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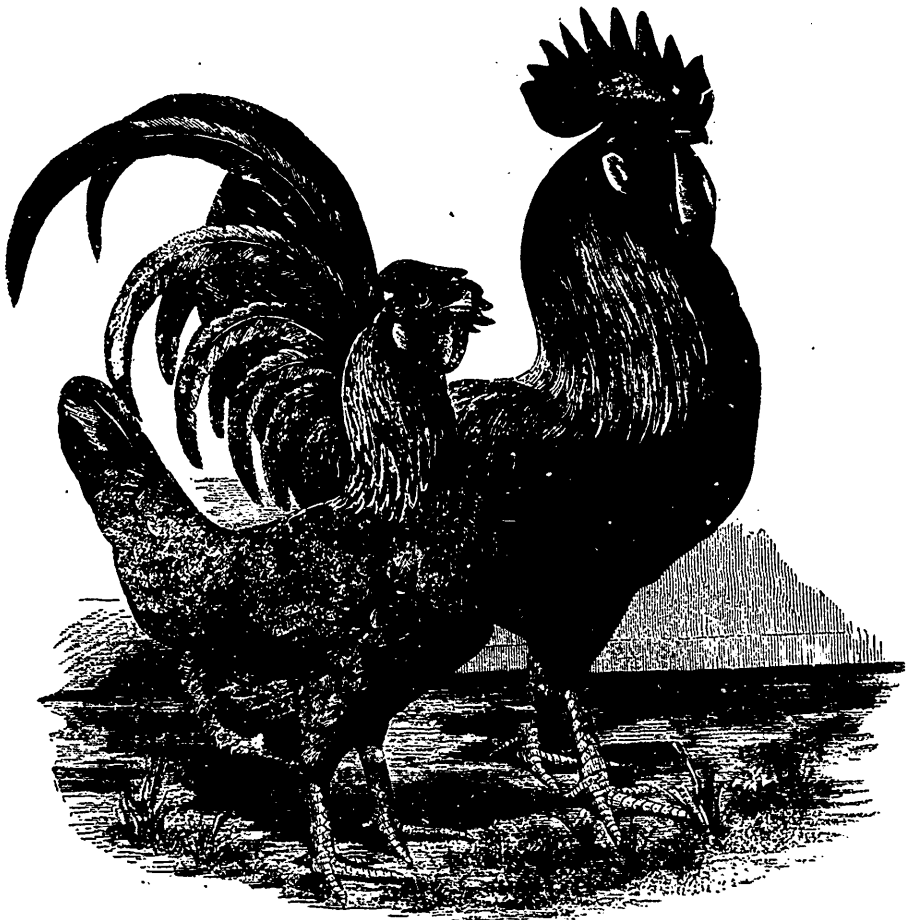
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND FEE STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1873.

No. 2.



BROWN LEGHORNS.

The supply of 2nd number vol. 1, in which this cut before appeared, having become exhausted at an early date, a large number of late subscribers did not receive it. At the request of several of these we reproduce the illustration of this popular, beautiful and useful variety.

Leghorns, all varieties, are great layers, and many claim for the Brown pre-eminence in this respect. They are rather more difficult to breed

than the White, an account of the different colors of their plumage, which, at a short distance nearly resembles that of the Black-breasted red Game—plumage not easily soiled, consequently they are generally found looking much cleaner than their white cousins.

They are non-sitters. Their eggs are usually very fertile, and the chicks make rapid growth, maturing early, and the pullets laying when very

young. When kept free from vermin, and judiciously fed, they will be found almost exempt from disease.

Many splendid specimens are to be found on exhibition at our shows. No variety has been so much improved in fancy points in the last three or four years, and the interest in them is still on the increase.

Where fowls are kept principally for their eggs, no variety will give better satisfaction. The farmer who will give them comfortable quarters in winter and considerable liberty to forage in summer will never regret placing them on the farm.

THE APIARY.

P. H. GIBBS, Editor, - - - OSHAWA, ONT.
To whom all communications for this Department must be addressed.

Preparations for Bee-Keeping.

As we promised last month to give full details for starting an apiary, no doubt our readers will be anxious to hear from us. A great many commence keeping, but too often end in failure in a year or two, and sometimes even in a few months. Now, as we don't know how many of our readers may do this, and as we desire to see them make it a success, we will make our list of articles as small as possible. We would advise you to commence with one hive; but if you think this is too small, just get as many as you wish. The stock you will absolutely need for a start is as follows:

1 swarm of bees, value \$5 to \$10, say..	\$7 50
1 good moveable frame hive, complete,	3 00
Good work on bee-keeping.....	1 00

\$11 50

We would say it needs just about \$11 to make a fair start in bee-keeping. This is for a good moveable frame hive, and good strong stock of bees. But, no doubt, some of our readers will want those fine Italians; if so they will have to go a few dollars higher, say from \$15 to \$25. The latter price will get you a colony of pure bees direct from Italy.

Those who have, or find it more convenient to use, the box hive and common bees, we would ask to look for articles on transferring, which will be given in full in a future number of our journal; and to any of such who may wish to purchase more stocks, we would give a few instructions how to judge the best and strongest hives: Go to the place on a fine warm day, and if you see the bees flying out, or the entrance of the hive clustered with them, you may rely on them being strong and healthy. These are the hives to buy, provided they have lots of honey. You may easily tell whether they have stores or not by lifting the hive;

if they are heavy there is no danger, but should they be light, refuse them, as they are very likely to die before spring. P.H.G.

To be continued.

Bee Culture.

Comparatively little attention is paid in Canada to the care of bees, probably because few people have ever thought how profitable the industry is, or how extensive an export market it could command. During the past year about fifteen tons of honey were exported from New York to Great Britain and the continent, and the indications of the present season are that the amount this year will be greater. Bee-keeping is not expensive, and is highly remunerative. A good hive should not cost more than from \$5 to \$10, and the average yield ought to be 100 lbs., which will sell for about 20 cents per pound. Some yields are much in excess of this. Last year Messrs. Thurber & Co., New York, received from Mr. Doolittle, of Borodino, Onandago County, N. Y., 550 pounds of honey as the yield of one hive. The cost of the hive was \$6, and the value of the honey \$110; but this is an exceptional case. Another exceptional case is that of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of New Jersey, who paid \$5 a swarm for 10 swarms. In a single season they increased to 15 swarms, and he sold \$500 worth of honey from them, besides having all he wanted to use in his family.

The London *Free Press* says: "Hitherto, two-thirds of the labor of a bee has been taken up in making the combs. A process has been invented by which the honey is forced from the cells by centrifugal force, and the combs restored to the hives as good as new. The bees take naturally to the new order of things, and devote their energies exclusively to the production of honey, with a result two or three times as great as formerly. Owing to the presence of adulterations many people prefer to have the honey in the comb. It is evident that this is a wasteful practice, as the comb is lost, and with it the greatest portion of the labor of the bee. There is no reason why honey should not be tested for quality. Good brands would go forward into the market as flour, potash, cheese, etc., do at present. The trade would, no doubt, fall into the hands of a few firms, who would act as between the producer and the consumer, to the benefit of each. The multiplication of bees is so rapid, and they pursue their industry so inexpensively, that the time and care devoted to them is well rewarded. As we are all seeking for new outlets, by which our "raw material" can be converted into marketable commodities, the facts adduced and hints given may be valuable to some. Europe stands ready to receive the honey Canada may send

just as she does flour, butter, cheese and meat. But there is this great difference in the bee-industry,—it takes nothing from the soil. The bee saves that which otherwise would be wasted, and places it in the form of luscious food which finds a ready market."

