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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

No. 10.



THE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY.

The Mammoth Bronze is the largest and most hardy of our domestic turkeys. It is impossible for any one to see a fine flock of hens, with their gobblers strutting about, without admiring their majestic size and brilliant plumage. Being natives of this continent they thrive well, and are almost self-sustaining in summer, if allowed their liberty. Six weeks of care for the young broods and they will forage for themselves until the frosty nights deprive them of the insect food on which they principally subsist.

We clip the following from the Descriptive Catalogue of W. H. Todd, of Vermillion Ohio, who is a successful breeder of turkeys.

"Bronze Turkeys do not get their growth 'till

three or four years old, and, at maturity, the hens weigh fifteen to twenty pounds, and gobblers thirty to forty pounds each; greater weights even have been known. The first year, good weights for hens are twelve to fifteen pounds, and gobblers twenty to twenty-five pounds. Turkeys lose from two to five pounds each, if *changed* or shipped, but usually regain in a few days, if well kept. The Bronze are No. 1 layers (too heavy for mothers), hardy, make rapid growth, and being good foragers, are death to grasshoppers and insects. Mine breed true to color, and are of the largest size.

"Young turkeys may be raised by hens or hen turkeys. When first hatched, we place them on a clean, dry grassy spot, and, for a week, feed no-

thing but curd (chopped fine), seasoned slightly with black pepper and a few green onion tops, chopped fine, and mixed in. Young turkeys' digestive organs are delicate, and they eat but little the first week. After a week old, we add to their feed, boiled egg, about one-half, and, at two weeks old, a small quantity of meal can be added. After four weeks old, they are sufficiently strong to be fed scalded meal, or meal and sour milk, and a dish of sour milk at all times within their reach is good. After two weeks old, they should be allowed to range with the mother, when the grass is dry, for if drenched or drabbed in the wet grass, they get chilled, and often droop and die. Their natural diet is insects, and they should be permitted to forage as much as possible. Turkeys grow very rapidly, and, when hatched as late as August, will mature so as to winter well. It fact, a young turkey, unlike a very late chicken, will grow and thrive through the coldest weather, with liberal feed, and, in this latitude, it is better not to house or shelter full-fledged turkeys. For all they consume during the period of growth, turkeys make ample weight, and it costs scarcely more to keep them than it does ducks and chickens. On a farm, where insect food is abundant, they are very profitable, and are fed grain to a good advantage."

As a good market has now been established in England for our poultry, an extensive business is certain to be done, and all farmers can raise large flocks in confidence that there will be a large demand at good prices.

Get the largest and strongest stock procurable to start with, even if you have to pay a few more dollars for it, as large stock almost invariably bred large stock; it costs no more to feed a large than a small turkey, and the finer the bird the little price can be obtained for it, whither as poultry or for a breeder.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 10.

The season of fall shows being now at hand, no doubt most of the fanciers will be putting their best foot foremost in trying to carry off the honors with their fowls.

In a great many ways fall is the worst season of the year for fowls to be exhibited, as few of those that are over a year old are fit to be judged, owing to their molting, and very serious injury is often done by removing them from comfortable quarters to confinement in coops, where their droppings are allowed to accumulate, and these coops frequently exposed to currents of cold, autumn winds, at a time when fowls require extra care to enable their system to provide a new covering of feathers. For these reasons, the best and most valuable birds are often left at home. In addition to this there is the

likelihood of being beaten by inferior birds that are in better condition, and this, though no fault in judging, for feathering is so all-important that no other good points can counterbalance the deficiency, or enable a ragged, half-clad bird to win.

It has been often suggested, why not leave out adult fowls at fall shows, and only give prizes on chicks, but we have to consider that at no other time can they be seen by the great mass of the people, more especially the farmers, the class above all others whose interest it is to know and understand the different breeds of fowls, and their particular merits or demerits, the class that we are anxious to teach that pure bred fowls are not kept merely to look at, but are profitable as well, for they will furnish more weight by far both in meat and eggs than the mongrels, which are too often seen around farmers' barn-yards. Most farmers will admit that the pure-bred or high-grade Berkshire or Yorkshire pigs will furnish more pork for the amount of food consumed than the lantern-jawed, slab-sided racer breed, happily now so rare; I think it is generally admitted that the Ayrshire, or Jersey cow, will furnish more milk and butter, and the Durham cattle more beef, in proportion to their food, than any mongrels or scrubs. Is there any reason then why similar results may not be obtained in selecting and breeding poultry. It is not alone the peculiar color of feathers, the shape of comb, or other peculiarities, which make them attractive, but in breeding for these the economic qualities are seldom lost sight of, and the breed which fails to give a good supply of eggs will never be popular, even amongst Fanciers, no matter what their color or marking may be.

A number of years ago parties who paid several dollars per pound for Early Rose potatoes were looked on with much the same kind of pity that many people now feel for the deluded poultry-man who pays \$20 or \$30 for a pair or trio of pure-bred fowls, yet by the (so-called) foolishness of the few, the many have been benefited; the introduction of the Early Rose has increased the potato crop, and thereby the wealth of the country, by thousands of dollars. So in like manner we hope that the cultivation of pure-bred poultry will prove a benefit to the community, and the labors of poultry fanciers be appreciated accordingly.

I am pleased to see that "Gallinae," one of the ablest correspondents of the REVIEW, has commenced a series of articles on poultry-keeping for farmers, a subject of importance at any time, but more especially so at present when the people of Great Britain are ready to buy, at good prices, all our surplus beef, mutton, pork, poultry and eggs. I wish that every farmer in Ontario could be got to read and ponder his remarks.

Waterloo, Sept. 1st.

J. L.

A Chapter from Early History.

CHAP. VII — ALARMIN' DEMONSTRATIONS.

My premises were literally besieged with visitors, and my family attendants were worn out with answering the door-bell summons, from morning till night.

"Is Mr. B——at home? Can we see his Coch-in-Chinas? Can we look at Mr. B——'s fowls? Might we take a look at the chickens?" were the questions from sun to sun again, almost; and I was absolutely compelled, in self defence, to send the fowls away from home, for a while, for the sake of relief from continual annoyances to which, in consequence of having them in my yard, I was subjected.

Fifteen, twenty, often forty callers in a single day, would come to see my "magnificent" Coch-in-China fowls. But I sent them off, and then "the people" cried for them!

"Who's dead?" quired a stranger, passing my door one day, and observing the carriages and vehi-ciles standing in a line along the front of my garden-fence.

"Nobody, I guess," said another; "that's where the *Cochin-Chinas* are kept."

"The what?"

"The Coch-in-Chinas."

"What's them?"

"Don't you know?"

"No; never heard of 'em afore."

"Never heard of Burnham's Coch-in-Chinas?"

"Never! What are they?"

"Well I reckon you ha'n't lived in these 'ere parts long, my friend," continued the other; "and you'd better step in and look at 'em."

In came the stranger, and after examining the fowls he returned.

"How do you like 'em?" asked the man who had already seen them, and was waiting for his friend outside.

"They're *ronchers*, that's a fact!" exclaimed the gratified stranger. And this was the universal opinion.

Nobody had ever seen such fowls (I had seen a good many better ones!)—nobody had ever beheld any so large, so heavy, so fine. And every one who came to look at them purchased or engaged either eggs or chickens from these "extraordinary" and "never-to-be-too-much-lauded" royal Coch-in-China fowls!

For my first broods of chickens (at three and four months old) I really obtained twenty-five dollars a pair: and every one of them went off "like hot cakes" at this figure. It was too low for them, altogether; and I had occasion to regret subsequently, that I did not charge fifty dollars a pair; —a price which I might just as easily then have

obtained as if I had charged but one dollar a pair, as events proved to my satisfaction.

