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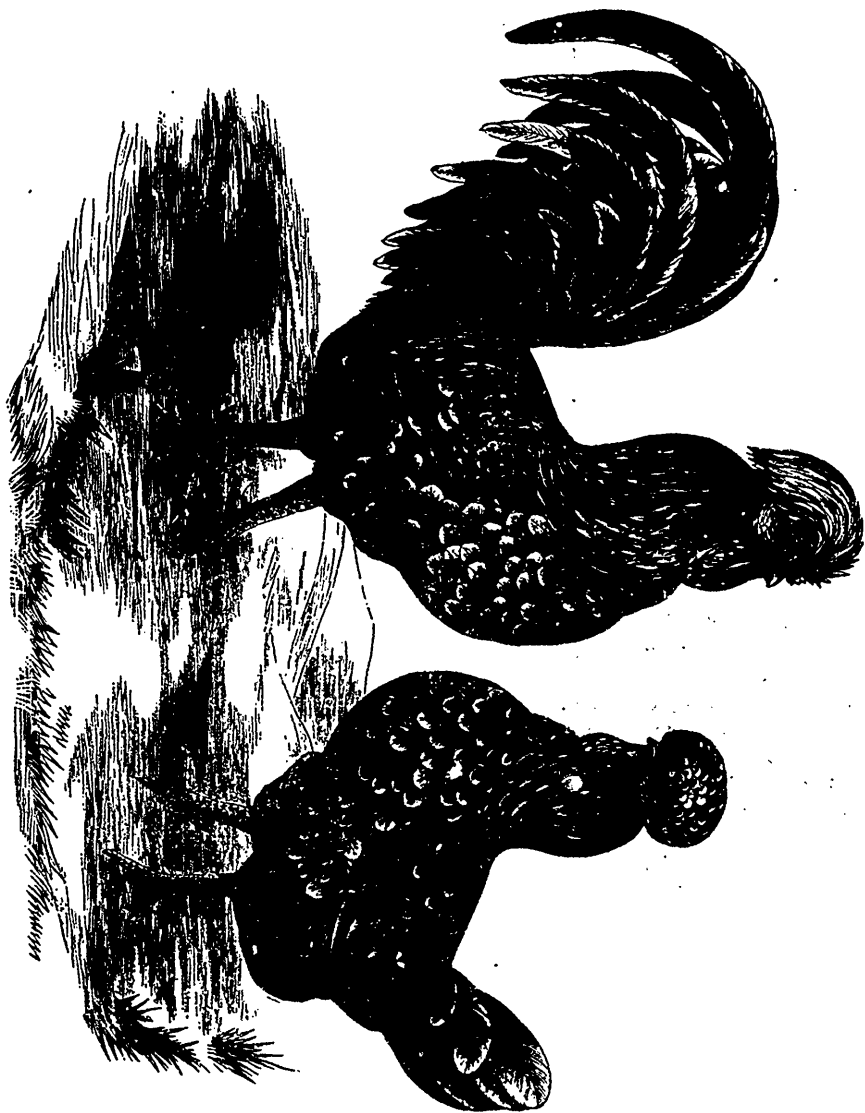
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1879.

No. 7.



**HOUDANS.**

The above illustration was made for the veteran breeder, W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, by B. N. Pierce, and returned to the artist for amendment, until Mr. Todd was satisfied that it was a truthful representation of a first-class pair of this breed. We think our readers will agree with us that Mr.

Todd's ideas of what constitute a good pair are correct

Houdans belong to the French class, and, in common with all this class as known in America, are celebrated for their fine qualities as table fowl, rivaling the Dorkings and Games in this particular. Were the epicurean tastes of Americans as fine as those of the French people, this variety would be much more highly valued than it is. With Americans and Canadians generally, the few moments devoted to meals are looked upon as so much time lost to business; but the Frenchman settles down to enjoy to the fullest what is set before him, and critically tests the quality of each dish; fowl being one of his favorites it is not to be wondered at that his principal object in breeding has been to secure fine flavor, with the greatest amount of flesh in proportion to offal, and the Houdan fowl is an evidence of the success of his efforts, as none excell them in this particular.

Many regard the Houdan as a tender fowl, and unsuited for our rigorous climate, but this is an error. Crested fowls are generally more subject to colds and roup than those without this appendage, but beyond this they will be found very vigorous through all stages of growth and at maturity. Some claim that they will make more rapid growth during the first three months than any other variety.

In the show pen, with the non-fancier, they do not draw the attention so much as many others; there is something about the head, probably the cavernous nostrils, that is not attractive on close inspection; but the fancier will see much to admire in the full, broad breast, noble carriage, and the glossy black and pure white of their plumage.

They cannot be counted on as good winter layers, but when spring fairly opens up they will generally lay steadily until moulting season. They are non-sitters. Cocks at maturity will weigh eight to nine pounds, and hens from six to seven pounds.

At Canadian shows this class is usually represented by many good specimens, and they are great favorites with nearly all who have bred them long enough to be able to appreciate their many good qualities.

### Sockery's Setting Hen.

NEW MODUS OPERANDI FOR RAISING POULTRY, OR THE LATEST STYLE OF OVERSKIRTS.

MEESTER VERNIS:—I see dot mosd efferpoty wrides someding for de shicken bapers nowtays, und I tought praps mepee I can do dot too, so I wrides all apout vot dook blace mit me lasht summer; you know or ut you dond know, den I dells you—dot Katrine (dot is mine vrow, und me, ve keep some shickens for a long dime ago, un von tay she

sait to me, "Sockery," (dot is mien name) "vy dond you put some aigs under dot olt pluc hen shickens, I dink she wants to sate." "Vell," I sait, "mepee I guess I vill," so I bicked oud some uf te best aigs und dook um oud do de parn fere de olt hen make her nesht in de side uf de hay-mow, poud fife six veet up. Now you see I nefer vas ferry pig up und town, but I vas booty pig all de vay arout in de mittle, so I koodn't reach up dill I vent und got a parrel, und ven my hed rise up py de nesht, dot olt hen she gif me such a bick dot my nose runs all ofter my face mit plood, und ven I todge pack dot plasted olt parrel het preak, und I vent town kershlam. Py cholly, I didn't tink I kood go insite a parrel pefore, put dere I vos, und I fit so dite dot I koodn't git me oud efferway, my fest (vest) vas bushed vay up unter my arm-holes; ven I fount I vos dide shtuck, I holler "Katrina! Katrina!" und ven she koom and see me shtuck in te parrel up to my arm-holes, mit my face all plood and aigs, py cholly, she chust lait town on te hay und laft und laft, till I got so mat I said, "vot you lay dare und laf like a olt vool, eh? vy dond you koom bull me oud? und den she sat up und sait, "Oh, vipe off your chin, und bull your fest town," den she lait back und laft like she vood shblit hersel more as ever. Mat as I vas I tought to myself, Katrina, she speak English booty goot, but I only sait, mit my biggest dignitude, "Katrina, will you bull me oud dis parrel?" und she see dot I look booty red, so she sait, "of course I vill, Sockery," den she lait me und de parrel town on our site, und I dook holt de door-sill ond Katrina she bull on de parrel, but de first bull she mate I yellet, "donner und blitzen, shtop dat, py golly; ders is nails in de parrel! you see te nails town ven I vent in, but ven I koom oud dey shtick in me all de vay rount. Vell, to make a short shtory long, I tell Katarina to go und dell naypor Hansman to pring a saw und saw me dis barrel off. Vell, he koom und he like to shblit himself mit laf, too, but he roll me ofer und saw de parrel all de vay around off, und I git up mit half a parrel arout my vaist, den Katrina she say, "Sockery, vate leetle till I get a battern of dot new ofer-skirt you haf on," but I didn't sait a vort, I shust got a nife und vittle de hoops off und shling dot confountet olt parrel in de voot-pile.

Pimepy ven I koom in de house, Katrina she sait, so soft like, "Sockery, dond you going to but some aigs unter dot olt pluc hen?" den I sait in my deepest voice, "Katrina, uf you effer say dot to me again I'll git a pill from you, help me chiminy cracious," I dell you, she didn't say dot any more. Vell, Mr Edidor, ven I step on a parrel now, I dond step on it, I get a pox.

Very drooly yours,

SOCKERY KADACHUT.

### The Fancy Thirty Years Ago.

(From T. B. Miner's Poultry Book.)

(Continued.)

#### SHANGHAE FOWLS.

This breed of fowls is more generally bred, at this time, in the United States, than any other of the large breeds, for the reason, that they have been sold at comparatively low prices, and are truly a valuable fowl.

The color of the Shanghaes that have been described, is variable, no two importations being exactly alike. Some are yellow, some buff, some brown, some fawn-color and some black. Their weight may be correctly set down, as averaging at maturity, from fifteen to twenty pounds per pair.

I have a pair of buff-colored Shanghaes, that are very superior. The hen weighs nine pounds, fifteen months old; the cock is younger, but will probably draw twelve pounds when two years old. The pullet is so short in the legs, and heavy in the body, that she walks with difficulty.

I have purchased these fowls as the best specimens in the country, being resolved to spare no expense in obtaining the best of the various breeds that I shall keep, and I believe the State of New York cannot produce a pullet that is her equal in all the good points that constitute a perfect fowl. My own candid opinion in regard to Shaghaes, is, that they are next to the Brahma Pootras, and as the latter cannot be had at less than \$15 to \$25 a pair, the Shanghaes are the fowl, at present, for the public generally.