Those engaged in bee-culture in every section of the country, will confer a favor upon us, and at the same time forward the interests of bee keeping, by writing us articles for publication detailing their experience in bee-keeping, and such new ideas as to successful culture as such experience may have developed.

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.—Boys, one stock of bees, well cared for, will yield you an annual income of \$20, in average seasons. In five years, at ten per cent. interest, the total income from one stock would be over one hundred and fifty dollars, and in ten years, four hundred dollars. This does not include the increase of stocks, and the habits of care, attention and thought, acquired are not taken into the account. Try it.

As will be seen by heading above, I have changed my place of residence. My address hereafter will be Oshawa, Ont.

P. H. G B S.

For the Review.

Lice on Cage Birds.

The question is frequently asked: What is the matter with my bird? he has quit singing, mopes and picks his feathers, which look rough. The trouble in nine cases out of ten is bird lice. Try it by placing a clean, smooth, white cloth on the top of the cage just before dusk, and in half an hour after the room has been lighted take it off and examine. Though small they are easily seen. They are a species of *Acarus*, with habits a good deal like bed-bugs. They stay and breed under the perches, or in any crevice about the cage, and at night sally out to suck the blood from the poor birds. The eggs or nits are in clusters, white and barely perceptible to the naked eye. The insect is of a light gray color until gorged with blood, when it becomes red.

The remedy is simple: place the bird in a clean cage, and scald the one it was in thoroughly with hot water; dry. In order to make a sure job brush every part of it with coal oil; set it out in the fresh air until dry and the smell pretty well away, then return the bird. Repeat this operation in about three or four days and your bird will soon warble you his thanks.

This is a certain cure—no patent on it.

J. L.

Waterloo, Dec. 23rd, 1878.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.

Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.

Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

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.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Homing Antwerps.

By J. VAN OPSTAL, 4, LEWIS ST. NEW YORK.

(Continued.)

In the October number of the REVIEW your correspondent, signing himself X Roads, criticises the New York fanciers for the decision they have taken to have many of their flies and races on Sundays, and as I am one of the directors of the New York Club, I cannot let said article stand without giving to your readers the object and reason for our determination to do so.

Our reason is twofold. First: that several of our birds have returned from their voyages during the week days, wounded by buck-shot; and the second reason is that the greatest part of the members of our society are men that are employed during the six working days, such as book-keepers, foremen, mechanics, solesmen, &c., and that if these men cannot fly their birds on Sundays, they are not able to enjoy the agreeable sport of participating in any races at all, as they cannot leave their occupation to do so.

And in fact, Mr Editor, after all the trouble I have gone to these last four or five years to introduce this enjoyable pastime on this continent, I am in a dilemma now, and cannot see how it is possible for the great majority of the fanciers to keep the flying stock, if their religious scruples should keep them back from racing or flying their birds from distances on Sundays.

In Belgium and France, which are Roman Catholic countries, we are taught from our youth that if a person observes his religious duties on a Sunday morning, during the balance of the day he can enjoy himself with any recreation which is not against the law, and which is not sinful on any of the six other days of the week. I am a Roman Catholic myself, and don't know the rules of the Protestant church, but if there is a statute in their religious belief that the Sabbath should only be spent in church, or inside of the house, I don't see how it is that it is not observed in Protestant European countries.

I cannot approve of the remarks of your correspondent when he says that this strict observance of the Sabbath is an offshoot of the British rule, and that it was transplanted from there, and should be followed consequently. Besides all the people in this country are not descendants of the British; there are as many descending from other countries. Even in Canada there are multitudes descending from the French.

To come back, then, to the keeping of the Sabbath in European Protestant countries, I will say that in Holland, where the Protestant religion is prevalent, and which country is known for one of the most orderly, where pauperism and crime is almost unknown, and in that country, just as in Roman Catholic Belgium and France, the church or their ministers don't think even of forbidding, or to criticise, the enjoyments or recreations on Sundays; and in fact the clergy, and the king and his household, participate in them.

We come to Prussia now, or better, say to the whole of Germany, also a Protestant country, and there, like in Holland, the recreation and amusement on Sundays are not forbidden; nay, they are encouraged by the Emperor and his ministers, particularly the flying of the pigeons on Sundays, as they give yearly gold medals, silver cups and other valuable presents to encourage the sport of the racing and flying them, and they are well aware that it is done on Sundays. Surely the above named countries have as enlightened people as there are on the face of the globe. And, besides, these countries, except France, are countries ruled by kings, emperors, or other potentates, and which we call here tyrannical countries; while in the United States a republic, or a free country like Canada, we should be prevented to follow the rules which we think are in keeping with civilization and common sense.

The word Republic is little understood. In the Flemish or Holland language it is called "Gemeentibest," which literally translated means "the best for the multitude." Now, who are the multitude? They are the workmen—the people working six out of the seven days of the week; and by workmen I understand all people who work or are employed in any capacity by somebody. The majority of these people work from 7 o'clock, a. m., till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Now, candidly speaking, should these people, who are certainly in the majority, and have a right to be counted in this republic among the multitude, not have one day of the week to recreate and enjoy themselves in a respectable and law-abiding way; and should the privilege be denied them to fly their pigeons on a Sunday, while they cannot do it any other day of the week. And if these people feel religiously inclined cannot they pray and do other religious ex-

ercises on any day of the week.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am sorry that I must say so, but I cannot help it, it is the truth, and experience will teach that I am right, but I would not advise any person that is employed in any capacity during the six week days, and that find religious scruples against flying pigeons on Sundays, to commence to keep the Antwerp flying birds—that is at least when he wants to train and race them, because even if somebody else can look for the arrival of his birds in a race or even in preliminary exercises, he will feel annoyed by not being able to see to it himself. Everybody knows that to witness the arrival of one's birds is the greatest enjoyment of a flying fancier; and it is really an interesting and exciting sight to see these pets, when coming from a voyage, flying through the clouds, and fall on their coops as if they were shot from the mouth of a cannon.

Your correspondent says that if we fly our birds on Sundays, that the western cities, say, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, will pour out their Sunday shooters by the hundreds. I will say simply to this, that Sunday shooting or hunting being against the law, it is easy to get these men arrested, and when fined and imprisoned a few times they will not return to the nefarious traffic. Around New York there is no shooting at all on Sundays. The constables, who have a premium for arresting any shooter, lay for them, arrest them, and consequently shooting on Sundays is but little indulged in, if at all.

I will translate from the French pigeon paper, *La Revue Colombophile*, which shows that not only are the pigeons flown in Germany on Sundays, but that the king of Italy spent an hour in inspecting the countermarking of the birds that had to participate in the fly from Rome; and that the pigeons were let loose on June the 23rd, (a Sunday,) in the Eternal City of Rome, the cradle of Catholicism and civilization. The article says:

"THE CONCOURSES OF CARRIER PIGEONS IN GERMANY.

