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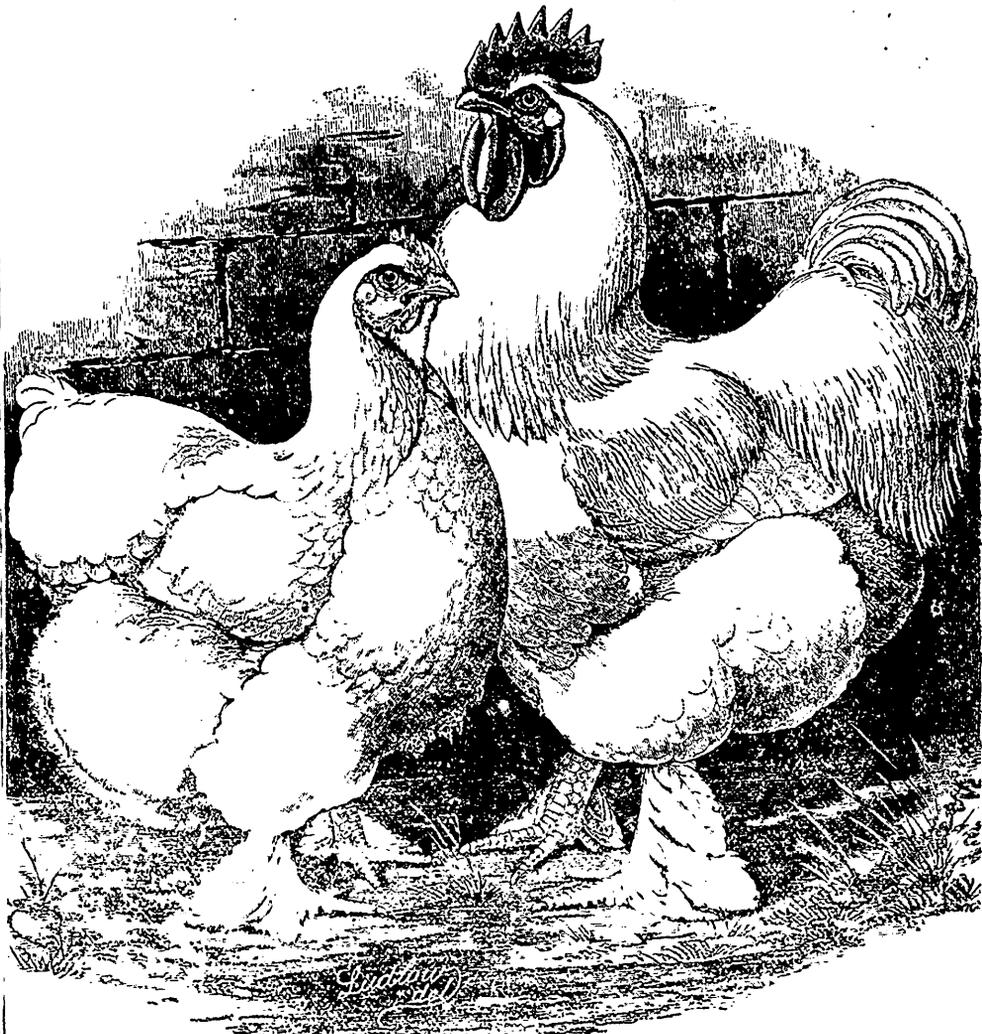
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. I.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1878.

No. 8.



WHITE COCHINS.

This breed of fowls I would strongly recommend to the young fancier, as the very best to stock his yards with, being the least likely to cause much disappointment in the first year's breeding. Should he succeed in securing a trio of good birds: plumage free from colored feathers and yellow tinge; legs short, strong and bright yellow in color; deep, broad body; small, firm

and straight comb; heavily feathered shanks, the birds strong and lively he will be able to raise numbers of chicks fit for exhibition if well cared for. He will likely have some with twisted feathers in wings, and others, often the best, will be afflicted with leg-weakness, but after all will have better success with this variety than with any other of the pure bred kinds, all things being equal.

White Cochins, like all Asiatic fowls, are very tame, and when they become accustomed to their keeper, seem to delight greatly in being petted by him. This often leads to their receiving more attention and food than is good for them, as they will rapidly lay on fat, and are very apt to become sterile from this cause. It is therefore very necessary that they be kept "scratching for their living," to secure the best results from them.

As layers I consider them at least equal to either Buff or Black Cochin, but somewhat behind Partridge Cochins and Light and Dark Brahmas. Their eggs are somewhat lighter in color than that of the Brahma, and of about equal size.

They are very patient sitters, but are rather awkward in brooding the young. Their great point of excellence appears when they are placed on the table, and he would not be very hungry who could not enjoy a cut of White Cochin when well cooked, after being properly fed; what I mean by properly fed is, one that has been killed before putting on superfluous fat under the skin. J. W.

These birds are found in the yards of quite a number of Canadian fanciers, and splendid specimens appear at our shows. Their great size, pure white plumage, bright red comb and wattles, attract many admirers. A pea-combed variety have been placed on exhibition at a number of shows, but they seem to be regarded by many with suspicion.

White Cochins are described as follows in the *American Standard of Excellence* :—

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in the show-pen; primary wing-feathers twisted or turned outside the wings; twisted combs; crooked backs; wry tails; birds without leg-feathering; vulture hocks; legs any other color than yellow; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven pounds; cockerels not weighing seven pounds; pullets not weighing five and a half pounds.

THE COCK.

HEAD: Rather short and small for the size of the bird; plumage white :—Eyes, pearl, or bright red, and mild in expression :—Beak, well curved, stout at the base, rather short, and rich, bright yellow in color.

COMB: Brilliant red, single, firm, rather small,

perfectly straight and upright, with well defined serrations, and free from side-sprigs.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, rich red, of medium length, well rounded, and fine in texture :—Ear-lobes, rich red, large, pendant, and fine in texture.

NECK: Short and neatly curved :—hackle, full, flowing well over the shoulders, and in color, pure white.

BACK: Broad, with a gentle rise from the middle thereof to tail, and with saddle-feathers very abundant,—color, white, and as free as possible from a yellowish tinge.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, deep, broad and full :—Body, deep and round, and, in plumage, clear white, free from any yellowish tinge.

WINGS: Small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries, so as to be entirely covered when the wings are closed—the general plumage white, and as free as possible from yellowish tinge.

TAIL: Broad, short, soft and full, with the coverts numerous, and carried more horizontally than upright—plumage, clear white.

FLUFF: Very abundant and soft, covering the posterior portions of the fowl and standing out about the thighs, and, in color, white.

LEGS: Thighs, very large and strong, and plentifully covered with perfectly soft feathers, which on the lower part, should curve inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint :—Shanks, yellow, short, stout and wide apart, and heavily feathered down the outsides with white feathers :—Toes, straight, strong and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

CARRIAGE: Upright and stately.

