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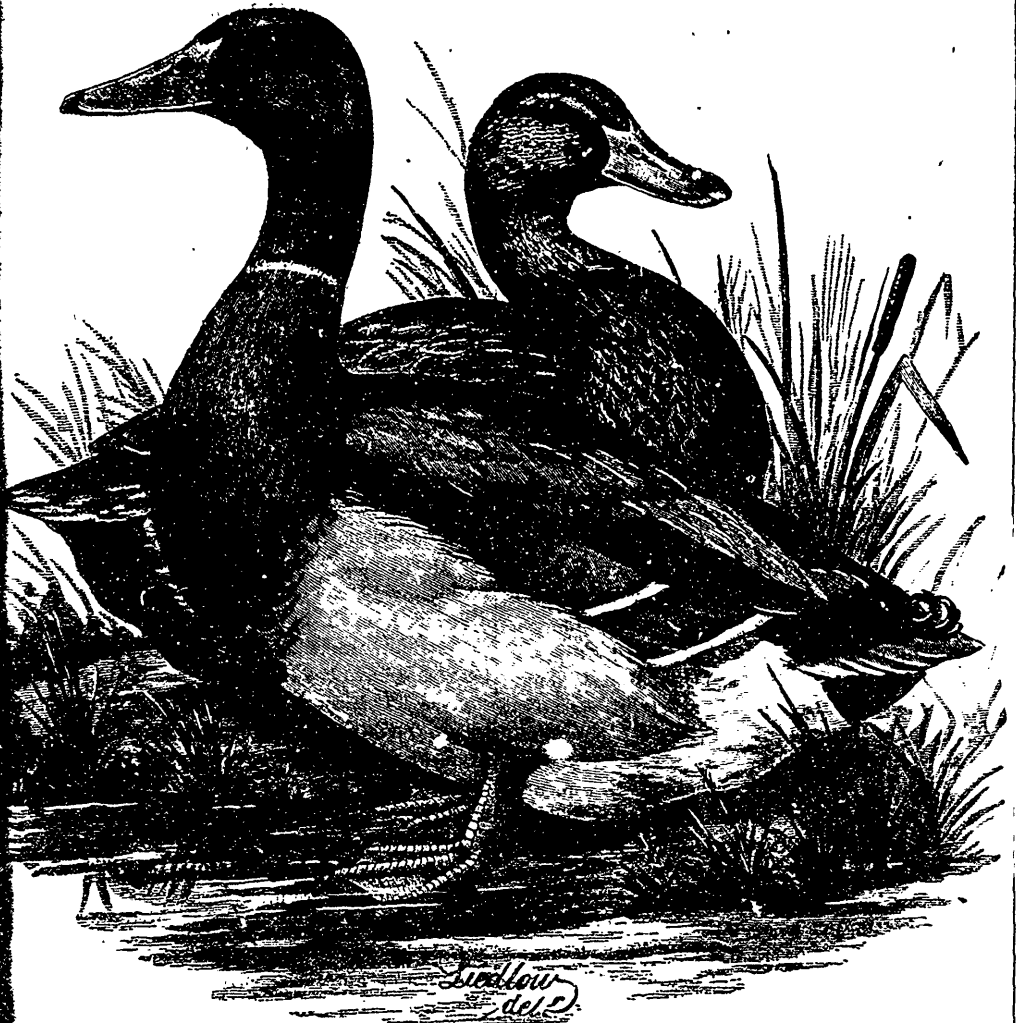
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1881.

No. 2.



ROUEN DUCKS.

By request we give this month the above excellent plate of a pair of Rouen ducks. The drakes of this variety are very handsome, being exactly similar in color to the wild Mallard. For a short time in summer his feathers lose much of their

brilliant hues and then much resembles the duck in color. She is always plain in appearance, being of a brownish drab throughout. This variety holds its own well among fanciers, and gives as good returns to its keepers as any other.

### More about the Ostrich.

By W. H. THICK.

It has occurred to me that it would not prove uninteresting to your many readers to receive a little more information about the habits and breeding of the ostrich, and probably it, may induce some enterprising American to turn his attention to the rearing of the South American Emu, a bird next in size and of similar habits to the ostrich.

In the year 1870 the breeding of ostriches at the Cape began to attract considerable attention, and many of the extensive farmers of Cape Town began rearing the birds for the purpose of exportation of the feathers, as much as twenty-five pounds sterling being realized from the sale of the feathers from one bird; but the difficulty of domesticating the birds and obtaining eggs was so great that the system of artificial incubation was mooted. The Acclimatisation Society took the matter up, and Dr. Atherston was deputed by the Governor of Cape Colony to make enquiries amongst the inventors of incubators in England and ascertain if any one would undertake to construct a machine for the purpose. Dr. Atherston's son called upon me in London, England, and altho' I was not well versed in the habits of the bird, still I did not foresee any insurmountable difficulties in the matter, especially as I had been pretty successful with my incubator for hatching domestic fowls, and I undertook the commission.

After waiting upon my friend Mr. Bartlett, the curator of the Zoological Gardens, Regent Park, and receiving many valuable hints from him, besides the loan of an ostrich egg, watching the habits of the birds in the gardens, consulting and reading up with Mr. Bartlett, I set to work and constructed a machine to hold twenty eggs. Some idea of the size of the machine may be surmised when I state that a child might easily have been put to bed in one of the egg-drawers. This machine was sent to a Mr. Douglas, of Hilton, near Graham's Town; but unfortunately, after arriving at the Cape, and whilst in transit to Graham's Town, it came to grief on the bullock-wagon, and got pretty badly smashed up. However, it was patched up and put in operation, and Mr. Douglas wrote me that he first tried it with duck eggs and found it to answer very well, then he tried the ostrich eggs, and succeeded in hatching out altogether a troop of young ostriches. (A troop I believe to be from ten to twenty and upwards—Mr. Douglas hatched out nineteen.) Mr. Douglas, however, did not act fairly towards me, for after getting the machine in perfect working order (making some alterations as he stated) he applied for and obtained a patent for the machine, in his own name, for Africa.

Dr. Atherstone, in his letter to Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of Cape Colony, says, "The process of incubation by the natural plan injures a great many valuable feathers, and it appears, therefore, dear to me that some mode of artificial incubation must be attempted to derive all the advantage possible from this new branch of industry. I therefore wrote to my son in London, early in 1869, I think, requesting him to hunt up some maker of incubators, hoping to be able to get a machine adapted for hatching ostriches. He sent me a letter in reply, with prospectus from Mr. W. H. Thick, of Kentish Town, London, England, offering to construct one if I sent him particulars. I had great difficulty in inducing anyone to enter on the risk. My brother declined, preferring to wait till he saw if his birds would not breed in their natural state, and hatch their young. Not being a farmer myself, although perceiving at once the immense value of such an important aid to this second diamond discovery, or rather gold discovery, to the colony, (for feathers were realizing nearly their weight in gold, £45 per pound, single feathers 5 to 20 shillings each, or about £60, I could not myself carry out the idea. At last I persuaded Mr. A. Douglas, of Hilton, to send home an order for one of Mr. Thick's machines, which, on the road from Port Elizabeth, was, unfortunately, broken. However, by after construction and varying to suit the new phenomena that presented themselves during the experimental incubation, and taking advantage of the practical lessons of the birds on the nest, testing their temperature, &c., Mr. Douglas has succeeded in making a machine proving very efficient, though in some respects differing from the one originally imported. Several ostrich farmers have tried the improved incubator and have been perfectly satisfied with their success. It is astonishing what slight causes will insure the failure of the eggs; a thunder storm has been known to destroy them; even the rough opening of the drawer containing the eggs will shake and injure them, and too great or too little heat proves fatal to the chicks. By his plan one male to three females is sufficient, but in a natural state of course there must be an equal number, as both sit alternately. I saw large herds of ostriches at Colesberg, 150 in a flock at least, herded only by two men on horseback, with long whips, on the open flats. I presume mealies tempted them to the homestead, where they remained in the "hock" until the next morning. I enclose the *Farm* of Nov. 10, 1880, with Thick's letter in it.—W. G. ATHERSTONE."

(To be continued.)

Entries for the majority of our poultry shows close this month Don't forget it.

## My Poultry House

(Continued.)

FRIEND FULLERTON.—In my last I gave cost of poultry house &c. It will be noticed that no estimate was made of labor. Having done the work myself before and after regular working hours, I find it impossible to do so. But any farmer can do the work himself much more cheaply than by making use of skilled labor, which costs money, and is not requisite to the erection of such a place.

I might add that 2½ feet high behind, or three at most, would be high enough. I shall build another in the spring, and shall have it only that height behind.

I can recommend to any person about to build, "Poultry Architecture," by H. H. Stoddard, of *Poultry World*.

Again, in the space in front not occupied by windows I shall have doors about two feet from the ground, with hinges at the bottom, opening outwards, so that upon a fine day the house can be changed into a shed, which will not only be enjoyable to the fowls, but will do much to keep the house pure and sweet, and also save cost of providing such a place, which I understand many do. Louis Wright, Esq., in his contributions to American *Poultry Journal* on the subject of poultry farming, says that "sheds should be provided in addition to houses." Now, when the day is fit for birds to be out in a shed, why should not the poultry-house be open to the purifying effects of the sun's rays? and then why shall it not perform the part of both shed and house? At present, on a sunny day, no matter how cold the wind may be from north, west or east, when the windows of my house are let down it is really comfortable inside, and the birds express their appreciation of it by kicking up a dust and having a general rollic.