"As the sure and as rapid as possible way of transmitting orders and news in time of war is one of the most important questions it is natural that preparations should be made in time, and organize in advance the means of corresponding in a sure and absolute way, so as to be at the shelter of the services of the enemy, and which can function instantly when the ordinary communications, telegraphic and others, are intercepted, be it for the present or for a long duration, as it might be, for example, with an invested place. Also, in most of the European countries, they have occupied themselves seriously with the carrier pigeons in a military point of view, so that they might be made servicable at any moment. In Germany particu-

larily has this question attracted the attention of the government, which since 1871 has installed a number of military columbaries, under the direction of Mr. Lensen, and have sought occasions to encourage the private pigeon clubs by offering medals to the winners in the races.

"We have been able to see that the efforts made in this way have given the best results, as it was a German pigeon, belonging to the Society Columbia, of Aux la Chapelle, that after the great prize race from Rome—in which city they were set free on June the 23rd—came home first to his coop; beating by forty-eight hours the first Belgian bird that arrived at Brussels."

To be continued.

The Homing Pigeon.

By JAMES GRIST, 2017 RIDGE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

In commencing keeping "homers" it is false economy not to get good bred birds. Little reliance is to be placed in mere good looking birds. They should be either trained, club-marked birds, or the progeny of homers whose history and performances are known.

Homers in training for match or sweepstake flying must have constant practice. A bird showing itself to be slow of wing should not be kept.

I notice that Mr. Van Opstal does not agree with me in regard to the distances in Belgium, which was published in your November issue. My information came from Charles H. Mills, Esq., of the Rue de la Madeleine, Brussels, who resides there, and is president of the Society Libre D' Abeona, and who for many years has competed, with marvellous success, in all the great national and international concourses, and who is known all over Belgium and England as an enthusiastic fancier and a gentleman. In his letter to me, dated Brussels, July 12th, 1875, he informs me that Paris, as the crow flies, (which is direct,) is 240 miles; Orleans, 325 miles; Poitiers, 400 miles; Montainbeau, 500 miles from the "City of Bruxelles." There is certainly a screw loose somewhere, and the best plan I know of to find what the correct distances are, would be for our friend and genial editor, Mr. James Fullerton, to write to the editors of the Belgian newspapers, *L' Epervier* or *L' Colombophile*. I am quite sure they will inform us of the proper distances between these places and cities. For my own part I shall only be too pleased to be enlightened from such trustworthy officials and able authorities.

Our New York Colombophile also objects to my mode of management. Allow me to inform that gentleman of the following facts in regard to separating males from females: In the winter months in 1870, I was then a believer in allowing the

birds to breed up to December, and even later. I was also partially successful in raising a nice loft of youngsters during November and December; but, behold, when the spring of the year came I could not for the life of me raise any birds. In 1871 I wrote to my friends in England and Belgium, informing them of the above facts. From Mr. Charles Stokes, of England, I received a letter advising me to have my lofts and aviaries divided by moveable wire partitions, and place the males on one side and the females on the other, and separate them about August 30th. My friend in Belgium, Mr. Victor Marchon, also advised me to separate them and note the result, after affording the hens a good winter's rest. I have adopted this plan and must say I am greatly pleased at the result, viz: Being very successful in raising in the spring of the year a great abundance of strong, muscular, stylish birds, and have never lost male or female from this European plan of separation during winter.

Depend upon it, gentlemen, the breeding season is virtually over when August comes upon us, for nearly all kinds of birds.

January 1st, 1879.

For the Review.

Sharks.

When I read the advertisements of the wonderful things discovered and for sale by some of "ye wisest" breeders, and which the amateur *must* have or all his efforts will be futile, I think of the cry of the sailors in bathing when they see the long black fin cutting the water, "Sharks!" One case in point. A few days ago, I picked up a prominent poultry journal, and the first advertisement which met my eye was that of one of our "learned" fanciers, where he advertised to send to amateurs packages of large tobacco seed for 25, 50, and 75 cents each, according to the size, whereby said amateur might raise tobacco, and when dry crumble the leaves; which he in his advertisement claims is the best thing possible for lice. Now, if the person spoken of really wished to confer a favor on the amateur fancier, and thinks tobacco dust good to keep out lice, why did he not tell him to buy a ten cent package of common smoking tobacco, dry it a little and then use it for that purpose? Simply because then the "shark" would not get his 25, 50, or 75 cents, as the case may be. And why does not the editor of the journal that claims to work wholly for the benefit of the breeder say something on the subject? Because he gets pay for the advertisement, and it is money in his pocket to keep his mouth shut.

Another case. Not many years ago I attended a poultry show where a "wise man from the East" was the judge. He awarded a special to a pull t

of a certain breed. After the awards several birds escaped from their coops, and the way the owner of the prize pullet proved his property was by having clipped her comb that was a little out of shape.

Now, was this rascality or ignorance? We will give the judge the benefit of the doubt, and call it ignorance. If that explanation is correct, then why is "ye wise man" any better qualified to judge the fine points of a bird than any moderately well posted amateur? Is it because the mistakes are almost invariably in favor of experienced breeders?

After mentioning these cases out of many that occur every day, let me say to the amateur: pay no attention to these wonderful advertisements that have 25 cents tacked on the ends of them, and trust but little to the sayings of the "wise men" who know *al* about the business, but subscribe for some magazine or paper devoted to poultry, rely mainly on your own judgement and trust a little to your own common sense. Then, when you find a sure cure for any evil, remember that the editor of said magazine is expected to be able to post his many readers on all kinds of poultry, and may not have half the chance to learn of the particular breed you keep that you do, sit down and write him your experience for the benefit of others like yourself. You may not be able to use the language of a learned professor, but the editor would willingly correct any little errors that might occur; and if we would all do so we would materially lighten the labors of one who gives all his time for our benefit for very small pay, and also, at times give to the fancy items of worth, that the editor has no means of learning. When we all do this we will be out of the clutches of the "sharks" who make their living off of what they term the "green-horns," will have interesting books and magazines, and find a balance on the profit side of our ledger.

"K."

Saginaw City, Dec. 20th, 1878.

From a Beginner.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR:—

Your sample numbers of REVIEW to hand and I am indeed much pleased with them, and consider it the best thing of its kind I have yet met with, produced in Canada.

I am also pleased to find by a perusal of their contents that there are other fowls in the country worth writing about besides games.

Find enclosed one dollar as my subscription for one year commencing with November number, if convenient.

In reading the article in September number in which you kindly remind the older poultry men of their duty to each other, to REVIEW, and especi-

ally to beginners, the thought is suggested to my mind, that if beginners are to be especially attended to, as they undoubtedly will, that they too ought to contribute something, if that something be but a list of disappointments and difficulties encountered by them since setting out, and by this means putting others on their guard, and giving older hands a better chance of giving them information, for undoubtedly a teacher can more easily set his pupils right when he is informed exactly where the trouble lies. No doubt each beginner will have his own peculiar troubles, and an older hand may write a series of interesting and valuable articles and yet fail to meet his case exactly. And as I, a comparative greenhorn, advocate this step to others, it becomes me to set the example, you will say.

Well, I purpose giving you a leaf out of my commencing experience, and if you think it will contribute to usefulness or interest of REVIEW, insert it, either in part or in full, as you deem best, or consign it to oblivion in waste-paper basket, and your correspondent will wait till he has had more experience with both pen and chickens before trying again.

I began two years ago with Black Spanish, and by buying eggs, as I have a notion that this, though slow, is preferable to buying chicks, especially when one has not the time to personally inspect them; and the more I read of such honest articles as the one written by Mr. Thomas, the more confirmed I become in this opinion. If, as Mr. Thomas advises, breeders take the first pick and sell the rest, and in doing so do perfectly right, then eggs from the first pick would suit me better than second pick of birds. I am sure gold would hardly tempt me to part with a good bird, though I would sell eggs from her. Well, not being blessed with too much of the "root of all evil," to me the cheapest were the best—the fallacy of which reasoning has been too plainly demonstrated in my experience to need any further consideration on my part.

