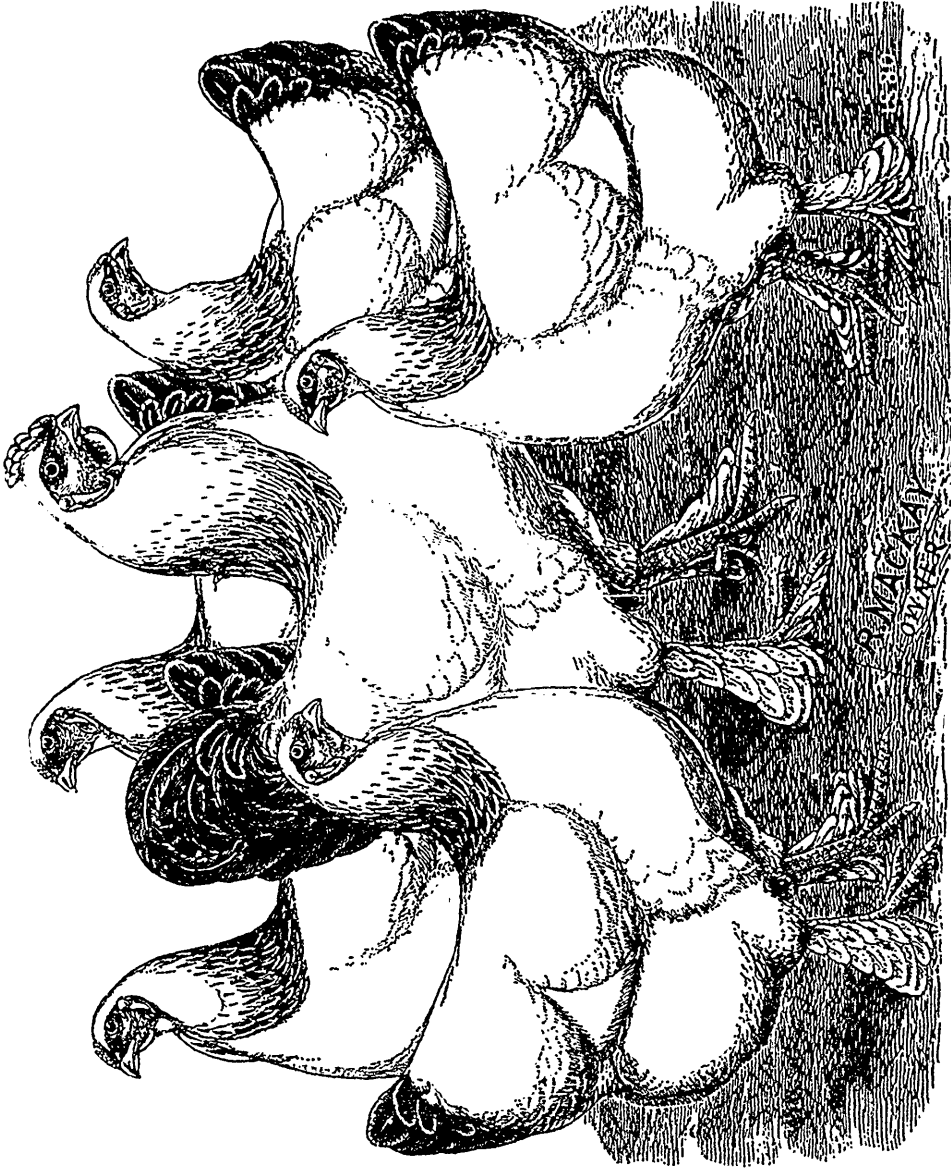
*Will be sent, post paid, for 25 cents as soon as out of press.*

# RICHARD MACKAY,

John St., South, - Hamilton, - Ontario.

Importer and Breeder of

## LIGHT BRAHMAS,



Winners of 1st Prizes 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881, and Diploma.

### Breeding this Year:

1st prize cock Hamilton, 1881, he beating a large number, amongst which 1st prize cock at Brantford, 1882.

1st prize cock at Brantford, 1881, mated to 1st prize pullet at Brantford, 1882, and several prize hens and A. 1 pullets.

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

☞ Did not show any of my prize birds this year.