I shall state for the benefit of a large class in Canada, that for the past year, the first in many, I have enjoyed a perfect respite from dyspepsia and the host of other ills consequent upon a sedentary employment. I find in the care of a yard of fancy poultry just the exercise required by those whose employment furnishes too much mind work and not enough physical exercise. It is not the physical exercise alone which it furnishes that makes it so valuable, but the interesting and pleasant mind work which is also supplied. It does seem rather paradoxical to assert that by taking the mind from one kind of work only to engage it in another is beneficial to it, yet such is the case. It is the overexercise of the mind without any of the body that is so fatal to both. Our colleges understand this and supply the want by furnishing a gymnasium and requiring gymnastical exercises. But any business man or any student is aware how

much the mind is rested and capacitated by a change of subject. I took the usual amount of drags, also the orthodox exercise of gardening, walking, &c., but they failed to effect any permanent improvement, because, in my opinion, the mind was unengaged. It is well known how tenaciously the mind will cling to the business details of the day, or to any disagreeable subject, going over it again and again, till a man forgets all about hoeing and weeding, and comes to himself to find that plants and weeds have been suffering destruction alike.

Now, to the business man, or to all who are similarly situated, I would say, try a few fowls, attend to them yourself; have the best if possible, or at least strive to excel, and you will find, I am confident, that they are worth more to you for a means of recreation than all they cost.

I am yours fraternally,

GALINZE.

Lefroy, Dec. 30th, 1880.

## Cross-bred Table Fowl.

Anything coming from the pen of Mr. Tegetmeier regarding poultry or pigeons is always read by me with much pleasure. He stands amongst the first in Britain as a fancier and naturalist; he is a practical man, and almost everything he writes and the information he gives is that which he has himself gained by actual experience. The *London Field*, just to hand, contains a letter from him, giving his experience this year in crossing the Dorking and Brown-red game hen for producing a large and fine table fowl. So interesting do I consider this to the numerous readers of the REVIEW that I cannot do better than append it verbatim, which I do at the foot of this. If an early maturing fowl can be bred, superior in size to the game and not inferior to him in flavor, it would certainly be a step in advance in producing fowls for the table. It is quite interesting to note the successful result of Mr. Tegetmeier's crossing the Dorking cock on the Game hen, and the unsuccessful experiment of his friend who mated the Game cock with the Dorking hen. This would, so far as these experiments are concerned, go to show that the chicks partake more of the mother's side than they do of the cock. Mr. T. seems to have a hesitation in breeding brother and sister to continue the crossed strain, to see what they would again produce. It is almost a pity he did not raise two clutches, bred in the same manner, so that he would for next season be able to match a cock and hen of the cross, which would not be so nearly related. I am a believer in in-breeding, and am of the opinion the nearer the second cross is bred to the first the better, and the more likely it is to show the qualities of that side of the first cross

which it is desirable to produce. No doubt some readers of the REVIEW have tried the cross of Dorking and Game, and it would be interesting to other breeders and fanciers if they would give their experience. A friend writing to Mr. Tegetmeier says he tried the Dorking and Brahma cross; they were tremendous birds, and the hens good looking, but the cocks were very ugly. Of a cross with a Houdan cock and Dorking hens, they made early maturing fowls, and, curiously enough, they were all jet black. But as table fowls Mr. T.'s cross of the Dorking cock and Game hen appears to have been the most successful experiment.

### × ROADS.

#### "TABLE FOWLS.

"In the early part of the present year some of my friends, who are moderately large poultry breeders for home consumption, determined, in conjunction with myself, to enter into some experiments respecting the breeding of table poultry. We did not do so without having a definite aim, which was to obtain birds that were to be distinguished by absence of offal, whether in the form of useless comb or feathers, small dense bone, hardness and closeness of plumage, plump meaty breasts, hardness of constitution, and early maturity.

"We agreed that we should aim at a color approaching to that of the wild jungle fowl, inasmuch that we might get uniformity of plumage without any trouble.

"My own experiments were as follows: Taking some very fine hard-feathered brown-red game hens, of a strain which I obtained up in the Cumberland Hills, where the breed is still allowed to follow the impulses that Providence, for its own wise purposes, implanted in the birds. I placed them with a fair sized, full breasted Dorking cock. The chickens were hatched by the game hens in a perfectly natural manner. The hens were never cooped, but brooded their young under the ivy leaves or any shelter they choose to select. No soft food was ever given to them, except a little custard made of equal parts of egg and milk, and that only for two or three days after hatching; late at night a handful of dari or small wheat, and some canary seed was thrown down close to the hen; this served for the first morning meal. The hens were well fed several times daily, but passed most of their time in the woods scratching for grubs, insects, and other delicacies for the young. Coops are unknown in my poultry run, as I regard them as evils, though I admit at times they are necessary.

"The chickens grew apace. When they were exactly six months old I sent two couple of cockerels to the Crystal Palace show in competition for the prize for the best table fowl. The four birds,

never having been in a coop, or fed with soft food, weighed 32 lbs., a size large enough for any unfatted fowl. They took the cup and second prize also, and were unmistakably and by a long way the best table birds in the class. From the closeness of their plumage they looked small, but I have reason to know that they were much fuller breasted than their competitors, which appeared double the size, but built up of loose feathers on a spare skeleton form. I have had several cooked, and may say that an attentive post-mortem examination enables me to state that I never saw fowls with less offal. The intestines of one 7lb. bird weighed only 1oz., and the feet the same, there being no internal fat, but a fair layer outside.

"It was astonishing to see how strongly the birds partook of the game character, but with larger size. This is quite contrary to the usual theory that the male bird influences color, and the female size and external characters. Here color, hardness of feather were that of the Game hens, that in the Darwinian phrase were 'prepotent.' In one sense, this was to be regretted, as the legs (tars) were in all cases dark in color, though fine boned. Some few had the objectionable fifth claw but not largely developed.

"One of my friends, a very practical breeder, well known to the readers of *The Field*, tried the converse arrangement. He put one of my large-sized game cocks with Dorking hens. The chickens, compared with mine, were so great a failure that I could not prevail on him to enter a pen at the Palace show.

"Now comes the question. What is the next step? Are these young birds to be devoted to the spit, and the original crossing of game hen and Dorking persevered in? or are they to be the progenitors of a race of table fowl of superior merit? If so, how are they to be matched up, because none of my co-experimenters has bred as I have, and I cannot match brother and sister. The question has still to be solved, although I am so far satisfied at having bred by far the best table fowl that appeared in the Palace show of 1880, which were superior, not only in quality, but in early maturity and size."

### Express Companies and Fancy Poultry.

Time will right some evils, and the best way to cure them is to let them alone. Other reforms can only be effected through earnest, organized opposition, a determined assault of right against wrong. It is time the poultry fraternity protested, emphatically, against exorbitant express charges. During the past ten years we have all been paying the Express Co's just twice too much for transporting fowls from seller to buyer. Perhaps poultry fanciers as a body are too well-to-do to care about sav-

ing a few dollars at the expense of the needy Express Companies—but we doubt it! We *do* care, we don't like to pay "double first-class rates;" but, in the language of the famous "Boss," "What are you going to do about it?" At the last meeting of the A. P. A., the subject was brought up—and put down again. Nothing was done about it *then*, except to talk a little, and talk is cheap—as some street philosopher has knowingly observed. Indeed, we believe some gentlemen, on this occasion, essayed to prove that Express Co.'s are entirely reasonable in their charges for carrying fowls! What under the sun the arguments were in favor of *double* first-class rates we don't remember. To our mind there is no earthly real excuse for these double rates, except the fact that double the number of dollars is thus added to the Express Co.'s receipts from poultry fancier's pockets—which, no doubt, is rather agreeable "to the party of the first part;" but it is, and has been, killing the trade in so-called *fancy* poultry; it has discouraged intending purchasers, times without number; it has caused hundreds who bought fowls *once* to swear never to buy *again*; hundreds are willing to pay the purchase price—the breeder's charge—but not the heaped up measure extracted by the Express Co.'s for transportation. Just *why* the Co.'s charge double rates, is one of those things "no fellow can find out." It is absurd to say the high charge is because the fowls are valuable, the charge is the same whether the birds are worth \$3.00 or \$30.00 a pair—there is no value to the birds, in point of fact, except what they would bring per lb. in market, unless the value is agreed upon between the shipper and Express agent, and the coops so billed. Setting the question of value to one side, there remains only *care* of live stock—which need be nothing. Every shipper of fowls can easily supply his birds with food, and food is all that is absolutely required, in a journey of a thousand miles, unless the weather is extremely hot, in which case the agent who refused to give the birds water, without charging a dollar a minute for his trouble, ought to be banished to the Sahara desert for life.

No, the simple fact is, *double* rates are too high, and breeders, acting together, have never tried to get lower ones. That *single* rates can be secured is very evident from the fact that such rates have been given to certain breeders, who ship birds at one half the cost which breeders not so favored are compelled to see their customers pay. Now here, it seems to us, is a good piece of good work all ready for the hands of our only national body of poultry men—the American Poultry Association. If it will bring about this reform, it will give practical help to poultry breeders, and benefit them more than by offering a hundred "appendixes" and "resolutions." There is nothing theoretical about

this thing, it affects every one who buys or sells one single fowl, and has his purchase shipped to him by express; it is strangling the life out of the poultry trade, already beset with many dangerous foes. The practical way to set about righting this wrong is for breeders to organize, and, in organized form, present their remonstrance against double rates to all the large Express Co.'s. Go to headquarters; pledge the Co.'s that will ship at *single* rates all the shipping of poultry that breeders can possibly give them. Then let all breeders combine, and place all their carrying trade in the hands of the Co. found to be the most liberal. Whenever it is possible to discriminate, let us have common sense enough to give to those who give to us. Gentlemen of the A. P. A., poultry journals, breeders, we invite you all to cooperate with us, and *unite* in urging this reform.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

Hear! hear!! we say. There is not a breeder or purchaser of fancy poultry in Canada who has not felt the injustice of Express Companies' charges, and feel a desire to see a reasonable rate established. It appears as though we were completely at their mercy. What do they give us for the double charge? Nothing. Fowls must be shipped at owner's risk, and it is not once in a hundred times that the birds are fed and watered when they require it.