THE HEN.

HEAD: Small and neatly shaped :—Eyes, pearl or bright red :—Beak, well curved, short and stout and rich yellow in color.

COMB: Rich red, single, small, fine, low in front, erect, perfectly straight, with small, well defined serrations, and free from side-sprigs.

WATTLES AND EAR-LOBES: Wattles, red, small, neatly rounded, and fine in texture :—Ear-lobes, rich red, well developed and fine in texture.

NECK:—Short, carried forward, the lower part broad and full, and clear white in plumage, the hackle-feathers reaching well over the shoulders.

BACK: Broad, flat and short, with the cushion rising from the middle thereof, and partially covering the tail—plumage, pure white.

BREAST AND BODY: Breast, broad, full, and carried rather low :—Body, broad, round and deep behind, and, in plumage, clear white.

WINGS: Small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries, so as to be concealed when the wings are closed : The wing-bows neatly covered

by the breast-feathers, and the points well concealed by the fluff, and, in plumage, clear white.

FLUFF: Very abundant and soft, standing out about the thighs, giving the birds a very deep and broad appearance behind, and, in color, clear white.

LEGS: Thighs, large, abundantly covered with soft, fluffy feathers, curving inward around the hock, so as nearly to hide the joint:—Shanks, yellow, short, stout, wide apart, and well feathered on the outsides, with clear white feathers:—Toes, straight, strong, and well spread, the outer and middle toes being well feathered.

CARRIAGE: Low, with a contented and matronly appearance.

SCALE OF POINTS IN WHITE COCPINS.

Symmetry	10
Size and weight	12
Condition	7
Head	4
Comb	7
Wattles and Ear-lobes	3
Neck	10
Back	10
Breast and Body	10
Wings	8
Tail	7
Fluff	5
Legs	7
	100

Comparisons, in size and weight, 2 points to the pound.

Ferrets and Ferreting.

The ferret (*Mustela Furo*) has its place in natural history in the *Mustelidae*, which includes the otters, skunks, polecats, and the genus *mustela*, or weasels. The true ferret was originally a native of Africa, whence it was imported into Spain for the purpose of destroying rabbits with which that country was overrun, and from which place it has since spread over various other European states, it has not, however, become acclimatized in this country, nor even in France, and one getting loose except in the warmth of summer, will perish in the variable temperature of our climate. The use of ferrets in hunting and bolting rabbits is not of modern origin, being known to and practised by the ancients, the mode of working their burrows and expelling the tenants so that they could be taken in nets, or, as they have been called by our warreners, "flans," having been described by Pliny.

The appearance of the ferret is too familiar to need minute description; the color is a yellowish white, head small, rather oval in shape, nose sharper than that of the weasel, ears small and round

and the eyes of a fiery red; the average measurement has been given by various writers as, body about fourteen inches, tail about five inches, as against that of the polecat, body seventeen inches, tail five inches, but from crossing or development in its state of semi-domestication, it is now often larger. The color is a brownish black on the back and where the hair is long, and a pale yellow or fulvous white on the belly, etc., where the hair is short. Warreners early resorted to a cross with the polecat, doubtless to get hardness and endurance and greater resistance to cold and damp. This was the more easily done as the female ferret, or jill, is extremely ardent, and it was only necessary to tie one near the known haunts of the polecat.

This was the origin of the fitch ferret commonly kept, and as is the common custom I will refer to it as a distinct variety.

There are two varieties of ferrets, the white and the dark, or polecat. To the former is given the preference for general work, because they are usually easier to handle, and when lost for any time do not become as wild as the polecat breed. Ferrets, like all other animals, differ very much in temper and ability. There is the savage ferret, wild, and hard to pick up, doing his work slowly and badly, lying up whenever he kills, and sorely trying the master's temper. On the other hand, there is the ferret that dashes through the holes, killing the rabbits that won't bolt, but not delaying a moment with them when dead, thoroughly tame, and easy to catch. The polecat variety is, as a rule, fiercer than the white, but of course there are exceptions.

Ferrets are various sizes, there being the very large white ferret, growing as large as a small cat; and at the other end of the scale there is the small, dark ferret, not larger than a rat. The white are sometimes found small, but as a rule the smallest ferrets are of the polecat breed. There is also a cross-bred ferret, a combination of the white and the polecat, and a very good ferret it is, too, often possessing the good qualities of both breeds, without their faults.

Any ferret can be made tame by constant handling, and without tameness a ferret is only a nuisance. The course to pursue is to handle them well, and then, when tolerably tame, let children play with them. In this way they soon become accustomed to be taken up by their legs or tails, in fact so tame that you may, without fear of being bitten, put your hand into a hole and pull them out by whatever part of their bodies you first touch.

Ferrets do not do well in hutches, as they require a place to run about in. Nothing is better, if procurable, than the stall of a stable boarded off or a small out-house; the floor shou'd be covered

with sawdust or sand, so that all moisture should be absorbed, and a small box should be placed in one corner filled with straw for the sleeping department. Ferrets always choose corners for their secretions, and ought, therefore, easily to be kept clean; a little disinfecting powder being scattered about after the place has been cleaned out is beneficial.

The objection to the ordinary ferret hutch is the want of room for exercise, and the necessity of cleaning it out every two days or so. Ferrets with a square yard or two to run about in, keep in much better health than those more closely confined. Exercise keeps their nails and feet in proper trim and ready for work. The partition, dividing off a part of a small out-house, shed or stable, should slope outwards from the top at an angle of from 35 or 40 degrees, and run in wooden grooves. The height of the partition should be about four feet, the width of it of course depending on the space to be divided off. It is necessary to slope to prevent the ferrets jumping and climbing over. The bottom of the partition should be furnished with a handle to facilitate the removal of the partition when necessary for cleaning purposes. The sleeping apartment should be a box, the size of which depends on the number of ferrets kept. Two holes should be cut in front for doors. The back of the box should hang on hinges either of leather or metal, so that the straw, with which the sleeping apartment should be filled, can easily be cleaned out and replenished. The box itself should hang on two nails, and the bottom ought to be about three or four inches clear of the ground. No fastening is necessary for the back of the box, as its own weight when hung up will be sufficient to keep all secure.

Ferrets breed twice a year, except when the female destroys her young, which some are apt to do, when they will soon again be in season and have three litters in the twelve months, but twice a year is the regular number, the period of gestation being six weeks. The average number at a birth is six or seven and the young remain blind for about a month.