But everything connected with this fever could not well be learned at once. I was not a very dull scholar, and I progressed gradually. One year after the receipt of my Cochins, I got my own price for them, ask what I might. I sold a good many pairs at one hundred dollars a couple; and, oftentimes, I received this sum for a trio of them.

Things begun to look up with me. I had got a very handsome-looking stock on hand, at last; and when my numerous customers came to see me, they were surprised (and so was I) to meet with such "noble" samples of domestic fowls. "Magnificent!" "Astonishing!" cried everybody.

A splendid open carriage halted before my door, one day, and there alighted from it a fine, portly-looking man, whom I had never seen before, and whose name I did not then learn; who, leaving an elegantly-dressed lady behind in the vehicle, called for me.

I saw and recognized the *carriage*, however, as one of Niles'; and I was satisfied that it came from the Tremont House. As soon as the gentleman spoke, I was also satisfied, from his manner of speech that he was a Southerner. He was polite and frank, apparently. I invited him in, and he went to look at my fowls; that being the object, he said, of his visit.

He examined them all, and said, quietly:

"I'd like to get half a dozen of these, if they didn't come too high; but I understand you fanciers have got the price up. I used to buy these chickens for a dollar apiece. Now, they say, you are asking five dollars each for them."

I show him my stock,—the "*pure-bred*," ones,—and informed him at once that I had not sold any of my chickens, lately, at less than *forty* dollars a pair.

He was astonished. He didn't want any—much: that is, he wasn't particular. He could buy them for five dollars; shouldn't pay that, *now*; wanted them for his boy; would come again, and see about it, &c. &c.

A five-year-old stag mounted the low fence at this moment, and sent forth an electrifying crow, such as would (at that period) have taken a novice 'right out of his boots;" and a beautiful eight-pound pullet showed herself beside him at the same time. The stranger turned round, and said:

"There! What is your price for such a pair as that, for instance?"

"Not for sale, sir."

"But you *will* sell them, I s'pose?"

"No, sir. I have younger ones to dispose of; but *that* pair are my models. I can't sell *them*."

The gentleman's eye was exactly filled with this pair of chickens.

"What will you *take* for those two fowls?"

"One hundred dollars, sir," I replied.

"I guess you will—when you can get it," he added.—"Name your lowest price, now, for those two. I want good ones if any."

"I prefer to keep them, rather than part with them at *any* price," I insisted. "If, however, a gentleman like yourself, who evidently knows what good fowls are, desires to procure the choice best specimens in the country, why, I confess to you that those are the persons into whose hands I prefer that my best stock should fall. But I will show you some at a lower figure," I continued, driving this pair from the fence.

"Don't you! Don't drive 'em away!" said the gentleman;—"let's see. That's the cock?"

"Yes, sir."

"And this is the hen?"

"Yes."

"One hundred dollars! You don't mean this, of course," he persisted.

"No, I mean that I would rather keep them, sir."

"Well—I'll——*take them*," said the stranger. "It's cruel. But I'll take them," and he paid me five twenty dollar gold pieces down on the spot, for two ten-months-old chickens, from my "splendid" Royal Cochinchina fowls.

He had a tender spot *somewhere*, that I had hit, during the conversation I presume. He took the two chickens into his carriage, and I have never seen or heard from him from that day to this. I trust, however, if "these few lines" should ever meet his eye, that his poultry turned out well, and that he himself is in good health and spirits!

I called this gallant young cock "Frank Pierce," in honor of my valiant friend now of the White House, at Washington. It will be seen that I sold Frank for fifty dollars; a sum which the majority of the people of this country have since most emphatically determined was a *good deal more than he ever was worth!*—Burnham's *History of the Hen Fever*.

"Chicken Culture," from a Farmer's Stand-point.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,

According to promise, I will give you a short sketch of my experience on "chicken culture," from a farmer's stand point.

It is now some twelve years since I commenced raising first-class poultry, and it happened thus: I advertised my South-down sheep and Berkshire pigs in the *Country Gentleman*, and I had several offers to trade pigs for fancy fowls; one from a Mr. Lloyd, Cold Springs Poultry Yards, Baltimore, Md. I sent my pig by express, and Mr. L. sent me two pairs of as fine Light and Dark Brahmas

as you want to look at. He was satisfied and so was I, so that is the commencement of my keeping first class poultry. And I have never regretted it, as this last year, I made more out of my poultry and a three acre orchard than off my hundred acre farm, after deducting working expenses.

I think the last time I saw you, you asked me what I considered the most profitable breed of fowls for a farmer to raise? After twelve years experience with five different breeds, I have no hesitation in saying, for all purposes, the Light Brahma is the best; and for laying qualities and the table combined, a cross between the Light Brahmas and White Leghorns or Black Spanish. I will give you my reasons: I have raised Games, Light and Dark Brahmas, White Leghorns and Black Spanish; the first are good layers and splendid table fowls, but too pugnacious altogether; the Leghorns and Spanish are fine layers, but very tender in combs and liable to get frozen, but when you cross them with the Light Brahma you have an excellent layer of large white eggs, or nearly white, and a fine table fowl as well, and they come early to maturity. The Light Brahma makes an excellent mother, and will supply you with eggs all winter if properly fed and kept in a moderately warm place; and when the grain comes off they will wander all over the farm in search of food.

I raise a great many ducks and turkeys, and invariably set the eggs under Light Brahmas; some of them brought out two lots of ducks and were as fat at the end of the two months as when I set them. I never have any trouble in raising young ducks without a mother. I have had as many as twenty hens sitting at once, and I let them all off at once, every day at noon, feed and water them, and by the time we have our dinner over they are all back on their own nests, when I put a shingle in front of them and keep them there until next day at noon. I always set them on the ground if possible; a little cut hay under the eggs. Duck eggs especially should be sprinkled with water every three or four days, and every day before coming out—tepid water is best. I raised about sixty ducks, forty-five turkeys and sixty chickens this season, and think they averaged about ten to each hen set. Unless you adopt some such plan as I speak of, you cannot raise them successfully, as the other hens are continually laying beside them, or fighting with them and breaking the eggs.

I think if our farmers could be induced to go more into poultry raising they would find it not only pleasant but profitable, as if they would feed the same amount of grain to twenty to thirty fowls as they do to a pig, they could have them fat, and sell them from eight to ten cents a pound. I have taken the first prize at our Guelph Christmas Show on several occasions for turkeys, ducks and fowls,

and invariably sold all I had to spare at twelve and a half cents a pound. Of course they were fine young turkeys, weighing thirty pounds a pair, dressed ready for the table; ducks, fifteen pounds per pair; and chickens eighteen pounds per pair; which I have had often, all young birds. You can always get ten cents per pound for well fattened birds, and I am sure nothing pays better.

Now, sir, I think I have said enough to convince any farmer that there is money in raising poultry, if they go about it in the right way, and get first class stock to start with. Of course a farmer has not time to always attend to poultry as he would like, but his wife and daughters have, and there is nothing more pleasant or profitable than attending to first-class poultry.

I may again at some future time, give you a short sketch of what I consider the best and quickest way to fatten the fowls for market, in the meantime

I am yours most truly,

Springfield Farm, } JAMES ANDERSON.
20th August, 1879. } Guelph P. O.

Poultry on the Farm.

(Continued.)