To show the beautiful working of this one-sided business we will give a case or two from our own experience. Last fall we entered some fowls and pigeons for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and in order to have them on hand in time it was necessary that they be shipped at noon on Monday. They were delivered in good time, and the charges paid, but the agent *forgot* to ship them that day, and the consequence was that they arrived twenty-four hours later than they should, and twelve hours too late for competition. Thus we were out express charges, entry fees, trouble of shipping, &c. It would naturally be imagined that there should be some redress due here, but on making our claim to the agent we were informed that "the Company did not bind itself to deliver goods in a stated time," and that therefore we could have no claim for loss. A complaint might have been made to headquarters, but this would be poor satisfaction.

Another instance. A few weeks ago we shipped five coops of fowls to Montreal, and before delivering the birds made arrangements to have them carried at single rate; but on delivering them at the office was informed that "they were too unmistakably fancy poultry to pass except at double rates;" therefore had to pay one-tenth the value of the fowls for their transportation. This was the result of shipping in neat, light and uniform coops. Had the birds been thrown into an old crate, or something of that kind, they would

have passed unquestioned, and have received as good care at the hands of the company.

Let us have a united effort of all societies and fanciers from Lake Huron to the Atlantic to have a reasonable rate given by Express companies. Let the Executive Committees of our societies have petitions drafted, ready to be acted upon and receive signatures at the shows and annual meetings, and present them to the heads of our Express companies. A united action with our American brethren cannot fail to receive respectful attention.

#### A Double Premium List and a Canadian Standard.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

I write to second the idea introduced by your correspondent "P. Cock" in your November number. I am a breeder of Light Brahma fowls, and recently raised some very handsome birds, which were duly entered at one of our shows.

Another exhibitor who imported birds from Williams took all the prizes, and deservingly so, and in proof of this, I myself purchased two of his prize winning birds for a friend, and have them now in my possession. I think if there had been another premium list for home-bred birds I should have taken prizes, and should have felt encouraged. As I breed all at home, with the exception of importing a male bird now and then for fresh blood, I stand very little chance against such men as before named, and so have given up entering birds for competition. The suggestion mentioned by "P. Cock" is I think a good one, and deserves serious consideration, although, no doubt, it has its difficulties, which are not inseparable. However, my own opinion is, admitting at the same time only a limited experience in the matter, that the best move would be the establishment of a "Canadian Poultry Association" with a "Canadian Standard of Excellence," or the adoption, as at present, of the American with certain modifications. A Standard of our own would keep the business in the Dominion, and benefit our breeders, for it is well known that the importations of poultry treble the number exported by our breeders. I am quite satisfied that the present state of things is adding very little to the improvement of our breeds of poultry. The Standard is, in many cases, purely artificial as to breeding. Take Dark Brahmans for instance, the most difficult to breed of any I know, and the means used to get the sexes is clearly artificial. A modified Standard would make breeding easier and increase the number of breeders, which is most desirable for business to be brisk.

As there would, no doubt, be tremendous opposition in some quarters to the alteration of the present Standard in Canada, the difficulty might be met by having, instead of the idea referred to by

"P. Cock," a double premium list for standard birds and birds for breeding purposes. I understand it is the intention of a gentleman in this city to offer a prize for the best breeding pen, independent of Standard points, at our coming show; this is a move in the right direction, but nothing can be done without unity; there must be united action and a Canadian Association must become a matter of fact as well as a matter of talk. If you Upper Province gentlemen do not make a start, we shall have to begin down here, and establish a Maritime Province Association, so look out.

BRAHMA.

Halifax, Dec'r 30th, 1890

#### A Remedy Required.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—As the time is not far distant when we will be thinking of preparing our exhibits for the poultry shows at Brantford and other places, I think there is something which requires a little change in our mode of doing things. My grievance is this, and I think it can be easily remedied: I sent down two pairs of geese to the Provincial Show, an old pair and a young. The young was as fine a pair of Toulouse geese as I ever saw, weighing thirty-seven pounds the pair. I sent the entry-tickets with a party from Guelph, who handed them to the caretaker, and who, I have no doubt put them in. But you can fancy my amazement when, on going down on the Tuesday, just as the judges were about to commence work, I found the ticket for my old geese gone entirely, and a ticket with another's name on it on my young ones. It is possible the geese may have pulled the ticket off the one, but they could not stick on the other. Now, Sir, if I had not happened to go into the building when I did I would not have got a prize. I went to the secretary and got two fresh tickets, and got 1st on my young geese and 2nd on my old.

Now, is there no way of putting on the entry-tickets so that the geese or turkeys, which both are in the habit of pulling them to pieces, may be kept from doing so? It is rather annoying that one has to go all over with their exhibits to be sure of getting justice done or even have their birds looked at. Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, pointed out to me a pair of ducks without a ticket on, "which, of course, were overlooked." I found out afterwards the same Rouen ducks took 1st prize in Toronto.

I think a few suggestions in your valuable paper might lead to improvement in this matter.

I sent a pair of young geese to London show, and they got nothing. The person in charge says when he took them away there was no entry-ticket on them. There must have been a great

deal better geese at the Western Fair than at the Provincial, *that is all I can say*. By making some suggestions to remedy this evil you will oblige

Yours most truly,

JAS. ANDERSON.

Springfield Farm, Gu Iph,  
3rd Dec'r 1880. }

Retributive justice, friend Anderson. It will be consoling to the chicken fanciers to learn that the breeders of geese, ducks, &c., have some troubles in connect on with their fancy, and it would be surprising if they felt much sympathy with the men who bring together at our shows year after year seventy or eighty of those screeching demons, geese, to make both day and night hideous.

Reader, if you have never been to a winter poultry show, just imagine a couple of rows of coops, one on top of the other, sixty or seventy feet long, and out of each cage one or two necks protruding, and screeching as though the success of the show depended on their efforts at it. Their first object when put in the coops would seem to be to get rid of all marks by which they might be identified, and then to make the greatest nuisance possible of themselves. It requires no great stretch of fancy to imagine them screeching, "Tickets! more tickets!" If it were for nothing else but to disappoint them, some means should be devised to spoil their sport. They are very necessary at our shows, and have their good points, as all of us are willing to acknowledge, especially about these holiday times.

A thin piece of zinc, nailed on the top bar of the coop, about the width of the tickets and long enough to take on it the entry cards and prize tickets, with a slit near the top to allow the tacks to enter the wood, would answer the purpose well; it would be inexpensive, and may be allowed to remain on the coops. The zinc being on the inside would prevent the fowls getting at the cards. Will our friends at Brantford try it?

It does seem unreasonable to suppose that the geese could have made the change of ticket you refer to, but ducks and geese do strange things sometimes. Don't you remember a year or two ago, at the show in Guelph, how a couple of drakes changed from one coop to another, and the coops were not very close together nor near the floor either.—[Ed.]

### Why are these Things Thusly.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of a bird from P. Williams, Esq., safe and sound, and to state also that I am more than satisfied—yes, delighted with the bird! Surely the breeder is short-sighted who sends out a poor bird when he has been paid for a good one. But in the matter of duty I do not feel the same satis-

faction. \$1.50 on a single pullet seems to be a little high, to say the least of it. I do not wish to discuss N. P. matters in Review, but I would like to know what kind of duty fowls coming from the United States are subject to. Last spring I paid the same amount, \$1.50, on a trio which cost just double the price, and were worth it. Now, that either the trio was too low or the chick too high is evident. It seems to be a very loose way of doing business anyway. I have heard of *ad valorem* duty, and this duty is strong upon the add at any rate.

Yours truly,

S. SPILLETT.

Lefroy, Dec'r 30th, 1880.

### Our Halifax Letter.

#### DOMINION EXHIBITION.

There seems every probability of Halifax being the next city in which the Dominion exhibition will be held. In view of this fact every effort will be made by the Nova Scotia Poultry Association to endeavor to place this department of live stock upon a good footing, and we shall hope to see some of our Upper Province fanciers sufficiently interested so as to aid us by their presence and stock.

#### NON-FERTILIZED EGGS.

I was afforded much pleasure in reading an article upon the above subject by "Pure Blood".

There is no disputing the fact that a large number become disgusted and are led to give up the fancy from this one reason. Expensive fowls are kept, they are well housed and fed, and much time and trouble expended upon them, but when the eggs are set, and the hen carefully watched so as to prevent the possibility of their being lost through want of attention, and we at the termination of the required time are expecting a fine brood of early chicks, what a disappointment to break egg after egg and find them either rotten or unfertile. There must be some cause for this, and I think "Pure Blood" has clearly shown the reason why some fail.

It is the same with fowls and all animals as it is with the human body, we must have exercise to keep us in health, and unless we are healthy our strength and vitality must necessarily be impaired.

#### VISIT THE SHOWS.

Although I agree in many points with the views expressed in the article upon the above subject in the last number of the Review, still there is one portion of that article in which it refers to the advantages to be derived by the exhibitors by accompanying his stock, to which I take exceptions, and my exception is this. In the majority of cases where an exhibitor resides at some distance from the place at which the show is being held, he is prevented



from being present on account of business or other engagements. Now is it fair to him or to his stock that because of his inability to accompany his fowls they should not receive the same attention as that which would be bestowed were he present? I think where a committee is appointed to look after and care for fowls, arriving from a distance and unaccompanied by their owner, that they are bound in all fairness and honor to see that the same attention is given as that received by fowls having their owners to look after them. I presume that in all well conducted exhibitions such a committee is appointed, but if such is not the case, I think it but right that this respect should be paid to those who take the trouble to get their fowls into proper condition, pay the freight on them to their destination, pay their entrance fees, and in every other way conform to the rules in precisely the same manner as those who have an advantage over them by being located in the same place as that in which the show is being held, and a very large number would be induced to send their exhibits were they sure that they would receive the attention which is due to them.

#### PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

I am glad to see that you have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. E. S. Starr for this department of the REVIEW. Under her able management I have no doubt but that the REVIEW will take the front place among the leading Poultry and Pet Stock Journals of the day. In this move, we have an evidence of that enterprise with which, Mr. Editor, you are endowed, and it is a proof that no effort on your part will be spared to make the REVIEW worthy of support, and it rests with us, your subscribers and supporters, to make known to you by increasing your subscription list, and aiding you as we can that your efforts are not in vain.

Yours truly,

P. COCK.

Halifax, Dec'r 23rd, 1880.

#### Artificial Incubation.

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

No VII.

(Continued.)

"Our modern travellers, Monconys, Thevenot, Father Sicard, Granger, and Paul Lucas have given us further instructions on artificial hatching, but these have not been sufficiently particular. Father Sicard to whom we are indebted for the amplest information on the subject, seems himself to be sensible of insufficiency of his accounts. He tells us that we ought not to wonder that this method of hatching chickens should not be known in Europe,

since it is unknown even in a great part of Egypt; it being a secret there except to a single village called Beorne, situated in the Delta, within twenty leagues of Cairo, and the few adjoining places. The inhabitants of this village teach the secret to their children and keep it from all strangers. When the season which is found to be most favorable for eggs to be sat on approaches, which is about the beginning of autumn, the Beorneans disperse themselves here and there in the kingdom; and every one of them takes upon him the management of an oven. They alone are acquainted with the vigilant care needful to be taken of the eggs during the whole time of their being kept in the ovens. This art, so very advantageous to Egypt, and which the Beorneans kept so closely to themselves, has two parts; the object of the first is the building of the ovens; that of the second consists in causing the eggs to be regularly heated in them as they would be if sat on by a hen. The mystery of the art does not consist in what belongs to the first part; the outside of the ovens is a building exposed to the eyes of all that go by, and foreigners are allowed to enter in and see and examine the inside of them. The knowledge which the Beorneans have, and which they keep to themselves, is no other than that of causing the eggs to be so warmed as that the chickens may gradually be unfolded within them, and be at last hatched. The essential point to the succeeding in this consists in keeping them in the proper degree of warmth, and in knowing how to manage the fire that heats the oven. To learn this art from the Beorneans we need only to attempt to do it. Their long experience cannot be so sure a guide to them for the procuring and regulating a constant degree of heat in a place closely shut up as the thermometer may be, which doubtless is an instrument the use of which is unknown to them. It is an easy matter by the thermometer to know what is the degree of heat that brings about the unfolding and gradual increase of the germ in the egg on which a hen sits; we need for that purpose only to keep the ball of it immersed among the cluster of eggs she sits on. I have recorded in the memoirs of the academy that the said degree of heat is about the thirty-second degree of the thermometer made upon the principle I have given. It is then a heat of thirty-two degrees, or thereabouts, which you are to preserve in the place where you would have eggs warmed in order to hatch chickens. With this knowledge of the degree of the heat of the hen, and with the instrument which procures this knowledge, it will certainly prove an easy matter to hatch chickens in ovens like those of Egypt; and the description and drawings Monconys has given us of them will be sufficient guides to those who shall attempt the building of these sort of ovens in

Europe. The vast utility they are of to Egypt has made me wish these many years to have some built in France, and we should long ago have had the pleasure of seeing several thousands of chickens hatched at Paris in a day in ovens like those of Egypt. Had not a premature death taken from us a prince as well versed in all arts as zealous for their progress, in whose hands the supreme authority had been deposited during the king's minority. The late Duke of Orleans sent to Mr. Le Maire, while he was consul at Cairo, a memoir which I had drawn up full of queries concerning the Egyptian method of hatching chickens without the help of hens. In answer to this Mr. Le Maire did not content himself with procuring a memoir of Father Sicard, containing many useful and curious instructions, and which has been printed since with a few alterations, (in vol. 7 of the *Missions du Levant*), he besides offered, in a letter still in my hands, to send over to France, one of those persons who make that art their chief employment. The assistance of one of those Borneans could not but be very useful if one had a mind to undertake at once the hatching chickens in as immense numbers as they do in Egypt, if for instance, one had a mind to warm 40 or 50 thousand eggs at one time, but considering how easy the thermometer makes it to regulate the heat, I cannot think the help of a Bornean absolutely necessary to us so long as we intend only experiments at first on a few eggs, as it is always prudent to do. It remains to enquire how it would be possible in our villages to collect forty or fifty thousand eggs, not over stale, as they do in the Delta. Hens are infinitely more common there than they are amongst us, and this doubtless is owing to the facility with which the Egyptians are able to multiply them. A thousand eggs, according to Father Sicard, are sold there for not above thirty or forty medins, which is but forty-five or fifty sous of French money. Were it as easy a matter for our peasants as it is for the Egyptians to collect a sufficient quantity of eggs, what could the inhabitants of cold or even of the more temperate countries do with so many chickens produced in one and the same day, with about thirty thousand, for that is the number commonly afforded by five and forty thousand eggs? What would become of all these, absolutely destitute of mothers? They want hens to shelter them from the rain, and chiefly from the cold, which is felt with us during the summer nights and even in many summer days, whereas this inconvenience is not to be feared in a country where it hardly ever rains, and where the air is always sufficiently warm.

(To be continued.)

Is your subscription to REVIEW paid?

### Judges.

A society can manage every detail of its business with comparative ease, it can draw up its by-laws, adopt its standard of excellence, set its day for its annual meetings, get up its prize list for its exhibitions, and do all these things to the satisfaction of its members and patrons, but when it comes to the appointing of judges then their real troubles commence.

I will here venture to say that a committee of a poultry show have more trouble to find and appoint judges that there is a reasonable probability of giving general satisfaction than they have in performing all the rest of the work connected with the show. You will go to one show where, say, local men are judging, and you will hear the grumblers say, "Why did the committee appoint these men to favor their friends," &c.; you go to another show, where foreign judges are giving the awards, and you will hear just as much dissatisfaction with them. I have been at many shows and never yet was at one where all exhibitors were satisfied with the awards, and I never expect to be. I have seen many exhibitors complaining, and with just cause, at the wrong awards given, but I have seen many more complain without a cause. The experience I have had with exhibitors and fanciers, after mixing with them a great deal, is that nearly all of them cannot see the faults in their own stock. I know myself a man who has acted as a judge at shows for many years, and of other people's stock he is first-class, I know none better, but when it comes to judging his own, he is a perfect fool; and I know this same disease—I can call it by no other name—afflicts many of our fanciers and breeders. If people could be taught to look for the faults in their own stock just as they do for the defects in other people's, about two-thirds the grumbling that we now have at our shows would not be heard at all.

Some advocate the one judge system, some two or some three; some go for local men, others for foreigners. Now each of these have their advantages. I will give my opinion of this very important question. It may not be worth much, but it has been gained by experience, and can be taken for what it is worth. In the first place I am in favor of one judge, and one judge only. My reasons are, where there is more than one there almost always arise a little give-and-take policy with them: one disagrees with the other in a certain class, and gives in, so when they disagree again, those who gave in the last time gain their point this time. Again, with more than one judge you never know who to fasten the responsibility on. I would say, be sure you are satisfied the man you appoint is capable to fill the position, and if backed by integrity, ap-

point him; and by all means let him be a local man if it is possible to get one. While there are objections to local men, I consider there are more to foreigners. In the first place, the local man is very seldom appointed unless he is well known to be posted on the varieties he is going to judge; his integrity is also unquestioned, because were he dishonorable it would be well known to his neighbors, and they would not trust him; while he may have prejudices, and wish to favor his friends, he cannot do it without all competitors seeing it is not from ignorance he makes wrong awards.

Now for the foreign judge. He comes amongst us as a stranger, but bear in mind he is not a stranger long; he soon gets acquainted, he commences to sell some of his stock to his new made friends, and if not at his first, certainly at his second show, he would have a little "axe to grind." Again, it is impossible to know as much of a stranger, either as to his ability or integrity, as you do of the local man, and taking it all and all, I am satisfied we run three times more risk from a judge appointed from afar off than from a local man.

A good judge requires to be a man of rare qualities. There are not many men, even good fanciers and breeders, who are really good judges. A man requires to be a thoroughly good judge of what he is to pass judgement on, free from prejudice, and not afraid to give his awards regardless of the opinions of friends or foes. Now such men are not plentiful, but they do exist, and are just as easily found amongst local men as from those being afar off; and when they can be found at home, by all means get one, and fasten on to him, and my word for it, in the end it will be found more satisfactory than bringing men to judge from all over creation.

I now have a word to say to exhibitors. For gracious sake try and learn that it is quite possible, nay, very probable, that your neighbor's stock is as good as yours: and if you can't learn this, do not make it your persistent business to worry the life out of everybody you can button-hole, —judges included—extolling the merits of your defeated birds, and berating the better qualities of the prize-winners.

I have on several occasions acted as judge at shows, and of one thing I am certain, I shall never do it again. It is without exception the most unenviable position a man can be placed in. What with reasonable complaints and unreasonable grumbling, a judge sometimes might as well be in purgatory. I remember one time a disappointed exhibitor giving me a terrible overhauling because I did not give his animal first prize in a large class, and the fun of it was it had no business in the class at all but belonged to another.