The choice of ferrets for breeding of course depends on the purposes for which they are wanted. If for ratting, they must be small, and a cross between a small polecat and a small white ferret will be found best. For rabbiting, the larger the ferret is the better, so long as with size it also combines activity. If the large ferrets are found to be sluggish, a cross must be made with a small active ferret, which will remedy the fault of sluggishness in the progeny. Sluggishness in ferrets sometimes results from want of work, or too much food, both of which can be easily remedied. In

starting a breed of ferrets, be particular in the choice of the stock you breed from, as very often the young ferrets inherit the faults or excellences, as the case may be, of their parents. Before buying, if possible, see the ferrets at work, and choose those that work quickest; never mind if they are savage, as that fault is easily remedied by kind usage and plenty of handling. You never see a rat-catcher with a savage ferret, for the very simple reason that not one out of a hundred ferrets remain savage with plenty of work.—*Bazaar.*

(To be continued.)

Instinct or Reason.

A pair of martins, in Lancaster, Pa., imprisoned an owl that had taken possession of their nest built in a box, by plastering the entire front with mud. When examined two days later by a gentleman who had seen the act, the owl was dead, suffocated.

A boy placed a small spider in the centre of a big spider's web which hung some four feet from the ground. The larger animal soon rushed from its hiding place under a leaf to attack the intruder, who ran up one of the ascending lines by which the web was secured. The big insect gained rapidly upon its desired prey, the smaller creature (spiders are cannibals, notably the larger females, who are given to devour their smaller male lovers). When the little spider was barely an inch in advance of its pursuer, the small spider cut with one of its posterior legs the line behind itself, so that the stronger insect fell to the ground, thus affording time and opportunity for the diminutive spider to escape along the ascending rope of the web. This is not the only fact which seems to indicate that a spider's instinct may almost equal reason.

Two cats, mother and daughter, belonging to a friend, had kittens about the same time; one in the woodshed, the other in the attic. One day the latter was observed to bring her kittens, about four days old, with great difficulty from their nest and place them *outside* of her mother's basket in the shed. When all were there she lay down beside them, licked them each over, purred to the mother, went out to the grass-plot and died. Could a human mother have done more? The living cat drew the motherless kits into her nest, tended them with her own, raising all.

Neglecting once, through a time of trouble, to feed a pet dog as had been our habit, he reminded us of our remissness by bringing a bare bone into the sitting-room and laying it at our feet.

Two drivers with their dogs were lost on the Western Plains during a severe storm, and when found were in a state of extreme exhaustion. When

the finders throw bits of meat to the dogs, it is authenticated that without making an attempt to cut it, they carried it to their famishing masters.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

Pasturing Poultry.

The *London Field* suggests that small, temporary, portable poultry-houses be made, large enough to accommodate a dozen fowls each, and that these be moved into different fields on the farm, for the hens to pick up whatever they may find in the way of insects, or after harvest the scattered grain in the stubbles, thus utilizing much that is otherwise lost. The *Field* remarks as follows:

We have breeding fowls loose in the farm yard; they pick up a large part of their living there. But they do not thrive so well and keep so healthy as other breeding stock, which we have stationed at houses purposely erected in grass fields far from the homestead. For a very small sum you may erect a square board house, tarred outside, lime washed inside, and covered with asphalted felt. Each of the four sides is in a separate piece, the roof (if of a gable form) in two pieces, all knocked together at the corners with staples and pins. So a house, say six feet or seven cubic, can be popped into a cart, and temporarily set up in a pasture, or on a stubble, or wherever there may be a good picking for the fowls. A couple of perches, a few nests, and a drinking pan for the furniture, while the ground covered in by the house (for there is no wooden floor) is spread over with loose earth, ashes and mortar. Such is the house of a cock and eight or ten hens and pullets during the breeding season.

There can be no reason against grazing fowls as well as other animals, and the farmer who tries it for the time will be surprised at the amount of grub (literally perhaps), which the active scratchers and pickers will find in a grass field, in and under the droppings of sheep and cattle only a small amount of grain being necessary.

Belgian Pigeons—their Rearing, Training, and Management.

(Continued.)

A piece of rock salt, some old mortar rubbish, a food trough, a drinking fountain and a shallow pan available for bathing and containing three or four inches of water, are necessary accessories to every pigeon house. The food trough may be a little box about two or three inches deep, and the drinking fountain may be made of any contrivance by which the pigeons can get at the water to drink without being able to get into it. The calcereous matter in the lime is necessary to form the egg shell. If no old building rubbish is not at

hand, burnt oyster or other fish shells powdered and mixed with any gritty soil may be used, grit being as necessary as lime. It is also a good plan to occasionally sift quick lime on the floor of the pigeon house, filling the whole place with fine lime dust, which causes the birds to sneeze, and it gets under the wings of the pigeons preventing the breeding of parasites and conducing to their general health. The nest boxes should be on the ground; if placed high the hens often when on the point of laying or a few days before hatching will be unable to fly up to them whilst the young pigeons, when old enough to leave the nest would fall down and being unable to get up again would be pecked by the other pigeons, which are always spiteful to nestlings in distress. The nest boxes must be without bottoms, so that they can be lifted off the nesting pans at any time for inspection cleansing and other obvious purposes. It cannot be too often repeated that cleanliness, ventilation, and frequent changes of water are indispensable to the successful rearing of pigeons. Pigeon houses must be proof against the inroads of cats and rats. Cats if brought up with pigeons from kittenhood will not hurt them, but strange cats are most destructive to them. Cats seldom pass through a bolting wire, but occasionally effect an entrance to the cot through the dropping holes, which should be kept closed at night. Rats seldom attack full grown pigeons but will destroy all the nestlings as fast as they are hatched.

Homing pigeons regularly employed in carrying messages or flying long distances should not be allowed to breed to the full extent, the constant care of nursing detracting from the strong healthy condition necessary for long flight; in such cases every other pair of eggs are better taken away. Birds which are regularly flown become much more hardy and stronger than those kept in lofts. In keeping homing Antwerp pigeons a superfluity of cocks should be carefully guarded against; an odd cock is a general disturber of the peace, persecuting the hens that are mated, and causing disorder and turmoil. A few surplus hens are immaterial as they are quieter and gentle, and will generally pick up and bring home some stray discenolate bachelors. In mating pigeons the two birds should be placed in mating cages made out of a box with a lath partition dividing the two birds; laths also taking the place of the lid. They should be taken from the loft, out of the sight of the other birds, and placed in a dark place for a day or two, until they are mated. As soon as the cock is seen paying advances to the hen by bowing his head, sweeping the ground with his tail and spinning half round backwards and forward, they may be reasonably regarded as mated, and return to the loft.

It being often difficult to distinguish the sexes where a large number of pigeons are kept, it may be stated that young birds are nearly always hatched in pairs of male and female, the largest being the cock and the one which coos the longest the hen. In full grown birds, as previously remarked, the cock's color is brighter, particularly in the glancing hues round the neck, which is thicker than that of the hen; the breast is also larger and the coo louder in the cock. In fighting the pecking of the cock is stronger and more frequent, the hen showing itself as more delicate and pecking more feebly and less frequent.