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—As one of your correspondents observes, these sharp practices indulged in by some of the fancy, one of which Mr. Carson very properly exposes, gives an unfavorable impression to the reading public, and many would-be purchasers of eggs keep their money in their pocket in consequence. No fancier will deny that it is to be to the advantage of the fancy as well as the farmer that a trade in stock and eggs be established with them. Not that farmers are to become fanciers,—they have neither the time nor inclination for it—but every reasonable effort should be made to induce them to take advantage of the improvement which the fancier has made in that part of their stock. But the knowledge of a few transactions like the one named creates a feeling of suspicion of the honesty of the whole class in the minds of farmers, who will tell you plainly that it would be of no use for them to send for eggs, for if they did get the number they would likely be from inferior stock. That fanciers can over-reach a purchaser here is only too evident, but just because they have to be trusted they do so I am not prepared to believe. For a fancier to say that he has certain stock from which he will not sell at any price, after calling the attention of purchasers to the number of prizes he has taken, and thus leading them to suppose they are to obtain eggs from those prize-winners at such a price, is only a poor subterfuge. What does the purchaser care if the fancier won all the prizes during the whole season if he have to

take eggs from inferior stock. Hence the necessity exists for every honest fancier to discountenance this in every way, and expose it at every opportunity. But this kind of work is the exception and not the rule. My experience so far in purchasing eggs from fanciers has been very satisfactory. Last year I had some fine birds from eggs purchased of the firm of Breiding & Lockie, and the promptness with which every order was attended to speaks well for their mode of business.—Again this year I imported eggs from C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Illinois, and five days from the day I sent instructions for him to ship the twenty-six eggs were safe and sound under the hens. From these I have—or had at first, twenty-one chicks, or twenty-one eggs had chicks in them—I have sixteen chicks half grown from the two settings, and though they are not all first-class—for, as all my farming friends are aware, it is rather difficult to obtain the yellow beak and legs in the Plymouth Rock—yet I have some nice birds. I do not wish to give these gentlemen a grind free of charge, but think when a man does business in a straightforward manner, the public, who are looking out for such men, ought to know it. So I think I can say with safety to my farming friends, that there are just as many honest men in this as in any other business, and though they may fall into the hands of a Philistine, there is not much fear; and if you do, expose him.

But to come to the farmer and his fowls directly. In my last I was enabled to show that fowls or chicks can be raised for 2 cents per pound. I have since conversed with several intelligent and successful farmers, who are aware that poultry pay, as such men very often are, and they admit that they can raise for 1½ cents if I can for 2 cents.

Let us now consider the fowls when matured, from a financial point. Do they pay? Are the returns from say fifty fowls sufficient to cover the outlay, leaving a balance large enough to make it worth while to keep them?

I am sorry I shall not be able to discuss this part of the subject with the aid of so much of actual experiment as the last, but shall base the inquiry upon general observation, and the experiments of others, giving my own as far as I have tested the matter. In conversation with farmers upon this part of our subject I have invariably found that those who have gone to the most expense, and who take an interest in the matter, as they do in everything else about them, being disposed to know what each department of the farm is about, and by these means have become wealthy, are most confident that poultry do pay, and pay well, and far better by being attended to.

It has been ascertained from actual experiment that a hen, if well fed, will lay from 130 to 180

eggs per year. But the difference between a well fed and poorly fed one makes such a difference in the returns that no person ought to hesitate for a moment which system of feeding they will adopt. Now let us take 110 eggs each as the average for fifty hens, which gives us over 450 dozens; at 10c per dozen, we have \$45. Now I cannot be accused of putting the price too high, and this sum can be increased at least 30 per cent., which I shall endeavor to prove in a future letter. Now let us get at the outlay. Third-class barley can be bought for 45c most years. Now, does any farmer who says his fowls eat their heads of mean to tell us that his fifty birds consumes 100 bushels of barley, or its equivalent, or nearly 100 bushels of Indian corn; or would 25 bushels be nearer the thing.— This would leave a nice little balance on the credit side of profit and loss.

I cannot say that my way of feeding is economical, or the most economical system, but I may state that if I had but one kind of grain for my birds I would have half of it chopped for winter feeding. For the morning feed especially, let it be made into good, stiff porridge, into which you may mix one-third bran. And do not go to the pump to get the water with which to mix it either. It is not much trouble to have a keg or kettle, into which have emptied during the day all greasy water, dish-water, potato parings and small ones, cabbage leaves, carrots, &c.; boil all until quite soft, crush all up fine, and then in with chopped grain; stir in till quite stiff, so that when cold it can be cut out with a knife; cover with an old rag or anything of the kind when removed from the fire, and the steam will thoroughly cook the grain. In winter cut out enough for a feed and warm before feeding. Into this pot may also be put all refuse meat, such as offal of pigs, &c., boil until you can crush amongst the grain. If confined in winter throw them a basket of clover leaves which fall off in handling, and you will find they relish it. A variety of coarse grain is most desirable, and more economic. With respect to vegetables, I have fed pumpkins, and even citrons, with good results in winter. I am of the opinion that ripe tomatoes are very serviceable to fowls in some way as a food. Fowls and wild animals have a knowledge in selecting their food superior to man, and what they eat greedily I am of the opinion is good for them in some way. To see a chicken choking down a large piece of bread, one reason is apparent why it is wiser than man, it has no taste to pamper at expense of health, or at least the fitness of the food seems to regulate the taste.

My friend the farmer will be inclined to question even the 110 eggs per hen part of these calculations. But as my letter has already got rather lengthy, I shall leave the further consideration off

for the next, and in it endeavor to show why farmers are disposed honestly to dispute this part of the poultry theory.

Yours fraternally,

GALLIN.E.

Lefroy, August 25th, 1879.

Seasonable Hints.

Fowls, old and young, need, now especially, good care. *The old, to replenish the vitality lost during the breeding season and to supply the demands of the approaching moult. The young have each a full grown bird to manufacture; bones, skin, muscles, feathers, etc., to make, and the only material the food you give and what they can pick up. It stands to reason, the more appropriate the material given, and the more certain the supply, the better the result will be*

The work of the fancier is now of preparation for the coming fall and winter. The growing stock must be accommodated later; the flock must be culled or the accommodation extended. It is not well to carry any but desirable stock over the winter. The birds should be sorted early, deformities and undesirables disposed of; sitting hens not worth carrying over—and none are for the simple sake of their sitting another season, with the few eggs they may lay between—should be fattened and eaten. Of care during moulting we will quote from the *Veterinary Manual*:

"Not only are the ordinary wastes of the body to be maintained, but the old summer coat of feathers is to be discarded and an entirely new one to be produced, involving in its growth all the essential elements of which the feathers are composed. If these substances—lime, carbon, sulphur, silax, etc.—are not to be had in the food provided for them, or are imperfectly produced or eliminated, the work drags and the organism suffers, and waste of flesh, poverty of the system, or illness is the result. Hence it is a wise precaution, during the season of moulting, to allow the flock a more generous supply of food, and of better quality than usual, and to exercise more than ordinary care in housing and shelter. Fowls that have fair feed and a reasonable range will rarely require special care, but those confined are more apt to suffer. Any stimulating food is of advantage. Hemp seed is very beneficial, and iron is invaluable. An *acetate of iron* may be readily made by putting some nails or other bits of iron in cider. This, after standing a day or two, may be used in mixing the feed. More cider may be added as required, and so the cider and iron may be kept and used during the entire moulting season."—*Fanciers' Journal*.

At this season corn should be fed sparingly, especially to white fowls, as it has a tendency to

give the plumage a yellowish tinge. Soft feed given warm in the morning will greatly assist moulting, and where the fowls are confined a liberal supply of animal food should be supplied. Give all the shade possible. See that they do not roost in the draught; a cold taken at this season, when nature's full powers are required in giving the new feathers, will be difficult to cure, and is apt to settle into roup of the most obstinate kind. At no season of the year is it more important to have the fowls in good condition than the present, when in moult, as a bird moulting when out of condition is almost certain to throw twisted and foul feathers, and the plumage will be devoid of gloss.