EX JUDGE.

### Matching Plymouth Rocks in Show-Pen.

There seems to be a very great diversity of opinion existing in the minds of fanciers on the above question, how to match for the show-pen? nor do I think the minds of most of our judges are very clear or fixed upon the subject.

This is a matter of very great importance to those who are breeders of this variety, for as it stands now it is open to much criticism and adverse judgement by judges at our shows. Judge A. decides in favor of the pen evenly matched in color, though the cock be that dark that his owner would not use him for any other purpose, and likewise may be a point or so behind an adjoining pen that is matched with a much lighter cock, but the dark pen carries off the red ticket, simply because it is better matched in color. Well the owner of the dark pen is well pleased and quite agrees with the decision of judge A., and concludes to try again at the next coming show. But here the judging falls into other hands, and judge B. sees fit to reverse the decision of judge A., and the red ticket falls to the lot of the pen with the light colored cock this time. Who is right, judge A. or B.? that is the question we want decided and permanently settled.

Why do we demand of Plymouth Rocks more than we ask from other varieties? Take for instance, Duckwing Game or Dark Brahmas, &c., the plumage of cock and hen being quite different, and yet there is no such demand made on them, and they are termed matched, and quite correctly too. But the difference is just here, while they are matched for the show pen they may also be "mated" for breeding purposes, while the dark colored Plymouth Rocks are totally unfit for any such purpose, only leading to disappointment and vexation to any one not knowing who might be led to purchase the first prize pen at a good price, only to end with the above result.

While on the subject of Plymouth Rocks I would express a hope that the judges of this variety will not sacrifice other points to size and weight, as many of them did in the Asiatic classes in days gone by. Already we find that there are some breeders seeking to increase the size of their birds by crossing with some of the larger sorts, at least if we may judge by the many complaints to be found in poultry journals of those who have purchased eggs from first class breeders (as they say) to find the chicks produced from them with feathered legs, evidently showing a cross somewhere. I think this course with the Plymouth Rock is not desirable, and ought not to be encouraged by the judges at our shows for the sake of size.

THOS. COSTEN.

Montreal, January 10th, 1891.

## PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Until further notice, communications, news items, and correspondence upon pigeon matters should be addressed to Mrs. E. S. Starr, 3 Park Row, New York City.

Louis Offerman expects to show 30 pairs of Homers at the Red Star exhibition.

Dan'l Newhall, Philadelphia, Pa., lately purchased the entire stock of Grist homers.

Geo. E. Peer, Rochester, N. Y. has purchased the best red Jacobins of Geo. Woolley, Waltham, Mass.

Jno. Van Opstal, New York City, purchased by cable, January 1st, 1881, an entire loft of Homers said to be one of the best owned in the city of Antwerp.

The Red Star Club, Philadelphia, announces a second exhibition, of homing birds only, to be held January 27, 28, 1881. All are invited to be present.

The Eastern fancier keeps his pigeons in a "loft"; in New York City and vicinity they are found in "coops"; but the Philadelphia fancier will invite you to look at his "box."

The pigeon exhibitors at Battleboro', Vt., lately will give a wide berth to any society employing I. K. Felch as judge of its pigeon department. A visitor speaks of the judging as a farce and the awards a shame; disqualified birds receiving prizes and birds that had won first in the best company passed over without mention.

There are three classes of people keep pigeons: pigeon fanciers, pigeon breeders, and people who suffer a few mongrels to fly about their premises and in a great measure get their own living. Pigeon fanciers are those who from pure love of the birds themselves, cherish them for their beauty and keep the differ nt varieties in various shades of perfection.—Eaton.

The Pigeon Show of the season will, in all probability, be that of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Pigeon and Poultry Club, opening Sunday, February 6, and holding three days. The National Columbarian Society purposed holding an exhibition the latter part of this month, but finding the progress made by the Brooklyn club towards an exhibition, concluded to show with it instead of dividing the interest. It is expected that the Scheld loft will

be well represented, that the excellent Jacobins and African Owls of H. V. Crawford will be shown, and there will probably be a surprise for New York fanciers from the loft of one of their number. Bunting Haukins, of Gberdctown, N. J., is the only fancier that can, for variety, dispute the collection prize with I. Coliell. If these two enter for it there will be a show worth going far to see.

The exhibition is gotten up upon principles wholly original. It will open Sunday. The birds must be in the coops Saturday evening, when every body except the manager is to be excluded, and the judges admitted. No one except the committee appointed knowers who is to judge the show. This committee holds itself responsible for the judging. No names to be allowed on the coops, but when the hall is open to the public lists of entries will be distributed, free to all. The premiums will be awarded February 6, and, according to the rules, will be forwarded to the lucky winners on Thursday evening, March 10th, 1881, at Exhibition Hall. The delivery of the Prizes to winners will be accompanied by a ball, celebrating the first anniversary of Brooklyn Pigeon and Poultry Club."

### The Fantail.

A few months ago the Review contained an excellent article upon the Fantail, written by one of the best of the English fanciers of the variety. As a conclusion to the subject, and to show by what law American birds are judged, we will add the Standard for the variety as adopted by the National Columbarian Society,—the American Association of pigeon fanciers.

The Standard for this bird opens with the requirements for each color, thus:

*Blue*.—Clear, pure and uniform; with two jet black bars across primary coverts; and bars of black near extremity of tail; beak dark; eyes orange color.

*Silver*.—Pale creamy gray; dark bars, and band of same shade near extremity of tail; beak pale; eyes orange.

*Black*.—Intense; beak black; eyes orange.

*White*.—Pure and spotless; eyes dark hazel.

*Yellow*.—Clear and uniform throughout; eyes orange; beak light.

*Red*.—Pure deep chestnut throughout; eyes orange; beak light.

*Saddle-backs*.—All white except a well defined saddle across the shoulders; eyes hazel; beak flesh-colored.

*Silkie*s.—Pure white, silky feathers throughout; eyes hazel; beak flesh-colored.

*Frizzled*.—White or colored feathers, long and well inverted or curled upwards; eyes hazel; beak flesh-colored.

## POINTS OF MERIT.

Size, medium, . . . . .	4
Form, erect and symmetrical . . . . .	6
Carriage, grac. ful, . . . . .	10
Head, fine; forehead prominent, . . . . .	4
Beak, straight; curved only at tip, . . . . .	2
Eyes, full and bright, . . . . .	2
Neck, long, thin and gracefully curved, . . . . .	8
Breast, full and prominent, . . . . .	4
Back, very short, . . . . .	4
Tail, very large, erect and wide spread; composed of a treble tier of from 36 to 42 broad feathers, closely arranged into three-fourths of a circle; the lower extremity of each feather on lower side, touching the ground or nearly so, . . . . .	18
Wings, drooping and meeting at their tips beneath the tail, . . . . .	6
Feet and legs, medium, the bearing upon the toes, . . . . .	2
Condition, must be good or they suffer on every point, . . . . .	6
Temperament, nervous, trembling, . . . . .	8
Soundness of color, . . . . .	12
Color of eyes, . . . . .	2
Perfection, . . . . .	100

*Common Defects.*—Coarseness; thick, short or straight neck; tail, small, divided, ill balanced, lob-sided, narrow feathers; unwieldy or drooping tail; forward stoop; foul feathered; odd eyes; disease or deformity of any kind.

*Defects of Color.*—Dark or dingy blue; smeared or dappled silver; blue black; dingy, dull yellow or red; impure or dirty white.

Frizzled Fantails should have the whole of their body feathers inverted or curled backwards, and the more conspicuous in this respect the more the bird is valued. Flights and tail should appear as though the fibre had been purposely disordered, turning backwards from the quills, which are generally straighter than ordinary.

Silkie are, as it were, clothed in silky threads instead of feathers; and the nearer approach to the soft silky nature the more highly are the birds prized. The skin of this variety is rather dark; eyes dark hazel.

To this Standard we raise the following objections, asking thereto the opinions of experienced fanciers of the variety:

*Eyes of Blues, Silvers, Blacks, Yellows and Reds* should be PEARL instead of orange. In Blues, while uniformity of color is essential, especial weight should be given to color of back. A bird with back of lighter shade, or as it is known among fanciers, a "light-rumped bird," should be disqualified. This is an extreme fault in a breeder.

## Drinking Vessels for Pigeons.

As none can speak with more earnestness upon a subject than those who have experienced the actual results of misfortune in it, I feel authorized to demonstrate to the fancy the necessity of keeping the drinking water for pigeons pure.

Last summer I had my lofts in a large building 20 by 12 feet, divided lengthways into two compartments, one of which was furnished with a wooden cage 12 by 9 feet, covered with wire netting, in which the birds had their exercise, and the other was occupied by birds having entire liberty during the day. In a smaller building, 10 by 8 feet, I had two other compartments communicating directly with the open air, and unfurnished with any flight or cage. In these four lofts I was very successful in rearing my birds, until as the summer advanced, a singular disease appeared among them. In most cases the birds attacked were breeders, although there were a few exceptions among the younger birds. The bird affected would first appear drooping, with feathers ruffled, and head drawn up between the shoulders, and usually, if a hen, would develop the regular symptoms of wing disease; but the cocks seemed in every case to be differently affected. They would show the same dullness and lethargy in their appearance and movements, but rarely lost their powers of flight, which they only exercised, however, upon extreme compulsion. Their appetite would be morbid and ravenous, and although very light when taken into the hand, they never exhibited the symptoms of scouring which usually characterises "going light."