Young birds are called squawkers up to six months old, at which age they are in a condition to mate and breed, they will continue to rear young birds and remain efficient flyers many years, the usual extent of a pigeon's life being ten or twelve years. They propagate to the extent of from seven to ten pairs from February to October. The young birds are fully feathered and able to provide for themselves at four or five weeks old; at from six to eight weeks old they may be let out as much as possible to fly around and learn the landmarks about their houses. It is a good plan to paint their traps or the nearest chimney white to facilitate the young birds sighting their home quickly. At eight weeks, assuming them to be of regular growth, and without having experienced any suspension of development, their training may begin by taking them distances of half a mile at first, tossing them up into the air and leaving them to find their home. Some birds when first flown alight on the nearest house to take a survey around them, but they will very quickly cease doing this and will, after a short time, as soon as thrown up commence with a habit of circling round two or three times and immediately make for their home. At ten weeks old a good and properly developed bird may be expected to perform, with careful and judicious training, a trip of twenty miles, after which they may be taken ten miles at a stage; and after this their training may be very rapid. If a little pains is taken with them whilst young, and they are taught the road by gradually increasing stages, they will fly with ease and pleasure from the one extreme end of Canada to the other. The education of the birds should always commence whilst young, their faculties of observation and power of flight being capable of being highly developed by judicious exercise; at the same time their strength and energies should not be overtaxed. When the young birds are turned out for exercise the old pigeons should be kept in; young birds will often keep on the wing two or three hours, but if allowed to fly around with old ones, the latter, especially if at nest, will return after a very brief fly, and take the young ones with them.

Novice.

Exhibition of the Toronto Electoral District Society.

The exhibition of poultry at the show of this Society, which took place on June 26th and 27th, was very fine considering the season. Nearly all the classes named on the prize list were represented, and the quality of the stock, compared with that of other shows of the year, was of more than average excellence; in fact there were really no poor specimens on exhibition. The accommodation and management was first-class, and great credit is due Mr. Doel, who superintended the poultry department, and from first to last gave his personal attention to the stock. The number of breeders from a distance was small, but all quarters were represented. We understand that the number of visitors fell considerably short of last year, which is accounted for by the fact that several other entertainments were going on in the city at the same time.

The exhibition was formally opened by his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, in a short address, which was scarcely audible on account of the noise of the fowls, they seeming to put all their energies into their crow at this particular time.

During the afternoon and evening of Wednesday the band of the Queen's own gave excellent music in the hall and bowling-green adjoining.

The judging was done by Messrs. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich; J. B. Johnston and _____, Toronto. The awards were very satisfactory; the only objections being in the Bantam class, and to a pair of Black B. Reds being given first prize in any other variety class of Games; the latter we could not understand, but suppose that such experienced judges had good reason for it. The tickets were all on by 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Asiatics, well represented; the show in Light and Dark Brahmas being particularly fine, and the birds in much better plumage than could have been expected. Buff and Partridge Cochins good, but some splendid birds not well mated. Dorkings, a good display. In the Game class were many fine birds, but some were sadly out of feather: Silver Duckwings and a pair of Brown Reds suffering most in this way. The first prize pair of Black Reds were splendid birds in station and plumage. Hamburgs were comparatively few in number, but of very good quality, many of those shown being winners of first honors at earlier shows. Houdans were not first-class; there were many good birds, but best cock and hen did not occupy same coop. Leghorns, of medium quality. In Whites 3rd prize was given to a pen containing several chicks of 1878, and a pair of fowls worthy of a place left out. Plymouth Rocks were a fine

class, all large, well marked and well mated. Poultries, in good number and good specimens where the prizes fell. The Bantam class was one of the best in the show; and attracted a great deal of attention.

In Turkeys and water fowls there was little competition. Of caged birds there was a good selection. There was a number of foreign birds shown, some of them very rare, and of magnificent plumage. Canaries, Belgian and Scotch Fancy were pronounced by judges to be first class.

On the afternoon of Thursday the successful exhibitors were requested to call on the Secretary where they found their winnings awaiting them. All seemed perfectly satisfied, and left for home in the best of humor.

Below will be found the prize list and number of coops in each class.

PRIZE LIST.

ASIATICS.

Dark Brahmans, 7 pairs: 1st, W H Doel, Doncaster; 2nd, H G Charlesworth, Yorkville; 3rd, Geo Hope, Port Hope.

Light Brahmans, 10 pairs: 1st, Breiding & Lockie, Berlin; 2nd, John McClelland, Peterboro'; 3rd, same.

Buff Cochins, 10 pairs: 1st, John McClelland; 2nd, Breiding & Lockie; 3rd, Geo Barrow, Brockton.

Partridge Cochins, 4 pairs: 1st, H G Charlesworth; 2nd, Jas Kennedy, Toronto; 3rd, Breiding & Lockie.

White Cochins, 2 pairs: 1st, Breiding & Lockie; 2nd, Geo Hope.

DORKINGS.

Grey Dorkings, 4 pairs: 1st, Thomas & Campbell, Brooklyn; 2nd, Jas Main, Trafalgar; 3rd, W Bell, York Mills.

Silver Grey Dorkings, 5 pairs: 1st, John Aldous, Berlin; 2nd, Jas Main; 3rd, same.

White Dorkings, 2 pairs: 1st, J Aldous; 2nd, W M Smith, Fairfield Plains.

GAME-S.

Black-red Game, 9 pairs: 1st, John McClelland; 2nd, John E Rice, Brantford; 3rd, Lobb & Carrie, Toronto.

Brown-red Game, 4 pairs: 1st, D Allen, Galt; 2nd, same; 3rd, J Black, Montreal.

Golden Duckwing Game, 3 pairs: 1st, D Allen; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell; 3rd, G & A Wood.

Silver Duckwing Game, 2 pairs: 1st, D Allen; 2nd, same.

Pyle Game, 2 pairs: 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, J Black.

Any other variety Game, 5 pairs: 1st, Jas Kennedy; 2nd, J Black; 3rd, Chas Goodchild, Toronto.

HAMBURGS.

Black Hamburgs, 3 pairs: 1st, Chas Goodchild; 2nd, J Aldous; 3rd, Geo Hope.

Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, 3 pairs: Geo Hope; 2nd, same; 3rd, same.

Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, 2 pairs: 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W M Smith.

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, 4 pairs: 1st, J B Johnston, Toronto; 2nd, John Aldous; 3rd, Geo Hope.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 2 pairs: 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, same.

HOUDANS.

Houdans, 4 pairs: 1st, G & A Wood; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell; 3rd, J Aldous.

Any other variety French fowls, 4 pairs: 1st, W M Smith, G & A Wood; 3rd, W M Smith.

LEGHORNS.

White Leghorns, 4 pairs: 1st, J Aldous; 2nd, John E Price; 3rd, John A Bussell, Hornby.

