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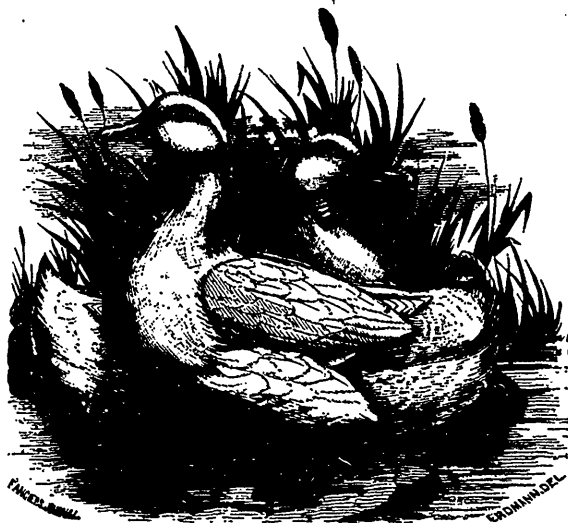
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL 1879.

No. 5.



PEKIN DUCKS.

The above cut represents Pekin ducks, as bred by A. McLaren, of Meadville, Pa., to whom we are indebted for the following notes. The Pekin is of Chinese origin, and only reached the shores of America a few years ago. In color it is a white or creamy-white, as the *Standard of Excellence* describes it. They are large—larger than any other variety; drakes will run ten to eleven pounds, and ducks eight to nine pounds. They are extremely hardy. As an evidence of this, one writer says:—"The present winter has been a very severe one—the thermometer often standing below zero for a week at a time—yet my Pekin Ducks could not be induced to stay inside their house, which was well sheltered and warm, but would prefer to spend the greater part of the winter lying out of doors in the snow." Another writer, in referring to their hardiness, says: "During the early part of the winter I thought I had lost my flock of Pekin Ducks, as the river had hardly frozen over when they disappeared. A few weeks after I was surprised to see them about half a mile from my place, near a water-shute from a grist mill. They seemed to be

doing well and I left them there all winter. They lived on what they found in the water, I presume, as I did not feed them one handful of grain during the entire winter. They began laying March 10th and have laid steadily ever since."

They are a large, fluffy duck; they look even larger than they really are, owing to their immense coat of fine, soft feathers. For their feathers alone they are very valuable. They average about as many eggs as the common ducks; and ducks will lay more eggs than most varieties of fowls. The eggs are large, but not too large to be hatched by a hen of moderate size. The young are easily raised on the diet usually prescribed for ducklings, and their growth is simply wonderful; at three months old and possibly sooner, it is difficult to tell which are the young duck when running in the same flock.

Disease is unknown among them so far as I have learned; and where undisturbed by vermin, and with the advantage of a good water-course, must be a source of great revenue to any one, making no allowance for their beautiful and grace-

ful appearance on the water.

POINTS IN PEKIN DUCKS.	
Symmetry, - - - - -	10
Size and Weight, - - - - -	30
Condition, - - - - -	10
Head, - - - - -	5
Bill, - - - - -	5
Neck, - - - - -	5
Back, - - - - -	7
Breast and Body, - - - - -	15
Wings, - - - - -	5
Tail, - - - - -	5
Legs, - - - - -	13
	100

### Odds and Ends.

*Editor Poultry Review,*

DEAR SIR:—

The present prosperous condition of the REVIEW must be observed with pleasure by all the readers of it. The last report augurs well for the future, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when you will have to announce that as the REVIEW is now found to be too small to meet the requirements of its supporters, it is to be permanently enlarged, not only four pages, but many, and charged for accordingly. But if these anticipations are ever to be realized fanciers must not permit the present prosperity to lull them into inactivity, for there is no reason why the present prosperity shall not be made still more prosperous, till it can be said that the REVIEW is not only the best journal of its kind in Canada, but on the continent. Fanciers! the REVIEW is your child, and it will be just what you make it; and it will make you about what you make it. A policy of exclusiveness, followed out in connection with any industry or interest, has invariably dwarfed it, and not unfrequently extinguished it altogether.

The events of the past few months show plainly that the fanciers of Canada possess the requisites to success, namely, energy and intelligence, not to say anything about that important attribute, charity.

Canadian products have taken a high standing during the last few years, even among the nations, and why shall this source of wealth be neglected? But it may be urged that this, like manufacturing, may be overdone. I think this will not apply in this case, for as soon as a surplus is produced it will find a natural channel of outlet, which we see is just commencing to flow towards that all-consuming sea, Great Britain.

But is the fancier such a producer? No, not directly; but indirectly, yes. No doubt his object

is simply to improve the various breeds; and in doing so performs an important part. The active, practical man has not time for this, and the two works are distinct from each other.

The REVIEW may be considered the farmers' club or grange, organized with a view to mutual improvement, by giving and receiving instruction; and its superiority over the club system, especially for fanciers, who are so widely scattered, is apparent. In clubs subjects are usually discussed and questions asked and answered orally, which does not necessitate the same amount of previous thought and research as the writing system. Again, the combined knowledge of all the progressive men engaged in the work is drawn together to one common centre and again sent out to all, who have an opportunity to criticize or correct; thus the whole fraternity becomes one vast club. It may be a slower method, but all slow methods are likely to be more perfect ones on that account, if, indeed, getting one thing at a time, and that well, may be called slower. No man can be said to possess an idea until it is systematically arranged, and when so he must be able to express it, either in spoken or written language. Now the most experienced man will have mere notions of improvements, the natural fruit of experience, and the methodical arrangement necessary to enable him to communicate these thoughts to others puts him in full possession of them himself. Therefore it may be safely assumed that he who imparts information to others in this way is fully rewarded in the performance of the act. On the other hand, the exercise fits a man to receive information from others; no man is as teachable as he who is earnestly engaged in teaching. I do not mean the man who is engaged in imparting information only, but he who is busy leading the mind out to compare, to arrange and observe for itself; to do so the mind is kept active and alive and thus better prepared to receive. It was not the least blessing bestowed upon mankind that the more he thinks the better able is he to think.

Our cousins across the great lakes know the value of printer's ink, and to this may be attributed not a little of their success. Most of the great breeders of the United States are constant and honest supporters of one or more journals, and among them are men who would be justifiable in deciding that in giving their experience they had everything to give and nothing to receive, if any man could be just in thus deciding. Now, although fresh correspondents are coming in month after month, that is no reason why the old ones should conclude that there is no room for them. It is practical knowledge which is wanted, and who possesses this to the same extent as the experienced breeder. It is all very well for beginners to keep their hand

in, but it is impossible for a man to impart knowledge which he does not possess. But it has been said that "there is no royal road to learning," and that the beginner will have to work out these problems for himself as we did, by the slow process of experiment. Well, though the beginner may have to follow the same track as the pioneer, there is many a river which the pioneer had to swim that is now bridged, and what remains still in an unsatisfactory condition is being improved yearly. Therefore the more stock the REVIEW can secure in this improvement Co., the better for it and its friends. Let it not be forgotten that the more successful the REVIEW becomes the more efficacious will be the printer's ink used by its supporters to produce the desired result.

But what is the use of making such an ado in the midst of acknowledged prosperity? may be asked with apparent reason. Well, the experience of the past teaches that this successful period is the most critical time in the history of any enterprise. As the opposing weight commences to move with some velocity how natural it is for man to take it for granted that his assistance is no longer necessary to maintain that motion, and to assume that from henceforth the motion will not only be kept up, but increased by the impetus it has received, and the difficult problem of perpetual motion at last solved. But as one after another withdraws his assistance the gravity of lack of materials, and the friction of want of the needful begins to gain the ascendancy, and motion is gradually lessened till movement ceases altogether. History records that after every period of prosperity a time of depression followed. Surely we are not ready to take the ground that the former necessarily begets the latter, no further than men are influenced by it.

But are there not many breeders in Ontario alone whose success at the various poultry shows attests to their knowledge in this art, who have not yet given the REVIEW and fanciers in general the benefit of this knowledge. A fancier may say, I "advertise in it, and pay for it, and therefore help in a substantial manner." True, indeed, but the journal only exists as such through the efforts of fanciers, it must contain something beside advertisements to recommend it to its readers; therefore he who advertises does well, but he who does both does only his whole duty.

It is to be hoped that friend Butterfield does not intend to absent himself for any length of time from our club, as we cannot afford his absence.