*Yours Respectfully
C. A. Keefer*

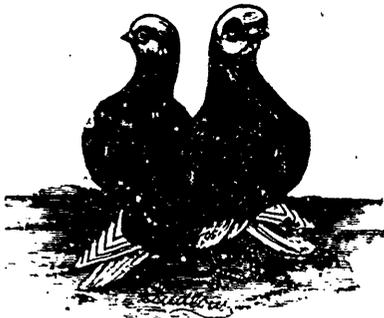
C. A. Keefer.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the portrait of C. A. Keefer, of Sterling Illinois. He is one of the most enthusiastic and successful breeders of the West, and has gained a reputation for those qualities which go to make up the true fancier that is very seldom enjoyed by so young a man, and one that the oldest might be proud of.

He was taken with the "fever" at an early age,

and although now but 23 is comparatively an old breeder. His specialties are Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns, and the success he has had with these varieties, when in competition with the veteran breeders of the country, proves him to have capital judgement in their management.

Mr. Keefer has advertised with us for some time, and done considerable business in Canada, winning golden opinions by his prompt and honorable mode of dealing.



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.
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.
 Montreal, No. 21, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Case.
 " C. B. Capron.
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.
 Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.
 " Jas. Fullerton.
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.
 " Thomas Adams.
 Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.
 Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.
 Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

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.

Lofts of New York Antwerp Fanciers.

It is generally conceded that it is a great advantage to have the lofts for Homing Antwerps on an elevation or an exposed location, so that the birds may readily see them and enter on their return from their flights. This advantage Mr. John Van Opstal enjoys, his lofts being located on the top of his dwelling, No 4, Lewis street, New York City. They are two stories in height. In the lower story are confined his breeding stock, comprising a large number of Homers of spacia' merit, which have been selected with great care by his relatives, who are prominent members of the larger societies of Antwerp. In connection with the breeding lofts is a wired-in aviary, in which his favorites can enjoy outside exercise. Over his breeding lofts are his training lofts. These face the East River, and his Homers often pay a flying visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Van Opstal formerly of Antwerp, was one of the first to introduce this sport into America, and much of the progress it has since made is due to

his exertion. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of caring for and training.

Young Homers from Mr. Van Opstal's breeding lofts are scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and many of them have been successful competitors in numerous races, competing with different strains. In the flight from Columbus, Ohio, five hundred miles, they particularly distinguished themselves.

In that favorite portion of New York, City are situated

THE LOFTS OF J. R. HUSSON, ESQ.,

at his residence. The building his travellers are the sole occupants of, is two stories high, and arranged with all the modern improvements running water &c. He has spared neither trouble nor expense in stocking his lofts with the best procurable in this country and Belgium; making frequent selections from the lofts of the oldest fanciers. Among the number is the champion hen, bred by Mr. Louis Waefelaer, and called "The Nun," the longest distance Homer of its sex in this country, being one of the two that made such a brilliant record on June 9th; another, the offspring of Jupiter, bred by John Van Opstal, Esq.,—flying 245 miles in 232 minutes; two other pairs selected from the larger collection of choice breeds of J. Van Opstal, Esq., and the parents of O. W. Donuer's "Boss," a Homer of proved excellence; also another pair noted for producing rapid flyers, being themselves winners in long-distance races.

Mr. Husson, believes in judicious mating and crossing to produce the best results, and to fully carry out his system, has secured representatives from the lofts of Offermann, Hausenne, Galeve, Sluys, Montorsy, Valee, Timmonvanns, DeRooy, Van Derelde, Vandeleury; also an excellent pair, both prize winners in six consecutive races this year, recently brought over by Mr. Offermann—an old fancier of Antwerp—and still bearing the stamps on their feathers; altogether no less than fifteen pairs of choice Homers, with excellent records, are now in his breeding lofts. He has also a large flock of young in training.

As the fittings of Mr. Husson's lofts are very complete, I may give them with advantage to some readers of the REVIEW. The nests are arranged in two tiers, the lower one resting on the floor, and can be taken down and apart so that all the crevices can be reached when the loft is whitewashed. By using carbolic crystals in the lime-wash the lofts are kept sweet, wholesome, and free from vermin. A great advantage in having the nests low is that should the squeakers leave them too young they can return if attacked by the older birds before receiving much injury. The nesting-bowls in use are earthenware, and can be kept clean with little trouble. One of these is left in each of the

nesting-boxes, with a little cedar saw-dust in the bottom, and the birds are allowed to build their own nests on this with loose straw, which is left within their reach for this purpose; the employment thus given is found very beneficial. Galvanized iron feeding hoppers are used; these are so constructed that the food comes down as that in the basin below becomes exhausted; they will hold from one to two gallons, and the reservoir extending over the feed basin prevents the food from becoming fouled by the droppings. It can be used for either feed or water. The roosting-perches are made by nailing two light boards at right angles to each other, and tacking them to the sides of the building, partitioning off for each bird a separate roosting-place. This is found to be much better than narrow shelves, as the birds are out of the way of each other.

MR. O. W. DONNER'S LOFTS

are across the East River from Mr. Van Opstal's. He is probably more fortunate than any of the others in having his loft at a greater elevation, as the building is some eight stories high, and his travellers occupy the top floor. Mr. Donner's lofts have all the improvements, running water &c., and what is the chief requisite, a choice stock of well selected Homers.

Probably no one so young in the fancy as he has ever achieved such a brilliant record in so short a time. He commenced to keep and train Homers in 1878, sending them a distance of 150 miles when they were but four months old; the second year having the earliest official record in the 240 miles flight, the inter-State race; the first to arrive from Pittsburg, 315 miles; winning the 3rd and 4th prizes in a 343 miles flight, competing with eighteen birds owned by four members of the New York Continental Flying Club, and lately winning 1st prize and the championship of America in the five hundred miles flight, with his red checker cock "Boss." That "Boss" is well entitled to the honorable position which he has won is proven by his achievements both in training—when he has generally come home alone, and first—and in competition with other lofts. "Leonhard," another red checker cock belonging to this loft, has also successfully made the flight from Columbus.

Mr. Donner informs me that these birds will now be kept for breeders.

All young fanciers cannot expect to be so successful as Mr. Donner, in so short a time, but those having a flock with a part of them trained, will be moving in the right direction by sending their birds to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, to be loosed singly, and selecting for breeders for the following year, those returning in the shortest time, and best condition.

The concourse for young birds from New York and neighborhood will be flown from Hamburg, Penn. The Brooklyn Homing Pigeon Club are training about 100 young birds; the Orange Club about 20; Mr. Whitley, of New York, about 15; J. B. Welsh, of Jersey City, 10; John Brown, of Brooklyn, 5; Messrs. Van Opstal, Donner, and and Verrinder, of New York Continental Homing Pigeon Club, 5 each; Mr. Rover, of same club, 25. As the New York Club have their races from Troy, in another direction, the members of that Club who participate in this race will not be able to send as many birds as they would wish.

It has not yet been decided when this race shall take place, but I presume within the next two or three weeks. There has been considerable delay in the training. In the first place, Mr. Van Opstal was away, and they awaited his return; then Mr. Husson went to the country, which caused further delay; then, when all were again ready, unfavorable weather set in for a while.

J. C.

September, 9th, 1879.

John Van Opstal's Letter.

Editor Review,

I have the pleasure to inform you that all our birds have returned from Columbus, O. This is no doubt a great success, as we never expected that this race would turn out so successfully.