In purchasing pay no regard to the "stock" the fowls are said to be from, as you can place little dependance on such evidence of their value, but see that you get a short-legged, compact fowl, with short tail, legs feathered heavily as a general rule, a bright eye, single serrated comb, and the weight of pullet at eight months old, not less than six pounds, the cocks at the same age, eight pounds, at least, with an increase of two to three pounds on each, when mature. The price for good specimens, is from \$2 to \$10 a pair, and even higher for very fine extra fowls.

We select the description by Mr. R. C. McCormick, Jr., of Woodville, L. I., it being the most comprehensive of many given :

FRIEND MINER,—In fulfilment of my promise, I now send you sketches of some of my fowls, taken from life, a few days since. The specimens portrayed, are fair representatives of the kind that I have bred for several years past, the Shanghaes, and which I now esteem much higher than any other variety that has yet attracted my attention. In 1851, I obtained from the bark "Gallego," at New York, from Shanghae direct, a number of Shanghae

fowls, equal in size and quality, I believe to any of the celebrated importations hitherto made. From these fowls I have raised a large number, and their progeny well sustain their characteristics. The drawing of old fowls, now forwarded, was taken from a pair bred from the imported stock, and now eighteen months old. No attempt has been made to put flesh upon them; they have the run of the farm to pick up most of their living thereabouts, and are now only in ordinary condition. Their weight, a few days since, was nineteen pounds; and, highly fed, they would, in all probability, draw a number of pounds more. The cock is of a dark-red color; his legs, very large, of a handsome flesh-color, and very heavily feathered; he stands up loftily, measuring about thirty inches; and combines, with great size and weight, much symmetry and beauty in his form; and this I think quite desirable, for in this world, even roosters, are valued by many for their graceful appearance; and I myself like to see them exhibit a good proportion and graceful figure. I have seen many heavy fowls that I would not give crowing room—their clumsy, uncouth forms "without shape or comeliness"; and their awkward movements certainly invite ridicule, and give good cause for dislike. The hen shown in this cut, is from the same imported stock. She is of a deep copper-color, and stands well up, though the artist has given her rather long legs; her limbs are exceedingly large, yet her formation is very compact. In every respect she is a valuable hen—a good egg producer, an attentive mother, and withal, a remarkable well-behaved, quiet, honest fowl. Her head is serpent-like, and her eye sharp; and throughout, she presents, what I consider the true marks of the real Shanghae.

So much towards describing the "pictures." You want to know my opinion of Shanghaes generally. At any rate I will speak of no other species now. They are my first choice, and of course, get my first notice. I have chosen, as specimens of my stock, the birds sketched,\* believing that they display the genuine traits of the breed. There are many cocks strutting about my yard, whose voices have oft welcomed the dawn of the oriental sun, and many hens too, natives of the Celestial Empire now cackle daily round my barn. But I consider their American offspring, better birds. And why should they not be? The anxiety endured by their parents, in being torn away from their homes and friends in the days of their youth, (as they had generally been,) with the hardships and fatigue of six months in a small coop, on the "rolling oce-

\*The illustrations referred to represent bird much resembling in shape leggy Light Brahma chicks when about three or four months old, with very long heads, and greater development of comb and wattles.

an," is sufficient to render them imperfect in their developments; for while sea voyages may greatly benefit the members of the human family, I doubt exceedingly their material improvement to the feathered race. Chickens are by nature land lubbers, and the sea is anything but agreeable to their health and condition.

I have been familiar with, and have owned poultry of almost every known variety and from personal experience, now feel ready, as I have before intimated, to give the Shanghae the palm, considering them truly the *ap'us'ula* of chickendom. No fowl is better adapted to the farmers' wants, none can be more easily reared and none are less disposed to injure or destroy his property, nor is any more productive or hardy. I think that they excel even the Black Polands in laying. Last winter, during the unusually severe weather, when all others had ceased laying, my Shanghae hens were daily obliging me with their rich eggs, (all of a deep crimson-color.) I have no stories to tell of two eggs per day, but you may, with almost a certainty, rely upon receiving one good egg every day from a Shanghae hen, and occasionally I get one with two yolks, as large as a turkey's, measuring a foot or less around! For breeding, these fowls are excellent. It is all untrue and libelous in the extreme, to brand them "poor setters" and inefficient mothers; they hatch their eggs well, and rear their young with great care and success. It is not unfrequently the case, that every member of a large brood reaches maturity.

In all respects then, the Shanghae is a most desirable species, the introduction of which into our country, has formed a new era in the history of poultry and poultry breeding, and will, I think, prove of great benefit to the land. Poultry breeding has become so extensive a business, that it is to the interest of the citizens of the United States, that all improvements in the varieties, etc., should be encouraged, and the scattering through the States, of this capital and profitable breed, will in my estimation, do much toward raising the quality and increasing the value of our domestic poultry.

(To be continued.)

### Setting Hens at Different Seasons—Sex at Will.

Editor Review :

There are a great many conflicting statements advanced as to the best mode of setting hens, almost every poultry periodical, and treatise on poultry suggests a different plan. Some state that the nest should be made on the ground, in a damp place with a limited quantity of straw, others, again, that it should be made in a warm place, with an abundance of straw; both of which are in direct antagon-

ism to each other. I have this year adopted both plans, and my result is, from two hens set on the floor of a *wooden* building, in *wooden* coops, with plenty of straw, 14 chicks; from 7 set in a *damp* place, on the *ground* with a fair amount of straw, 13 chicks: being much in favor of the former plan.

Having carefully thought over this, I have come to the conclusion that during the months of March and April, to secure a good hatch, hens should be set in a warm place, with a generous amount of straw, because, during these months we have more or less damp weather, which is quite sufficient to keep the chicks in the shell cool, and had they not the warmth which is produced by the straw and the dry house, they would not live, to die at some future period. But during the months of May and June I would advise the damp situation, on the ground, as during these months we have so much warm weather and so little rain, the chicks require all the moisture they can obtain.

If not trespassing too much on your space I should like to make a statement in regard to the possibility of telling the sex from the egg. A learned and experienced French veterinary surgeon, (Prof. Thury,) of the academy of Geneva, who studied with particular care the sex of the offspring with reference to the date of conception, arrived at the following results. That when the male was given at the first signs of heat in the female, the result was a female, but when the male was given at the end of the heat, the result was a male. With hens the eggs first laid gave females, those laid subsequently males. I do not remember of having ever seen this theory advanced by any of the poultry fraternity, and having very recently come across it in a medical work, I determined to test it, with what result I shall take pleasure in informing your readers at a future day. In the meantime I would request any of the breeders who are about to set more eggs, to experiment and report the result through the columns of the REVIEW, as it is of the utmost importance to every breeder the possibility of having cock or hen at pleasure.

Respectfully yours,  
P. Cock.

Halifax, N. S., May 22nd, 1879.

### Prices, and Other Matters.

Editor of Review.

DEAR SIR:—I think that "K." has discussed the matter of prices in so thorough a manner, and has put the subject, with all its merits, so clearly before the fanciers, that there is very little left—especially for a greenhorn—to do more than to concur with him wholly or in part, giving any additional reasons he may have for so doing. There is more truth than many people will feel disposed to admit in those remarks as to breeders not being

able to afford to sell eggs for ten or fifteen times the ordinary price.

But will it pay to thus reduce the price of eggs from thirty or forty times the ordinary price to a price somewhat nearer the price in the market, or can a fancier make more money of his entire stock of eggs. There is no use in trying to persuade producers of any kind to consider the interests of the consumer, and it is not reasonable that they should, unless by doing so the producer is benefited proportionally. And in this matter, like others of the same kind, the subject can be regarded from different stand-points, with different results.

But there is no doubt that the sale of eggs will be largely increased, as "K." observes; and I think I can safely go a little further than he, and say that not one in a hundred who will purchase eggs will have any intention of trying to keep the fowls pure and will not purchase with that intention. Farmers will not pay \$3 and \$4 for eggs, which they merely intend to use as a cross upon the common stock, and as this crossing is an established theory among the generality of farmers, next a year will pass with many of them without investing in a sitting of eggs. And this trade will be an increasing one, for, as farmers begin to reap the profits of this improvement, as they undoubtedly soon will, not only they, but many of their neighbors, will be induced to invest \$1.00 in poultry improvement yearly.