What surprised me particularly was that the disease appeared chiefly among the common pigeons, kept in a small coop for nurses. A few cases did appear in the compartment of my large loft occupied by the birds constantly at liberty, but no single instance among those confined to the compartment furnished with the cage. After attentive study of these facts, I came to the conclusion that as the birds in all the lofts had the same fare and attention otherwise, the disease originated in the drinking vessels. Except in the compartment with the cage attached, I used wooden bowls covered with pieces of board of just sufficient width to allow the birds to drink between the edges and the sides of the bowl. These bowls were washed out and replenished with fresh water every morning, but during the long summer days the birds standing on the boards covering them, would foul the water, which is usually drunk most freely just before night, when the old birds are feeding squabs.

In the loft occupied by the birds confined to its limits, and the cage attached, I used a contrivance which I can recommend for simplicity and perfect

cleanliness. I procured an earthen pan, such as is commonly used for baking by cooks, about two inches deep and ten inches in diameter. I then cut two pieces out of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch board in triangular shape, having the base of the triangle about 11 inches, to catch well on the side of the bowl, and placing them about six inches apart, nailed two light boards upon them like the roof of a house. The height of the triangles being about three or four inches, and the width of the boards covering them, corresponding with the sides, except allowing a little margin on one to project over the other at top, and the length of the boards being sufficient to completely cover the bowl, *i. e.* 11 inches, a light top is formed, which affords the pigeons just space to drink comfortably at each end, without being allowed to get into the bowl to bathe.

I am satisfied that had I used the same arrangement in all of my lofts my birds would have escaped the disease entirely.

P. J. HUNTER.

### Breeding Carriers.

Few things are more constitutionally weak than Carriers. They are kept from generation to generation in a most artificial condition, debarr'd to a very large extent from their natural exercise, and fed in such a manner that they have only that which is given them, no matter what their condition may be. This is why health and strength of constitution is of the greatest importance in breeding. Size in the hen has little or nothing to do with producing large young ones, and I am convinced, from my experience, that a small hen will throw as large and as strong young birds as do those very big hens. Of course I do not mean that any little short-faced hen that comes of a small short-faced strain is as good to breed from as a small strong one from a large long-faced strain. It is also necessary that the cock mated with such a hen should be a large, strong bird, and as fine wattled as possible. Many breeders pay little attention to the cock's beak wattle, but I think this is a mistake—the larger and fuller the cock's wattle the more likely the young are to be good in this property. For show, of course, size is of great importance, but as a rule the finest show birds are not bred from the same class of birds matched together. This is one of the greatest pitfalls for unskilled breeders, as they usually fancy the best must be bred from two of the best mated together. Of course it is as necessary that the small hen should be as well bred as the large one. Health and strength do not give breeding and good blood, however much they may assist it.

W. MASSEY.

Next month advertise eggs for hatching.

### Poultry Canning in Delaware.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—Although our cannery for canning poultry is located in Dover, Del., some six hundred miles south-east from you, still it may be interesting to some of the readers of the Review to know how much poultry is taken in in one day; and at the end of the season, which will be about March 1st, I may be able to let you know how much has been used during the season. On Monday, 22nd November, the owners of the cannery bought from farmers' wagons, at their door, 16,000 pounds, and on Tuesday, the 23rd, 40,000 pounds, making in the two days 56,000 pounds, for which they paid the farmers in cash \$6,000.

There was at one time, during Tuesday the 23rd, 96 teams, reaching from the door of the weighing room of the cannery down State street nearly through the town, all waiting their turn to get their poultry weighed, and as fast as one dropped off the string at one end another drove up at the other to wait his turn. The result was that those who came late in the day did not get unloaded until 9 o'clock at night. Three days each week from November until March, this firm is paying out thousands of dollars to the farmers of Kent county, Del., for poultry.

Where is the man that can stand up and say that the poultry business is a small business to engage in.

THOMAS

Camden, Delaware, Jan. 1st, 1881.

P. S.—\$1 for the publisher, and a Happy New Year to all the readers of the REVIEW. T.

### Scotch Greys.

The fancy in Canada is indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Thos. Costen, of Montreal, for the first importation of this variety from England. They were purchased from the Right Hon. John Hubbard, and are excellent birds. Scotch Greys are at present very popular in England, filling the place there, we imagine, occupied by Plymouth Rocks in America. We wish Mr. Costen great success with them.

The Hon. J. Hubbard sends the following short notes:

Plumage is like the Dominique. Cock is bold, alert, and in standing up should show a good deal of thigh. Excellent layers, and good mothers. Pullets grow till eighteen months old. Chickens hatch black or dark grey, with white spot on head.

STANDARD FOR S. GREYS. (*Henwife.*)

COCK.

HEAD AND COMB—The face and ear-lobes scarlet; comb, large, upright and serrated, (single.)

**PLUMAGE**—"Cuckoo" all over, including tail and sickles. Black or white sickles constantly occur in good birds—do not disqualify.

**LEGS AND FEET**—White or mottled; four toes; clean legs

**Disqualifications.**—Pea or double combs; feathered legs; five toes; red or yellow hackles.

**Defects.**—Black and white feathers, usually appear after second moult; the fewer these are the better the bird; also white ear-lobes or white face.

#### HEN.

**PLUMAGE, legs, &c.,** like cock.

**COMB**—Upright or falling—fanciers not agreed, I prefer falling—when falling should not cover the eye.

**Weight, from 6½ to 9½ pounds for cock; 6 to 8 for hen.**

The Australian Meat Preserving Co. attempting to "can" wild rabbits, found themselves unable to care for all that were brought in. During the first few days an average of 7,000 per diem were brought in. The order was then given limiting the number taken to 5,400 daily. Even this amounts to 67,500 for the season. Where is the market for such a supply.

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 15th, 1880.  
Poultry Herald Publishing Co.,  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—I have received the copy of "Newell's Breeder's Directory" ordered of you a short time ago. As I am not making a collection to which class this valuable old work belongs, I this day return same to you, with the request that you present it, with my compliments, to some ardent collector of ancient literature.

Very respectfully yours,  
EDWARD HARRISON

Springfield, Ohio, Dec. 15th, 1880.

To the Editor,—Above I hand you a copy of my postal card of this date to Poultry Herald Publishing Co., which will explain itself. The "Reliable and complete" directory bears date on title page 1877—By this time it is "old and reliable."

EDWARD HARRISON.

#### A Spicy Letter.

London East, 28 Dec. 1880.

Mr. JAS. FULLERTON.

Dear Sir:—You have been making a great mistake in sending your POULTRY REVIEW to "J. H. McMechan, London," as he left that burgh long since for want of wealth to remain, and only stays where he is now for want of lucre to take him away. If his ship ever comes in you may expect to get your bill paid. You must insist on cash in advance in future, and don't you forget it, on behalf of aforesaid.

J. H. McMECHAN.

We acknowledge our mistake, take the advice given, and recommend all readers of REVIEW to do the same.

## 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 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
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.

We would earnestly advise the man who hewed out the cut illustrating the show bill of the Ontario Poultry Association to leave the city of Brantford, and leave no clue by which he can be traced, before the 8th of next month.

Louis Thorne, Blyth, Ontario, has fine stock, from excellent strains, to which he calls attention in a card in Breeder's Directory.

H. G. Charlesworth would prefer being relieved from the trouble of showing his fowls at Brantford, by selling them previous to the show. This will be a good chance to get show birds, and cheap too, as he offers to sell at half the value. Write him.

It gives us much pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Thomas Costen, Esq., of Montreal, Q., which appears in this issue. His specialties are Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Scotch Greys. Of his stock of the first and last named we cannot speak from personal knowledge, but of his P. Rocks we can. Last year his stock proved the best at Montreal show, and this season he purchased from us our 12 best birds, among them the first prize fowls and chicks at London, 1879, 1st at Peterboro, 1880; 2nd prize hen at Guelph 1879, and winner of four 1sts previously; 2nd prize pair chicks at London 1880, and many other prize winners, and our very best breeding birds. We believe that 12 better birds were never put together in one shipment in America. We would recommend those who want a large percentage of first-class chicks to give Mr. C. a share of their orders for eggs. We would conclude from our dealings with this gentleman that his other varieties are the best procurable.

J. H. Rowe, of King, had a clutch of P. Rock chicks hatched in Jan. 2nd, 1881, which he thinks the earliest hatch of the year, and has more coming this month. See his card.

### "Dr." Merry and the Poultry Herald.

While personalities should always be studiously excluded from the press, it is the duty, and often one of the most disagreeable duties of the public journalist, to give his patrons any warning that may be necessary to guard them from injury and imposition. In taking up the subject that forms the caption of this article we are not prompted by either business or journalistic jealousy. Our position and circulation are effected very slightly indeed by a journal so erratic. And while, on the one hand we have no motive but the public good, on the other hand we propose to make no statements which cannot be amply sustained by evidence.

Many of our readers know something of the career of "Dr." Merry, late of Toronto, now of Montreal, from his connection with the *Poultry Herald*; but most of them have no knowledge of his past history, and for the benefit of these, and the poultry fraternity generally, we propose giving a few facts, obtained partly from public journals, and partly from reliable information and personal knowledge. A large number of honorable and reliable fanciers, who have the good of the fancy at heart, have long urged us to this course, but we have hitherto refrained, believing that the good sense and discernment of the fraternity would soon make it evident to "Dr." Merry that he and his paper the *Herald* were not fitting representatives of the poultry interests of the Dominion. Our belief was well founded, it appears, for, in the midst of boasted success, in May last the *Herald* suddenly ceased to appear, lacking that support which was necessary to pay the printer. Subscriptions and advertisements payable in advance, were urgently solicited up to the last moment, and its pages boasted that during all its career no month was so successful as the last of its life. Its disappearance from public view was regretted by none but those who had been beaten out of their money.