I am yours fraternally,

GALLINAE.

Where was the rooster when he crew and all the world heard him? in the Ark.

## Notes from Waterloo.

No. 6.

So much has been said and written concerning the hatching and rearing of chickens that it is almost impossible to present any new ideas of value, yet as it is an important topic at this season of the year we may, even at the risk of repetition, suggest some thoughts on the subject.

In order to secure the best results in hatching set only eggs from healthy and not over-fed hens or pullets. In the beginning of the season the hens should be mated with cockerels, as aged cocks of the large breeds are not generally vigorous until the weather is warm. The number of hens to one cock depends a great deal on the condition and vigor of the male bird; while twelve hens might not be too many with one male, six might be sufficient with another; by close observation you can easily tell whether they receive too much or too little attention, and regulate accordingly.

Keep the eggs in a cool place, with the small end down, until you have a broody hen; then, if you cannot get her set on an earth floor, put sand or earth in your nest box, which must be new or thoroughly cleaned. See that she comes off once a day for food and water, as in addition to keeping her in health the eggs are the better for being regularly aired. During the last week of incubation sprinkle the eggs lightly with tepid water every day to make the shell more brittle, thereby assisting the chick to break out when ready.

Above everything guard against lice by dusting regularly amongst the hen's feathers sulphur, carbolic powder, or Persian Insect Powder, the last is by far the best, as while sure death to insects it is perfectly harmless to animals. If sulphur gets in the eyes of young chicks it is sure to hurt them, but they might roll in the Persian Insect Powder with impunity.

When poultry breeding in Canada becomes so extensive and profitable that we can all purchase incubators we will be rid of a good many of these troubles. True, there will be other difficulties to overcome before everyone can be successful with them, but it seems to me that any person who has been annoyed with hens that would persist in setting any place but where you wanted them, or after setting steadily for a week or so would take a notion that sedentary habits were not to their liking, and leave when you had no other to supply their place, or even if they did sit out the required time and you visited them constantly expecting eight or ten little beauties, to find instead a heterogeneous mass of filth, shells and mangled chickens; any one who has experienced such "pure cussedness" and kept his temper should be able, after a trial, to run an incubator such as Mr. Halstead exhibited

at Buffalo, and advertised in the REVIEW, with tolerable success; for when reliable men like W. H. Todd and others that we know use and approve of them, they can no longer be looked on merely as a curiosity, but as a really valuable improvement, practical and useful. The cost, however, is a serious matter, and until they can be sold at a lower figure or we get richer some of us at least will have to cultivate patience in the management of those aggravating "Biddies."

After the chicks are fairly out their food for the first week or two may be hard boiled eggs, raw eggs beat up and mixed with oatmeal, or oatmeal and milk made into stiff mush; after that canary or hemp seed, corneal mush, small wheat, if clean, and chopped corn. Milk, either to drink or mixed in their mush, is the best of all food for young chicks. Feed as early in the morning as they can see, and often during the day, and while their stomachs are small and the nights long, a late supper is a great help. There is no difficulty in getting chicks to feed by lamp light.

Without thorough cleanliness no one can succeed. Lousy chicks never thrive, and thousands die every year from this cause alone. Did anyone ever know a case of gaps in chickens that were kept on a clean grass run or on fresh earth? Even if your run is small you can have it fresh by digging, raking or hoeing it over every day. What a wonderful laboratory is this old mother earth; when we bury in the ground what we term filth, changes unrivalled by those of the chemist quickly transform it into soil fitted for the nourishment of the numberless forms of vegetable life; and if only a few days after you again turn it up the filth is gone and the earth pure and odorless as before. It is sometimes stated that you cannot raise chickens for more than three seasons in the same yards, if small, but I am satisfied that by constant digging, bringing up fresh soil, and never allowing filth to accumulate, no fears need be entertained on that score. Of course small runs entail more labor, not only in digging but in providing a daily supply of green food, which fowls must have in order to keep them in proper health.

After they are about three months old turn them out in a good pasture field, or better still a large orchard. For the next two or three months keep them well supplied with good grain, plenty of fresh water, and proper shelter, and you have the best of all methods for raising large, healthy, and, of course, handsome fowls.

J. L.

Waterloo, April 1st.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? A little forward of the main hatch.

### An Act to Incorporate the Poultry Association of Ontario.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Any number of persons, not less than twenty-five, may organize and form themselves into an Association to be known as "The Poultry Association of Ontario," by signing a declaration in the form of Schedule A. to this Act annexed, and paying each not less than one dollar to the funds of the Association for that year; and all persons thereafter paying each the sum of one dollar (or such other sum, not being more than two dollars, as the Association may fix by by-law) annually to the funds of the Association, shall be members thereof.

2. Such declaration shall be in duplicate, and one part thereof shall be written and signed on the first page or pages of a book, to be kept by the Association, for recording the minutes of its proceedings during the first year of its existence; and the other part thereof shall be written and signed on a sheet of paper or parchment, and shall forthwith be sent by post to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall, as soon as may be after the receipt thereof, cause a notice of the formation of such Association to be inserted in the *Ontario Gazette*.

3. Upon the insertion in the *Ontario Gazette* of the notice of the formation of such Association, it shall become a corporation for the object and purpose of the encouragement of the breeding of poultry in Ontario, and for the dissemination of information relating to the breeding, rearing, management, and improvement of poultry in Ontario; and for all purposes connected therewith or relating thereto; and the said Association may acquire and hold, lease, mortgage, and alienate property, real and personal, but only for the purposes of such Association.

4. The first Board of Directors of the said Association shall consist of Thomas Gowdy, George Murton, J. W. Buck, John Aldous, W. H. Doel, John McClelland, John Eastwood, Allan Bogue, and James Fullerton, who, as soon as practicable after the publication of the said notice in the *Ontario Gazette*, shall hold their first meeting, at such time and place as shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture; and at such meeting the said Directors shall elect from among themselves a President of the said Association, two Vice-Presidents, and two Auditors; and shall also elect, from among themselves or otherwise, a Secretary and a Treasurer (or a Secretary-Treasurer), who shall constitute the officers of the Association until their successors are elected at the first annual meeting of the Association, to be held at the Town

of Guelph, between the first days of January and April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

5. The Association may make by-laws for the admission of members, and for its guidance and proper management, and for the promotion of the objects of the Association.

6. The Association shall hold an annual exhibition, open to the whole Province, between the first day of January and the first day of April in each year, at such time and place as the Association at its annual meeting shall appoint.

7. The Association shall hold an annual meeting in each and every year, at the same time and place as the annual exhibition is held; and the retiring officers shall at such meeting present a full report of their proceedings, and of the proceedings of the Association, and a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditure for the previous year, duly audited by the Auditors; and the Association shall at such meeting elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, and nine Directors; and the officers so elected shall elect, from among themselves or otherwise, a Secretary and a Treasurer (or a Secretary-Treasurer); and the Association shall elect two Auditors; and the Association shall at each such meeting appoint the time and place for holding the next annual exhibition and meeting.

8. The officers (a majority of whom shall form a quorum) shall have full power to act for and on behalf of the Association; and all grants of money and other funds of the Association shall be received and expended under their direction, subject, nevertheless, to the by-laws and regulations of the Association.

9. A copy of the annual report of the proceedings of the Association, and a list of the officers elected, and also a report of such information as the Association may have been able to obtain on the subject of poultry, and the breeding, rearing, management, and improvement thereof, and on all subjects connected therewith or relating thereto, whether in this Province or elsewhere, shall be sent by the Secretary of the Association to the Commissioner of Agriculture, within forty days of the holding of such annual meeting.

10. Such Association, so long as the number of its *bona fide* members is not less than fifty, and so long as it complies with the provisions of this Act, and of "The Agriculture and Arts Act," shall be entitled to receive from unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, a sum not exceeding six hundred dollars in any one year, provided that the Secretary of the Association shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commissioner of Agriculture an affidavit, which may be sworn to before any Justice of the Peace, stating the number of

members who have paid their subscriptions for the current year and the total amount of such subscriptions.

11. The seventeenth and eighteenth sections of "The Agriculture and Arts Act" are hereby amended by inserting after the words "Ontario Society of Artists," in each of the said sections, the words "the Poultry Association of Ontario."

12. This Act shall be read as part of "The Agriculture and Arts Act," and the said Association shall be deemed to be an Association coming under the said Act.

SCHEDULE A  
(See section 1.)