I obtained eggs from a breeder who had advertised in a small local paper, and the fowl I have from those eggs are about as cheap a lot as were the eggs. They are black, and good layers; three hens having layed 400 egg this year, but altogether wanting in show points. But it was with Light Brahmas that I was completely sold. In color they resemble the coat of ancient history. All my year's work is lost, for I shall kill the whole lot.

Being heartily sick of cheap eggs, and my confidence a little shaken in egg vendors in general, I made up my mind to try some of the breeders who had won a reputation in the business, and got a number from Mr. P. Breiding, of Berlin, and it is needless to state that the result has been perfectly

satisfactory—19 chicks, among which are some culls, certainly, but also some fine birds.

Yet I do not mean to lay it down as an infallible rule that the value of the products of eggs bought will always be in exact ratio to the price of the eggs. Indeed I am informed of some actual exceptions to the rule. Well, all I have to say about this is, that a man who advertises eggs from his prize birds, and after he has the price demanded for them in his pocket, and in the absence of the second party, deals him out an inferior article, must be a consummate scoundrel, and will be found out and exposed before he die. A man who picks your pocket is a gentleman in comparison, for he makes no pretensions to honesty.

But I do take the ground taken by Mr. Thomas, that in order to succeed in the business, a man must follow the golden rule. For which reason I do not think beginners should be in too great a hurry advertising first-class birds; better learn to know a first-class bird first.

In closing permit me to offer thanks to friend Thomas for this one timely hint, "Do not start with too many kinds." Hoping also to hear from Waterloo again soon through medium of REVIEW.

Yours, &c,

Simcoe, Dec. 17th 1878.

GALLINÆ.

For the Review.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 4.

As the *Standard of Excellence*, issued by the American Poultry Association, is the recognized authority on poultry matters in Canada as well as in the United States, every breeder who wishes to be successful must not only be thoroughly posted in all the points and qualifications of his favorite varieties, but also, ought carefully to consider, and be prepared to express an intelligent opinion, on every proposed change.

The subject of under-color in Light Brahmas is at present engaging the attention of breeders of that variety, and as they largely outnumber the breeders of any other variety, or perhaps those of all other varieties, games alone excepted, the matter will no doubt receive careful consideration before any change is effected.

"Under-color other than white or bluish-white" is the disqualification according to the *Standard* at present. The changes proposed at last meeting of the Association, and which are to be discussed at their next meeting, in Buffalo in February next, are to have these words struck out altogether, or to have substituted instead, "red, brown, or black appearing in plumage of back."

Now, is any change desirable; and if so, what will be its effect? If the present clause be struck out it will leave it entirely optional with the

judges, and therefore a matter of uncertainty, as they differ in opinion on this point, although there is a growing desire in favor of pure white under-color; for at most of the leading exhibitions, both in the United States and Canada, during the past two years, a bird with dark under-color had no chance to compete against its lighter colored opponent, other points being nearly equal. Now the *Standard* gives no preference either to white or bluish-white, so if preference is to be given to white it were better to have it incorporated in the *Standard*, and then exhibitors would know what to expect.

Everyone will agree that it is right to "aim high," to set up a high standard as a model, but it is also wise to see that undue prominence is not given to any one point to the neglect of others of more importance; for, after all, under-color can only be proved by handling the bird, while defects of symmetry, comb, hackle, tail, or leg feathering, are seen at a glance. True, there are other defects, such as faulty wings, crooked breast-bones, &c., which also can only be detected, when taken in the hand; but the faults which are most easily seen should bear the greatest weight in judging.

In my opinion the subject resolves itself into this: Can Light Brahmas be bred uniformly, or at least a reasonable proportion of them, with clear, distinct dark hackle, black tail and wings, and pure white under-color; or will the result of our best and most carefully studied matings only produce an occasional bird with these desired qualities? If the former, then no matter how difficult, it will be valuable, and should be tried; but if the latter, the result will be loss and not gain, for an occasional or chance bird, that might be termed a sport, is of no value as a breeder, and will never produce its like. There can be no permanent improvement of the race or variety unless the best birds, the prize-winners at the exhibitions, are selected and mated for breeding.

This is the plan adopted with horses, cattle, pigs, in fact with all other live stock, and why not with poultry? If we have to breed two distinct classes, one for breeding, the other for exhibition, there is something wrong in the *Standard* or somewhere else, and the variety is just as good now as it can be ten or twenty years hence. A really first-class pair of birds, from a straight line of pure and first-class ancestors, should produce a majority of first-class chicks, that with proper care and attention, should develop into birds as good or better than their parents. But if that pair had pure white under-color a large proportion of their progeny would have faded hackles, wings and tail; consequently the parents were not first-class, our opinions or tastes to the contrary notwithstanding.

The progeny of birds with dark under-color have usually the best outside plumage. at least such has been my experience, and the beauty of all parti-colored fowls is in the contrast of colors; the rich black of the hackle and tail of a Light Brahma shows to greater advantage with the brilliant white of the rest of the plumage.

It is generally believed that the large white face of the Black Spanish has been valued too highly, and that in breeding for this one particular point others of great value have been overlooked. The result has been that what was formerly one of the best is now classed as a fancy more than a useful variety. Is there no danger to the Light Brahma in making a hobby of white under-color.

I write this from an earnest desire to have the subject thoroughly ventilated in the columns of the Review, and trust that several of our breeders, of greater ability and larger experience than myself, will take it up. It is well worth considering, and must be valuable to all poultry fanciers, for while these remarks have direct reference to Light Brahmas, the principles will apply equally well to all other breeds.

J. L.

Waterloo, Jan'y. 6th, 1879.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

In-Breeding.

A great deal has been said and written on in-breeding. I think most people, even fanciers and breeders of fine stock, hardly know what in-breeding means. Certainly most of them have such an abhorrence to breeding domestic animals together which are of the same kin, that very few are in a position to speak intelligently and from experience on the subject at all. I contend that every fine or thoroughbred animal must be in-bred more or less. In the first place, an animal to be thoroughbred must be bred truly to his own strain for several crosses, without any stain of outside or cold blood. The outside blood may even be of the same breed, but if it is not of the same strain a breeder runs risk of destroying his strain by crossing with outside blood, though equally good. It may not prove what is termed, in breeders' parlance, a good "nick;" and all breeders and fanciers know that when they cross out, and do not strike a good nick, the animals produced by that cross, as far as breeding is concerned, are perfectly worthless. By in-breeding to one particular strain the breeder has in his foundation, what is most important of all, and that is purity of blood; his breed is pure to its own strain, let that be good or bad, he has it as it is, pure and without any cross. Say it is pure now, how is he to keep it so? He cannot do so by crossing with another breed, and if he crosses with another strain he runs the risk of the cross not proving a nick;

and if the first cross does, no subsequent crosses may, and he has ruined his whole stock; whereas, by sticking to his own strain, and breeding to that alone, the greatest risk he runs is, perhaps, after a while, of producing animals which are weedy and of a weak constitution; but their blood is pure, and there will always be some robust, healthy animals amongst them, and by selecting these to breed from, I am of opinion the man does not live who can tell how long the same animals can be bred in to their own strain. I confess I am not able to lay down a rule by which, followed out, in-breeding can be carried on forever without injury to the stock. I have had some experience in breeding thoroughbred domestic animals, perhaps more than most breeders, and certainly much more than many whom I have heard say they would not breed animals together at all which were of the same kin. I have not yet seen any very material ill effects from it. Those animals which I have bred for some time, and am still breeding, have been in-bred for very many crosses, and during ten or twelve generations have never received but one outside cross, and I believe the present stock is superior to the first two sires and two dams which they all trace back to in their pedigrees. Brother and sister have often been bred together, and in several instances for three generations without intermission, and this without injury to the breed, either physically or mentally. The breeder who did this claimed to have a secret in mating his animals, which he never divulged. Whether that was so or not, his stock to-day is looked upon by fanciers as the purest of the pure, and this, too, after such a continued course of in-breeding as, perhaps, has no equivalent in the pedigrees of any domestic animal.