But to look at this from another standpoint, or rather, another feature of the case: is there any probability of the supply of producers being proportionally increased? I can fully agree with "K." here,—every man who has the right stuff in him to be a successful breeder, will be one any way; the price of eggs will not shut him out, even if he have to deny himself somewhat in order to afford it. Yes, he will have eggs if they were \$10 per dozen, and therefore there is little fear of having an undue supply of genuine breeders. I. K. Finch says: "Any keeper of pure birds who, by judicious mating year after year, keeps his stock up to the same state of perfection at which he received it, deserves or is entitled to the name of 'breeder.'" Now I think this is another feature of the subject. Are there not a number of, to a certain extent, successful keepers of fowl who have a great liking for a beautiful bird, indeed they are proud to be the possessor of one, proud also of having been a successful exhibitor of one, and they are just as proud of it though some one else raised it; it makes no matter who raised it as long as they possess it—their fancy goes no deeper than the feathers. If this class of fanciers make an effort to breed their own birds they soon become disgusted with the whole arrangement. The disappointments, which only serve to heighten the real

fancier's interest, annihilates the superficial fancier. Now this class would be given an unfair advantage by the reduction in the price of eggs. All he wants is beautiful birds; no matter to him who has had the pleasure of bringing them to that state of perfection. He can, for the price of five or six dozen at present, obtain from twenty to thirty, and will have a fair chance of carrying off the palm at the exhibition. It may be objected that breeders at that price would not furnish eggs to purchasers from their best fowls, and it is not unlikely that such would be the case; but upon the supposition that all are to be the same price, this would be a bad state of things for those who purpose going into breeding from the stock thus obtained. I think a difference in prices would be a good idea. Farmers and tradesmen who desire thoroughbred stock because they are superior to the common eggs from birds wanting in show points, and consequently inferior in the estimation of fanciers, yet those bred would suit them just as well, and would answer the purpose for which they are needed just as well as eggs from "Minnehaha, Mo. 1029." Therefore I cannot see why two, three or more set of prices could not fairly be charged by most breeders, to their own advantage and likewise to the advantage of a numerous class of customers.

But cheap eggs will never create a genuine fancier, one who finds in breeding fowls and studying their habits, and experimenting with them, a never-failing source of pleasure. He is proud also of a fine bird, but his chief pleasure lies in the fact that it is the result of his own study and efforts. To such a man even the less attractive parts of fowl raising is a pleasure, such as attending to them, keeping their house and yard clean. I cannot imagine a genuine fancier being able to sleep if he recollects he has neglected his pets, but would expect to see him get up out of bed to attend to them on a cold winter night, though he have to hold a light for them to see to eat. Even his mistakes are a source of pleasure to him. He sees, or fancies he does, where and how the error has arisen, and is filled with hope for the next attempt. Such men deserve fine birds, and, granting that they possess ordinary intelligence, will have them too, or know the reason why. It is strange how a man can afford this kind of thing.

Again, I cannot comprehend how a real live fancier can hoard up his experience, the result of many disappointments, as dead stock. Out with it, my friends; make it bear fruit. You worked hard for it, now make it serve you. You would not keep a large sum of money, which you had accumulated by close application and economy, locked away as dead stock. Money will make money is generally known. But is not experience capital? By what means is it to be invested fur-

ther than in enabling the possessor to improve his stock? By investing it in the same way in which you invest its direct fruits when you put your birds on exhibition—by making it help to earn a reputation for you, and your customers, of which you will soon have a greatly increased number, will pay the dividends. Let the public know that you understand birds. From which would you choose to buy eggs, a man who had bought a pair of premium birds, or from a man whom you knew understood the business? You would not expect to find poor birds with the latter, while the former, by improper mating, might sell you a very inferior article. So readers of poultry papers will not be a little influenced by a series of practical papers. He does not think such a man would keep a poor fowl, nor sell one either. Fanciers in general are very desirous of gaining prizes, and when they have succeeded are not slow in letting the public know something about it, and this is right; but it is a well known fact that this is not a safe criterion. The prize birds may have been bought for the occasion; and, again, the best birds may not have received the prize, for "to err is human." Again, many of the most successful breeders of the United States do not show at all, yet their birds are in demand. A man who is interested enough in this business, or enthusiastic enough, to commit his thoughts, experiments, etc., to paper for his own good and for the good of others, is bound to succeed; and I am of opinion that such a fancier would find it both interesting and useful to keep a diary in which to note down any idea which may occur to him during the day or week.

Now there is no doubt but that the sale or trade in eggs can be increased in this way. Farmers are not so far behind the age as not to adopt any real improvement as soon as they are persuaded it is such, but too well up to the age to grasp at every reputed improvement as soon as it is offered; and as soon as the improvement is apparent will pay for it readily. Fanciers, without a doubt, possess an article which, for all common purposes, is vastly superior to that in common use, and to them belongs the task of making this apparent. The public must be educated to it, and this is not always so easily done. Let the mind go back to the locomotive: men in the British House of Parliament discussing the advisability of passing a law restricting them to a rate of speed very little greater than an equestrian could equal; the application of steam to propel vessels—remember "Fulton's Folly;" and many to-day speak of the fancier's folly.

But it may be asked, how are the people to be reached? In answer to this I would say, in various ways. Every fancier is an educator in his own neighborhood if he is not too indolent or careless to

teach by example as well as precept. But the great educator of the age is the public press—and having a journal devoted exclusively to this interest, it, of course, offers the greatest inducements to use it, for in attending to your own interests you contribute to its support. Then up with it; lift it into such a position that it will attract hundreds of readers where it has one now. And, as it is at present, get it into as many hands as possible. The medicine will generally prove efficacious if you can prevail upon the patient to take it. And instead of reducing the price get the text-book, the Review into the hands of the public. Give a part of your contemplated reduction as a premium in this way, free to all who purchase so many eggs or stock to such a value. Nothing will be lost in this way, for many who take the Review already will find it to their advantage to purchase from you. Any man who will read a poultry journal all winter will be red hot for eggs in the spring. The words of Wellington are applicable in connection with this, "Up, Guards, and at them."

If the public were to be deceived, if what fanciers offered them was a fraud—but knowing, as the fancier does, the superiority of what they have to offer over the variety now found in the majority of yards, they can conscientiously set to work to secure its adoption by all who need the like. Again, do not forget that you may sell a few eggs to a customer and he may become perfectly disgusted with the result. He wants instruction in management. A gentleman is admiring your birds, now is your time; get the text book into his hand. If he won't subscribe just then, lend him an old number. The fancy has not gone down as deep as the pocket yet, therefore do not be in too great a hurry to sell, and you will soon sell eggs and birds too. But, says one, this looks very like trickery. It would be if what you aimed at was dishonest, a sham. But is not stratagem called by other names—resorted to even in religion in order to influence the mind in the right direction. I would advise fanciers not to claim for their fowls what they do not possess; if trickery is resorted to a trade upon a solid basis can not be reared up. Most of the varieties are so superior to the common as a whole that it is needless to do so.

But I must draw my scribbling to a close, hoping that fanciers who contemplate lowering the price, and even those who are determined to hold on to present prices, will give this a careful consideration. I am only sorry that it has not a more able advocate. We want increased trade at a paying price—pay not only for our outlay but for the amount of mind work necessary to raise good fowls. And for the above reasons fanciers should sign their own names to their articles and let the public know who it is who so thoroughly understands

his business. But will this not be taking advantage of a system of cheap advertising? No, I think not; you already have your paid advertisement, and cannot be reasonably accused of such. For the same reason beginners, who have not a paid for advertisement in some poultry paper, should not and do not sigh their names, but use a *non de plume*. But, fanciers of the first class, let us know you—we want your stock.

Yours fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, May 31st, 1879.

### Fancy Prices for Fancy Stock.

A hundred dollars for a hen! What a fool a man must be to pay such a lot of money for one bird! This is just what a non-fancier, and one disinterested, would naturally say on hearing of any man paying as much for one bird as the contents of a dozen barnyards could be purchased for; and to those who care nothing for a chicken only as so much butcher's meat on the table or for the eggs he wants for his breakfast, it is only a very natural remark, and it would be strange indeed if he expressed any other opinion.

When a fancier hears of a large price being paid for a bird, it does not strike him in the same way at all; he sees nothing in it to laugh at or make light of. His first expression likely is, how I would like to own that bird, or how I would like to see that bird; and should he be fortunate enough to see it, supposing he is a really good judge, he will look at it with that inquisitive eye of criticism that a non-fancier knows nothing about. If the bird is up to his standard he is much more apt to think the seller was the fool and not the purchaser; he fully realizes, perhaps from sad experience, the labor, the difficulties, the uncertainties, and the misfortunes one has to wade through before he can produce a bird like that; he knows that twice the money paid as salary or wages would not begin to recompense him for it. Still, of all who see the bird and hear of the price paid, Fool! is the verdict of ninety-nine hundredths.

Those who have never engaged in the breeding of fancy stock, or of fine bred animals of any kind, cannot understand that a pigeon or chicken which can be bought at 12½ cts by the single bird or by the thousand, can, by constant care and attention, be so bred up to a recognized standard as that one single bird will sell readily for as much as would purchase a thousand common specimens; still such is the case, and when the matter is looked at in its proper light there is not the absurdity about it that appears to be to the casual observer. It is not simply the placing of a setting of eggs under a hen, and raising a brood of chickens, with the same

carelessness as they are hatched and raised in the barnyard, that will produce such specimens as the fancier requires; it is a far different matter from that. A standard of excellence is set up, may be the arriving at even that has been a matter of study for many fanciers for years; the mating, the crossing, the breeding, and rearing such specimens as will come up to that standard is not the labor of a day for one man, it may be the labor, the energy and perseverance of many for years. This is something which cannot be paid for in money; it is a study and a labor which cannot be bought or hired. Many are working to attain the same standard; one out of perhaps thousands arrive at it. He has, by industry and good judgement, produced an animal which, according to the standard, is perfect, or nearly so; what is the consequence? every fancier who sees it envies and wants that bird, and almost every one of them are willing to pay for it according to the length of their purse. All are ambitious to own the best, knowing well that as like produce like, their chances for producing first-class stock from first class-specimens is as twenty to one in their favor, than in breeding from ordinary specimens, even of the same strain.