We, whose names are subscribed hereto, agree to form ourselves into an Association under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Poultry Association of Ontario," to be called "The Poultry Association of Ontario," and we hereby severally agree to pay to the Treasurer the sums opposite our respective names; and we further agree to conform to the By-laws and Rules of the said Association.

NAMES.	\$	cts.

Under-Color.

MR. EDITOR:—

Since Mr. Magrane saw fit to disqualify Light Brahmas at the Boston Exhibition we have had several years of time to discuss the question his judgement suggested, and which is not as yet solved.

Any question that allows of sensible discussion of necessity must have, at least apparently so, a positive and a negative side to it, and it is amusing as well as instructive to notice how much of what is usually said on either side grow out of misconception of the meaning, or a misapprehension of what is said by one or both parties in discussing the question. A careful reading of what the two principal opponents on this question have advanced—Messrs. Magrane and Felch—will convince any unbiased reader that both of those persons understood the question, themselves, and each other. The only unpleasant parts of their letter,

are those written under the influence of their feelings, while the strong and reasonable and therefore pleasant parts represent their convictions. Others, among the rest the present writer, have been induced to write upon the question, and each, probably, supposed they gave some light to enquirers on the subject about which two of our most able men seemed to differ. If the question had been one of numbers many persons could have settled it for themselves by the use of arithmetic. There are but few breeders of Light Brahma fowls who are sufficiently acquainted with the peculiarities of the original Chamberlain, Tees, and Autocrat fowls to know how they may mate by mixing their blood to secure results claimed as possible by Mr. Magrane; nor have many modern breeders had the experience in mating these very different families which Henry and I. K. Felch have had in their long experience. Of those breeders who have had experience, such as P. Williams and E. Comy, we do not hear from; they breed and sell, but do not write for the press; they are courteous gentlemen who can give a reason for things when properly inquired after, but think controversy confuses instead of clearing the minds of inexperienced breeders.

Among those who have taken up this question but few have made stronger assertions than are found in "Notes from Waterloo." I am an Englishman, and like my countrymen, am apt to consider the word Waterloo as indicative of something decisive. Well, he forms his lines of battle like one of some experience. He considers the positions of those he intends to oppose and launches his forces against the weak points of the opposing line. Like the rest of us, however, he fails to make his battle a Waterloo; like others, he advances and retreats, using tactics, as others have done, such as indicate what he prefers and what he wishes to do, but how to accomplish that we so much desire he fails to illustrate by example.

He admits that "there is a growing desire for pure white under-color," also, that judges at the leading exhibitions in the United States and in Canada have favored such as were white. He admits that it is best to set up a "high standard as a model," but not to the neglect of other points than color; but all his opinions resolves itself into this: "Can Light Brahmas be bred uniform, or a reasonable portion of them, with clear, distinct, dark hackle, black tail and wings, and pure white under-color; or will the result of our 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."

This admission is in the right direction, but "black tail and wings" are so seldom seen on the best of birds that we must ask for a little modifi-

cation, and venture the supposition that J. L. means very dark tail and wings, the standard being so very high that perfection has been seldom reached. With this modification we believe the "desired result" can be attained.

"J. L." seems to take it for granted that the result cannot be attained. He says, "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." Again, "If we have to breed two distinct classes, one for breeding and one for exhibition, there is something wrong in the Standard or somewhere else." To me, the fault does not appear to be in the Standard, nor in the fowls, but in the breeders. If the breeder be intelligent, is posted as to what Light Brahmas were made of, understands nature's law of "like begetting like" only when other things are favorable, sees that in nature likeness never exact is produced, that offspring is ever falling back to ancestral parentage, he will conclude that all the variations of under-color seen are results of the compounded blood used, and will, under the most skillful mating, be fixed beforehand by the breeder only in a comparative sense—the proportion of such birds light or dark depending upon a line of similar birds for many successive generations of the same blood, if not parentage, until the preponderance is absolute. Then only would "J. L.'s" position be tenable, that "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." We must be content with a "majority;" even when the breeder is skillful and knows his material; his success will be comparative under the most favorable conditions, and in this, as in all man has ever accomplished, his work will vary with conditions which influence, until, as in the use of steam and electricity, he, by continuity of action, fixes absolute preponderance in using the elements of nature.

JOHN FLEMING.

Sherborn, Mass., U. S.

### High Prices or Low?

Now, as the time approaches when our pets begin to lay and make us some return for the long months of care during the past winter, and all breeders are looking for a rich harvest from the settings of eggs they will sell to their less fortunate friends who own no hens, but have made up their mind they will have some the present season, we must all fix upon our list of prices. This is a matter that requires much care and good judgment, as trifling a matter as it may seem, to say how much you will charge for thirteen eggs. And I believe a radical change can be made for the

better, as I put little faith in the theory advanced by the editor of the *American Poultry Journal*, (Chicago), when he says: "If you want good birds you must buy high-priced ones;" as though the price charged regulated the quality of the article purchased. I have always supposed that quality regulated the price, but it is left the astute editor of the *Journal* to teach us that price governs the quality. That is to say, if you pay a large price for an article it must of necessity be a good one.

Our prices, as a rule, both for birds and eggs, but more particularly eggs, are too high; but if you say to the fancier, you would like some of the eggs from these birds but the price is too high, more than you can afford, he will tell you that he can't afford to sell any cheaper, as he breeds only from prime birds, and as fully fifty per cent. of the chicks hatched are culls, and he must have a high price for his fowls and eggs or he can't afford to do a proper amount of culling. But stop a moment. What becomes of the culls? Are they a dead loss? Not by any means. Fatten and put them on the market for food and they will pay ten per cent on the money invested. Is not that enough for any man? And your prime birds cost no more to raise than the culls did.

Again, let me put the matter to the youthful fancier, who is dreaming of the money he will make on the eggs he proposes to sell at from three to five dollars per setting. Suppose you have a nice flock of hens that will give you just one hundred settings of eggs during the season; you advertise to sell them, say at \$3 per setting; most likely at that price, during the season you will sell 25 settings, amounting to \$75, and the remainder must be sold for food for about 10 cents per dozen, amounting to about \$7.50, making your gross receipts for the flock \$82.50. On the other hand your neighbor has the same kind of a flock, and receives the same number of eggs, but he thinks \$3 too high, and that it is poor policy to ask such high prices and make so few sales, and he offers his eggs at \$1.50, one-half the price. What is the result? He has put them in reach of all, sells all he can get, and they net him \$150. Who is ahead? the high priced man, or the one who sells at a low figure, and disposes of all he has? I think the latter. Then, again, think how many poor men there are who would like a few nice fowls as well as any of us, but they are beyond his reach. Just think of asking a laboring man to work half a week for a setting of hen's eggs, because your chicks are of the "blue-blood" kind, or even a week for some kinds; and yet he must do it or go without. Three dollars for an article the intrinsic value of which, when put on the market without a fancy name, is only about fifteen cents.

I suppose those old breeders who believe in

keeping prices up above the reach of all, and selling to the amateur lots of quack notions, will say: "Man alive, if we should follow your advice, in a short time everyone would have blooded chickens, and then our business be gone. To the dogs with such nonsense. There is no man who can breed fowls successfully unless he has patience, and a large share of it too, and a natural liking for the business. There is not more than one in a hundred that try it but will, in a short time, have several kinds all mixed up, and have to begin again.

To conclude my argument in favor of lower prices for eggs, let me give my experience for the past two years. Last year I kept the prices up high, like the other breeders in this section, and my sales amounted to but little until I came to sell birds in the fall. This spring I fixed the price of all kinds of eggs at \$1 per setting. What is the result? I am unable to supply the demand, and even at this early day my sales of eggs have amounted to nearly as much as they did during the whole of last season. So I say, as it costs no more to raise a bird for the show pen than for the table, and there is a profit in the culls you raise, come down on the price and double your business, and give better satisfaction to all concerned.

"K."

Saginaw City, March 20th, 1879.

### A Chapter from Early History.

#### CHAP. IX.—THE SECOND POULTRY SHOW IN BOSTON.

On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days of October, in the year of our Lord 1850, the "grand exhibition" (so the *Report* termed it), for that year, came off at the large hall over the Fitchburg Railroad Depot, in Boston, "which proved a most extensive and inviting one" (so continued the *Report*), "far exceeding, both in numbers and in the quality of specimens offered, any thing of its kind ever got up in America.