Certain it is that there is some law of nature which have allowed the lion, the tiger, the buffalo and all wild animals in a state of nature, to in-bred from all time, and they are still the same; they are alike to a hair, to a feather. Did we know nature's secret in this, and follow it out, there is no reason why our domestic animals could not be bred just as true.

I am not prejudiced against in-breeding; were I so I would not in-bred. I am the other way; I am prejudiced against out-crossing, and I firmly believe this is the error that most breeders commit; they will not in-bred, not even one cross. With many if a male and female are akin, no matter how suitable otherwise, they will not breed them together, but are continually bringing in outside blood, and by doing this they never really produce a pure strain—one which can be relied on to produce themselves again equally pure. And certain I am that they will have more poor specimens, according to the number they breed, than

will the breeder who in-breeds to his own strain. The out-crosser can never rely on his stock producing as good as the in-breeder's will.

I would not like to say how far or for how long domestic animals could be inbred, but I believe, from what experience I have had, that a breeder, starting with two sires and two dams which were purely bred, robust and hardy, by breeding one dam to one sire and the other dam to the other, providing again their progeny proved a nick, he could spend his life time breeding in-and-in to that one strain, if he studied his crosses, always selecting good, robust specimens to mate together. At the end of many crosses his stock would be certain to be pure, and should be as good in every other respect, and in some better, than the first.

I can hardly state here how far or how closely I would breed. I would breed a brother and a sister together rather than cross out; this is the closest that animals can be bred, because a brother and a sister is of the same blood precisely, whereas no other kin is so closely related.

I have heard the theory advanced by an in-breeder that he would not cross back or forward from the generation in which he was breeding; he would not breed a female to her sire or uncle, or to her nephew. He would breed her to a male of the same generation as herself. By this he was sure of having exactly the same quantity of same kind of blood in each animal mated. Say, for instance, the foundation of his strain is a black in color male and female on one side, and a white male and female on the other; he crosses the first generation from these with each other—he then has half black and half white. I do not mean in color exactly, but in blood. Now, suppose in the third cross or generation he mates back a female of the first cross on the black side, then instead of this progeny being exactly half black it is three-quarters black, because the female is exactly half, and she is crossed back on the all black; consequently you have departed so far from your pure strain that your blood, although perfectly pure, is not perfectly equal. This theory would not hold good in crossing say the fifth generation back on the third or 4th, because each animal would have exactly the same quantity of black and white blood in it; but his theory was, breed straight down in the same generation, never breeding back or forward from it.

I cannot say his theory is not correct. I know of no instance of its being faithfully carried out. I have not done so myself, although it is my intention to give it a fair trial.

Breeding of domestic animals to produce desired qualities is a science and a study; it cannot be arrived at by hap-hazzard. A finer or nobler

pursuit I do not know. Many may, and, I know do, differ from my views on in-breeding. I am a convert to it, and am thoroughly satisfied myself that all thoroughbred animals, whose strain it is intended to perpetuate, must be more or less inbred.

× ROADS.

For the Review.

Ramblings.

No. 3.

Sharp Butterfield has ague!

Now I do not know whether it is the ague or a vivid recollection of my opinion of the reformatory virtues of a Delaware whipping-post that has so worked on his mind as to cause him to snell out from his abundant store of "sandwiches," one, (with the promise of more,) to the readers of the R.V.P.W. Should he recover, (as I sincerely hope he may,) and at any future time so far forget his promise of last month, as to neglect giving us a "sandwich" now and again, may he *shake aguin*. Let us have less butter, and a little more mustard in the next.

But I am rambling away from my former subject, namely, exhibitions. My next one after Cobourg was Markham. There is a great interest shown at this point, and as usual there was a good turn out of birds and some first-class ones. The judging here was, so far as I learned, very satisfactorily performed by friend Doel, of Toronto. Here, too, the society should erect a good shed, with coops for the poultry, and they would always have as good a show as any township in the Dominion.

From Markham went to Bowmanville, and were surprised to find two sides of the large drill-shed occupied with poultry; but unfortunately for the poultry fanciers, they were allotted the *outside* of the building. During the forenoon we had a very heavy rain-storm, which drenched some of the birds and made the work of judging very difficult; while at the same time a large portion of the inside of the building was occupied with turnips, mangolds, potatoes &c., which a little water would have improved. But they have a few live poultry fanciers at Bowmanville, and they are determined to get things in better shape by next fall. A number of birds changed hands at this show, and at very good prices.

Port Perry was our next. Here the show of birds was not as large, although a very good display for a back place. Here, too, the birds had to be backed up against a board fence; but as the day was fine and sunny they enjoyed it first-rate. We did not hear much grumbling with the judging at this show. A good many birds changed hands, but prices ranged low; it being the last show of the season in this vicinity exhibitors seemed bound to sell at any price.

THOMAS.

(End of Ramblings.)

Editor of Review.

Ontario Poultry Society.

I have been asked by several parties if the Ontario Poultry Society is going to have a show this year. All I can say in answer is that I expect a show will be held in Guelph, but have not heard anything definite as to the time.

There is one thing that gives me a great deal of concern, and that is the rivalry that seems to exist between our poultry societies. Rivalry would be very well had they each twice or thrice the territory to draw support from, so that it would become a rivalry as to which would get up the best show, pay the best premiums, and make the quickest returns to successful exhibitors; but this is not the case—observation has satisfied me that the rivalry is not of this beneficial character.

We have not sufficient patronage from visitors at our shows to insure their success, and as their success is mainly dependent on the fanciers themselves, we can never expect a great amount of it while they, the fanciers, remain divided as they are at present. They may continue to hold shows and pay the premiums, but when this is done—as I know it to have been done in the past—out of the private purses of one or two brother fanciers, I cannot think the poultry fancy will gain much benefit from them ultimately.

I would like to see the Southern Ontario Poultry Society amalgamate with the Ontario Poultry Society. I am certain that this is the only way to give us a show worthy of Canada, and I think this is the belief of nearly all. And I am also forced to conclude that personal feeling is the principal difficulty in the way of an early amicable arrangement.

Now, for my own part, I am strongly in favor of a show at Guelph this year; and at the annual meeting let it go where the majority of exhibitors may decide. I am certain that a very large majority of the fanciers would rejoice at the news of a grand union show at Guelph, and also that if this takes place will be seen such a success in every respect, as will convince all that *union* is what is wanted to put our shows in the position they ought to occupy.