Brown Leghorns, 5 pairs: 1st, Geo Hope; 2nd, W Stahlschmidt, Preston; 3rd, W M Smith.

Black Leghorns, 5 pairs: 1st, Thomas & Campbell; 2nd, W M Smith.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Plymouth Rocks, 4 pairs: 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, Thomas & Campbell; 3rd, same.

POLANDS.

White crested black Poland, 4 pairs: 1st, G & A Wood; 2nd, W M Smith; 3rd, Geo Hope.

Golden Poland, 8 pairs: 1st, J. Aldous; 2nd, same; 3rd, H H Simpson.

Silver Poland, 3 pairs: 1st, J Aldous; 2nd, same; 3rd, Geo Hope.

SPANISH.

Black Spanish, 9 pairs: 1st, Henry Taylor, Hamilton; 2nd, J Johnston, Yorkville; 3rd, Chas. Waycott, Yorkville.

BANTAMS.

Black rose-comb Bantams, 3 pairs: 1st, J B Johnston; 2nd, same; 3rd, D Allen.

Black-red Bantams, 8 pairs: 1st, D Allen; 2nd, C Goodchild; 3rd, W H Doel.

Brown-red Bantams, 3 pairs: 1st, W H Doel; 2nd, J. Black; 3rd, W M Smith.

Golden Duckwing Bantams, 2 pairs: 1st, W H Doel.

Silver Duckwing Bantams, 4 pairs: 1st, Lobb & Corrie; 2nd, J Black; 3rd, D Allen.

Pyle game Bantams, 4 pairs: 1st, W J Way, Toronto; 2nd, J Black; 3rd, Lobb & Corrie.

Sebright Bantams, 7 pairs: 1st, J Main; 2nd, same; 3rd, Thomas & Campbell.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea fowls, 6 pairs: 1st, W M Smith; 2nd, J W Bussel; 3rd, Jas Main.

Best self-acting hen's nest, highly commended, W H Doel.

Best chicken fountains, highly commended, N L Piper & Son.

TURKEYS.

Bronze Turkeys, 2 pairs: J W Bussel; 2nd, same.

GEESE.

Bremen Geese, 1 pair: 1st, J W Bussel.

Toulouse Geese, 1 pair: Thomas & Campbell.

China Geese, 1 pair: W M Smith.

English Grey Geese, 1 pair: 1st, Colin Skinner.

DUCKS.

Rouen Ducks, 3 pairs: 1st, Jas Main; 2nd, same
Aylesbury Ducks, 2 pairs: 1st, W M Smith; 2nd,
W H Doel.

Pekin Ducks, 4 pairs: 1st, J W Russel; 2nd,
same.

Cayuga Ducks, 1 pair: 1st, W M Smith.

Muscovy Ducks, 1 pair: Extra prize, Jas Main.

CANARIES AND CAGE BIRDS.

Belgian Canary, 2 pairs. 1st, A Murray; 2nd,
same.

Scotch, Fancy Canary, 4 pairs: 1st, A Murray,
2nd, same.

Singer Canary, 3 pairs; 1st, H Baker & Co., To-
ronto; 2nd, W H Doel.

Best goldfinch, English, cock: 1st, Baker & Co.

Best Mocking bird, cock, New York bird store.

Best Parrot: 1st, New York bird store; 2nd,
same.

Extra Prizes: English Blackbird: New York
bird store; South American White Sparrow: same;
English Robin: same; South American indigo
bird: same.

How (NOT) TO KILL AN OWL.—We were inform-
ed by a taxidermist who had purchased a big-horned
owl alive, that, not liking the operation of killing,
it was handed over to another party who took
a fork and struck it a heavy blow on the head with
the handle, which produced little effect, when the
prongs of the fork were forced through the head
several times, and he was thrown down for dead.
but on going to the office in the morning his owl-
ship was perched on the back of a chair with a
mounted wood duck in his mouth, and having destroyed
many mounted specimens in the night in
hopes of finding food. The next process was a
heavy dose of strychnine, which apparently had no
effect whatever, although he was left over night.
Then arsenic was tried with no better results, when
a more positive method had to be tried. On exam-
ining the brain where the fork had penetrated,
it was found that the brain was only affected where
the tines of the fork had penetrated it, apparently
being free from all inflammation.—*Tanagers' Jour-
nal.*

RATHER DEAR EGGS.—A person in town whom
we shall call A has some fine hens; neighbor B
wants a setting of eggs from them, but does not
wish to pay the price asked. He therefore takes
an ordinary egg, and tells A's son that he will give
him one of these and five cents for every egg of
the good kind he will bring him. A's son knows
nothing about the difference between his father
and B, but has his suspicions aroused. How, ver,
he takes a dozen of the common eggs, one at a
time, receives his five cents each therefore, and
promises to return other ones for them, but,
instead of so doing he returns the same eggs, B not
discovering the difference. If that boy don't be-
come a Councillor, it won't be because he is not
sharp enough.—*Ex.*

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Homing Instinct in Animals.

The power or instict which animals are endow-
ed with to enable them to return to their homes
from, to them, unknown localities, is in many in-
stances very extraordinary, and almost go to show
that instict in animals in some cases almost su-
percede reason in man. If a man could be taken
blindfolded, to say 20 miles from his home, or even
a much less distance, and set him down in a place
where he never was before, he has no idea which
direction to find his home. There is nothing
which tells him the direction his home is in, and
he is just as liable, if left to his own resources, to
travel from it as to it; and it would only be by
chance that he would make home unaided. This
is different with animals. Many instances are
known of dogs, cats, horses, &c., finding their way
home from very long distances, and from localities
where they never were before. There has been
quite a discussion carried on in the *London Field*
on this very question, and some very extraordi-
nary instances are given of dogs, cats, horses, and
other domestic animals returning home from long
distances; but it is strange to me that the great
Naturalist, Tegetmeier, is of opinion that such ani-
mals as I have named have not the power to re-
turn home, unless from a neighborhood with which
they are familiar; or, he says, supposing an ani-
mal turned out in a strange locality, he will wan-
der around till he comes to a locality with which
he is familiar, and then make his way home. I
am myself of opinion that in this Mr. Tegetmeier
is in error, and certainly the cases given by sev-
eral engaged in the discussion proves beyond any
question of doubt that he is so.