In November last, probably prompted by the returning good times, and the busy season in the poultry business, the *Herald* again made its appearance; this time in Montreal. As we can judge of the future only by the past we believe "Dr." Merry's antecedents warrant the expectation that this new departure will be conducted on the same principles, and with a repetition of his former practices; we therefore, in the interests of our patrons, feel called upon to sound a note of warning.

We first hear of Merry in the capacity of editor of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, published at Louisville, Ky., U. S. Of his career before that time little is known, but an extract from a letter to that journal states: "I am not surprised to see Merry handled. I have always looked upon him with suspicion. He didn't go to you *pure* by any means." After severing his connection with the *Southern Poultry Journal* he came to Toronto, and from thence issued a circular reflecting in such terms on his successor, Mr. Hartwell, that Mr. Dunlop, one of the proprietors, replied, under the caption "A Rascal Exposed." We make the following extracts:—

"The *Southern Poultry Journal* was first issued on money furnished Dr. Merry by two gentlemen

of this city, Major E. D. Lawrence and Mr. S. D. Chipley, whose co-operation was obtained by gross misstatements. The agreement was, that Dr. Merry was to edit and publish the paper, and have half interest, while the above named gentlemen owned the balance, and furnished all the capital required. Dr. Merry's remuneration was to be half the profits, which he wildly represented would soon flow in most plentifully. As to his statement that he never received a cent for his labor, I can say that I have every reason to believe he made a good living out of it, and wanted to sell out his interest, as several parties can testify, as soon as Mr. Hartwell and I obtained possession and made him account for money received. In giving both his former partners and Mr. Hartwell and I a statement of the accounts of the *Southern Poultry Journal*, Dr. Merry made statements which were perfectly devoid of truth, and we obtained control of the *Journal* only in time to prevent his further obtaining \$100 or \$200 from Major Lawrence, for a purpose which could have resulted in no benefit as he afterwards confessed."

"Furthermore, a large poultry exhibition was held in this city last winter, organized and entirely conducted by Dr. Merry. Relying on his honesty and general good character, I, with several other gentlemen, allowed our names to be used as officers, and subscribed each \$5 to carry it on. Dr. Merry solicited the entries, managed the finances, and in fact, ran the whole machine. Now for the result: None of the nominal officers have ever received any account of how the money was expended; he has taken with him whatever books he may have kept of his transactions, and all of us are left in the lurch. I, individually, am out from \$200 to \$250 for bills I paid. He sold stock belonging to exhibitors and never made them any returns, which fact Mr. S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, will corroborate."

"The above is but the beginning of the truth which we now intend to thoroughly ventilate. He has been the cause of great pecuniary loss to Mr. Hartwell and myself; by his gross falsehoods and misrepresentations he basely deceived his former partners who had shown him such kindness, and he at last stealthily left the city, bidding farewell to the *Southern Poultry Journal*, to its exceeding great benefit."

In a subsequent issue the editor returns to the subject, and after describing some of "Dr." Merry's transactions, concludes thus:

"We shall dismiss this already disagreeable affair, and regret that duty required us to put the public on its guard against a consummate scoundrel and rascal. We gave him fair warning, and he has no one to blame but himself. We always attend to our own business, but when other busybodies interfere, we shut down on them in a way they deserve."

After "Dr." Merry had located in Toronto his first appearance among Canadian fanciers was at the show of the Canadian Poultry Association, in Hamilton, in January, 1878. This visit was made in the interests of the *Poultry Herald*, which was started in March following. The impression his conduct then made on the fanciers was anything but favorable, and many who were prepared to assist him cut him in disgust. But at the dinner of



the association, held on the evening of the 31st January, he seems to have capped the climax, as the following paragraph which appeared in one of the city dailies will show :

"DINNER OF CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION. —Last evening some of the members of the association enjoyed a few hours very pleasantly at the 'Queens' Restaurant. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. Mackay, and the vice-chair by Mr. J. G. Buchanan, one of the secretaries. There was quite a number present, and the proceedings were of the most pleasing character imaginable, with the exception of the obnoxious presence of one Dr. Merry, of Toronto, who brought down upon himself, and very properly, the displeasure of the chairman and the pity of the assemblage from his highly idiotic conduct. This man Merry belongs to the *Poultry Herald*, and from his remarks last night the fanciers are not likely to forget the fact."—*Spectator*.

We have spoken to many who were present, and all agree that this was a mild report of his conduct.

That his career throughout has been little better than that chronicled above we have evidence in the fact that from Toronto fanciers, who should know him and his journal he received very little support; indeed some of them refused advertisements in his paper when offered gratis. We are credibly informed that at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, the officials declined to furnish him with the ordinary press badge.

We have the best evidence that he solicited subscriptions and advertisements *in advance*, at the same time that he knew that he was not able to carry on his paper. There may be some difference of opinion as to the proper name for such conduct, but we think most people would call it deliberate fraud. How many medals he has donated to societies as prizes we do not know, but we do know the winners of some that he has promised have never received them. He has found that in Toronto the printers and fanciers had all the dealings they want with him. By a strange mixture of irony and cheek he published in his journal a list of dead beats! Montreal is now to be the theatre of his operations, and it requires very little discernment to see that similar results will follow.

The blackened name of Merry has been dropped from the pages of the *Herald* as now published, and no doubt it is intended in this way to dup some to whom his name would have been a sufficient warning. We have evidence that Merry is as much in control of that journal as ever he was, and the "Herald Publishing Co." is evidently only a convenient mask to hide the features of a character which, if exposed in all their ugliness, would repel rather than attract patronage. If there is such a company the Montreal fanciers know nothing of it, and supposing it to exist, the partners are certainly in bad company, as they will find to their cost.

Our contemporary, the *Dominion Bazaar* of Toronto, thus refers to the *Herald*:

"The *Poultry Herald* is out again just in time to catch subscriptions for the new year. Its former record does not warrant us in putting it on our clubbing list, however. Still those who intend to get it should subscribe right away to be sure of getting something. It may run for a few months during advertising season, but the editor says, 'It

does not pay to run during the quiet summer months,' so hurry up with your yearly subscription. An old subscriber tells us he has not the courtesy to send him a copy, though such should be first supplied, according to our notions of square dealing, but as they would not bite again, of course it would be sheer folly on the publisher's part to send them what they have paid for."

With consummate cheek the fanciers of the Dominion are now asked to send subscriptions to the *Herald*, \$1 strictly in advance, and "positively no orders taken for advertisements unless payment is received in advance." Does the past history of the journal justify it in making such a demand? We opine the fanciers of Canada will agree with us that the man who, under the circumstances, would make such a demand is devoid of all sense of shame, and takes the fanciers to be little better than fools. We have now done with the subject for the present, and would only say in conclusion that, in the light of unquestionable facts, the man and his paper are as unworthy of confidence as they are unfit to represent the poultry fraternity of the Dominion.

### Our Shows.

The show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be the first held, Jan. 18th to 21st.

The Montreal Association expect this year to hold the most successful show of the many they have held. The date is 2nd to 4th Feby. We have a few prize lists which we will send intending exhibitors on application.

A letter from Brantford informs us. "Everything indicates a large and successful show." Feby. 8th to 11th

The Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association hold their first show in Sherbrooke, P. Q., on 16th to 18th Feby. The Society seem to be full of energy and push.

Midland Central Poultry Association will hold their annual Show on 15th, 16th and 17th February. The prospects of a good show were never brighter.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This work is before us, and those who send 10 cents to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., for it will be *disappointed*. Instead of getting a cheap thing, as the price would seem to indicate, they will receive a very handsome work of 112 pages, and perhaps 500 illustrations—not cheap, but elegant illustrations, on the very best of calandered paper, and as a set off to the whole, a beautiful colored plate that is worth twice the price of the book.

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

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

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

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

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA  
American Sebrights, Brown Leghorns and Gold Laced Sebright Bantams.

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

J. M. CARSON, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.  
White-faced Black Spanish, and W. Leghorns.

JOHN McADAM, BOX 757, KINGSTON., Im-  
porter and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons,

**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.**—One thorough-bred Newfoundland (gyp) pup, very fine, 5 weeks old. Price \$5.00, or will exchange for W. Leghorn or W. F. B. Spanish hens. R. & J. SMITH, Nelles Corners, Ont.

**WILL EXCHANGE.**—One pair of Back Spanish, 2 years old in the Spring, grand birds in every respect; weight of cock, 7 pounds, for pair Light Brahmas. W. H. IRWIN, Orangeville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—3 Pairs Bronze Turkey chicks, \$5.00 per pair, from prize stock of Guelph. Gobblers \$3.00 each.

JAS. ANDERSON,  
Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont.

**WILL EXCHANGE.**—2 Brown Leghorn cockerels for W. F. B. Spanish cockerel, also 2 B. B. Red Game Bantam cockerels, for Partridge Cochins cockerels or offers.

R. & J. SMITH, Nelles Corners, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—2 P Rock hens, the stock of an eminent breeder, at \$3.00, and EGGS from my fine yards of B. B. Red Game Bantams; also Rabbits and White fans. Write for terms.

JOHN P. FETTERLY, Morrisburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—One No. 3 Barne's Velocipede scroll saw swing 18 inch) with shaper attachment, 50 patterns, 6 knives, all complete and in good running order. Price \$5.00.

R. & J. SMITH, Nelles Corners, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—2 No. 1 Collie dogs, bred from imported stock; guaranteed to heel cattle, Splendid watch dogs, a so a thorough-bred white Bull Bitch. JNO. CAMPBELL, Box 700, Guelph, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—B. B. Red Game chickens, Red Pile Bantams, Fancy pigeons, one pair of canaries, Scotch fancy, good as can be got; will exchange for piles, Duckwing Games, or black and tan dogs. WM. HALL, Newcastle, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, also a grand lot of Light and Dark Brahma pullets, all from Prize Stock. Eggs in season.