At Guelph they have always paid the prize money in full, and the same may be said of the Southern Ontario Poultry Society so far as I have heard. I hold membership in both, and have equal confidence in the officers of each. But there is one thing which I consider particularly admirable in the Guelph people, and that is in the way they cling to the Ontario Poultry Society, even when it has fallen into such a dilapidated state. They have confidence that they can retrieve its character if they only get it back to its birthplace. I say,

set all jealousy aside and let us help them with a will.

Now if the whole government grant go to Guelph this year, I am sure we can lift the Ontario Poultry Society out of the depths into which it has fallen, and cause its members to again feel the pride they once did in it. The experience of the past will make us more careful in the future management.

Some of the fanciers seem to think that Guelph people want to have it all their own way. I don't think this is the case. The majority rules in these matters, and Guelph people can have only their say, and I have never known them to claim more than their due.

In my opinion there is only one thing needed to accomplish our object, and that is to get with us such men as Messrs. Sanderson, Simpson, and Edmondson. I feel confident that their influence and exertions would insure success.

The prize list of the Buffalo International Poultry Association is before me. I find that they have over \$2,000 donated. I have no doubt, if our show is successful, that every breeder would donate something to future shows, knowing that he in return would receive his prizes in full. If united there is nothing to prevent us getting up a grand list, and drawing our American cousins over here to compete with us, as we go over to compete with them. In stock we can pride ourselves that they cannot now beat us, but if we allow ourselves to remain in this torpid state we cannot accomplish anything, but must take a back seat, and watch our neighbors go ahead of us in both fowls and shows.

I would like some of my brother fanciers to give vent to their feelings on this subject, and let us see what we can do. At any rate let us shake off this apathetic feeling that has, apparently, taken possession of us, and have one rousing good show this winter.

S. BUTTERFIELD.

Sandwich, Jany. 5th, 1879.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

Is there Cause for Complaint?

DEAR SIR:—

Can you tell me when, and by whom, the prize money of the Ontario Poultry Society's show, held at London from February 26th to March 2nd, 1878, will be paid.

In May number of Review, the secretary, Mr. L. G. Jarvis, tells us that when the government grant is received a meeting would be called to settle up, (finances of show I supposed.) In July number of Review, you, Mr. Editor, tell us that you had just been summoned to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee, on July 12th. In August number

Mr. W. M. Smith says that 35 cents on the dollar would be paid.

As an exhibitor I ask, after waiting, perhaps not very patiently, when will this percentage be paid? I have not received one cent, although a winner of some prizes.

Reference has been made to Mr. Jarvis having been inundated with letters, (I suppose mine helped to swell the current;) letters of enquiry, I suppose, from exhibitors wanting to know when prize money would be paid. I do not know how other exhibitors have been treated, but I have never received any communication from him, the secretary, only through the REVIEW. May I here say that when I wrote I enclosed an addressed and stamped envelope to secure an answer. At the very outside I do not think it would take more than half an hour to have written to exhibitors living at a distance explanatory of delay. I refer to the three months delay between time of holding show and the time when the secretary says that a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held, on receipt of Government grant.

In view of the above facts, may I ask, has the secretary of the Ontario Poultry Society been as obliging and courteous as a person holding that very important office ought to be.

In closing may I call your attention to an error or an omission in the prize list of the show. Please look at it as published in March REVIEW. Polish Class, S. S., plain, Mr. J. Bogue gets 1st. I exhibited in that class, and have never been able to find out where 2nd and 3rd prizes fell.

J. PRATT.

I will be glad to receive, care for, and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to me. Freeman is in a direct line between Hamilton and Toronto, seven miles northeast of Hamilton,

J. P.

Freeman, Jany. 1st., 1879.

For the Review.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Poultry Exhibition.

The first poultry show in the West this season was held in Fort Wayne, Dec. 5th to 12th, and was a complete success as far as the quality of stock and number of entries are considered, but we must say the attendance of visitors was very poor for a city which claims to have 40,000 inhabitants; but perhaps it was on account of the bad weather, for it rained nearly the whole week.

The birds were shown singly, and over five hundred were put in competition.

In Light Brahmias there were 45 entries, among which were some very large, finely marked birds. Among the exhibitors in this class were W. F. George, of Laporte; Gordon, Fort Wayne; Kreider Bros., of Logansport, and others.

In Dark Brahmias there were 56 entries. The competition in this class was very close; there being a \$33 special cash premium for best cock, which called out some fine birds. The principal exhibitors were Knaffle, of Ft. Wayne, (who won special on cockerel;) Pool, of Greensburg, and Greenwault, of Plymouth.

Buff Cochins, over 20 entries, among which were the imported cocks, "Chicago King," "Victor" and "Fred," owned by James Pool, also a fine lot of hens by the same. Gid. Conger, of Flat Rock, also showed some very fine chick in this class.

In Partridge Cochins the exhibit was not as large as usual. The principal prizes went to Kreider Bros.

In Black and White Cochins only a very few pairs were shown.

Plymouth Rocks were much the strongest class, there being over 75 entries, nearly all No. 1 birds, by such breeders as Keefer, of Sterling, Illinois; Pitkin, of Chicago; Conger, and others, who made this a trial of strength in advance of Chicago show.

White and Brown Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, and Black Spanish were out in strong force, there being a large number of entries of good birds in each class, but the other varieties were very poorly represented in numbers.

In pigeons the principal exhibitors were McClave, of New London, and Jeffrey, of Savannah, Ohio. Ducks, geese, and turkeys had only two or three pairs of each.

The show was judged by B. N. Pierce, of Corning, Iowa, (with whose cuts of fowl every reader of the poultry magazines is familiar.) He spent five or six days in scoring the birds, giving universal satisfaction.

We think the Canadian shows would find it to their interest to take a lesson from the Americans in judging shows, as it would give better satisfaction if one competent person was engaged who is not interested in *any way* in the show, instead of having interested persons to judge one another's birds. As one of the most prominent Canadian exhibitors once remarked to us, it is "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." Also for prompt payment of premiums commend us to the Western shows.

Sandwich, Dec. 28th, 1878.

W. & J. B. C.

Messrs. W. & J. B. Clarke, of Sandwich, Ontario, carried off a large portion of the honors in each of the classes in which they were competitors. Their winnings were as follows:—Silver gray Dorkings, 1st on cock and hen; Silver-spangled Hamburgs, 2nd on cock, 4th on cockerel, 2nd on hen and 2nd on pullet; Black Hamburgs, 2nd on cock, and 1st on pullet; Spanish, 1st on cockerel, 1st on hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th on pullets; W. C. B. Pouter, 1st on cock and hen, and 2nd on cockerel and pullet; Light Brahmias, 3rd on cock and 2nd on cockerel; Buff Cochins, 2nd and 3rd on cock, 1st and 3rd on hen, 4th on pullet; best pen of Light Brahmias, 2d; and specials on the following: Buff Cochins hen, Polish cock, Polish hen, Hamburg pullet, Spanish cockerel, Spanish pullet, Dorking cock of any color, do. hen, Dorking fowl or chick, Hamburg fowl or chick, Spanish fowl or chick, Polish fowl or chick, —in all 38 prizes on 28 birds shown.

Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

J. A. S. FULLERTON,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
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Quarter "	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

Address,

J. A. S. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada

The question is asked us daily: Is the Ontario Poultry Society going to hold a show this winter? If arrangements now in progress are completed in time, a show will be held. One thing the fanciers can rely on, that if a show is held it will be under such circumstances as will insure success, and render such failures as those of the past two years impossible.