While I quite believe it possible for even the very best specimens to sell for more than they are worth, I quite as firmly believe that the purchaser is, in three cases out of four, more money in pocket than the seller. Many fanciers will not put a price at all on such specimens, knowing well that money, even in very large sums, can only occasionally replace them; indeed few true fanciers will put a price on a perfect bird. Four hundred dollars was offered and refused for the pigeon that won first prize in the last great race from Rome to Brussels. It seems almost incredible that the owner of that bird would refuse such an offer, but he did so. There are several ways of looking at this: he might have been a man that the amount was no object to, and he would rather be able to say that he owned the best proved flyer in the world, than he would that he could say he was worth that much more gold; another way of viewing it, is, though a needy man, and would not and could not pay \$400 for the bird if another owned it, still, as he owned it himself, he would rather keep it than exchange it for the money. There can be no doubt as to the value of such a bird as this to a flying fancier for breeding purposes; and say the owner mated it with another bird that flew from Rome, supposing even it was one of the latest to arrive, there is not a man buying a Homing Antwerp but would willingly pay four times as much for the young of a pair of birds that flew from Rome to Brussels—the longest race on record—than he would for those bred from shorter distance flyers; and, notwithstanding the high price refused



for the bird, it is quite possible for the owner to derive more money from it by keeping it in his own loft to breed from.

There is an infatuation amongst fanciers to own the best that outsiders know nothing about. It is a feeling which cannot be realized by those who are not like themselves; and when one produces a specimen which fills the standard, it is nearly always, as it most assuredly should be, placed beyond any money value. I have myself been at auction sales of fine bred animals, and have seen a first-class specimen sold at a very high figure, while an ordinary one, although a full brother or sister to the same, would be knocked down at a nominal price. Nothing more than this illustration is needed to show to non-fanciers that even owning the same strain is only the first step in the ladder, to ascend at the top of which is a delight that not one in a thousand is destined to participate in.

### × ROADS.

#### Homing Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to receive, properly care for, and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.  
 Guelph, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.  
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Case.  
 " C. B. Capron.  
 Port Hope.—Geo. Hope.  
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessy.  
 Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.  
 " Jas. Fullerton.  
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.  
 " Thomas Adams.  
 Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.  
 Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.

This list will appear each month, and we hope to receive the names of all who are interested in this fancy, and can attend to the duties set forth above.

#### Races and Exercises with Carrier Pigeons by the Continental Club of New York.

As on the 6th of June we will have the inter-State race, given, under the auspices of the New York Continental Club, and as some of its members will also contest for the 500 mile flight, which will take place about the middle of July, the New York fanciers commenced to train their birds about the 20th of April.

As no doubt you have among the numerous subscribers of our esteemed paper a great many Homing fanciers, and among them also quite many new beginners, and as your paper is recognized now as the monitor of the Homing pigeon fancier and clubs, I will let them know through it the

way I have trained my birds, as also the other members of our society.

Unexperienced birds—that is birds that have never been trained before—should be exercised very carefully. The first time they should be sent only 5 minutes from the house, then 10 minutes, then 1 mile, then 2 miles, then 3 miles, then 4 to 5 miles in two or three different directions, then 8 or 10 miles in the direction you wish to train; 15 to 16 miles, then 23 to 25 miles, then 35 to 40 miles, then 65 to 75 miles, then 100 miles, then 135 to 150 miles, then 175 to 200 miles; after that you can send 50 miles higher up each time, and after 350 miles 100 to 125 higher up at once is not too far.

But don't let the inexperienced fancier be deceived by training for these long distances, as if they do they will lose all their birds, and cause them to lose their faith in them, besides also their courage. A new beginner with a few birds should train the first year from short distances only, say 40 or 50 miles; the same birds, the following year, 100 to 125 miles; the third, 250 miles; and then, if he has plenty other birds to fall back on, he can send the fourth year 400 to 500 miles. But there are a great many birds lost each year by training only as far as 250 miles, particularly when the weather is cloudy, and therefore clear days should be selected, and if directed to parties for the tossing of the birds it should be particularly recommended to select a fine day.

To show the fanciers how difficult it is sometimes for birds to return to their homes from 240 miles, I will mention that last summer I trained several birds for the 500 mile race, and I and two other fanciers of our society sent five birds each to Altoona, Pa., which is about 235 miles air-line. Our birds had flown twice from Sanbury, Pa., 150 miles. They were tossed at Altoona at 11:30, a. m., the weather not having been clear enough earlier in the morning, and only two of our birds returned the same day, the first being my bird "Jupiter," coming in 5 hours 29 minutes, and the second bird coming in 6 hours 14 minutes, and these were the only birds that came home the same day. The second day only three or four more came; three were caught in Philadelphia, and five or six were lost. From Altoona we sent three birds to Steubenville, Ohio, 355 miles, air-line, thus jumping 120 miles at once, and our three birds returned,—two making the distance in 10 hours 30 minutes, the day being a very fine one and the wind favorable; the third bird came six weeks afterwards. We then sent each one bird to Columbus, Ohio, about 500 miles, air-line, and the birds being tossed in cloudy weather both were lost.

The first race of our society took place on the 8th of May, from Hamburg, Pa., 105 miles, air-line,

twenty-four birds participating, of which 7 were of my loft, 9 of Mr. Oscar Donner's, 5 of Mr. Joseph Husson's, and 3 of Mr. Waefelaer's. They were tossed at 9:15, with fine weather, but unfavorable wind, and arrived in the following order: 4 of mine at 12:35, 5 of Donner's at 12:36, 1 of Husson's at 12:47, 3 of mine at 12:47, 1 of Waefelaer's at 12:53, one of same at 12:57; Mr. Husson's were all home shortly after 1, and Mr. Donner's were all home at 2 o'clock. We did not lose a single bird in this race.

A singular fact, which I will mention on account that so many fanciers believe in tossing their birds several times from a place before they fly in the race, is that Mr. Waefelaer's three birds had flown from Hamburg about a week before, and although they seem to have made good time the first time tossed there, they were almost the last of all to come home the second time. I had the same experience several years ago, while yet living in Antwerp.

Much has been written and said to the effect that the Homing bird flies by sight; others say that it flies by instinct, and although we must believe and admit that pigeons have an exceedingly sharp vision, I believe, through many years of study and particular attention that I have paid to this subject, that it is more by instinct than eyesight that a bird is directed to its loft. My theory and supposition is that when a bird is trained generally in the same direction, say from the west, that it knows almost as soon as it is tossed that it has to fly towards the east to find its home. This theory is based on actual daily experience, as, without hardly any exceptions, as soon as the birds are liberated, and after circling for a few minutes only, they go right in the direction of their home, and it is in this direction that they remain seeking until they find the right way to their loft.

My birds flew to-day, (May 20th,) from Millersburg, Pa., 155 miles, air-line, from New York. The weather has been so cloudy and rainy for the last eight days that they were kept in a large basket for five days before it was safe to liberate them. They flew with contrary wind and hazy weather, and the first birds that arrived required nearly four hours and forty minutes to reach their loft. I had seven birds flying, and six were home inside of five hours; the seventh, an imported cock of this spring, not coming home the same day.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

New York, May 20th, 1879.

During the month of April, 47,600 pigeons were sent from Belgium to be loosed. Of these, 41,760 were sent by a special train of 45 cars, April 26th, to be loosed the following Sunday.

### Arrival of Celebrities.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I have lately received, per steamer "Daniel Steinmann," from Antwerp, one pair of long-distance prize Flying Antwerps, with all the diplomas of their long-distance flights, of which the following is a copy:

1874—	from Morceus,	-	cock, prize.
"	"	"	hen, "
1875—	" Montauban	-	cock, "
"	"	"	hen, "
1876—	" Lectoure	-	cock, "
"	"	"	hen, "
1877—	" Mont De Marsan,	-	cock, "
"	"	"	het, "

The above concourses were the longest flown in Belgium during these seasons. The cock is a dark blue checker, with superior power of endurance, and is named "Bismarck."

The hen, a silver-dun, is named "Queen," and she is well entitled to that name, as she is certainly the handsomest bird which has, I believe, ever been imported in this country. She won the 1st prize, with 596 competitors, at the last exhibition of the *Société la Colombe, of Joyense*, Brussels, the diploma of which is in my possession.

Respectfully yours,

LOUIS WAEFELAER.

Hoboken, N. J., May 23rd, 1879.

THE New York Continental Homing Club flew their birds on the 28th of May from Huntingdon, Pa., 208 miles air-line; they were liberated by K. M. King, Agt. Adams Ex. Co., at 9, a. m. Waefelaer had 21 entries, Van Opstal 10, Donner 9, Husson 6. The birds arrived in the following order:—three of Waefelaer's at 2:53; five of Donner's at 3:15; one of Van Opstal's at 3:20; two of Husson's at 6. Sixteen of Waefelaer's were home at 3:05; six of Donner's at 3:22; and ten of Van Opstal's at 3:30.

LOUIS WAEFELAER, President.