THOMAS HALL,  
Box 77, St. John Babst Village, Montreal.

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

**FOR SALE.**—A few fine chicks: Red piles, Yellow Duckwings, B. Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Houdans and Red Pile Game Bantams. Some successful competitors at the late Industrial Exhibition.

11-4t. J. W. ISAACS, Port Perry, Ont.

JESSE M. RUTTER.—Box 6, Lawrence, Mass., offers high class Red Jacobins, bred from premium stock. Only fanciers wanting extra fine pigeons need apply. Satisfaction guaranteed all. 12.-4in

**FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.**—A few Light Brahma cockerels, (Autoerat,) for sale at \$2.00 each. Write for particulars. P. Rocks to exchange for Toulouse; eggs, or for sale.

Jell. STANLEY SPILLETT, Lefroy, Ont.

**IMPORTANT SALE.**

This to certify that I have sold to Messrs. J. and C. McLennan, Halifax, N. S., the following prize winning birds:

Buff cock "Sampson," well known as winner at all the best shows for two years, and four hens; Buff cockerel and three pullets bred from above; Dark Brahma cock, my great prize winner and four hens; one White Leghorn cockerel and three pullets; bred from "Snow Cloud," never beaten, one trio Light Brahmas, from my best matings; one pair Bronze Turkeys; two cockerels and three pullets Plymouth Rocks, best I ever raised.

As I shall not now breed these varieties I heartily recommend all my patrons to Messrs. McLennan for eggs and chicks of above varieties.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH.

2 lin.

**Exhibitors at Brantford!**

I have a few STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS EXHIBITION BIRDS left, which I shall show at Brantford, unless sold before that time.

My desire is to sell all, and not show any; I shall, therefore, offer them at less than half their value.


Correspondence solicited.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH,

P. O. Box 103,

2-1in.

YORKVILLE, ONT.



J. H. ROWE,  
KING, P. O., - - - ONT.,  
Breeder and Shipper of Pure  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
Exclusively,  
—ESSEX AND CORBIN STRAINS.—  
EGGS now, Essex, \$3.00; Corbin, \$2.00 per setting, sent in baskets, safely packed.  
My birds took four prizes at Toronto Industrial Exhibition last fall. 2-1y



W. M. SMITH,  
Fairfield Plains, - - - Ont.  
Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of  
**LAND and**  
**WATER FOWLS.**  
Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.  
Write for what you want. 1-1y



JAS. O. WELDON,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO,  
Breeder of

## FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties: 4  
Carriers, Ponters, Tumblers, Jacobius, Fantails,  
Barbs and Trumpeters.

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



JOHN JAMES,

Breeder of

White, Yellow, Blue, Dun and Black  
**CARRIERS,**

Yellow, Black and Blue **TURBITS,**  
Black Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters,

**Ponters and Antwerps all Colors,**

Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also  
odd pairs for sale.

Address, box 798 Toronto, or Yorkville. 3-1y.



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

## Plymouth Rocks

and  
**HOUDANS.**

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

Send for Circular and Price list. 5-

SEABRIGHT POULTRY YARDS.  
FISHERVILLE, - ONT., CANADA.

C. A. GRAF,  
Breeder of

## AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

Write for prices.

3-12



PHILANDER WILLIAMS,  
TAUNTON, MASS., U.S.,  
Originator and Breeder of the Celebrated

## Autocrat Strain of Light Brahmas,

Also

Dark Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins,  
Plymouth Rocks and Golden Sebright Bantams.

**YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.**

Stock constantly on hand. No Circulars. Write for Wants

Eggs for Hatching, \$5.00 for 13. Three sittings for  
\$10.00. 1-ly



J. WEST,

Brampton, P. O., Ontario,  
Breeder and Importer of

## Light Brahmas,

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

My breeding pens are made up of some of the best  
prize winning strains in America that are noted for their  
large size and great egg producing qualities.

EGG, \$3 per 13. Chicks in season.



J. C. MONTGOMERY,  
BRANTFORD, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of  
High-Class

## LANGSHANS,

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

—Also—

**FANCY PIGEONS.**

EGGS, 3 dols. per 13. Fowls and Pigeons for sale at all times. Write  
for prices. 1-ly.



LEWIS THORNE,

BLYTH, - ONTARIO,  
Breeder and Importer of

## LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Josselyn's strain.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Todd's strain,

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

**BUFF COCHINS** and **S. S. HAMBURGS.**

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

2-6m



JAMES LOCKIE,

Waterloo, Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

## High-Class Poultry.

SPECIALTIES:

**Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.**

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

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

2.1y.



JAMES ANDERSON,

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,  
BREEDER OF

## L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN & AYLESBURY

**DUCKS, &c.**

Will sell brother farmers and others  
Eggs as follows, Lt. Brahmas, W. Leghorns, B.B.R. Game  
Bants, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Tur-  
key's Eggs \$4 per doz. 4 prizes on Turkeys at, Guelph, '80

THE AMERICAN

## Standard of Excellence,

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Stithroy

# Light Brahmas

## Winners of

1st prize at Hamilton, 1878.

" Guelph, 1879, for Breeding pen (1 cock and 4 hens); pronounced by the judge, W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, the finest he had seen in Canada.

" Hamilton, 1879, for Breeding Pen, 1 cock and 5 hens.

And winners of 1st on chicks, 2nd on fowls, and diploma for collection at Provincial Exhibition, 1880.

A few choice birds for sale.

PRICES REASONABLE.

—BONE MEAL FOR SALE.—

R. MACKAY,

PARK ST., HAMILTON, CANADA.

12-1f.

# Egg Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S

NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,

or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING APPARATUS combined.

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

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,

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

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,

238 Gloucester Street. OTTAWA, Ont

Territory for sale.



## OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS.

THOS. HALL, - Montreal, P. Quebec,

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

# Light & Dark Brahmas,

WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

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

To make room I will sell some of my Prize Chicks.

EGGS IN SEASON.

3-ly

Write for what you want.

## VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE

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

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

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

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

Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

# Leghorns, Leghorns!

## White & Brown

Winners at BUFFALO, CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS, TORONTO, HAMILTON, PETERBORO, LONDON, GUELPH, and other first-class poultry exhibitions.

At the late Toronto Industrial, Brown cock 1st; Brown hens 1st and 2nd.

Provincial Exhibition Hamilton, Brown fowls, 1st; Brown chicks, 1st. White fowls, 2nd.

A very fine lot of chicks to spare at bottom prices before Dec. 15th. 20 white cockerels from \$1 to \$4 each. Send for Circular containing list of prizes won since 1875.

12 tf.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

Preston, Ont., Canada.

**\$10** Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money, should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

# Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

**THOMAS COSTEN,**

BREEDER OF PREMIUM STOCK

## L. Brahmas, P. Rocks and Scotch Greys,

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

In my Breeding Pen of Light Brahmas are Hens and Pullets from the celebrated "Duke of York strain," -Comey's - noted for their size and excellent laying qualities, mated with cock "Lord Luffern;" he took 2nd premium at Montreal, and was pointed out by the Judge as having the model comb of L. B. class.

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

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

EGGS from above varieties, \$3.50 per 13, or \$4.00 per 26, securely packed and guaranteed fresh,

# G. H. PUGSLEY

Has forty-two pairs of those handsome

## Carolina Ducks

ready for delivery Sept. 1st.

980

## Chicks, Ducklings

WILD GESE AND PHEASANTS,  
to select from.

☞ *The finest and best lot I ever saw or bred.*

## EXHIBITION BIRDS

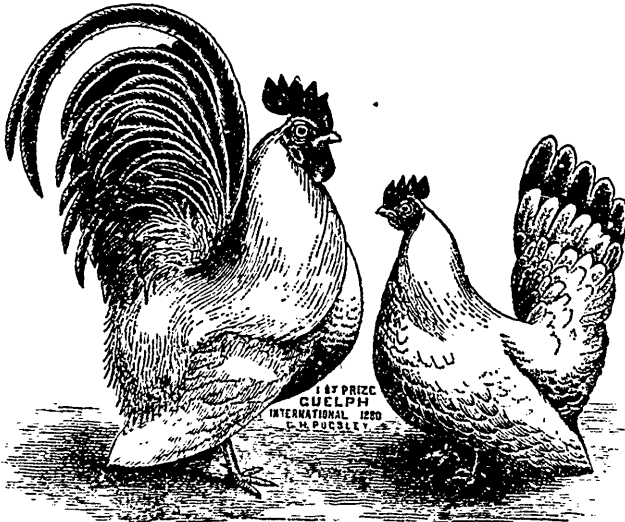
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## First-Class Breeders.

Send for circular of 25 varieties of Land and Water Fowls, Pheasants, Mandarin and Carolina Ducks.

☞ *My birds never were beaten.*

See list of 40 premiums awarded my fowls at our grand International Poultry Show, 1880. Address



8-ly.

G. H. PUGSLEY, BRANTFORD, ONT., CANADA.

## M. H. RICHEY, Jr.,

HALIFAX,

NOVA SCOTIA,

BREEDER OF

## B. B. Red Games

And Langshans.

I am breeding from three yards of Games this season. Cock "Champion," score, 95 points. "M. Henry," 92 1/2 points; "Zulu," 91 points—all mated with extra fine hens.

Cock "Champion" has won at all the leading American Shows this year, and "M. Henry" is a veteran 1st prize cock. Zulu is a son of "M. Henry" and is a fine bird.

Eggs per 13, - \$2.00.

Will have no Eggs for sale from my Langshans, but will book orders now for chicks to be delivered after Sept. 1st, Abel F. Stevens, the well known poultry judge of Natick, Mass., says of my Langshans, "they are magnificent birds."

Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered.