New Advertisements.

The well known firm of Wright and Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., favor us with a quarter page "ad." The reputation of this firm, both for quality of stock and satisfactory dealing, is very high, and they will keep it so.

The advertisement of Wm. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ont., also occupies a quarter page. This gentleman breeds White and Brown Leghorns exclusively, and takes great pride in the work. His stock is equal to any on the continent, and his customers can depend on receiving what they bargain for.

It gives us pleasure to introduce, to our readers, through medium of Breeder's Directory, Mr. W. H. Gibson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Gibson is the most successful exhibitor of Black Spanish in our maritime provinces, and has also fine Black Cochins. He has splendid facilities for importing from the best English yards. Our readers should remember his address when in search of new blood of these varieties.

A. W. BESSEY, St. Catharines, Ont., renews his card. He has replenished his pigeon lofts with the very best Flying Antwerps procurable on this con-

tinent. He is leading in this fancy. He also breeds American Dominiques and Duckwing Game Bantams,—and guarantees satisfaction.

J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ontario, takes a card in Directory. His specialties are White-faced B. Spanish and Dark Brahmans. He has breeding pens made up from the very best strains in Canada, presided over by imported cooks, and intends keeping up the quality by regularly importing.

W. G. Burr, Brantford, Ont., has bought J. W. Buck's Light Brahmans. This stock is well known to Canadian fanciers, and should be in demand.

Show of Buffalo International Poultry Association advertised on last page of cover.

A number of good chances under the head of For Sale or Exchange, &c.

The Buffalo International Poultry Exhibition.

This show which is announced to be held at Buffalo from January 29th to February 5th, bids fair to be the best and largest, or at least one of the very best and largest, ever held on this continent. Canadian fanciers, after a lapse of two years, will have another opportunity of comparing their fowls with those of their American cousins. Buffalo being a very central location, the fanciers of both the Eastern and Western States will put forth their best exertions to make the best possible display, and carry off the largest share of the honors.

At ordinary local shows we hardly find marked excellence in more than one or two classes, in which competition is very keen, while in others there is a very manifest deficiency. At the Buffalo show, the very best poultry on the continent from north, south, east and west will be gathered together, and there is little danger that prizes will be awarded to poor specimens in any class. The prize list is liberal; ample room will be provided, and it is further announced that the prizes will be paid in full to exhibitors before the close of the show. Besides all this the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held at Buffalo during the show, and important matters will come up for consideration in which Canadian fanciers are as much interested as their American brethren. We would strongly urge them to take part in the forthcoming show, and turn the opportunity presented to good advantage. While the premiums offered are handsome—indeed, the best we believe ever offered in America—and the fees comparatively small, we believe there is a higher and better object than even the winning of honors. At own local shows the prizes won are only a secondary consideration, and the real benefit arises from the opportunities they afford for comparison,

and the stimulus they give to those engaged in the special industry represented. The man who, whether successful or not in winning prizes, retires from a show with a soul filled by the inspiration expressed by the one word "Excelsior" has gained something far more valuable than either money or diplomas. The Buffalo show will afford an opportunity never before surpassed, and perhaps never equalled, of making comparisons with the very best specimens in the different classes. We would say, then, to our Canadian fanciers, that even if they had no hope of winning any prizes, there is great good to be obtained from attending a show where they can note the progress that has been made, and the excellence to which they should strive to attain. If even local shows exert a powerful stimulus, how much more stimulating will be such a show as that of Buffalo! But we are far from believing that our own birds have no chance in the coming competition. While we hold up the general and more permanent benefits of shows of this kind, we are by no means discouraging those who seek for the more immediate and tangible honors of the prize list; and we the more urgently ask our Canadian fanciers to put in an appearance at Buffalo from the conviction that they will carry off their share of the honors. To remind them of their success in the past we give a synopsis of prizes taken by Canadians at the last show of the society:

	Special	1st.	2nd	3rd.
Best display Duckwing Games.				
" " Brown-breasted Red Games.				
" " Hamburgs.				
" " Black Spanish.				
Asiatics,	1	0	0	
Games.....	10	11	9	
Dorkings	4	3	4	
Hamburgs	6	3	6	
Spanish	4	3	2	
Leghorns	3	1	1	
Polish	4	1	4	
French	3	1	1	
Bantams.....	2	7	8	
Turkeys	2	0	0	
Geese	1	0	0	
Ducks	0	4	0	
	39	30	35	

It will be seen by the above that Canadians were quite successful in winning a fair share of the prizes, but we hope to see a much better record this year. In Asiatics and water-fowl especially a great advance ought to be made. Our fanciers have got into a habit of under-estimating their stock as compared with that of Americans, but the fact is that in almost all cases where the two have been brought into competition our fowls have shown the highest general excellence. Let there be a large attendance of Canadian fanciers, and a full and first-class display of Canadian poultry at the forthcoming International Show at Buffalo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

For Sale or Exchange: Red Jacobins, White Carriers, Silver-dun Antwerps, Blue and Red Pouters, White-crested Fans, and Black-red Game Bantams.
J. HERBERT, Jr., Ottawa City, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange: (see card in Review.) My entire stock of Dark Brahmas, if called for before the breeding season—also 4 cockerels, over 8 pounds—solid black breasts. Will exchange the lot for imported or No. 1 home-bred Black Spanish, or choice White Leghorns.
J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

For Sale: Light and Dark Brahma Cockerels—really good birds—or would exchange for first-class Fancy Pigeons.
JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont.

For Sale: 6 Dominique Cockerels, \$1.50 each; 2 pairs S. Duckwing Game Bantams, \$3 per pair; one very fine African gray Parrot, an extra talker, 4 years old, for \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed.
A. W. BESSEY, Box 518, St. Catharines, Ont.

For Sale: 4 Pouters, 3 Blue Fans, 3 Yellow Magpies, 1 Nun cock, 3 Owls, 3 Baldhead Tumblers, 1 pair Barbs. The lot for \$12, worth \$30. Speak quick for this is a rare chance.
A. W. BESSEY, Box 518, St. Catharines.

For Sale: 5 pairs of English Carriers, 1 pair yellow and 4 pairs black, 3 imported birds, all very fine. Will sell the lot at the extremely low price of \$35; they are worth \$75. 1 must sell. Speak quick.
A. W. BESSEY, Box 518, St. Catharines, Ont.

Wanted: a Silver-spangled Polish Cockerel,—plain—must be first-class in every respect. State price and address
J. PEART, Freeman, Ont.

To Exchange: Brown Leghorns for Plymouth Rocks or Black-breasted Red Games; also some odd fancy Pigeons to exchange for others.
Address J. C. MONTGOMERY, Brantford, Ont.

Wanted to Exchange: a pair of Tartar and a trio of Silver Duckwing Game, and three Black Red hens for Black Spanish fowls. None but first-class birds wanted.
L. LUSCOMBE, Simcoe, Ont.

Light Brahmas.

The Subscriber having purchased
J. W. BUCK'S ENTIRE STOCK OF LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Is now prepared to fill orders for a few First-class Birds, of this celebrated strain,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Also, WHITE LEGHORNS, J. B. Smith's and Salisbury strains. EGGS in season, \$2.50 per 13
W. G. BURR, Brantford.

FOR SALE!