### The 250 Miles Inter-State Race.

New York, June 9th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR,—When, in June of last year, Mr. Joel Willard, of Utica, N. Y., won the four first prizes, and Mr. Newton Adams, of the same place, the fifth and sixth prizes, they thought that certainly they had the best birds on this continent; and when I found out under what circumstances the birds had flown in the several localities in which they were set free, I showed to the public and the fanciers of the United States and Canada, through the *Fanciers' Journal*, that the reason of the success of the Utica birds had depended on the advantage they had in flying with the wind, while the New York and Philadelphia birds flew against it. The Utica birds had to fly from Albion, N. J., in which locality the wind was West, a favorable

wind, while our birds flew with North-East wind, which was contrary. Mr. Willard was not pleased at that time with the remarks I made; but I have only one way of acting, and that is, to state the true facts, whether they are to my advantage or not. Certainly if I had consulted my own personal interest only, I would have praised the Utica birds, because all the six that had won the six prizes were bred by myself, or sold to these gentlemen by me; but as stated above, I like to give the true facts according to my knowledge and belief.

In our inter-State race of the 6th of June of this year, forty-eight birds took part, owned by the following fanciers:—15 from Mr. Waefelaer, of Hoboken, N. J.; 9 from John Van Opstal, of New York; 9 from Oscar Donner, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; 2 from Jas. R. Husson, New York; 2 from F. Pecters, of Troy, N. Y.; 2 from Mr. Cops, Troy, N. Y.; 3 from Thomas Richardson, Green Island, N. Y.; 4 from Josiah Smoot, Alexandria, Va.; 2 from Eden Devoe, West Chester, Pa.

I, as secretary of our New York club, was charged with the management of the race, and so as to know under what conditions all the birds would be flying, I had requested the starters in the several places to let me know by telegraph the state of the weather and the wind. From Cresson, Pa., I received a despatch that the wind was north-west, with cloudy weather, birds out of sight in ten minutes; from Irwin, Pa., I was informed that it was raining, with western wind; at Albion, N. Y., it was very cloudy, western wind at 9:30, or one hour and a half after the tossing of the birds, they were hovering over the city yet, unable to find their bearings; at Max Meadows, Va., the wind was north-east, or a contrary wind for the birds to return to Alexandria. Now by the above it could be seen plainly that the Alexandria birds had no show, as they had to fly against the wind; the Troy birds were worse off yet, as the weather was so cloudy there that they were unable to see in what direction they should look for their home; but as it was cloudy at Cresson, Pa., where our birds were flying from, and as it was also cloudy here in New York, we thought that our birds would have a hard time to reach home, but were all surprised, as our birds made extraordinary fast time; and if the time could have been officially taken, it would have been the fastest on record in this country.

As we had all to telegraph the arrival of our birds to Mr. Dormer, of the New York Aquarium, I wrote this gentleman a letter telling him that the state of the weather did not warrant us to expect our birds before 3 o'clock, p.m. Mr. Donner, of Brooklyn, wrote me in the morning requesting me to inform him at what time I thought the birds could come home, and I answered him, at about 3

o'clock. Now, I had been very busy during the morning with receiving and answering telegrams, giving information to the reporters, &c., and when, at a quarter to two, Mr. Donner sent me word that he had found six of his nine pigeons in the coop at 1 o'clock, I could hardly believe it, and thought he was playing a joke on me. But, at any rate, I went to my loft, and, sure enough, I found eight of my own birds home. I took them all in a basket and sent them to the New York Aquarium. Mr. Waefelaer also found eleven of his fifteen birds in his loft after 1 o'clock; and Mr. Husson, who came home at 1 o'clock, was informed by a member of his family, and attested also by his neighbor, that his white-winged bird had arrived at 11:57, and his blue hen at 12:30; but as he did not come home until after 1 o'clock, his birds were only recorded from after that time.

Mr. Donner was the first to telegraph to the aquarium the arrival of his birds, which was at 1:18, or in five hours 18 minutes, in which they were recorded; which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes to the air-line mile; and if we calculate the arrival of some of our birds at 11:57, the time Mr. Husson's first bird was seen on his loft, they have flown the distance of 245 miles in less than a mile a minute, which, for such a long distance is an unprecedented fast record in this country.

Mr. Donner, who won the gold champion medal of the long distance inter-State race, has, with a true gentlemanly spirit, refused to accept the medal and the entry money, as he don't think that under the circumstances his birds had fairly won it, although by right he was entitled to it; and he has proposed, and it has been accepted, to fly for it over again, between the members of our club, on the 15th or 16th of this month, from Pittsburg Pa., 315 miles air-line.

I may mention here that the six birds with which Mr. Donner won the six first prizes were all bred by myself last summer. So that by extraordinary chance my stock won all the prizes in this and last year's inter-State races.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

#### Flying Matches of St. Catharines Antwerp Club.

This club had a flying match from Welland to St. Catharines on May 2nd, for a prize of \$10; Entries by Messrs. Bessey, Ayre and Willson. Mr. A. W. Bessey's bird "Clipper" was declared the winner; distance 14 miles; time 18 minutes.

On May 23rd the same gentlemen flew their birds from Port Robinson, when they returned in the following order:—Mr. Bessey's "Clipper," in 14 minutes; S. Willson's "Young Hero," in 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes; C. Ayre's, "Lottery" 16 minutes. Mr. Willson's bird, on being allowed time for greater distance to his loft, was awarded 1st prize; Mr. Bessey's 2nd Mr. Ayre's 3rd.

We have received from Mr. Louis Waelelaer a photograph of the cup which he offered, in connection with his challenge, alluded to in April number. It is of beautiful and appropriate design. The challenge not having been accepted, Mr. Waelelaer now claims to have the "Champion Loft of Homers." Advertisement on page 135.

DR. NUGENT, of Strathroy, Ont., has secured from Mr. Louis Waelelaer, of Hoboken, N. J., a pair of young from his lately imported celebrities "Bismark" and "Queen". The Dr. is not sparing expense in stocking his lofts with the best birds procurable, this being the sixth importation he has made, and several of the birds are natives of Belgium. See his card in REVIEW.

### Feeding and Care of Young Chicks.—No. 3.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I see you have numbered my two first modest efforts, and have called attention to them also, thus *terribly shocking* a modest fellow like your humble servant. However, in the face of all this, I shall perpetrate a No. 3 on your readers, and endeavor to tell them something that will do them good. At least I will tell them what I know to be practical and useful—something I have tried myself and found to be worthy of the publicity you are giving it. Theory is well enough when coupled with practice, but without that, is stale reading and time-wasting. Practical knowledge comes slow when it has to be gained from year to year at the cost of money, time, labor and patience. And if I can help one earnest fancier to save his little flock from disease, or help him to bring them to the highest possible perfection, I am amply paid for what I am doing. With this digression I will resume the "Feeding and care of young chicks."

The feeding of the chicks at the age they have now arrived at differs but little from what was recommended in your last number, but a little change is necessary. After they are four months old they should have a little more bone meal, and less fresh meat, as they do not need the meat now, and it forces the growth of the comb in some varieties, and once a week will be quite sufficient.—But the bone meal is still needed to give the bone and muscle to the growing birds, and should be fed quite liberally, especially to Asiatics and Games. Breeders of pit games, make a note of this, and see if it does not furnish the bone and frame you want. But on no account would I feed chicks or old fowls the dried and pressed or ground beef scraps that so many recommend. It is the worst thing can be fed to poultry in hot weather, and should not be used on any account. Feed liberally, as recommended, not forgetting plenty of good fresh water these hot days.

Give particular attention to your houses, and see that they are free from vermin. Fumigate and whitewash, and go through a regular course of house-cleaning, as July is a bad month for lice.

Another thing can be done now to advantage, and that is the *weeding out* that can be done this month. Of course you cannot weed out close this month, but you can pick out some of the culls, and consign them to the spit, thus saving feed and making more room for your choice specimens. This is quite important. There is no need of feeding a bird three or four months, and letting him crowd out a good one, when you can see now he never will be good for anything but a boiler. This is all the more important to those who have but little room to raise their flocks on, as crowding is one of the worst things you can do. If you have room for *twenty* chickens do not put *forty* on it, but cull out twenty of the best to properly care for, and *eat* the other twenty.

If friend Fullerton will allow me I will ask him to "lengthen out" his title of these articles, and make it read, "Feeding and care of young chickens," instead of "Feeding young chicks," as it now stands, it will let me have a little more ground to work on, and I can say a little on the "care" also. Feed alone, though of the greatest importance, is not all that is necessary to raise chickens to win first premiums with—it takes *care* also, and the initiated knows that "eternal vigilance" is the price of success in this as in other things. Therefore the breeder must provide proper quarters for his fowls, and see that they are kept in a proper condition—by proper condition I mean healthy, clean, and comfortable. He must also provide proper food and drink, and see that it is put before his flock in a proper condition, and at a proper time—by proper time I mean early and late—as early as they can see, and as late as they can see, for the first and last meals of the day. Chicks with empty crops at 8 o'clock in the morning will never win first premiums. *Get up yourself* at 4 to 5 o'clock and feed them, and not let the sun thaw you out, while you leave the care of your brood to "John" or "Pat"—do it yourself and you are then certain it is done. Or if you are rich, and lazy, and proud, put on your kids and take your cane and follow "John" or "Pat" and SEE THAT IT IS DONE—you are sure of it then.

One thing more in this connection and I will close: It is not generally known, but nevertheless true, that one day's starving or neglect of a brood of chickens will so stunt them that they will never recover what they have lost, and in many cases will ruin them entirely. This should not be forgotten.