"The birds looked remarkably fine in every respect, and the undertaking was very successful. A magnificent show of the feathered tribe greeted the thousands of visitors who called at the hall, and all parties expressed their satisfaction at the proceedings.

"The Committee awarded to George P. Burnham, of Melrose, the first premium for fowls and chickens. The prize birds were the 'Royal Cochins Chinas' and their progeny, which have been bred with care from his imported stock; and which were generally acknowledged at the head of the list of specimens."

The prices obtained at this exhibition ranged very high, and "full houses" were constantly in attendance, day and evening, to examine and select and purchase from the "pure-bred" stock there.



"Mr. Burnham, of Melrose" continued the Report, "declined an offer of \$120 for his twelve premium Cochín-China chickens, and subsequently refused \$20 for the choice of the pullets."

"The show was much larger than the first one, and the character of the birds exhibited was altogether finer, though the old fowl were, for the most part, moulting. A deep interest was manifested in this enterprise, and it went off with satisfaction to all concerned," added the report.

In order that the details of this experiment, (which I projected and carried through, myself) may be appreciated and understood, I extract from the "official" Report the following items regarding this show, the expenses, the prize-takers, &c.

The "Committee of Judges," consisting of myself, G. P. Burnham, Esq., and a gentleman of Melrose, made the following statements and "observations," in the Report above referred to.

"The exhibition was visited by full ten thousand persons, during the three days mentioned. The amount of money received for tickets was four hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-eight cents; and the following disbursements were made:

Cash paid for rent of hall - - - -	\$175 00
" " amount of premiums and gratuities, - - - -	135 00
" " for lumber and use of tables	17 00
" " lighting hall, advertising, etc	70 40
" " tickets, cards and handbills -	18 21
" " carpenters and attendants -	27 50
" " police and door keepers, -	15 00
" " grain, seed, buckets, pans, etc	25 56
" " coops, cartage and sundries, -	7 37
Total expenses, - - - -	\$491 64
Amount received as stated -	473 38
Deficit, - - - - -	\$18 26"

When the state of the funds was subsequently more particularly enquired into, however, it was found that the amount of money actually received at the door was a little rising *nine* hundred and seventy dollars, instead of "*four* hundred and seventy-three," as above quoted. But this was a trifling matter; since the "Committee of Judges" spoken of above accounted for this sum, duly, in the final settlement.

The "Committee" aforesaid awarded the following premiums at this show, after attending to the examination confided to them—namely:

"First premium, for the best six fowls contributed, to *Geo. P. Burnham*, of Melrose, Mass., \$10.

"For the three best Cochín-China Fows (Royal), to *George P. Burnham*, Melrose, \$5.

"For the twelve best chickens, of this year's growth (Royal Cochín-China), to *George F. Burnham*, Melrose, \$5."

And there were some *other* premiums awarded, I believe, there, but by which I was not particularly benefited; and so I pass by this matter without further remark, entertaining no doubt whatever that all the gentlemen who were awarded premiums (and who obtained the amount of the awards) exhibited at the Fitchburg Hall Show *pure*-bred fowls.

After making these awards, the "Committee of Judges" (consisting, as aforesaid, of myself, Mr. Burnham, and a fancier from Melrose) state that "they find great pleasure"—(mark this!) "they find great pleasure in alluding again to the splendid contributions" of some of the gentlemen who had fowls in this show,—and then the Report continues as follows:

"The magnificent samples of *Cochín-China* fowls, contributed by G. P. Burnham, of Melrose, were the theme of much comment and deserved praise. These birds include his imported fowls and their progeny—of which he exhibited nineteen splendid specimens. To this stock the Committee unanimously awarded the *first* premiums for fowls and chickens; and finer samples of domestic birds will rarely be found in this country. They are bred from the Queen's variety, obtained by Mr. Burnham last winter, at heavy cost, through J. Joseph Nolan, Esq., of Dublin, and are unquestionably, at this time, the finest thoroughbred Cochín-Chinas in America."

My early hen friend, the "Doctor"—alluded to in the opening chapter of this book—exhibited a fowl which the "Committee" thus described in their report:

"The rare and beautiful imported *Wild India Game* hen, contributed by Mr. B. F. Briggs, Columbus, Geo., was a curiosity much admired. This fowl (lately sold by Dr. J. C. Bennett, of Plymouth, to Mr. Briggs, for \$120) is thorough game, without doubt; and her progeny, exhibited by Dr. Bennett, were very beautiful specimens. To this bird, and the 'Yankee Games' of Dr. Bennett, the Committee awarded a gratuity of \$5."

So miserable a *hum* as this, I never met with, in all my long *Shanghai* experience. It outbothered the Doctor's famous "Bother'ems," and really out-*Cochined* even my noted Cochín-Chinas! But I was content. I was one of the "Committee of Judges." I had forgot!

This Committee's Report was thus closed:

"It has been the aim of the Committee to do justice to all who have taken an interest in the Fowl Exhibition, and they congratulate the gentlemen who have sustained this enterprise upon its success."

They did ample justice to this Wild Bengal Injun Hen, that is certain. The Cochín-China trade received an impulse (after this show concluded) that

astonished even me, and I am not easily disturbed in this traffic. And I have no doubt that the people who paid their money to witness this never-to-be forgotten (by me, exhibition, were also satisfied.

The experiment was perfectly successful, however, throughout. I forwarded to all my patrons and friends copies of this report, beautifully illustrated; and the orders for "pure bred chickens from the premium stock" rushed in upon me, for the next four or five months, with renewed vigor and spirit.

This first exhibition at the Fitchburg Depot Hall proved to me a satisfactorily profitable advertisement, as I carried away all the premiums there that were of any value to anybody. But then it will be observed that the "Committee of Judges" of this show were my "friends." And, at that time, the competition had got to be such that all the dealers acted upon the general democratic principle of going "for the greatest good of the greatest number." In my case, I considered the "greatest number" Number One!

#### Communication.

FRIEND FULLERTON:—Have you fairly settled down to business again since your return from the shows? the Guelph one in particular.

I can assure you I formed a good opinion of your ability to place the REVIEW in the foremost rank as a poultry journal. I kept a good watch over your movements at the exhibition, and I invariably found you having a good keen eye to business; and when you benefit yourself pecuniarily through the means of your journal, you advance the interest of every reader of, and advertiser in the REVIEW. When you secure a new subscriber, he is certainly one more or less interested in pure-bred poultry, and requires stock and egg occasionally from your advertisers, and thus they receive a benefit, and are remunerated for the expense of advertising; and we well know that the larger circulation your valuable journal has, the greater are your receipts, and accordingly you can more easily afford to keep it up to the times in appearance, reading matter, &c. Considering everything, I came to the conclusion that you were just the person to make the REVIEW a magazine that will be a permanent institution, and one that will continue to be a material benefit to the poultry fraternity throughout the Dominion, if those interested will only use its columns judiciously.

Now, sir, knowing you to be a modest gentleman, I do not write the above to flatter you, but merely to show your readers that your friends have a high opinion of your energy and ability, and that you are well worthy of their united support.

Our poultry shows are really a great boon to those interested in well bred fowls. We thus have an opportunity of meeting together on the most friendly terms, comparing stock, taking notes thereon, and exchanging views on many things connected with our hobby, and there is not one but goes home a wiser man and with improved ideas. Why, sir, the acquaintances, yourself among the rest, I made at Guelph alone amply repaid me for the trouble and expense of attending the show. We go back to our homes with renewed energy and fresh determinations, having learned where our stock is deficient, fully convinced that another year we will be able to stand equal, if not ahead of those who may have so recently surpassed us. Undoubtedly it is to the interest of every fancier to attend and exhibit, at least at one show annually, and purchasers of good stock should always prefer buying from breeders who are not afraid to place their birds in the show pen, and let them compare with those of others; this is the only way to know who has the best.

I believe the late exhibition at Guelph has done very much to awaken a lively interest in the breeding of fancy fowls in Ontario, and may we have many such shows, for really it was a good one. The Guelph poultry-men are workers, and deserve the thanks of the whole fraternity for making their show such a success. In future when it is announced that a poultry exhibition is to be held in Guelph, we may be certain that all will be managed satisfactorily, if work and determination can make it so; that our fowls will be comfortably cared for, that we ourselves will be in good company, and have first-class accommodation at "The Royal," or the many other good houses in town.

Hoping that we may have many such meetings

I am, yours truly,

GEORGE ELLIOTT.