As you know by my last communication, which was sent from Gordonsville, State of Virginia, I was absent from New York from the 30th day of July till the 8th of August. The Columbus race was ended on the third day, and we had then only two birds home, and on the same day I left for Virginia. While I was away I often thought on my two birds that had not returned when I left; I should have felt very anxious when I arrived at home if none of them had come during my absence. I was much surprised and pleased, then, to find that my two other birds had arrived. And among the letters which were awaiting me, I found one from Mr. J. Wortman, dated Paterson, N. J., July 28th, informing me that at 10.10 a. m., on the 28th day of July, the day after our birds were liberated at Columbus, while on duty on Highbridge, on the Delaware and Lackawanna R. R, one and-a-half miles west of Paterson N. J., and only 15 miles from New York City, a Carrier pigeon, chased by a hawk, flew into his cabin, and he chased the hawk away. The man thought that the pigeon belonged to one of the neighbors, but by looking at it, he found my name on the tail feather, but could not make out the name of the street. Two days after, though, he found an account of the race in the New York *Sun*, and he wrote me then, but not being at home, his letter remained unanswered.

He communicated the fact of the catching of the bird to an Antwerp fancier of Paterson, named Mr. Jos. Dunkerley, who came to look at the bird, and he saw at once that it belonged to me, and that it was one that had flown from Columbus, as it had for countermark "Columbus Ohio" on one of the feathers of its tail.

It will be seen, then, that if my bird had not been chased by the hawk, that it would have reached its home about 10.30 or 35, or one hour, and fifteen minutes sooner than the bird that won the first prize, as this bird arrived at 11.45 a. m.

Mr. Wortman, the man that caught the bird, says, in writing, that he is willing to make an affidavit and swear to it, that what he has stated is true, and I inclose the correspondence on the subject to prove that what I advance is correct.* The bird that met this accident is named "Hero." I bred it in July 1877, and it was not trained this year. In 1878 it was trained for the inter-State race, and flew from Sanbury, 150 miles, air line; this year it was trained for the inter-State race again, which was a distance of 245 miles, air line; then it flew from Pittsburg, Pa., 305 miles, air-line, coming in first of the officially recorded birds; it then flew from Stubenville, Ohio, 335 miles, air-line—on this occasion it escaped the watch of the timer sent by

*Paterson, July 29th.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL, Dear Sir,—Monday forenoon, while on duty at High Bridge, on D. L. W. R. R., one of your Carrier Pigeons was very near captured by a hawk; it flew into my shanty and I drove the hawk away. I put it in a box. I thought it belonged to some of the neighbors until I took it home, when I saw your name on the tail stamped with red or purple ink. There is red on the wings. I would have written before this but could not make out the street, until I saw it in the *Sax* paper. The bird is all right. I feed light and give it water. Write and tell me what to do with it.

JACOB E. WARTMAN,

Paterson, July 31st.—A pigeon has flown into a house on the railroad about a mile from Paterson. I have been to see it, and think that it is one of your birds from Columbus, and has your name marked on its feathers.

Yours truly,
JAS. DUNKLEY.

West Paterson, Aug. 4th.—Mr. Van Opstal, meet me in Hoboken to-morrow morning at 8:30. I will be down with your pigeon. Will be down on Paterson train, D. L. W. R. R. Pigeon all right.

J. WARTMAN.

New York, Aug. 5th, 1879.

The undersigned says that he will take an affidavit that a blue checkered bird, with Columbus, Ohio, marked on the tail, also with the name of Van Opstal, 4 Lewis Street, New York, on wing, flew into his place at 10:10 a. m. Monday, July 28, chased by a hawk. Said bird was caught about a mile and a half from Paterson.

J. E. WARTMAN,
West Paterson

the society, and also of myself, and was found on his eggs at 3.12 p. m., winning 2nd of the eighteen birds entered; and from Columbus would have won first again but for the accident of the hawk, which is undoubtedly a splendid record, and I think it will be hard to beat it.

My bird that won second prize from Columbus is called "Swiftness." It is a little blue checker cock, with heavy, broad breast, and powerful wings. I also bred this bird in 1877. During the latter part of the summer of 1878 it flew from Tamaqua, Pa., 105 miles, air-line, and flew this year all the distances up to Columbus. What is remarkable is that the brother of this bird, which I also bred in the spring of 1878, flew this year also from Columbus, coming in sixth, my other bird that flew from Columbus is a young bird of the spring of 1878 called "Oscar D.," and flew last year from Towanda, 150 miles air-line.

What I publicly predicted three years ago, that at this time we would have our 500 mile races, like in Belgium, has been fulfilled, and already several letters have been written to me in which the fanciers manifest a desire to participate in the 500 miles race of next year.

The great National Concourse in Belgium, flown from the city of Auch, about 525 miles, and situated in the south of France, brought together this year 2,250 birds. They were liberated on Sunday July 29th, at 6 o'clock, a. m., with contrary wind. None of the birds came home the first day; but at 8:20, a. m., on the second the first bird arrived, and on that day 161 birds were received; on the 3rd day, 46 came, the 4th day 13, the 5th day 18, and the 6th day 62, making in all only 300 birds that had arrived in 6 days, winning as many prizes. But the reason the birds did not come any better was, that after the second day it commenced to rain and rained without intermission for 4 days, and it was only after the weather had cleared up that birds commenced to arrive faster.

If we compare this flight with ours from Columbus we may be well proud of our birds, and it proves that we have the genuine stock.

A Mr. Gits, of Antwerp, won the 19th prize in this race, with a slate blue cock, which he calls the "Dark One."

The Antwerp pigeon paper, *De Duivenliefhebber* (the Pigeon Fancier) gives the record of this remarkable good bird, which is as follows:

"THE DARK ONE."

"Under this name this pigeon is known by all the fanciers of Antwerp, and as we gave last year the wonderful performances of his good hen, named the "Queen," we will give this year a record of the flights of "The Dark One." Here follows the list:

1875.—Young birds, from Paris, 180 miles, with 233 birds; won no prize.

From Chartres, 300 miles; a little behind the prizes.

From Montargis, 250 miles, 163 birds; won the 7th prize.

From Blois, 300 miles, 1015 birds; strayed away 9 days.

1879.—From Chalons Sur Laone, 350 miles, 587 birds; 65th prize.

From Anoguleme, 400 miles, 266 birds; first prize of honor.

1877.—From St. Maure, 400 miles, 780 birds; 7th prize.

From Lectoure, National prize race at Brussels, 500 miles, 2564 birds; 68th prize.

From Argenton, about 400 miles 793 pigeons; 64th prize.

From Mont de Marsan, over 500 miles, National prize race at Brussels, 1860 birds; 19th prize of honor.

From Bordeaux, 500 miles, at Charleroi, 467 birds; 25th prize.

1879.—From Bordeaux, 500 miles at Charleroi, National prize race, 232 pigeons; 8th prize of honor.

From Auch, 525 miles, National prize race, 2250 birds; 19th prize of honor.

At the prize races from Lectroue, Monte de Marsan, Bordeaux, and Auch, 1879, this bird has won each time a pool prize of 500 francs, (one hundred dollars), being four hundred dollars besides other pools for which the entry was one franc, two and 5 francs."

I notice in your last month's paper, a communication from my friend Joel Willard, of Utica, in which he brings me before the many readers of your valuable paper, in a rather unpleasant way, contradicting flatly my assertion that all the pigeons that flew in the inter-State race of 1878 were either bred by myself or directly from my stock. As is well known in this interesting race the first six prizes were won by Messrs. Willard and Adams, of Utica, the 7th by Mr. Richardson, of Green Island, near Troy, the 8th and 9th. by myself, and the 10th by John Mumpeton, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Now, to clear myself before the pigeon fanciers of the United States and Canada, let me here state the facts. Mr. Willard bought from me, I believe three pairs of birds, and Mr. Adams, through Mr. Willard, also two or three pairs, and out of these they bred some young ones. Before the inter-State race Mr. Willard wrote me that he had carelessly sent his birds 15 miles at once from their house, and lost some, and also that these birds, and those of Mr. Adams' were some that they had bred from birds they bought from me, and he asked my advice if he could yet put his young birds in training for the inter-State race. I wrote him that he could do it and gave him the instruction how to train them &c., and for which he acknowledged his thanks.