As the season of the year is now approaching in which we may expect cholera, I will, no doubt, be

excused for adding one word more, and in this will give my experience, dearly bought too. I have had considerable experience with poultry cholera, and have always been able to stop the ravages of the disease in a couple of days. But as "an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure," we will consider this last briefly: Cleanliness is the first requisite, the all-important one, and when fowl houses are sweet and clean it is seldom seen. But something can be done in the manner of feeding, and with what experience I have had I have no hesitancy in saying that if chickens are fed lamp oil—refined petroleum, or coal oil as it is called, is what I mean—once or twice a week during the hot months, cholera will not trouble you. Hill, in his Cholera Book, and Drs. Merry & Dickie, also, recommend it to be fed in soft feed, (I believe I was the first one who ever recommended its use for this disease,) but that is not the best way to feed it, as fowls do not like it that way. The best way is to put the amount of cracked corn needed for one feed into a vessel and then sprinkle it with the oil, stirring it up so that every grain gets wet with it, then give it to your chicks and they will eat it readily, especially if you let them get just a little hungry. The second time you feed it they will eat it greedily. It is the best preventive ever used for this dreadful disease—may be considered almost infallible.

But I am making No. 3 a little long, and I fear prosy, and will therefore close.

JAMES. M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, June 1st.

### Figures for 1874.

Dark Brahmās—sold 12 for \$84; highest pair, \$30; eggs, \$44. Light Brahmās, 8 for \$58; highest pair, \$20. Buff Cochins—13 for \$141; highest pair, \$90; eggs, \$100. Partridge Cochins—10 for \$60; highest pair, \$25; eggs, \$40. White Cochins—5 for \$20; highest pair, \$8, eggs, \$23. Black Cochins—2 for \$5; eggs, \$3. Colored Dorkings—5 for \$25; highest pair, \$12; eggs, \$4. White Dorkings—2 for \$6; eggs, \$4. Black Spanish—2 for \$6; for eggs \$18. White Leghorns—7 for \$21; highest pair \$8; eggs, \$5. Golden Spangled Hamburgs—2 for \$10; eggs, \$3. Silver Spangled Hamburgs—2 for \$5; eggs, \$15. Gold Pencilled Hamburgs—2 for \$5; eggs, \$4. Silver Pencilled Hamburgs—2 for \$5; eggs, \$3. Golden Polands—10 for \$45; highest pair, \$15; eggs, \$3. Silver Polands—2 for \$6, eggs, \$13. White Polands—none sold; eggs, \$2. White-crested Polands—2 for \$15; eggs, \$11. Houdans—8 for \$23; highest pair, \$12; eggs, \$23. Creves—2 for \$5; eggs, none sold. La Fleche—eggs, \$3. Black red Games—10 for \$97; highest pair, \$55; eggs, \$44. Golden Sebright Bants—2 for \$15; eggs, \$3.

Total for fowls sold, \$652; an increase of \$156 over 1873. Total for eggs sold, \$391; an increase of \$13 over 1873. Prize money during the year, \$440; an increase of \$300 from 1873. Total amount received during 1874, \$1,483; an increase over 1873 of \$469. Balance this year in favor of Buff Cochins \$113.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., June 1st.

### In-Breeding, and its Results.

Editor of Review.

DEAR SIR,—If you do not think there has already been enough said on the above subject, I will give you my experience also, and will do it in as few words as possible; but in doing so I may cross the path of some who have of late been discussing the subject through the columns of your valuable journal. But what I have got to say is my own experience, and not the *opinion* of any man, as well as facts arrived at from close observation of other breeders for the last fifteen years.

First, then, let me say I am a strong believer in breeding in-and-in; but this must be done carefully, and with good judgement, or your flock will fast degenerate. Or, in other words, there are two ways of breeding in-and-in, one of them if practised will ruin the best yard of birds that can be produced, the other improve them. To prove it, let any intelligent breeder that has been at the business long enough to thoroughly understand it, take, for instance, Dark Brahmās, or any other variety, start three yard of all first-class birds, and all of the same strain; give each flock a good run, say on three separate farms; let yard No. 1 all run together, do their own mating, take out some of the culls from year to year, and you may give them all the bone meal, good food, and roup pills you like, and provide them just as nice a house as you like, and in three years time you will have a poor, sickly, long-legged flock of birds that would not win a prize at a small county show. But take yards No. 2 and 3, select the very best specimens from each yard as stock birds, taking your cock bird first from one yard, and then from the other, and I will stake my reputation as a poultry breeder that you will have at the end of three years a better stock of birds than you started with. What I mean by better is they will be better marked specimens, less culls and better exhibition birds in every respect. My experience is that the system of in-breeding as described in yards 2 and 3 is the safest way to improve your stock. The introduction of fresh blood through a cock bird of a different strain is very risky, and often results in spoiling your success for at least one year; this risk is, in my opinion, one of the most serious things a breeder has to contend with, as I have always found it impossible to tell what the result will be until the breeding season is almost over; and then, at that late date, I have often had to discard my fresh cock birds that I had got at large expense, and make a selection from my own stock.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., May 30th.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—  
**JAS. FULLERTON.**

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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

### Subscription Premiums.

Any paid up subscriber will receive 25 cents commission on each yearly subscription sent at \$1.00. And anyone not now a subscriber, by becoming such, can get up clubs on same terms.

Through the voluntary kindness of a few of our best breeders, we are enabled to offer the following inducements:—

I hereby offer to the person first obtaining from this date twenty new subscribers to your **POULTRY REVIEW** at one dollar each, one pair of B.B.R Games, to be delivered after 1st October next. They will be from my prize winning pedigree pair, "Mr. Henry" and "Jenny;" score of cock, 92½ hen 93.

Yours truly,  
**W. H. RICHEY.**

Halifax, N. S., May 23rd.

I will give one setting of eggs, Brown or White Leghorn, to the person that sends you five yearly subscriptions to the **REVIEW**; and a fine pair of Brown or White chicks,—to be delivered about October 15th, 1879—to the one that sends you 15 yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Yours truly,  
**W. STAHLSCHEMIDT,**  
Preston, Ont.

For every five new subscribers at \$1.00 each I will give one setting of eggs from any variety I breed except Black Hamburgs.

**SHARP BUTTERFIELD.**  
Sandwich, Ont

Permit me to offer a pair of Buff Cochins, from Mr. P. Breiding's stock, and very nice birds too, to any one getting up a club of twelve yearly subscribers to **REVIEW**, at \$1.00 each. Birds to be shipped at any time after September 1st 1879.,

**S. SPELLETT.**  
Lefroy, Ont.

Mr. W. STAHLSCHEMIDT has reduced the price of eggs for hatching See his "ad."

Mr. George Hope, lately of Port Hope, is settled in his new home. See his "ad."

Mr. A. W. Bessey, of St. Catherines reports 47 chicks out of 48 eggs set.

A correspondant reports a clear profit of \$8.75 per month on poultry, and that in a city too, where all fed is bought;—cash receipts \$11.00 expenses \$2.25.

In answer to the desire expressed by some of our correspondents to hear from Sharp Butterfield in **REVIEW**, he begs to be excused for a short while, "as having about fifty letters per week to answer, after working 14 hours per day," he finds he has on hand about all he is able to attend to at present.

The prize list of the Central fair Hamilton, is out, and shows that the fanciers of that section are fully alive to the interests of the poultry department, the premiums being largely augmented by valuable specials. We hope the fanciers of all sections will follow their example and use their influence to secure to their specialties the recognition they deserve at our shows great and small.

When your day's labor is over take your spade to the chicken yard, turn up the earth, and let your young chickens pick the worms, bugs and tender roots, which they will greatly relish and derive much benefit from. The amusement derived from seeing the little fellows struggle for the food will amply repay for the labor, and the benefit to the chicks will be all profit.

### Important Sales of Bantams.

Not content with his already magnificent collection of Bantams, Mr. Wm. J. Way, proprietor of the Queen City Bantam Yards, has lately made some important purchases, as the following will show:

124 Wichester St., Toronto, May 15th, 1879.

I have this day sold to Mr. W. J. Way, of 297 Queen St., West, the following stock of Game Bantams:—1 pair Brown Reds, (imported January 1879), bred by Mr. Entwistle, of Yorkshire, England, and by him exhibited at Islington great Dairy and Poultry Show, where they were awarded the prize cup. One pair Red Piles, and 1 Silver Duckwing pullet, bred by the same gentleman; never exhibited, but strongly recommended by this very noted breeder; "They will rarely be beaten," says he. One pair Black Game Bantams, bred by Mr.

O. W. Volger; 1st at Buffalo, Batavia, Chicago, Utica, &c.; also 1 hen, same variety. 1st Portland, Hartford, Fall River, Montreal, and Toronto, (only times shown.) Mr. Entwistle says of his birds:—"They are all of my best strain and should give you the greatest satisfaction;" "The Red Pile pullet will be one of the best you have in America," and much more in the same strain.

S. W. LOBB.

Also bought of Mr. Daniel Allen, Galt, a very fine Silver Duckwing Bantam pullet; from G. S. Merritt, Hartford, Conn., 2 Silver Duckwing Bantam hens and 1 pair Black Game Bantams, the former winners of both 1st and 2nd at the Hartford Fanciers' Club show, and Connecticut State show; the latter winners of 1st at both shows.

The above, in addition to Mr. Way's previous large purchases, should place him among the most extensive breeders of Game Bantams on this continent.