Port Robinson, March 30th, 1879.

#### Figures for 1872.

The year 1872 finds me breeding four new varieties of poultry, besides ducks, pigeons and rabbits; and at the end of the year my diary shows the following results: Dark Brahmas—sold 25 for \$87; highest pair, \$10; eggs, \$53. Light Brahmas—21 for \$76; high st pair, \$10; eggs, \$22. Buff Cochins—6 for \$25; highest pair, \$8; eggs, \$20. Partridge—11 for \$51; highest pair, \$5; eggs, \$38. White Cochins—1 bird for \$5; eggs, \$27. Silver-gray Dorkings—1 bird for \$3; eggs, \$1. White Dorkings—3 birds for 11; highest pair, \$7; eggs, \$2. Black Spanish—2 birds for \$5; eggs, \$7. Golden angled Hamburgs—3 birds for \$1; eggs, \$2. Silver-spangled Hamburgs—12 for \$45; highest pair, \$8; eggs, \$2. Golden Polands—5 birds for

\$10; highest pair, \$5; eggs, \$3. Silver Polands—6 birds for \$12; highest pair, \$5; eggs, \$3. White crested black Polands—2 birds for \$4; eggs, \$3. Houdans—5 birds for \$15; highest pair, \$10; eggs, \$6. White Leghorns—2 birds, \$6; eggs, \$33. Creves—2 birds for \$5; eggs, \$3. Aylesbury Ducks—4 birds for \$16; highest pair, \$8. Pigeons—23 birds for \$57; highest pair, 8. Rabbits—6 pairs for \$33; highest pair, \$10.

Eggs sold during the year, \$439—an increase of \$25 over 1871. Eggs sold during the year \$321,—an increase over 1871 of \$126. Rabbits, \$33 extra. Prize money, \$150—an increase over 1871 of \$25. Total amount for the year, \$853—an increase of \$209 over 1871. Balance again in favor of Dark Brahmas, \$37.

Yours truly,

THOMAS.

Camden, Delaware, April 1st.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

### Feeding Young Chicks.

Although winter insists on "lingering" rather long "in the lap of spring" this season, and the cold winds and snow storms of March have kept hens back with their usual supply of eggs, yet those who expect to be picking up the honors on Asiatics and other large varieties of fowls at next winter's shows, are now busy among the sitting hens. Those who mean to be represented, or have stock to represent them, must now be "up and at it," if they would see their names among the winners. Later in the season will do for breeders among the large varieties, and will also do for exhibition birds among the small varieties, such as Hamburgs, Leghorns, &c. But to bring Asiatics to their full size and perfection by December, they must now be out of the shell; and as it is after they are out of the shell that the work must be done, we will begin there.

To amateurs, then, I would say, do not hurry the chicks off the nest after they are out of the shell, but let them alone for 18 to 24 hours to get strong on their legs before you take them off. It is best to give them their first meal on the nest, and not take them off it till two or three hours after this meal.

By the way, I meant to say that the hen should have her own *stomach* (crop) well filled the day before she brings out her chicks, and also again on the nest before you take them off, as she will then be at liberty to attend to the wants of her brood, as well as more willing to do so.

You now have your chicks off, and what will you do with them, you ask. And I answer: That depends upon circumstances. If the weather is rough they must be kept in a house by confining the hens and giving the little fellows liberty to

run around a little if convenient. If not put them in some kind of open slat cage, and feed there till they can be put out of doors. But if the weather is warm enough, and the ground dry, out doors is the place for them. Here, again, it is best to have some kind of slat coop to confine the hen in, and let the little fellows have liberty to run around a little—it will do them good.

But at six weeks old they must have green grass to run on if they would thrive well. As to feed: the stereotyped hard-boiled egg and bread crumbs, with a little milk, is hard to improve on; but the old lady's feed of "*a little of everything*" is about the best prescription I know of. I have tried it, and it works like a charm. It includes boiled potatoes, sour milk, coarse oatmeal, wheat screenings, &c., with the boiled eggs and mixed feed of oat and cornmeal, middlings. You will find variety to be the "spice of life" in this particular. But green food you must have with your other food, and a green lawn is the best place to get it; but if you have not the grass to put them on, then you must supply it with cabbage, lettuce, and almost anything that is green and tender, but have it they must.

Another point is *when* you feed. You cannot lie in bed till 8 o'clock in the morning and expect to get exhibition birds. They must have the first meal early—4 o'clock, a. m., is not too early for the first, and 10, p. m., not too late for the last; and by feeding at these hours it will tell. If you do not believe it just make the experiment on two broods; two months will convince you. Nothing but great and constant care, good, wholesome food, and plenty of it, and an eye to every want, will make chickens grow to what they should be. I am satisfied many a man who sells eggs for hatching gets abused for selling eggs of inferior stock, when, in reality, the fault lies in the fact that the purchaser does not *bring out* all that is in them; for I must tell you that feed and care makes fine feathers on a pullet, just as it does a sleek coat on the thorough-bred horse; and that it does this last no one will for a moment question.

But this is already long enough. Follow up my advice for April, and may be I will tell you what to do in May or June.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Lauding, Penn., April 2nd, 1879.

A worthy Scotch couple, when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "When we began life together, we worked hard, and lived upon porridge and such like, gradually adding to our comforts as our means improved, until we were able to dine off a bit of roast meat, and sometimes a boiled chickie (chicken); but Jack, our son, he worked backward, and began with the chickie first."

## Poultry in Delaware.

Editor of Review.

DEAR SIR:

I was glad to learn from the March number of your valuable journal that the Ontario Poultry Show at Guelph this winter was a success. The Guelph fanciers know how to get the good will of the exhibitors, which is very important for the success of an exhibition. Nothing would have pleased me more than to have been with you; but I had to content myself to stay at home; my mind however was with you every day.

"Next week will be the last week that Messrs. Richardson & Robbins will buy poultry. This firm handled for five weeks 25,000 pounds each week, and have paid out this winter in this community \$20,000 for poultry."

I clip this from one of our local papers, as it will give your readers an idea of the "poultry business in Delaware." The establishment of this firm is located within sight of my residence. They can up all their poultry, and send the most of it to England. They employ over one hundred hands, and run night and day during the poultry season; and besides the amount quoted in the clipping which I send you, they get from Kansas one car load of quails a week, which they also can up, because they cannot get poultry enough here. They pay from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, live weight, for their poultry, and buy from 1st of December until the last of March; and although this country is to-day alive with young chicks, from two months down to one day old, and farmers will continue to breed all they can during the entire summer, yet this firm will gobble them all up next winter, and then not be satisfied.

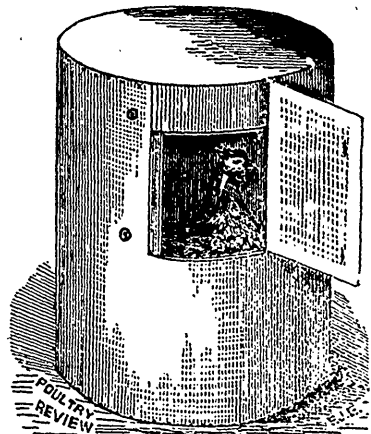
If there are any of your readers who wish to go into breeding poultry for the market, I would advise them to take a bee-line for Delaware.

THOMAS.

## Seasonable Hints.

Eggs intended for hatching should be gathered at least once a day, marked with the name of the variety and date when laid, and placed in a drawer or box, and bedded end down in about an inch of bran. By commencing at one side and placing in rows until a sufficient number are secured to fill expected demand, the older ones can be removed for house use without the trouble of examining the markings. Each day when additions are made to the number, those already in are better of being turned other end up. The fresher the eggs are when set the better, but eggs two and even three weeks old will hatch well when attended to as here directed. No one will willingly set very small eggs, and very large ones are seldom fertile;

choose eggs of good size for the variety they are from. When hens are too fat they are most likely to lay very small eggs or occasionally very large ones



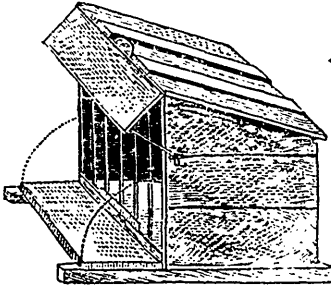
NESTS.