Not many instances of animals finding their way
home from, to them, strange localities has come
directly under my notice, but I have heard of some
well vouched for, which leaves no doubt whatever
in my mind that animals have that power. In
some animals it is more largely developed than in
others. In the hound this peculiarity seems to
be very often displayed. Take him to a strange
locality, miles from home; turn him off after deer;
he runs miles farther from any locality he ever was
in before; he knows not where he is when he fin-
ishes his chase, and if left by the hunters he makes
his way home just as certainly as he lives to do it.
A deer hunter with whom I am well acquainted
owns a hound that he says has frequently found
his way home from 20 miles distant, and not find-
ing his master there has returned to the hunting
ground which he left. I know of another instance
where a dog stole into a train unperceived by his
master and was turned off 40 miles from home, the
next morning the dog was found lying at his mas-

ter's door having returned that night. But perhaps the strangest case of a dog finding his way home is a story told me by a friend, which I have every reason to believe is strictly correct; it is of a colley dog, and the tale is this:—Several years ago a drover living in Western Ontario, made regular visits to Albany with cattle, his dog Rover generally accompanying him. On several occasions the dog was left in Albany, and after a few days would return home alone, having stolen a free ride on the cars. How the dog could discern the proper train to take at stations where many were going out, and know when he had reached his home was very strange.

Even allowing only part or very few of all the tales told of animals finding their way home to be true, it is still quite sufficient to convince me that they have an instinct and a power of reason of which even the human family are devoid.

In no animal known to us is this power so largely developed as in the Carrier Pigeon, the great distances this bird will fly to his home is in some cases most extraordinary. I have no figures by me which gives the greatest distances ever covered by a Homing pigeon, but they have been known to fly in a place in Europe a distance of 600 miles. What it is which enables a bird to do this, is to us something very extraordinary. He is taken in a small box or basket by rail or sea, he sees no land marks on his route, he knows not whether he is travelling east or west, north or south, still as soon as liberated he ascends high in the air, makes a few circles and then strikes out in a straight line for his home, and if he is a good strong healthy bird he will make it, and at a pace equalling a railway train. It can't be possible that his sight is so keen that he can see from the height he ascends some familiar object, although this theory is believed by some, but although the power of vision in birds is perhaps unequalled in any other animal, still I am of opinion that there is some other instinct than sight which the Carrier pigeon depends on to guide him through a long flight to his native loft.

That animals do possess in this matter a power or instinct which enables them to find home from unknown localities is a question beyond dispute, and what this power or instinct is, appears to be, at present, entirely beyond our comprehension.

× ROADS.

A hawk swooped down upon a weather vane on a church spire, and was disgusted to find it only an imitation rooster. That bird now agrees with the preacher of the church—that all is *vane-ty*.

ADVERTISE your young stocks now.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Pigeon Race.

The 2nd annual race of the Philadelphia, U. S., No. 1 Homing Pigeon Club, for 1878, was flown on Friday, June 14th. The birds were tossed at Mount Union, a distance of 189 miles, at 8.10 a. m.; weather clear but *wind dead against the birds*. Considering this disadvantage the birds really made remarkable time, as the following table will show.

1st prize and Silver Cup,—Mr. James Grist, with the celebrated bird "Gladiator." Time, 4 hours 25 minutes.

2nd prize,—Mr. Henry Heintz, who entered one of Mr. James Grist's birds, named "Beauty." Time, 4 hours, 25 minutes, 10 seconds.

3. prize,—Alfred C. Gohr. Time, 5 hours.

4. prize,—Mr. Thomas Grist, with his little blue hen "Silversides." Time, 5 hours, 16 minutes.

The next race comes off on Monday, July 8th, from the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, a distance of 252 miles. This place is situated on the very top of the Alleghany mountains. The first prize is a grand Silver Vase, beautifully and appropriately engraved. If the day should be favorable we are confident the birds will show some fast aerial travelling.

The father of the winner in the Mount Union contest is an imported "Brussels" Belgium bird, who has flown from London to Brussels in all the International races; this is a distance of 200 miles. He has also flown from Marseilles to Brussels, 500 miles. I will inform you of the result of the Cresson Race.

JOHN GRIST.
Hon. Secy.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review,

In looking over your valuable paper, I see that Mr. Bessy has imported some Homing Antwerps, and that he would like to fly them fifty miles in October. There are a few members of the Canadian Columbarian Society that will fly him a home and home match in September if he is willing; then we will see what kind of stock he has. By inserting this you will confer a favor on yours,

CHARLES GOUGHIELD,
Toronto.

ANOTHER.—We are in receipt of the first number of a new poultry monthly, published in Mobile, Alabama, by Shield & Co, and edited by Col. R. M. Quinn. It is well printed on clear type, and full of interesting matter. It is now the only poultry paper in the South and should succeed.

A New, No: 1, and Unique way of Running a Poultry Mill.

"Gallina" is a genius, in his way, and this communication is intended to advise the readers of the REVIEW of what manner of way his is. He lives in Toronto. Some time since he published a pamphlet; subject: Poultry; but that pamphlet don't tell the farmer, for whom the work is designed, and to whom it is "specially adapted," that "Gallina" knows about poultry. It is quite possible that a much smaller work would tell all he legitimately knows about the subject. The brochure published was largely devoted to advertising the business of "Gallina" etc., who palpably imagines himself to be an extensive dealer in poultry and eggs of the tippst-top strains. He would also seem to think that he is possessed of any number of 'pens' containing the birds. He advertised largely in all the poultry journals, hied himself to all the exhibitions, blew his bazoo profusely, and employed language smacking of much erudition. He then got up in the world. His natural ability and great education brought him to the notice of man of great perception, a keen-sighted man of business, who saw a fortune in the talkative and swagging hen man. This man of business was the publisher of a reputable poultry journal, and he secured the services of Mr Gal etc., as principal pusher, or business manager, or chief agent of the journal of poultry and reputation. He had now mounted to a dizzy height in the world of poultry; but was he satisfied? Never! He aspired. He used the columns of the eminently reputable journal to make remarks in, the ordinary run of men would say, to blow in, and he puffed himself, and his hennery, and his eggs, as fortunate man and unfortunate fowls seldom before were puffed. Now it transpired that this Gal—never mind the rest of the name—had, for a short time only, a few chicks which wouldn't have taken a ninth prize at a township show, 200 centuries ago; and it leaked out that he had dispensed with even these; didn't even keep a feather to tickle himself with when he got a good order from a confiding farmer to whom he was "specially adapted." His particular little business was selling eggs for hatching; and it is here that the extraordinary genius of the man came out. His available stock in trade consisted in his polysyllabic pseudonym and his invulnerable check. Hens were quite unnecessary in his modus operandi. There are those who say they saw him on Toronto market, purchasing eggs from farmers' waggons at 12 cents a dozen, and it is insinuated that these unpedigreed ovas were the identical eggs he subsequently sold to be converted by some confiding hen, belonging to some confiding farmer, into Dark Brahma. Buff Cochins,