Since writing the above, he has bought of Mr. E. R. Spaulding, of Jaffery, N. H., the finest Black Red Bantam cock he ever raised, winner of 1st as cockerel at Portland last year, scoring 97 points, and also winner of 1st at Springfield and 1st at Buffalo this year as cock also, scoring 97 points under different judges.

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

**FOR SALE**—A fine breeding pen of Partridge Cochins, 5 birds, cockerel fine black breast; also a fine breeding pen of Light Brahmas, 5 birds—the cockerel bought last fall from a celebrated Ohio breeder. Price, each pen, \$6. Mention Review. C. GRAFF, Fisherville, Ont.

**EXCHANGE**—Black Spanish and Brown Leghorn eggs for the same from the stock of some reliable breeder. Have two Plymouth Rock cocks for sale, 78 hatch. J. M. FRASER, Teeswater, Ont



DR. NUGENT,

Stratroy, - Ont.,

Has new for sale a few pairs of young

**HOMING ANTWERPS,**

Bred from first-class imported stock.

Will also dispose of a few old ones, in pairs or singly. 7-ly

P. J. EDMUNDS,

**FIRST PRIZE WOOD ENGRAVER,**

and

Solicitor of Patents.

Securing Patents a Specialty.

366 Richmond St., corner King,  
6-

LONDON, ONT.,  
P. O. Box 47. F.

A. F. BANKS,

Toronto, - Ont., Canada. (P. O. box 363)

Importer and Breeder of

**White Faced Bk. Spanish**

From the most celebrated English strains. 1st and 2nd Prize for Chickens, Provincial Fair, Toronto, 1878.

EGGS, \$3, Per Sitting of 13.

A few Cockerels and Pullets for Sale. 1-6



ANDERSON & WATSON,

147, ONT.,

Breeders of

Fowls and Silver Spangled Hamburgs,

Headans, P. Rocks,

ROUEN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS AND

W. C. B. POLISH. 4-15



J. G. JONES,

Forest, - Ontario.

Breeder of

**B. B. RED GAMES,**

AND B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Games from Cooper's Stock, Limerick, Ireland; reared and mated by W. F. George, La Porte, Ind., U.S.

EGG \$2.00 per 11; warranted to hatch. 3-6m

J. W. BUSSELL,

Horuby, P. O., - Ontario.

Importer and Breeder of

**Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,**

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

Write for what you want.

8-1



JAMES ANDERSON,

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,

BREEDER OF

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

B. B. R. BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS,

Rouen, and Aylesbury Ducks  
from Bogus's celebrated stock.

EGGS, \$2.00 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1

W. M. SMITH,

Fairfield Plains, - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and



**WATER FOWLS.**

Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want.

1-ly



H. & A. CLARK,  
*BLYTH, (Box 11) Ont., Canada.*  
 FIRST-CLASS POULTRY.

**B. R. GAME, BUFF COCHINS,**

LIGHT BRAHMA, B. & S. S. HAMBURGS,  
 Brown & W. Leghorns, and W. F. B. Spanish  
 EGGS, \$2. per Doz. 5-3



CHAS. McCLAVE,  
*New London, Ohio, U. S.,*  
 Breeder of High-Class

**Land and Water Fowl.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PRIZE WINNERS.  
 Plymouth Rocks, W. C. B. and Silver Polish—beard-  
 ed—Black and S. S. Hamburgs, White, Brown and Bk.  
 Leghorns, Blk. R. Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bants,  
 Rouen and Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys.  
 Write for Price list. 5-1y



JOHN JAMES,  
 Breeder of

White, Yellow, Blue, Dun, and Black  
**CARRIERS,**  
*Yellow, Black and Blue TURBITS,*  
 Black, Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters.

**Pouters and Antwerps, All Colors,**  
 Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also  
 odd and pairs for sale.  
 Address, box 798, Toronto, or Yorkville. 5-6



G. H. PUGSLEY,  
 Fisherville, - Ontario, Canada,  
 Breeder and Importer of  
**High-Class Poultry.**

Light and Dark BRAHMAS, Par and Buff  
 Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Black Span-  
 ish, W. C. B. Polish, White Games, Aylesbury Ducks and  
 Japanese Bantams. Eggs for Hatching after Feb. 1st,  
 1879, \$3 per 13, or 26 for \$5. Japanese Bantam's Eggs \$1  
 a Piece. 4-1y



H. G. CHARLESWORTH,  
 "Rosedale Farm,"  
*P. O. Box 103, - Yorkville, Ont.*  
 Breeder and Importer of

**PEDIGREED PRIZE ASIATICS.**

Black, White, Buff and Partridge Cochins.  
 LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

My stock this winter is most perfect in all the above  
 varieties. Egg, 3.00 for 13, in all but Black and White  
 Cochins, for them \$5.00 per 12. Watch show records. 1-3



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. D. McEWEN,  
 Falkirk, P. O., - Ontario,  
 Breeder of

**Golden Spangled Hamburgs**  
 AND B. B. Red Games.

Stock First-Class, and enjoy unlimited range.  
 EGGS, per 13, Hamburgs. \$5: Games, \$3. 4 6m



J. M. CARSON,  
 Orangeville. - Ont., Canada,  
 Breeder of the very best

**W. F. Blk. Spanish,**  
 And W. Leghorns.

4 strains of Spanish, including 1 yard direct from the  
 yards of D. Kay, Galt.

1 yard of White Leghorns. from S. W. Gilmore's  
 Pedigreed Stock.  
 Eggs, in May and June, \$1.50 per doz. 2 6m



CHARLES GOODCHILD,  
*Toronto, P. O., Ont.,*  
 Importer and Breeder of

**Belgium Flying Antwerps**

And other Fancy Pigeons.

BLK. HAMBURGS, direct from Rev. W. Serjeantson's,  
 England. Bk. Red and Golden D. W. Games. B. Red,  
 Duckwing and Red Pyle Bants. Eggs \$3 doz.: Bants. \$4.



THOS. BOGUE,  
 STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.  
 Breeder of

**Buff Cochins**  
 And HOUDANS.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 51y



WM. HALL, PORT HOPE, ONT.,  
 Breeder of

**B. B. Red Games,**  
 Red Pyle Game Bantams,  
 Pit Games, Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries  
 All Stock First-Class.  
 EGGS, \$2 PER 13.



"UNRIVALLED SUCCESS AT CHICAGO, '78-'79."

C. A. KEEFER,

*Sterling, Illinois, U. S.*

Breeder of High-Class

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND  
BROWN LEGHORNS.**



At Western Poultry Club, Chicago, Jan., '79, I was awarded on P. Rocks 4 1st, 1 2nd and 3 3rd and 9 special prizes; on B. Leghorns 7 1st, 3 2nd, 2 3rd, 2 4th and several special prizes, besides 24 prizes at Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis and Buffalo. EGGS for Hatching, Ill. circular for '79, free, with prizes taken, &c. 12-1y

JAS. O. WELDON.

LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of

**FANCY PIGEONS**



Of the following varieties:

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

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

WM. H. DOEL,

Poultry Yards, at "The Cedars,"

Doucaster, P. O., Ont., Canada.



**CUP DARK BRAHMAS,**

Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Game Bantams, American Sebrights.

Eggs and Chicks in Season from all but the American Sebrights. 1-1y

A. W. BESSEY,

Box 548, - St. Catharines, Ont.,

Breeder of and dealer in

**FLYING ANTWERPS,**

All long distance breed, of the very best blood in America. I am breeding from imported birds that have taken part in some long distance races in Belgium. A few pairs of young birds for sale reasonable. No trash kept.

LIGHT BRAHMAS and GAME BANTAMS.—Chicks for sale after September 1st. Send for prices. All letters cheerfully answered. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. 2



J. PEART,

Freeman, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:



**BRAHMAS,** } Light & Dark,

Cochins, Partridge & White; Spangled Polish, B. B. R. Game, White Georgian Games, B. B. R. Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per 13. Good birds for sale now. Prompt attention to correspondence. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted. 1y

ANDREW MUNRO,

Caledonia, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

**Bronze and White Turkeys,**

Buff, White, Blk., and Partridge Cochins, B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and White Games, Bantams, Toulouse and Bremen Geese, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks.

\$3 for Chicks and Ducks Eggs, per sitting.



E. T. NIMS,

Ridgeway, - Ontario,

Importer and Breeder of

**Black Red Games**

Will sell Eggs this spring at \$4 per 13.

Also a few pairs of old and young Birds For Sale. Stock guaranteed first-class. 4-1



GEORGE ELLIOT,

Port Robinson, Ont., (P. O. box 1)

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas,**

Blk. B. B. Game BANTAMS,

P. ROCKS, PEKIN DUCKS AND BROWN LEGHORNS,

Lt. Brahma, P. Rock and Brown Leghorn eggs \$2.50 for 13; \$4 for 26. B. B. R. G. Bantam and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2 for 13. Fowls and chicks for sale at all seasons. At the Guelph Exhibition, 1879,—the only place ever shown—my Bantams won 1st prize for cockerel, 1st on pullet and special for best cock in the show. 4-10m



W. H. GIBSON,

Halifax, - Nova Scotia, Canada,

Breeder of

**W.F. Bk. Spanish & Bk. Cochins**

EGGS carefully packed, \$3 per doz.



My Black Spanish are Imported English birds from Stock which won 1st Premium at Birmingham, 1876-77.