A better nest for hatching than that here illustrated is hard to be found. It is simply a cheese-box, with top and bottom connected by four laths 20 inches long, firmly nailed to the rims of each with clout nails, and covered with coarse canvas, leaving a space at the lap for entrance. Our engraving gives a rather stiff appearance to the cover for opening: it is merely a part of the canvas made to fall back or down, and can be buttoned up when necessary. Fill up with moist earth to within about four inches of the top of bottom rim; on this fit a sod, grass side up, slightly hollowed out in the centre, and on this again some clean, broken straw. After the chicks are removed the canvas should be stripped off and washed, earth emptied out, and the wood thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, and it is again ready for use. The entire cost will not exceed twenty-five cents, and it can be made in ten minutes.

## SETTING HENS.

When the hen first shows signs of broodiness she should be examined to see if perfectly free from vermin; if any are found she should not be set until she is cleared of them. Persian Insect Powder or sulphur thoroughly sifted to the skin will generally eradicate them. When not set in the nest where she has been accustomed to lay, it is better to give her a few procelain eggs for a day or two until she becomes accustomed to her new quarters. Feed and water well in the evening, and after dark give her the eggs; close the opening, and do not disturb her for a couple of days, except to see that she is sitting properly. After this place feed and water before her, and allow her to come off daily; if she does not come off, place the hand under her and gently lift her off the eggs. By

this mode of treatment the wildest hen will become quite docile in about a week. Eight or ten days after the eggs are set if they are examined by placing on a hole, made nearly the size of the egg, in a piece of pasteboard, and held between the eye and a strong light, those that are sterile can easily be detected by their clear appearance, and should be removed. Sprinkling with tepid water every second day after the fifteenth will be found a great benefit. When the eggs are hatching out, and your hen is quiet, it is better to remove the empty shells, as they will often slip over those chipped, and smother the chicks. (Further hints on the management of young chicks will be found in this issue in "Notes from Waterloo," by J. L., a practical and very observant breeder, and in "Feeding Young Chicks," by James M. Lambing, of Parker's Landing, a gentleman whose success with fowls entitles him to be regarded as an authority on the subject.



The coop illustrated here will be found a good one in every respect for the accommodation of the chicks until several months old. It is very simple in construction, and, when set on a moveable floor of wood, is easily kept clean. The front can be closed up at night, leaving a small aperture for ventilation; thus making the chicks safe from the attacks of cats and other enemies of chicken kind.

#### 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. Bessy.

Paris, Ont.—J. A. Case.

" C. B. Capron.

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.

Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

Loronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.

" Thomas Adams.

Port Hope.—Geo. Hope.

Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.

Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.

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

#### Pigeon Flying in 1879.

It is surprising to see with what rapidity the interest in the Homing Pigeon and pigeon flying has developed in the United States and Canada. The excitement this spring seems to rival that displayed in the great flying centres of Europe. The "big guns" of New York, Philadelphia, Hoboken, Troy, Utica, Baltimore, &c, are keen for the contest, and challenges are flying daily between them. John VanOpstal, of New York, challenges the Philadelphia fanciers to a race of 300 to 350 miles, for \$100; John Kervin, of the latter city, accepts, on condition that the distance be 300 miles, air line, and both birds to fly the same route. Louis Waeffelaer, of Hoboken, challenges the New York and Philadelphia fanciers to a friendly match for \$100, and further offers as a prize to the winner, a solid silver cup, value at least \$100; distance to be 240 miles; each competitor for the prize to fly twenty birds from his own loft; the stakes to be won and the prize awarded to the loft which first receives back by flight ten of its birds; race to take place June 5th, rain or shine, and to close June 6th, at 8 p. m. James Grist, of Philadelphia, challenges Mr. Mumpeton, and will fly his bird "Gladiator" against any bird in his (Mr. M's) lofts for a prize of \$50 and a gold medal. Mr. Mumpeton accepts on condition that the distance be not less than 240 miles, air line, due west, and time June 6th, 1879, and the prize a gold medal only. The Grand Inter-State Race, under the auspices of the New York Continental Homing Pigeon Flying Club, promises to be a very sharp and interesting contest; it is to take place on the 6th of June. The 500 mile flight, for which money prizes amounting to \$190 are offered, will also be tried and likely accomplished.

In Canada also several of the fanciers are anxious to test the quality of their stock with that of others. As there are several lofts here stocked with birds of good pedigree, there is no reason why we should not show as good a record of flights, with young birds at least, as our American cousins.

We have received a number of letters from prominent fanciers asking for our opinion on several schemes for the furtherance of the flying fancy, and to get up matches and prizes; but being a mere novice we feel more desire to learn from them than advise. Mr. Thomas Adams, of Toronto, writes: "As the spring ushers in fine weather we will have to prepare for some tall flying, as I see friend Bessy, of St. Catharines, is on the move. I believe Strathroy is going to do a little in the flying line also, and as Toronto is called the "Queen City of the West," we natives must try and support her dignity, and not be found napping. Our society is trying to arrange to get up a prize of some

kind that would be worth flying for, say a distance of 100 miles. I think a good silver cup would be an appropriate prize for the first bird home, and cash prizes for second and third. Could it not be arranged to fly the distance of 100 miles to each town to which the birds belong, and the birds of each place be liberated at the same time; the first bird doing the distance to receive the cup."

We cannot see that any improvement can be made on Mr. Adams' suggestion. By this means the fancier in each locality can choose what he considers to be the most favorable course. We, in the west, must naturally train our birds east, and as in Canada westerly winds are most prevalent, our birds would generally be at a disadvantage in homing against it, should they be competing with birds trained west.

As the distance can not always be arrived at where reliable homing stations are established, some scale of allowance should be adopted for the bird that would have to fly over the standard distance, and deduction for those that would fly short of it. On the principle that "It is the last straw that broke the camel's back," we think the allowance should be very liberal for the excess. Let the Canadian Columbarian Society take this matter into consideration, and give us a scale to be followed in all our races.

We would suggest that all the Antwerp fanciers contribute each year and procure a cup, or some other appropriate prize, to be awarded to the bird that makes the best flight in that year; and also to be considered champion bird until its flight is beaten; and that our Columbarian Society frame rules to govern this contest.

Let one of our fanciers who has a full loft challenge another to a trial similar to that Mr. Walselaer offers to the New York and Philadelphia fanciers; if necessary the number of birds to participate might be reduced to ten. This plan will test the general excellence of the stock, while the other the individual excellence of the birds.

Mr. Bessey writes us: "Try and get up a fifty mile race for June, say 50 or 60 miles in any direction so long as the right distance is made. I would say for each man to pay an entrance fee of \$5, and not fly more than five birds; money to be divided into three or four prizes and a gold medal. Try and fix it up in some way, as I am anxious to either beat some one or be beaten."

We know of no way to more readily meet Mr. Bessey's wishes than to inform him that our loft contains but seven birds; two of these are squeakers, and made their first fly out to-day (April 8th); these we will match against two of his of same age or near it, to fly on or after May 24th, and on any equal terms he may propose—merely as a test of our respective birds.

## Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT  
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

--BY--

JAS. FULLERTON.

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mon.	6 Mon.	12 Mon.
One Page .....	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	39.00
Half " .....	8.00	15 (0)	20.0
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada

### Answering Inquiries.

There are many practices which, though not strictly amenable to civil law, are nevertheless in direct violation of correct business principles, and in opposition to that unwritten code of courtesy and fair treatment, which should always govern human transactions. Such practices, though not subjecting their authors to any legal prosecution, are, in some cases, quite as annoying, and cause quite as much loss and inconvenience, as though the parties were liable to an action in a court of law. We feel it to be our duty to call attention to an evil that exists, even among fanciers, and which we trust our remarks may have some tendency to remedy. A great many fanciers who advertise stock and eggs for sale, do not promptly answer the letters of intending customers, if they are, at the time, unable to supply the stock or eggs wanted, thinking it merely a loss of time and money to do so. Others just select those correspondents who seem most likely to bring them business, and leave the rest unanswered. We desire to refer to this matter in all kindness, and charity, believing that many of those who are guilty of conduct so censurable, do it from mere thoughtlessness, mingled with a trifle of indolence. Let them rouse up, and consider carefully the nature and consequences of their offense. It is considered grossly discourteous to neglect to answer a letter; how much more discourteous is it, then, for the man who, by a public advertisement, asks for the people's patronage, to treat with silent contempt those who respond to his announcements! We desire to make all reasonable allowance for those follies, foibles, mistakes and omissions of correspondents, which

render a reply in some cases unnecessary, and in others impossible. If a man writes like this: "I saw your advertisement in the REVIEW, and want to know the price of eggs," &c, when the price is stated in the advertisement, there might be some reasonable ground for treating it with silence. But, passing over these, it is the undoubted duty of every advertiser to answer promptly all suitable inquiries in reference to his own special announcements, and his neglect may, in many cases be the direct cause of inflicting serious injury. No false economy or indolence should prevent the performance of what is so obviously demanded by the laws of courtesy and by correct business principles, and besides the pleasure and satisfaction of doing right, keeping up arrears of work, and conforming to the teachings of the Golden Rule, the fancier who extends the right sort of treatment to his correspondents, will, in all human probability, be ultimately the gainer, even from a financial point of view. A man's reputation generally bears a close relation to his character, and the breeder who establishes his good name as a prompt and courteous man of business will seldom fail to command a fair share of public patronage; while, on the other hand, the man of slovenly and unbusiness-like habits needs not be surprised to find himself treated as he has treated others. Even if unable to supply what is wanted, he may by answering secure a customer in the future; while, on the other hand, if left unnoticed, the party is very likely to tell his neighbors. They, in turn, will become prejudiced, and should they want anything in his line in the future, will most likely apply in some other quarter. We would, then, call upon any of our readers whom it may concern, to consider and amend their ways. We urge this as a matter of self-interest even, but more especially on the higher ground of duty, courtesy, and justice. We have tried to speak plainly, but not offensively; and trust our remarks may have the desired effect of checking a growing evil.

IMPOTRANT PURCHASE OF GAME BANTAMS—Mr. Wm. J. Way, proprietor of the Queen City Bantam yards, has lately purchased of O. W. Volger, of Buffalo, his entire stock of game bantams, consisting of all his premium winners at the late Buffalo show. They consist of the following varieties:—Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Ginger Red, Silver and Yellow Duckwing, Red and White Pile, White and Irish Gray; amongst them are some of the finest bantams that have ever been imported. He has been offered as high as fifty dollars for a single specimen and refused it. He has also purchased of the noted bantam breeder, Mr. E. R. Spaulding, of Jaffray, N. H., the following premium birds: the 1st premium Black-breasted Red bantam

pullet at Springfield; 1st premium pullet, 3rd premium cockerel, and 1st premium Silver Duckwing pullet, and 1st premium Black Red hen at the late Buffalo show. For the Black Red hen he paid Mr. Spaulding \$40 in gold, and she was considered by all the judges there to be the finest hen of the kind ever exhibited either here or in England. He also purchased of G. W. Little, of Sherburne, N. Y., two pairs of very fine Silver Duckwing bantam chicks; one of the pairs won 1st at Binghampton, each bird scoring 95 points; they also won at Hartford. He also purchased a very fine pair of breeding Silver Duckwing bantam fowls from A. McLaren, of Meadville, Pa.; and from R. Twells, of Montgomery, Ind., two very fine pairs of Red Pile bantams, and is still importing almost daily. His collection of game bantams now contains more first-class specimens than the yards of any other two breeders on the continent. We would advise fanciers in want of good stock to give Mr. Way a trial. See his full page "ad."

Mr. R. Mackay, of Hamilton, informs us that he has just received an order from London, England, for a setting of Light Brahma eggs. This is the 2nd order from the same source, and shows that the result of the first was satisfactory. Mr. Mackay's breeding pen of Light Brahmas was greatly admired at Guelph, where it was very deservedly awarded 1st premium. Those wanting eggs should order soon, as he will sell only a limited number of settings. The price asked is very low when the quality of the stock is taken into consideration. Look up his half page "ad."

We have unwittingly neglected to call attention of our readers to the full page advertisement of Mr. John Fleming, of Sherborn, Mass., U. S. This gentleman has shown us beyond a doubt that he has bred some of the finest specimens of Light Brahmas extant. Some of his stock has found its way to Canada, and won first honors this season. Anyone who has read his able letters in this journal would be convinced that he is not the man to bother with stock that was not of high excellence. We confidently recommend him.

It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the quarter page advertisement of James M. Lambing, of Parker's Landing, Pa. He is an experienced breeder, successful exhibitor, and is held in high estimation by his brother fanciers. We met him at Buffalo show, and can assure our readers that he is a pleasant acquaintance, a pleasant correspondent, and will prove an excellent man to deal with. Try him.

Feed the young chicks early and late.

## Challenge.

Editor Review :

DEAR SIR :—

Last fall we had a flying match, Toronto against St. Catharines, home and home fly, but it did not turn out very successfully—only two birds arriving home: Mr. Adams' early the next morning, and Mr. Bessey's ten days afterwards. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Bessey, offering to fly, against Toronto, a fifty mile match for \$25, or a cup of same value.

Now, on behalf of the owners of flying stock in Toronto, I hereby challenge the Homing Pigeon fanciers of St. Catharines to fly a home and home match for a cup, value \$25, or for \$50; Toronto to put up \$25, St. Catharines the same, and the amount be divided into three prizes, \$25, \$15, and \$10; match to take place not later than the 1st of June; each can send as many birds as they please.

If this fly meet with the ideas of the St. Catharines fanciers, let them place a forfeit of \$10 in your hands, we will do the same, and the balance to be deposited with you before the 24th of May.

Yours,

JOHN JAMES,  
for Toronto.

Toronto, April 8th, 1879.

## New Advertisements.

W. J. Way, Toronto.—Game Bantams.

James M. Lambing, Parker's Landing, Pa.—20 varieties of land and water fowls.

C. E. L. Hayward, Peterboro, N. H.—200 varieties of poultry and pet stock.

W. H. Auld, Strathroy, Ont.—White Leghorns exclusively. Good stock.

Charles McClave, New London, Ohio.—An extensive breeder and successful exhibitor.

Wm. Coult, Galt, Ont.—His yards contain many prize winners and first-class breeding birds.

Misses. H. &amp; A. Clark, Blith, Ont. have a fine lot of fowls of the varieties named in their card, and are importing from Hull, Yorkshire, this season.

John James, Toronto, is strong on fancy pigeons. He was a very successful exhibitor at the last Provincial show; and having secured from Mr. Walker, of Mitchell, all the Carriers imported by Mr. Goebel, he feels convinced that he can satisfy all who favor him with orders.

Every lover of flowers should send for *Vick's Illustrated Weekly Magazine*. It is the best work of the kind published, is beautifully illustrated, and written in just such language as the subject deserves. Address, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.



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

## 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, Rouen Duck Eggs, imported stock,  
\$1 per 9 SAM HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, 1 trio Wh. Leghorns, \$4; 1 trio Br.  
Leghorns, \$4. SAM. HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, 100 Game Hens and Pullets at \$2  
each, or \$3 per pair; Cocks and Stags, cheap.  
SAM HOLMES, Chatham, Ont.

FOR SALE, 1 Blk. R. Game Cockerel, prize  
taker, nicely marked, stands very high, cheap.  
JOHN CAMPBELL, box 684, Guelph.

EXCHANGE, 1 trio Buff Cochins, for 1 trio  
Houdans. Must be thorough bred birds.  
H. ROBINSON, Schombery, Ont.

FOR SALE, 1 splendid pair White Fantails \$5;  
1 pair Red Pouters, good blowers, \$4; Red or Bk.  
Jacobins \$2 per pair. A. H. TYSON, Berlin, Ont.

EXCHANGE, Carriers, Trumpeters, Jacobins,  
Black Barb Cock, Nun Cock or Blue-wing Turbit  
Hen, for Barb or Nun hen, Turbit cock or cash  
offers. TELFER & FREMLIN, box 1, Collingwood.

FOR SALE, a few pairs of the following birds:  
Pouters, Fantails, Puffers, Jacobins, all good  
birds, which must be disposed of immediately.  
H. ALDOUS, Berlin, Ont.

FOR SALE, 5 Tumbler Pigeons, half and quarter  
Rollers, Short-faced Bk. Kite Cock, and common  
Tumblers, they are my best and last, price, \$2.25.  
J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

WANTS a Pile Bantam Pullet or Hen, must be  
very small, high-station and nicely marked, will  
pay a fair price or give a good exchange.

A. W. BESSEY, 543, St. Catharines, Ont.

TO EXCHANGE, Buff Cochin Eggs for Houdans,  
Plymouth Rocks, White crested Black Polands or  
Pekin Duck Eggs. Must be from good stock.  
H. ROBINSON, Schombery, Ont.