Houdans, or any of these handy things to have, which the confiding farmer might choose to fancy. But this can hardly be. The head pusher of a most reputable poultry journal, the author of a book on poultry, "specially adapted to farmers," the man "who reared in two years nearly 3000 head of poultry," the great, glorious, glossy, gassy, gabby, "Gally," never could have been a party to a--a swindle seems to be the word! It is the opinion of some that by some self discovered process he made those eggs himself! Mixing the ingredients in different proportions for the several varieties of fowls. One thing is certain: he has no hens to lay eggs for him. Sometimes inquisitive visitors at the headquarters of "Gallina," insisted upon gazing upon his wonderful collection of grand birds of marvellous records, and then that man Gally would confidentially inform these inquisitive people that his entire stock of valuable birds was just at that particular moment "farmed out." Perhaps taking the country air, or a bathing season on the beach. By and by, however, he began to think that this was somewhat dangerous, as he could not always be sure that visitors were not from the locality in which he at the time located his cocks and hens. So another inspiration came to him. He would make arrangements with some of the less enterprising breeders; the arrangement to be that he, Gally, was to be permitted to take too inquisitive visitors to their establishments, and parade the fowls and yards as his own. This was a happy thought. It had only one drawback: he couldn't get it to work. The gentlemen whom he approached on the subject chanced to be singularly obtuse; they really couldn't see how the arrangement was to benefit them, and for this reason, and others which need not be mentioned to honest men, they refused, with scorn and a tremulous action of the boot. Gally, got his back up. He would teach them; he would be revenged! The columns of the reputable poultry journal were under his control, and he would scorch the scoundrels who refused to be parties to what they considered an atrocious swindle. He went for them in a characteristically sneaking sort of way, and they discovered his little game. One of them called upon the publisher of the journal of repute and revenge, and demanded that Gally's advertisement should not again appear, or the whole thing would be given to the public. This would never do, and the obliging publisher of the reputable journal complied. Thus the journal took one step towards being really reputable. But Gally was not the man to be thus balked. He was made the proprietor of still another inspiration, and in conjunction with the publisher of the reputable journal, he issued a flashy poster, which was scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. In

this poster Gally claims to have made arrangements with all the leading breeders in Canada and the United States, to supply eggs and fowls from their yards. But again there was a drawback. He had not considered it necessary to consult the leading breeders, and at the Toronto show some of them took occasion to have an animated conversation with him, in which conversation Gally did not appear to any decided advantage. Thus stands the matter now.

The reason for the publication of this letter is that the writer detests monopolies, wherever found; and here are schemes which, if properly carried out, will enrich a large number of people; while one only has been enjoying the benefit. The business requires no capital, no special knowledge or training. Buy a market basket, print a poster and go ahead, and send ten per cent. of your profits to yours truly,

OLD GAME COCK.

Save the Best.

Let no inducements in price make you so far forget your own interest as to part with your best fowls, for you will have cause to regret it ever afterwards, when you see the quality of your birds deteriorating instead of improving. Old breeders know the truth of this full well, and do not require any advice on this subject, but there are scores of young breeders who have a lot of very creditable chicks to dispose of for the first time. A fancier, with an "eye to business," comes along, admires the birds, selects a number of the very choicest, such as should never go off the place, offers what appears to the young breeder a very fair sum, and he lets them go, thinking he has made a big bargain of it, whereas he has really sold his "best tools," and he will find it utterly impossible, with the very best he has left, to raise scarcely a single bird as fine as those he sold, and if he persists in selling his finest birds for two or three seasons, he will soon have nothing but scrubs to sell, which no one wants at any price whatever. The best and only way for a fancier to do who wishes to improve the quality of his birds and bring up the standard, is to take the first pick himself, taking all he may need for his own breeding yards for the following season from the flocks before parting with any, and then he can sell as many of the remaining birds as he may be able to find customers for.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

We will furnish either the *Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin*, or *Familiar Science and Fanciers' Journal*, with *REVIEW* for \$1.75 per year, postage paid. Both are first-class journals, and will keep you fully posted on American affairs, while the *REVIEW* will supply you with the home news.

Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

JAS. FULLERTON,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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 Mon.	6 Mon.	12 Mon.
One Page	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
One Column ..	12.00	22.00	37.00
Half "	8.00	15.00	27.00
Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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.

The following paragraph appeared in the June number of the *Poultry Herald* :

"A LEADING fancier in Michigan writes us as follows:—I received a copy of the *Canadian Poultry Review* to-day, and have just been looking over it—and find EVERY ARTICLE—but one, TAKEN FROM SOME OTHER JOURNAL, rich reading for one who subscribes to the other poultry journals. We ask is it possible that people will subscribe a dollar a year for such re-hash?"

We are not at all astonished at the above from the editor of the *Poultry Herald*. To those acquainted with that editor and paper, such a malicious thrust will carry little weight. Since the first publication of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW one object has been to supply our readers with the best information possible, from every available and honorable quarter. Our clippings have been highly appreciated by our readers and have always had the names of the papers from which they were taken under them. This is a point of honor not to be overlooked and one which the editor of the *Poultry Herald* is not always careful to observe. In his issue of July, page 4, there is an article headed "The Black List," that comes sadly in collision with an article in *American Poultry Journal and Record* of June, headed "Dead Beats." We hope the readers of the *Poultry Herald* will take the trouble of comparing these two articles, and then judge of the character of the editor who would try to injure another for doing what is honorable and commendable, while he himself is acting the part of a literary thief.

Those who examine the editorials, original articles and even advertisements in the *Poultry Her-*

old must be amused in noticing the end and aim of each and all. It matters little what subject the writer begins with, the merits of the *Poultry Herald* are sure to spring up somewhere, and cast everything else in the shade. We are told in every issue, nay, in every column, of its brilliant success and its vast extent of circulation, and of the advantages to be derived from having it to any other publication. This constant harping on the one string is sickening, and shows very clearly that it is done, not for the world-wide benefit of breeders and fanciers, but for a purpose which may be easily guessed. But notwithstanding all exaggerated reports of prosperity, the *Poultry Herald* is evidently dying under the treatment of its M. D. editor.

One of the most influential breeders of Ontario, being requested by Dr. Merry to supply him information regarding his poultry business, for the purpose of giving a gratuitous notice in the *Herald*, refused, stating "that he did not wish his name to appear in that sheet on any account." When breeders in his own immediate neighborhood consider it a discredit to figure in his complimentary notices, it is a good indication of the estimate placed upon his periodical by Canadian fanciers.

After the extraordinary efforts he has made to secure Canadian patronage, he has only been able to obtain for his last issue, four advertisements, three cards in breeders' directory and one other advertisement. American breeders can draw their own conclusions.

A Needed Change.

Heretofore, as many of our readers are aware, the Government Grant of \$600 was divided among a number of different Poultry Societies, who held as many different exhibitions, in as many different places. Had this grant been larger, or had the local support been sufficient to make each of these exhibitions a decided and satisfactory success, there would be no cause to find fault with the arrangement. But we know for a fact that the fanciers and breeders of Canada have lost faith in the paying abilities of our poultry exhibitions, and many have determined to give up showing altogether, unless they can have some guarantee for prompt payment in the future. Besides the division of energy and effort among so many shows renders it impossible to make any one approach as nearly as it should to the true standard of excellence. The labor requisite for any one show is very great, and is borne almost entirely by business men, who in a busy time, do the work voluntarily, and all, except the secretary, without remuneration. These men, thus doing their work without fee or reward, have to bear all the censure in case of a partial

failure. Now the labor of getting up one really good show would be very little greater than for each of three shows, while a concentration of the energy and effort hitherto expended on the several shows, would make success an absolute certainty.