Black Cochins from English and American Premium Stock, Young fowls for sale in season. 2-6

P. BREIDING,

Berlin, - - - - - Ont.,

Breeder of

**LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,**

**BUFF, PARTRIDGE & WHITE COCHINS,**



Silver Seabright Bantams.

Fowls for Sale from the above varieties.

EGGS, for Hatching, - - - \$3.00 per Doz.

**J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Ontario,**

—BREEDER OF—

**B. B. Red Game, Silver Duckwing, and Pyle**

**BANTAMS.**



My B. B. Red and Silver Duckwing Bantams are first-class birds, from premium stock. My Pyles are imported and have taken three prizes at American Shows.

EGGS—B. B. Red, \$2.00; Silver Duckwing, \$2.50; Pyle, \$3.00.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for what you want. Orders booked now.

**PROMOTE HEALTH AND THRIFT AND SAVE YOUR FOWLS**

By using "TODD'S TONIC FOOD" for Poultry.

Retail Prices:—Trial package, 25cts.; Larger size, do 50c.; Two pound package, \$1.00; Sent by mail, post paid; also by express, charges not prepaid, at 40cts. per pound, in any desired quantities, put up in 2 and 5 lb. packages.

*J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Sole Agent for Canada.*

**W. & J. B. CLARK, - Sandwich, Ont.,**

BREEDERS OF

**Lt. Brahmas, Buff Partridge Cochins**

W. C. B. POLISH,

**BLACK SPANISH AND HAMBURGS.**



Sept., 1878, at Detroit, we won 18 Premiums, besides Collection.

Dec., " at Fort Wayne, Ind., we won 38 Premiums on 28 Birds.

Jan., 1879, at the Great Chicago Show, among other Prizes, we won 7 Silver Medals for best pairs in class, and 28 First Prizes, on 10 pairs.

EGGS, \$3.00 PER SETTING.

TWO SETTINGS FOR \$5.00.

**LOUIS WAEFELAER,**

422 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.

Importer of the celebrated pair of

**Antwerp Carriers,**

*Bismark and Queen,*

Has now for sale some fine and strong young birds out of his five pairs of

**Long Distance Prize Birds,**

Lately imported and picked from the renowned lofts of MR. O. GROOTERS, of Brussels, Belgium.

**The Diplomas**

Won by the above birds are all in my possession, and each bird is

**WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED!**

L. WAEFELAER.

7-ly

**GEORGE HOPE,**

P. Box 94, Yorkville, Ont..

Breeder of

**White, Partridge, and Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Penciled Hamburgs, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Golden Polands (bearded), Silver Polands (bearded), White-Crested Black Polands, Cicilians, Golden Sebright Bants., Silver Sebright Bants., Duckwing Bants, and the largest breeder of**

**Fancy Pigeons**

In the Dominion. My stock of really

**FIRST-CLASS BELGIUM CANARIES**

Cannot be surpassed. Also

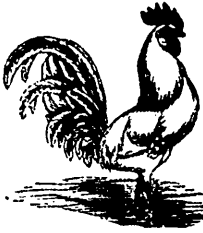
**GLASGOW DONS, OR SCOTCH FANCY.**

**Lop Eared Rabbits, Angora Rabbits, AND GUINEA PIGS.**

The above are all of first-class stock.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Correspondence promptly answered.



## CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

## High-Class W. and Br. Leghorns.

At the Provincial Exhibition, the only fall exhibition I exhibited at in 1878, I won ALL the 1st Premiums on White and Brown Leghorns, old and young. In 1879, at Buffalo International, 3rd, on Br. Cockerel—no old birds exhibited by me. At Ontario Poultry Association's Exhibition, at Guelph, won on Browns, 1st on cock and 1st on hen, (against the 1st prem. birds at Buffalo.) 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; on Whites, 1st on cock, (against 3rd prem. bird at Buffalo.) 2nd and 3rd on hens, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, and 3rd on Pullet. 1st. prem. Brown and 2nd prem. W. Cockerels were never before exhibited, and scored by W. H. Todd, (instructed to cut as at Buffalo,) 91 and 92 points respectively.

**EGGS** From four Yards of very fine Birds, headed by my best Cocks and Cockerels, at \$2.00 per 15, or \$3.00 per 30, packed in baskets, guaranteed 70 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction given.

**HENS**, from my Breeding Pens, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

Name this paper

P. O. box, 82.

## LIGHT BRAHMAS, (Exclusively.)

I am prepared to BOOK ORDERS FOR EGGS for the coming season from my splendid Standard Fowls.

### NO BETTER STOCK IN CANADA.

In Pen No. 1, is a Cock, Williams' (Atlas) Strain, that took First Prize as a Cockerel, at the Great Boston Poultry Show, in winter, 1876-7. He is mated to one Hen and five Pullets, "Duke of York," (Comey's) strain.

In Pen No. 2, are my Prize Winning Fowls, exhibited at the Poultry Show in this City, in November last, where I took Second Prize, competing with first-class breeders from the United States, Ontario, and Quebec.

**EGGS**, \$2.50 FOR 13; OR, \$4.00 FOR 26, IF IN ONE ORDER. Orders booked in turn.

P. O. BOX, 2078.

J. F. SCRIVER, Montreal.

## W. SANDERSON, - BRANTFORD, NT.,

Will breed this Season from First-Class Fowls only:



## Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns,

HOUDANS, B. B. R. GAMES AND GAME BANTS,

Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

**EGGS** for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address, W. SANDERSON, Brantford, Ont.

## GODERICH POULTRY YARDS,

D. FERGUSON,

Proprietor,

BREEDER OF

## Light and Dark Brahmas,

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Houdans and White Faced Black Spanish.

All from first-class Stock, some of which were exhibited by me at the late Poultry Exhibition, held at Guelph, Feb., 1879, and awarded 2nd premium on Dark Brahma cockerel and pullet.

From any or all of the above yards I will sell

**Eggs** for Hatching, Carefully Packed, at \$2.50 per 13; \$4 for 26.

Cash must accompany orders, which will be booked and filled in turn. Chicks for sale after September.

P. O. Drawer, 17, Goderich, Ont.

**JAMES M. LAMBING,**

Parker's Landing, - Pa., U. S.

—BREEDER OF—

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY AND WATER FOWL.***TWENTY VARIETIES.*

☞ He will send you a Circular Free.

FOWLS, CHICKS, AND EGGS FOR SALE.

**Champion Winners!**

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, - SANDWICH, ONT.

Wright &amp; Butterfield, - Proprietors.

Winners of 18 Silver Medals at Centennial.

Breeders and Importers of First-Class Stock:

**JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX & SUFFOLK PIGS,**

EGGS from the following Prize Winners: Asiatics, \$4.00; other varieties, \$3.00,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Game Bantams, Golden Laced Sebright Bantams and W. Leghorns.

At Saginaw, with 21 pairs, we won 17 first prizes, 3 seconds, 1 third, and the \$40.00 collection prize; also 20 other special prizes.

At the Ontario Poultry Society's show, Guelph, we won 33 1sts, 11 seconds, 8 thirds, and 6 specials.

A Few First-Class Birds for Sale

☞ GET THE BEST

**WATERLOO POULTRY YARDS.**

JAS. LOCKIE, - Proprietor.

Breeder of

**High-Class Poultry.**

As I have erected additional Poultry Houses and added to my already well known Stock some of the choicest specimens on this Continent, if I cannot obtain success, I shall at least deserve it. Specialties:

**Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins (☞) P. Rocks.**

EGGS in season packed in baskets, \$3.00 per 13.

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

1-1-y

**PURE BONE MEAL!**

I have made arrangements whereby I am enabled to supply Fanciers with bone meal, of best quality, at VERY LOW RATES.

Send for sample and prices to

Box 649.

J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph.

—Prize Winners!—  
 11 Eggs for \$1.00.  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS**



Winners of the Prize for Best Breeding Pen, 1 Cock, 3 Hens, Guelph, 1879.

W. H. TODD, Judge, Pronouncing them "The Finest Pen he had seen in Canada."

*First Premium at Hamilton, 1878.*

**EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 11.**

1 Cock and 13 Pullets for sale—from the above pen—price \$50.

**R. MACKAY,**

PARK-ST. HAMILTON, ONT.

OVER 600 PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED MY FOWLS.

My Black Spanish have Never been Beaten at Any Show.

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY

**EGGS FOR HATCHING,**

FROM MY WELL-KNOWN STRAINS OF

**BLACK SPANISH (MY SPECIALTY) HAMBURGS**

Golden and Silver Pencilled and Black;

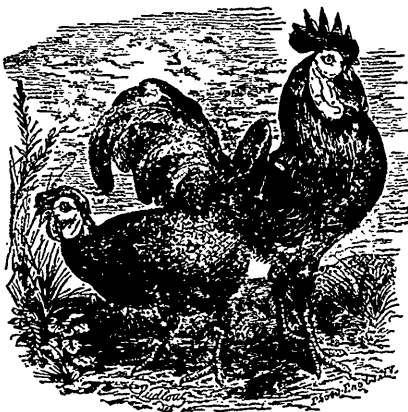
Plymouth Rocks; Silver Duckwing and

Pile Game Bants and Pit Games.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per Dozen.

Old and young Birds for Sale.

**R. McMILLAN,**  
 GALT, ONT., CANADA.



THE

**American Standard of Excellence**

*And a yearly subscription to the*

*"Canadian Poultry Review," for*

**\$1 75.**

**\$1.75.**