A few pairs of my well known
Blue, Red, White and Yellow
FANTAILS;

A few pairs Yellow Jacobins, also, Yellow Pouters and Cream-colored Isabellas, with white bars over the wings, which have always taken prizes wherever exhibited.

A. GEDEL, Mitchell, Ont.



C. A. KEEFER,
Sterling, - Illinois, U. S.,
Breeder of High-Class
PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND
BROWN LEGHORNS.

After eight years of careful breeding, I have succeeded in producing strains of my own, that for symmetry, beauty of plumage, and all high standard points, are unexcelled. A great lot of Chicks for breeding and exhibition purposes at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular and price list free. 12 11y



A. W. BESSEY,
St. Catharines, - Ont., (box 548)
Breeder of and dealer in
Flying Antwerps,
Of the very best blood in America.

I am breeding from all imported and trained birds which bear excellent records. A few pairs of young birds for sale reasonable.

American Dominiques and Silver D. W. Game Bantams. Eggs in season, \$2 per sitting. Send for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2



WM. H. DOEL,
Poultry Yards, at "The Cedars,"
Doncaster, 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. 1-11y



J. M. CARSON,
Orangeville, - Ont., Canada,
Breeder of the very best
W. F. Bk. Spanish,
And **D. BRAHMAS.**

Pen. No. 1.--Cock imported from England, hens same strain. Pen. 2.--A trio selected from over 100 birds from the best stock in Canada, 1st and 2nd at Orangeville and Charleston, 1878. Pen 3.--D. Brahmans, Cock took 2 1st & 2 2nds, at Hamilton, London, and Orangeville, '77 & '78; hens 1st premium stock. Eggs in season. 2-6m



GEO. HOPE,
Port Hope, - Ontario,
Breeder of

24 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,
Eggs in season Cheap.

FANCY PIGEONS,

Abysinian Guinea Pigs. Tortoise Shell Guinea Pigs, and first-class Belgium Canaries, Stock unsurpassed.

A Fine Lot of Chicks now for Sale.

Correspondence promptly answered.



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



THOS. BOGUE,
STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.
Breeder of all the popular varieties

BUFF COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS,

Houdans, all varieties of Polands and Hamburgs.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 5 11



J. PEART,
Burlington, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:

BRAHMAS, Light & Dark,

Cochins, Partridge & White; Polish, White & Spangled; W. Leghorns, B. Hamburgs, 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.



E. T. NIMS,
Ridgetown, - Ontario,
Breeder of

Black Red Games

Have For sale a few pairs of B. R. Chicks. Also a few pairs of two year old Birds.

Stock guaranteed first-class. 4-1



Wm. SMITH,
Wyoming, (Lambton Co.) Ontario,
Breeder of

FANCY FOWLS.

LEGHORNS & PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
A Specialty.

CHICKS FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rocks, \$4.00 per pair. Brown Leghorns, \$2.60 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. F. BANKS,
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 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 Cockerls and Pullets for Sale. 1-6

J. W. BUSSELL,
Hornby, 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. 8-6

P. BREIDING,

Berlin, - - - Ont.,

Breeder of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Silver Seabright Bantams. Fine lot of Chicks for Sale now.

Address.—P. Breiding, Berlin.



W. M. SMITH,

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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



JAMES ANDERSON,

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.

BREEDER OF

**LIGHT BRAHMAS,
 B. B. R. BANTAMS,
 BRONZE TURKEYS,
 AND ROUEN DUCKS.**

EGGS, \$2 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1



FRED EVANS,

Guelph, - - - Ontario,

Breeder of First-Class

BLACK BREASTED RED

GAME FOWLS!

No other kind kept. Chicks for Sale. Stock unexcelled in style and plumage. 1-1



NORTH DRESDEN POULTRY YARD.

T. W. DAVIES, Prop.,
Dresden, - - - Ontario.

Breeder of superior fowls of the following varieties;

Brahmas, } LIGHT & DARK

White Cochins, Houdans, White Crested Black Polands, Golden Spangled Polands, B. B. R. Games, White Leghorns, Golden Spangled Hamburgs.

A fine lot of Chicks for Sale, from all the varieties, except W. C. B. Polands. Egg in season. Price list free.



JOHN P. ROBERTS,

Lapeer, - Michigan, U. S.

Breeder of High-Class

Plymouth Rocks,

S. S. HAMBURGS and PEKIN DUCKS.



My Stock is all warranted in every sense, and I take great care in boxing for shipment.

EGGS, \$2.00 per 13; \$3.00 for 26.

R. W. ROLSTON.

London, - - - Ont.

Breeder of

WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS

White Cochins, Silver and Golden Seabright and Bk. African Bantams, White Crested Bk Polish and Muscovy Ducks. Eggs in season.



HOMING OR

CARRIER PIGEONS.



JAMES GRIST,

Has now for disposal a few

Choice Pairs of his Famous Long Distance Flying Pigeons,

Imported Direct from Brussels, Belgium, "Club Marked," and

FLOWN, TRIED AND TESTED STOCK.

Young Birds from my Notorious GOLD MEDAL PRIZE WINNERS, now ready for shipping. Prices upon application.

Dec. 1st.—I have just received from Belgium, an excellent "Stud," of Pedigreed Voyageur Pigeons.

2017 Ridge Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, U. S.

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, - SANDWICH, ONTARIO.

Wright & Butterfield, -, Proprietors,

Winners of 18 Silver Medals at the Centennial.

Breeders and Importers of First-Class Stock:

JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX & SUFFOLK PIGS,

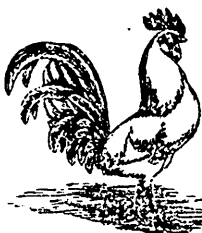
LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

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.

A Few First-Class Birds for Sale

 **GET THE BEST.****CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS**

-FOR-

High-Class W. and Br. Leghorns.**100** Very fine CHICKS and FOWLS to spare at \$5 to \$6 PER TRIO, mated for Breeding, \$7 and upwards for Exhibiting.**EGGS this Season** from four Yards of very fine Birds. the pick of 200 Chicks and Fowls, at \$3 per 13, \$5 per 25, packed in baskets, and guarantee 60 per cent. fertile. A Number of my Customers Last Year Reported, All Eggs Hatched Out of Two Sittings.

My Birds took ALL the Premiums on White and Brown Leghorns, old and young, at the late Provincial Exhibition, the only Fall Exhibition exhibited in 1878. Satisfaction given in all cases.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

P. O. box, 32

State where you saw this advertisement.

WATERLOO POULTRY YARDS.**JAS. LOCKIE, - Proprietor.**

The Firm of BREIDING & LOCKIE, having been dissolved on the 19th day of Nov., last, the Breeding of

High-Class Poultry

Will now be carried on by me, on my own account. 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.

A few choice Light Brahma Chicks for Sale.

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

1-1-y

Look Here! The Best Chance yet Offered

I WILL DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING

PURE BRED HIGH - CLASS FOWLS,

At annexed prices if taken at once:

One Trio White Leghorns,.....	\$ 3 00	Two Trios Plymouth Rocks,	10 00
One Trio Houdans,	4 00	One Pair Buff Cochins,	10 00
One Pair Black Spanish,	3 00	Two Pairs Black Red Bantams, (lot) ..	4 00
Two Pairs Black Cochins. (lot)	16 00	One Pair Fine Ayle-bury Ducks,	3 00

They are worth three times the prices asked, and will prove Great Bargains to purchasers.

E. W. WARE, Hamilton, Ont.