These considerations, and others which we have not named would, if followed to their legitimate conclusion, lead to an amalgamation of all the societies. But, so long as a share of the Legislature Grant could be obtained, local rivalries, and the desire to hold local shows operated powerfully if not irresistibly to prevent so desirable a consumation. But what would have required years for its accomplishment, has been already practically carried out by the action of the Government. Much annoyance has arisen from the numerous applications from different societies for a share of the grant, all claiming to have equal rights and all, apparently, equally worthy, and the Government have at last, wisely as we believe, decided to give only one grant to one society, which must be organized in such a manner as to absorb the others. The smallest amount that will be given is \$600, and this may be increased to \$1000, should their requirements be fully complied with, and the business be properly conducted. This grant will be placed in the estimates for each year. The result will be that the evils we have complained of will be remedied; the society will be able to make arrangements without danger of disappointment, and guarantee a prompt payment of premiums.

But in order that a result so desirable may be attained, speedy and united action is indispensable. What would otherwise be only a matter for discussion and consideration, has now become one of necessity. There can be only one society, and one show, receiving Government aid and no time should be lost in organizing the one, and preparing for the other. We would suggest that a general meeting of the fanciers be called at some central place, at an early date, for the purpose of considering the situation, and taking such action as may be necessary.

In our breeders' directory will be found the cards of Messrs. Breiding & Lockie, of Berlin, successful breeders of many varieties, and very reliable men. Also, of Mr. J. W. Bussell, of Hornby, P.O., whom we can also recommend to those desiring stock such as he breeds. Messrs. Thomas & Campbell, Brooklin, and Sam. Holmes, of Chatham have changed their "ads." to suit the season.

BREEDERS should now commence to advertise their young stock. The REVIEW will be found the very best medium for that purpose. Try it. "The early bird catches the worm."

Hints for July.

Provide shelter for the fowls, old and young, both from rain and sun. A low shed-like structure will suit admirably, but the best shelter from the sun is found among bushes, growing corn &c., as here the chicks will be on the search continually for insects and worms, and are thus kept in exercise. Continue to feed regularly, good, wholesome food. If the chicks have not access to a grass run, give them green food often, grass, lettuce, &c. Give them all the weeds from the garden, and they will eat those that are palatable. Keep the drinking fountain in a sheltered place; fill it three times a day, putting a little Douglas mixture in the water occasionally. Keep fowls and houses free from vermin. Give animal food liberally when the chicks are getting their second feathers, but afterwards use sparingly, as when too much is given, it is apt to cause excessive growth of comb and wattles, and make the birds coarse throughout. Should chicks show signs of leg-weakness, give a table-spoonful of bone meal to each dozen fowls every morning in soft food, and put on grass run if possible. Bone meal should also be used as a preventive. If the chicks were hatched early, commence to cull now. First take all those certainly disqualified, and those having defects which you know age will not remedy. The young breeder must cull with care, as many varieties change greatly as they reach maturity, and those which appear to him the least promising now, may prove to be the best specimens in the fall. Some are very reluctant to kill off any of their pets at this season, but they will find that the improved appearance of the flock after being culled will give satisfaction.

DURING our stay in Toronto, in company with Mr. Geo. Hope, of Port Hope, we visited the pigeon lofts of Mr. McGrath, situated on Little Richmond street. Mr. McGrath was from home, but his lady, who is a great lover of fowls and pigeons, very kindly showed us around. The stock consists of a variety of pied Pouters, of beautiful marking and great length, stock imported from Scotland by Mr. M.; Black Carriers, Black Barbs, with excellent heads and eye-wattles; Short-faced Almond Tumblers and Kites. Mr. McGrath has lately changed his residence, and has not yet been able to get his lofts in order; when he has all in place a visit will give the pigeon fancier much pleasure.

MESSRS. Thomas & Campbell, of Brooklin, Poultry Yards, have a Toulouse goose which has laid this season, up to 26th June, 57 eggs, and is still at it.

Capons sell in the Philadelphia market for 8 cents a pound more than ordinary chickens, and often attain the weight of from seven to nine lbs. each.

Just before going to press we received a summons from the Secretary to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of Ontario Poultry Society on Friday, July 12th. He also reports receipt of Government grant; consequently an immediate settlement of the affairs of the late show may be expected:

At the Poultry Show in Toronto we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. Black, of Montreal, who had a number of fine fowls on exhibition, which were very successful in taking prizes. His White Polands arrived too late for competition; had they been on time we believe they would have figured on the prize list. Mr. Black is an enthusiast on flowers, and a true poultry fancier. He will prove a valuable member of the Montreal Society.

Flying Match.

(R. N.) INTER-STATE CONTEST, JUNE 14, 1878.

First and second Prizes of Honor and special prizes were won by two birds belonging to Joel Williard of Utica, time, 3 hr. 57 min.; the third and fourth, by birds of Newton Adams of Utica, time, 3 hr. 58 min. and 3 hr. 59 min., respectively; the fifth and sixth, by birds of Joel Williard of Utica, in 4 hours; the seventh special and first pool, by birds of Thomas H. Richardson of Green Island, N. Y.; the eighth and ninth specials, by birds of John Van Opstal of New York, in 4 hr. 32½ min. and 4 hr. 34 min., respectively. Distance, flown, 154 miles.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. R. Mackay, Park Yards, Hamilton. Not being able to find time to attend to them properly, he has concluded to dispose of his entire stock. His birds are first-class.

Vigorous, healthy fowls may almost always be detected by the rich color of the comb, which is a sure indication of health. The comb of a diseased fowl always loses color in proportion as the disease approaches its worst stages, and in some instances turning black. We would advise those who suspect disease amongst their fowls to give the matter of the color of the comb a close study. As an index it is to the fowlkeeper what the pulse of the human subject is to the physician.

Keep your fowl houses clean, and the floor covered with dry earth.—*American Poultry Yard*.



R. MACKAY,
Park Yards, *HAMILTON, Ont.*

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

I will spare 12 Sittings at \$5.00 each.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTS.

Will sell six sittings at \$4 00 each.

L. Brahmas took 1st at Hamilton, 1878, shown by Wright & Butterfield. S. D. G. Bantams took 1st on old; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on young. All from my yards.



Wm. McNEIL,
London, - - Ontario,

Breeder of

Br. Leghorns,

GOLDEN & SILVER POLANDS

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



GEO. HOPE,
Port Hope, - - Ontario,

Breeder of

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