Now, Mr. Willard or any other fancier that has stock from me, or any one else, don't be ashamed to tell where you got it from, so long as it is good,

—and tell you it is hard to get reliable stock. I have labored hard for five years to get the fancy on a prosperous footing, and if this intelligent bird has won the ascendancy over all the other breeds of pigeons in this country and Canada, and the admiration of all pigeon fanciers, I can scarcely think it fair of my brother fanciers to endeavor to deprive me of the honors which should be the reward of my labors. I have worked hard and faithfully to get good stock, and, with the help of my brother-in-law, Mr. P. J. Tyck, of No. 8 Rubens St. a fancier in Antwerp, have succeeded.

See what the pigeon fancier named the "*De Duiventliefhubber*," of the city of Antwerp, says in this regard:—

" IN AMERICA.

"The flying pigeon fancy is scattering all over in America. Within the last few years many societies have been formed, among them the New York Carrier Pigeon Club, presided over by a native-born Belgian, Mr. John Van Opstal.

"The principal features of this club are the prize races, which are instituted yearly by the society, in which a lively interest is manifested all over the United States, and the newspapers are giving the result of the races.

"The flying pigeons are called by our friends across the water "*Antwerps*," probably because the lofts are provided with birds from the city of Antwerp. At any rate this name is very flattering for our city of Antwerp fanciers.

One of our friends, Mr. P. J. Tyck, has during the past few years made regular shipments to New York, which will now aggregate over four hundred birds, *all coming from the most renowned fanciers* and he has thus contributed a great deal to place the pigeons from Antwerp in pre-eminence."

Besides, my record as a fancier and an honest importer of pigeons, stands to-day without a reproach, and if I have unwillingly treated a person wrongly, let him speak through the columns of your paper, or any other paper, and I will give him all the satisfaction and reparation he wants.

Mr. Willard says: "If this rule is to prevail, it must assuredly shew Mr. Van Opstal of all the glory he has ever gained in his own rights, for the only bird which has proven himself more than ordinary in his flock is his '*Jupiter*,' a bird which he did not breed."

Gentlemen readers, I will give you an illustration of what a few of my birds have done, and which were not related to "*Jupiter*."

I sold Mr. Willard two birds in August, 1877; one of the two he recently sold to a gentleman of Northampton, Mass. This gentleman used the bird to his coop, and put him with some others he was training towards New York, and he requested me to let them fly from my house in case he

should send them to me. When nearing New York, he sent three birds to a place called White-plains, and only one of the three birds returned. The one he had from Willard not coming home either, and he thought the bird lost. What was his astonishment, when two days later, the express agent brought him his bird, sent to him by Mr. Willard. This extraordinary bird had flown from near New York to Utica, a distance of 175 miles, air-line, over a road it had never flown before. This is not all. After the gentleman had his bird back a few days, he let it out, and it flew back to Mr. Willard, taking one of his young ones along. The distance from Northampton is 150 miles, air line. Is this not a beautiful performance, and don't it prove all that is said of the utility of these faithful messengers?

Now, is the performance of this bird a credit to me or to Mr. Willard? It is a credit to Mr. Willard to have honestly returned the bird to its rightful owner; but with the performance he had nothing to do; the credit belongs to me, that bred such a wonderful and extraordinary good bird.

Besides the performances of the six birds sent to Columbus, all bred by me, and of which four were only one year old, and the other two scarcely two years old, stand as a glorious refutation against the charges of my friend, that it is only my "Jupiter" that has proven himself more than an ordinary bird. And I will give a gold medal, of the value of \$50, to any fancier of the United States that can breed six birds of about the same age as the six I bred, and that will return a distance of 500 miles, inside of one month; and I will give them five years to try to accomplish the task.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

Feeding and Care of Young Chicks.—No. 4.

FRIEND FULLERTON—Did you see the picture in *Harper*, a year or two since, where his Satanic Majesty was reading the notice on the church door, "This church is closed for two months to let Rev. — go to Europe." Putting his finger to his nose, he broke out with "Ha! ha!! do they suppose I ever take a vacation."

Without claiming any thing in common with the party referred to, I may ask, do you suppose that I have been taking a vacation that I have let you go over a month without a letter? No, I have not—not that I lacked the inclination—but I have been too busy to indulge in anything so pleasant as a month's idleness. The fact is I have been busy with business, and my stock, and the thousand and one things that take up the time of *every* who tries to do too much. Besides I think I had laid out enough work for the "boys" to last them over August, as there could be but little change made in the feed or management of the chicks at this season. In fact the only thing to do now is to "do as I told you," and let the birds grow.

Now, however, some of you, no doubt, want to try your luck in the show pen at some of the agricultural fairs—just to get the judges' opinion of your stock and win a few premiums to start the winter list with. This is as it should be, for we all should do what we can to encourage agricultural societies by swelling their entry list, and helping make their fairs as attractive as possible. And if we have not a Short-horn bull, or a Jersey cow, we may have

a pair of nice chicks that many may want to see, and some one may want to purchase. So, while we are helping the society, we are also advertising and selling our stock, and showing our neighbors and customers what we have been doing. Therefore by all means take some of your chicks to the "fair"—*it will do you good.*

But my task is not to tell you what you no doubt know, but to tell you *how* to do it. And, by way of preface to what I may say, remember that at this season your chicks are not to full size nor in perfect plumage, neither are your fowls through moult and in full flesh. Therefore you must remember that less will be expected now at the county and even State fairs, than will be at even a small poultry show in December and January. But do not let this delude you into taking inferior stock even now. Even if after you have your entries made you sell or lose by accident one or two of your best, do not put in a poor one "*just to fill up.*" Rather let your entries go short, for if you put in a poor one or two some rival, or some *body else*, will industriously remark, and keep at it, that "if that is the kind of stock Smith has, he is not much of a breeder", or that, "Well, Smith has only one good pair and the rest are scrubs." To make a long story short, and to the point: never take a pair of birds, even to a little country fair unless you *think* they will win. Never take a pair you expect to get beaten on. To use a homely phrase "*put your best foot foremost.*" And I may add, if you have no best foot, keep them both at home. True, you do not know how good it will take to win, but if you were a judge at all you can have some idea by what you saw last year. For since almost all societies have adopted the plan of employing good—or professional—judges, a disqualified bird cannot get through "*whole,*" as they could when a "committee" did the judging by comparison. I may remark, however, that *wright* does not come in as a disqualifications at fairs.

But prominent disqualifications will now-a-days shut birds out at country fairs as well as at poultry shows.

From this you will gather that I do not advise the sending of the chicks to fairs—or poultry shows either—for the purpose of *filling up.* No! If you expect to raise and sell good poultry, never go in to lose—always go to win, or at least with a fair prospect of winning. How to tell what to take is the important question then. And to decide this to a certainty you must have a *Standard.* True, you may never be a good judge of poultry with a *Standard.* Not one in ten is a good judge, and of necessity not one in ten will ever be, no more than an expert at any other business. But with the *American Standard of Excellence* you can tell whether your bird is disqualified or not. And when you think of showing either at a fair or poultry show, put your bird into an exhibition coop or box, and with the *Standard* in one hand and the specimen on the other examine and see that it is not disqualified. This you can do, even if you are no judge, and never send out a bird until you have done this. A *Standard* is as necessary to the poultry breeder as a copy of *Blackstone* is to a lawyer, or a cook-book to the kitchen. (The *American Standard of Excellence* will cost you one dollar, and will be sent you post paid for that sum by friend Fullerton, or any editor of a poultry paper, or any prominent breeder). So you have no excuse for getting a bird disqualified even if you do get beaten.

But the day is hot, I am getting too long a letter, and will close this month by advising you, in addition to what I have said above, to keep the lice off them. Keep them growing, and next months I will tell you how to put them in shape to catch the "blue ribbon."

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, Penn., Aug. 30.

P. S.—Since commencing this series of letters I have had a number of inquiries for information of importance only to the inquirer. These made on postal cards require a long letter and postage also to answer. Now when the information asked for is of *mutual interest*, i.e. for stock &c., I have to sell, or for my circular, I cheerfully paid the postage, but when the *information does me no good*, please inclose a stamp—you pay the postage and I will furnish paper, envelope, and half an hours time to answer you.

J. M. L.

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—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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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

A Word for Ourselves.

Unlike many of our contemporaries, we do not often speak of ourselves, or refer to the measure of our success in the work in which we are engaged—the advancement of the poultry and pet stock business. The fact that we seldom trouble our readers with any remarks on the progress of the REVIEW, or the position it has attained in the estimation of the fanciers of Canada and the United States, will, we trust, at once furnish a sufficient apology for a few remarks in this connection, and secure from our patrons an attentive hearing.

From the first commencement of this enterprise, our object has been to assist in placing the poultry business on a sound, honest basis; not to paint it in too glowing colors to entice the un-

thinking and impulsive into it for our own immediate profit; to have everything connected with it conducted on fair business principles; to point out the way clearly to beginners so that they might learn how to shun the mistakes of others, and glean valuable lessons from the experience of successful breeders; and to open a medium for consultation and the interchange of sentiments, for those interested in our specialities.

These objects we have kept steadily in view, and our labor has not been in vain. We can say confidently that the REVIEW has done a good work in its own field, and we feel certain that not one of our readers has failed to reap much benefit. By its straightforward, impartial course, and its fearlessness in exposing frauds it has won the confidence and respect of all. We have been so fortunate as to secure a numerous staff of contributors, comprising a large number of the most experienced breeders and able writers in all sections of Canada and the United States. We have been repeatedly assured that the contributions of any one of them are fully worth the price of subscription. The kindly efforts put forth by so many of our friends, most of them strangers to us personally, to advance its interests, and aid our undertaking, is a gratifying indication of the estimation in which it is held, and a tribute to its merits.

Though we have already accomplished much, we are far from believing that we have reached the highest point attainable—and we desire in the future to advance "upward and onward," increasing the usefulness of the REVIEW, and making it more and more acceptable to its subscribers. This we can accomplish only by the cordial co-operation of fanciers, and we hope to have their assistance in contributing items of interest, and extending our circulation. The REVIEW is the acknowledged organ of Canadian fanciers, and in the future as in the past much of its success and usefulness will depend on the extent of their aid and active encouragement. We cordially thank them for past favors, and while pledging ourselves to do the very best in our power for the time to come, would say in conclusion that with fanciers themselves it rests, to a very large extent, to make the REVIEW one of the foremost poultry journals published on this continent.

Read This.

Editor Review.

DEAR SIR,—I take great pleasure in informing you of the successful result of my small "For Sale" card in your paper. I had the same card in three American papers, and one other Canadian, and had more inquiries and made more sales through that in yours than through the other four combined. I deem it my duty to recommend it to all the fanciers. Yours truly,

C. A. GARE, Fisherville, Ont.

Fanciers of Plymouth Rocks should read the card of Fred A. Field, Rutland, Vt.

Don't fail to notice the many fine bargains offered under heading of Exchanges, Wants, &c.

Mr. W. Stahlschmidt has 150 grand clicks and fowls for sale, (White and Brown Leghorns.)

The Eastern New York Fanciers' Society will hold their first show at Albany, N.Y., January 20th to 27th, 1880. Thos. H. Richardson, Secretary.

The New York Hopping Pigeon fanciers have had an important accession to their ranks in the person of Mr. Offerman, who has lately arrived there from Belgium. Mr. Offerman paid a visit to America a few years ago, and was so favorably impressed with the country that he concluded to make it his future home. He is a veteran fancier, and has brought a fine flock of Homers with him, and has more coming.

We understand that the enterprising young breeder, G. H. Pugsley, is making extensive importations from England this season. Among other stock is a breeding pen each of Mandarin Ducks, Golden and Silver Pheasants. The Mandarin Duck is the most beautiful of water fowl, and very rare; only very few pairs have reached America alive. The only specimens we hear of at present are those in the Public Park, New York, and the Zoological Gardens, Philadelphia. This is the first importation into Canada, and we wish Mr. Pugsley success with them.

CANADIAN POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

—At a large and representative meeting of the fanciers of Toronto and neighborhood, it was decided to form themselves into a society, to be known as the Ca. P. and P. S. A. The following officers were elected:—President, John James; 1st Vice-President, James McGrath; 2nd Vice-President, J. G. Charlesworth; Treasurer, J. B. Johnston; Secretary, W. Boddy; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Way; Executive Committee, J. James, W. J. Way, James McGrath, Thomas Adams, J. B. Johnston. A meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17th, (during the show in Toronto,) at Thomas' Chop House, King Street West, at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all fanciers to attend.

The *Poultry Monthly*, published at Albany, N.Y., referring to the number of advertisers in the *Poultry Journals* of the several States, quotes from a communication received for publication in that journal, to the effect that there is no established poultry periodical in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan or New Jersey. Whatever may be said of the other States, the writer is certainly in error as far as Massachusetts is concerned. We rather think Springfield is situated in Massachusetts, and were also under the impression that it was generally well known that the *Fanciers' Journal*, published in that city is an established periodical. It is certainly an excellent journal, and one of the most valued of our exchanges, and we are sure, when his attention is called to it, the editor of the

Monthly will make amends for an error which no doubt by mere inadvertence, was allowed to pass without correction.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL,

From Antwerp, Belgium, Importer and Breeder of the best strains of

ANTWERP CARRIERS

All Long Distance Breed.

In the late Inter-State Race, the 10 prizes were all won by birds bred by myself or directly from my stock, the six birds that returned from Columbus were also all bred by me.

ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR YOUNG BIRDS

From my

Columbus Stock, and Others.

All warranted as represented.

Refers all to the principal fanciers of the United States and Canada.

Address

4 Lewis St. New York.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed: \$15 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Main.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE.—A few pairs of Japanese Bantams, at \$20.00 a pair. G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—3 pair Pea Fowl chicks—white, white skin, bearded and crested—old birds direct from Jeddo, Japan. G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One large, well-bred Newfoundland Dog, and two Goats. Address for particulars, PAUL CRAMER, Pt. COLBORNE, ONT.

FOR SALE.—A fine breeding pen of Black Hamburgs, Buldon Strain, 1 cock and 6 hens, for \$8.00 G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—3 Black Spanish hens, 4 pullets, and 4 Cockerels, some fine exhibition birds. The lot for \$6.00 G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—60 Rouen Ducklings, very fine; and Game Fowl of the first water, at 3 dollars per pair. Come quick. SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE.—9 Erminette chicks, 3 months old; hatched from eggs I bought from Joseph C. Russell, Conn., the originator of that beautiful bird. The lot for \$8.00. G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, &c. (Continued.)

FOR SALE.—12 B. B. R. Game Bantam chicks, cockerels and pullets. The lot for \$6.00. Also a pair at \$1.50, the last I have.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—Blk. Red Game Bantams, splendid station and good color. I am going to make a change. and will sell cheap, 2 dollars per pair.
B. ECKHARDT, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Black R. Game chicks from Allen's, McClelland's, and Cooper's stock; April hatch. Will also sell the old birds, viz; one Cooper cock and hen, one Allen and one McClelland hen.
JNO. G. JONES, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A fine bred Black-and-Tan female dog, very small and handsome, for 4 dollars. She is a fine breeder and has had some fine pups. Must be taken at once.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

EXCHANGE.—I will exchange Black Leghorns or B. B. R. Game Bantams for 1 or two good B. B. R. Game hens or a good Silver Duckwing Bantams cock or cockerel, or sell cheap. Write to
THOS. NORRIS, Paris Station, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few pairs of fine exhibition Plymouth Rocks; also a few pairs or trios mated for breeding. My old birds were never beaten at any show. My Plymouth Rocks are the finest in Canada.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—3 fine canary hens and 1 singer, direct from Germany; two hens beautiful cinnamon Green; one a golden yellow; the singer is a rich golden yellow. The lot for 5 dollars.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—18 trios of Light Brahma chicks, four months old, at \$4 00 a trio; also 12 extra pullets at \$2.00 a piece. Also 8 pair selected birds for exhibition, from 10 to 20 dollars a pair, also another fine pen of 10 pullets and 3 cockerels, three and-a-half months old, for 15 dollars. All bred from my prize cockerels and some fine hens.
F. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—A fine large Newfoundland pup, 18 months old, and just right age for training. Will make a 150 lb. dog, with care. I bought him from Chas. A. Andrews, West Berford, Mass. one of the best breeders of Newfoundland dogs in the United States. Pedigree given if required. Will sell him for \$10.00; cost me \$25; selling him because I have not time to train him. Will make a grand watch dog.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville.

FOR SALE.—\$5 only, one trio Pea-comb Partridge Cochins, hatched from eggs direct from W. H. Todd's stock; 1 pair beautiful single-comb American Sebrights, only \$2; Light Brahmals, \$2 per trio, or 7 pullets and hens and 2 cockerels, \$5 for the 9; Partridge Cochins \$2 per trio, or eleven hens and pullets and three male birds \$6 for the fourteen; 4 Dark Brahmals for \$3. The above are the last I have of these varieties and must sell them. Also a few pairs Plymouth Rocks, and W. and B. Cochin chicks \$2 per pair; 1 pair Canaries, price \$2. Send registered letter.
C. A. GRAF, Fisherville, Ont.



GEORGE HOPE,
P. O. Box, 94, - Yorkville, Ont.,
Breeder of

18 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,

And the largest breeder of

FANCY PIGEONS
in the country. First-class BELGIAN CANARIES,
GLASGOW DONS, or Scotch Fancy. Also
Lop-Eared and Angora Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answer'd 9-17



FRED. A. FIELD,

Rutland, - - Vermont, U. S.
Has for sale an unusually fine lot of

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS,

Fit for Exhibition in the closest Competition,
Out of the famous cock.

"Dick Deadeye,"

-Score 92 1-2-bred and mated for me by I. K. FELCH,
Esq.

Write for prices, and mention Review.

10-ly.



M. H. RICHEY, JR.,

Halifax, - Nova Scotia,

Breeder of

B. B. R. GAMES,

Prize-winning, Pedigreed Stock. Score of cock, 92 1-2
points; hen, 93 points. A few chicks for sale from these
magnificent birds at \$6 per pair. Also on hand a few
GOOD pit fowls at \$4 to \$6. Correspondence answered.



ANDERSON & WATSON,

47R, - ONT.,

Breeders of

Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs,

Houdans, P. Rocks,

ROUEN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS AND
W. C. B. POLISH.

41y



J. G. JONES,

Forest, - Ontario.

Breeder of

B. B. RED GAMES,

And B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Games from Cooper's Stock, Limerick, Ireland; rear-
ed and mated by W. F. George, La Porte, Ind., U.S.
EGGS, \$2.00 per 11; warranted to hatch. 3-6m

J. W. BUSSELL,

Hornby, P. O., - Ontario.

Importer and Breeder of

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,

Bremen and Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light
Brahmals, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Col-
ored Dorkings, White Leghorns, Game Bantams,
Guinea Fowls and Fancy Pigeons.

Write for what you want.

8-1



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

My fowls have been awarded over 120 PRIZES at the largest and best shows in America.

A Grand Lot of Chicks
of superior quality, at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular and price list, containing list of prizes won, &c., free. Satisfaction and honest dealing guaranteed. 12-1y



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Breeder of

FANCY PIGEONS

Of the following varieties:

Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpe'ers.

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



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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. 1-1y



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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,
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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,
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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,
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Breeder of

Light Brahmas,

Blk. B. R. 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,
Trialifax, - 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. 2-5



CHAS. McCLAVE,
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Land and Water Fowl.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PRIZE WINNERS.

Plymouth Rocks, W. C. B. and Silver Polish—bearded—Black and S. S. Hamburgs, White, Brown and Blk. Leghorns, Blk. R. Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bants, Rouen and Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys.

Write for Price list.

5-1y



G. H. PUGSLEY,
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Breeder and Importer of

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Light and Dark. BRAHMAS, Par and Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, W. C. E. 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-ly



DR. NUGENT,
Strathroy, - Ont.,
Has now for sale a few
pairs of young

HOMING ANTWERPS,

Bred from first-class imported st. ck.
Will also dispose of a few old ones, in pairs or singly. 7-ly



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

Light Brahmas,

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

My breeding pens are made up of some of the best prize winning strains in America that are noted for their large size and great egg producing qualities.
EGGS, \$3 per 13. Chickens in season.



H. & A. CLARK,
BLYTH, (Box 11) Ont., Canada.

FIRST-CLASS POULTRY.

B. R. GAME, BUFF COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, B. & S. S. HAMBURGS,

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



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.



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



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.



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. 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



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF

L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,

ROUEN & AYLESBURY

DUCKS.

L. BRAHMAS—A fine lot for sale.

BRONZE TURKEYS, from prize stock at Guelph show, five dolls per pair.
DUCKS—60 Aylesbury and Rouen, from the stocks of Messrs. Bogue, of London, and Sturdy, of Guelph, at 3 dolls. per pair, 4 dolls. per trio. 4-ly



THOS. BOGUE,

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Breeder of

Buff Cochins

And HOUDANS.

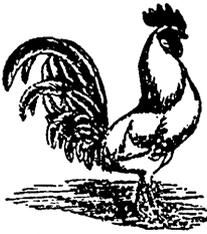
EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen.

3-ly

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 at severely 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, ONT.,

Will breed this Season from First-Class Fowls only:



Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns,

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

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.



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.

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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.

THE

American Standard of Excellence

And a yearly subscription to the

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\$1.75.

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\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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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.

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

Champion Winners!**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, - SANDWICH, ONT.**

Wright & Butterfield, - Proprietors.

Winners of 18 Silver Medals at Centennial.

Breeders and Importers of First-Class Stock:

JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX ☞ SUFFOLK PIGS,

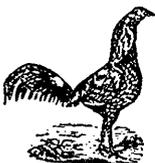
EGGS from the following Prize Winners: Asiatics, \$4.00; other varieties, \$3.00,

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****GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.**

Black and Brown Reds, Duckwings and Spangles. Eggs, \$2 for 11.

Cocks and Stags for sale cheap at all times. Send for circulars, free.

SAM. HOLMES,
Chatham, Ont.

4-ly

THE LARGEST, OLDEST AND BEST—54 Pages—Monthly
AMERICAN**Bee Journal.**

\$1.50 a year: Sample Copy, 10c.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,

972 and 974 West Madison St., CHICAGO