FOR SALE, a Silver Duckwing Game Cock, pit  
bird; has taken two 1st and two 2nd prizes. Sell-  
ing for want of room. Speak quick.

JOHN CAMPBELL, box 684, Guelph.

FOR SALE.—I have sold all my White Leghorn  
Cockerels but three. These have good white ear-  
lobes and fancy points—and will be sold cheap.  
Hurry up! W. H. AULD, Strathroy.

W. H. AULD,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS


Wh. Leghorns.

Stock unsurpassed for Purity of Plumage, and Ear-  
lobes, Bright Yellow legs, and beaks.Will guarantee to hatch well, and produce a large per-  
centage of birds fit for showing in good company.

Eggs, Packed in Baskets, \$2.00 per Sitting.




**A. F. BANKS,**  
*Toronto, Ont., Canada. (P.O. box 363)*  
 Importer and Breeder of  
**White Faced Bk. Spanish**  
 From the most celebrated English strains. 1st and 2nd Prize for Chickens, Provincial Fair, Toronto, 1878.  
 EGGS, \$3, Per Sitting of 13.  
 A few Cockerls and Pullets for Sale. 1-6




**WM. COUTTS,**  
 GALT, Breeder of ONT.,  
**Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins,**  
 Black Spanish, Houdans, W. Leghorns, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Game Bants. My Lt. Brahma cockerel took 2nd prize at Toronto; 1st at Central Fair, Guelph; 1st at Waterloo and 1st at Gal'. The other breeds are prize taking stock.  
 Eggs \$3.00 per sitting; Bantams, \$2.


**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. 8-1




**JAMES ANDERSON,**  
*Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.*  
 BREEDER OF  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**  
**B. B. R. BANTAMS,**  
**BRONZE TURKEYS.**  
 Rouen, and Aylesbury Ducks from Bogue's celebrated stock.  
 EGGS, \$2.00 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1



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



**J. G. JONES,**  
*Forest, Ontario.*  
 Breeder of  
**B. B. RED GAMES,**  
 And B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.  
 Games from Cooper's Stock, Limerick, Ireland; reared and mated by W. F. George, La Porte, Ind., U.S.  
 EGG \$, \$3.00 per 11; warranted to hatch. 3-6m



**ANDERSON & WATSON,**  
 AYR, ONT.,  
 Breeder of  
**Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs,**  
**Houdans, P. Rocks,**  
**ROUEN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS AND**  
**W. C. B. POLISH.** 4ly



**H. L. TODD, VERMILION, OHIO**  
 THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST!  
 BEST BLOOD AND QUALITY.  
 Experienced and Skilful Breeder of

**Land and Water Fowl!**  
 HIGHEST GRADE,  
**A Grand Specialty**  
*Of Brahmas and Cochins,—Largest and Finest Strains. Thousands of Prizes won at great American Exhibitions.*

ONLY EXTRA BIRDS USED FOR BREEDING.  
**Choice Fowls and Eggs to Spare.**  
 Prices to suit the times.  
 Write for what is wanted, and full price lists. Satisfaction and honest dealing guaranteed.

**POULTRY AND PIGEONS.**

**C. E. L. HAYWARD,**  
 Peterboro, N. H.,  
 Importer and Breeder of nearly all kinds of Fancy Poultry and Pigeons. A splendid stock of Turkeys, geese, ducks, etc. Among the varieties lately imported are Langshams Buff Polish Minorcas, Pekin and Japanese Bantams, Golden, Silver, Ring Neck, Albino Pheasants, and several kinds of Pigeons.  
 Mr. Hayward has the largest variety of Fowls in America, and has taken more premiums than any other breeder in America in the last three years. If you are in want of any kind of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons or Ferrets, send stamp for list of 200 varieties for sale by  
**MR. HAYWARD.**  
 Eggs for hatching in season. 5-2in

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

C. A. KEEFER,

*Sterling, Illinois, U. S.*

Breeder of High-Class

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND  
BROWN LEGHORNS.**



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

JAS. O. WELDON,

LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Breeder of

**FANCY PIGEONS**

Of the following varieties:

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

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



WM. H. DOEL,

Poultry Yards, at "The Cedars,"

*Doncaster, P. O., Ont., Canada.*

**CUP DARK BRAHMAS,**



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

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

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



I beg to inform my friends, and public generally, that my address hereafter will be

**GEO. HOPE,**  
Yorkville. Ont

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



J. PEART,

*Freeman, - Ont., Canada.*

Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:

**BRAHMAS,** { Light & Dark,



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

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,

*Ridgetown, - Ontario,*

Importer and Breeder of

**Black Red Games**



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

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

GEORGE ELLIOT,

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

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas**

And Blk. B. B. Game BANTAMS.

Eggs for hatching after March 1st. '79. Lt. Brahmas Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; \$4 for 26. B. B. R. G. Bants Eggs, \$2 for 13. Fowls and chicks for sale at all seasons.

At the Guelph Exhibition, 1879, my Bantams won 1st prize for cockerel, 1st on pullet and special for best cock in the show. 4-10m





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



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

**Land and Water Fowl.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PRIZE WINNERS.

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

Write for Price list.

5-1y



P. BREIDING,  
Berlin, - - - Ont.,  
Breeder of  
**LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,**  
BUFF, PARTRIDGE & WHITE  
COCHINS,

Silver Seabright Bantams.

Fowls for Sale from the above varieties.

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



G. H. PUGSLEY,  
Fisherville, - Ontario, Canada,  
Breeder and Importer of

**High-Class Poultry,**

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



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

**PEDIGREED PRIZE ASIATICS.**

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

My stock this winter is most perfect in all the above varieties. Egg, 3.00 for 13, in all but Black and White Cochins, for them \$5.00 per 12. Watch show records. 1-2



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

**Light Brahmas,**

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

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



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

4 strains of Spanish, including 1 yard from stock that is taking the lead wherever shown.

1 yard of White Leghorns, from S. W. Gilmore's Pedigreed Stock.

Eggs in season, \$2.00 per doz. Fowls for Sale. 26m



J. D. McEVEN,  
Falkirk, P. O., - Ontario,  
Breeder of

**Golden Spangled Hamburgs**

AND B. B. Red Games.

Stock First-Class, and enjoy unlimited range.

EGGS, per 13, Hamburgs, \$5; Games, \$3. 4 6m



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

**Belgium Flying Antwerps**

And other Fancy Pigeons.

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



THOS. BOGUE,  
STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.  
Breeder of

**Buff Cochins**

And HOUDANS.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen.

51y



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

**B. B. Red Games,**

Red Pyle Game Bantams,

Pit Games, Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries

All Stock First-Class.

EGGS, \$2 PER 13.

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

—BREEDER OF—

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

**BANTAMS.**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**GEO. T. SIMPSON, Falkland, Ont.**

Headquarters for.

**Mammoth Bronze Turkeys**

and ROUEN DUCKS,

ALSO

**BUFF. PARTRIDGE & WHITE COCHINS, LT. & DK. BRAHMAS,**

Houdans, Black Spanish, B. B. Game, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled and Black Hamburgs, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Games, Seabright and other Bantams, and Angora Rabbits.

Turkeys Eggs, \$5 per 12; All other Eggs, \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26

When packed in one basket. I guarantee Eggs fresh and fertile and to carry safely any distance.



**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.



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

BREEDERS OF

**Lt. Brahmas, Buff Partridge Cochins**

W. C. B. POLISH,

**BLACK SPANISH AND HAMBURG.**



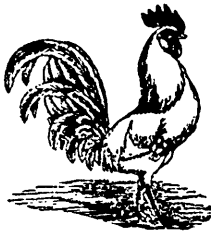
Sept., 1878, at Detroit, we won 18 Premiums, besides Collection.

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.**



## CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

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

At the Provincial Exhibition, the only fall exhibition I exhibited at in 1878, I won ALL the 1st Premiums on White and Brown Leghorns, old and young. In 1879, at Buffalo International, 3rd, on Br. Cockerel—no old birds exhibited by me. At Ontario Poultry Association's Exhibition, at Guelph, won on Browns, 1st on cock and 1st on hen, (against the 1st prem. birds at Buffalo,) 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; on Whites, 1st on cock, (against 3rd prem. bird at Buffalo,) 2nd and 3rd on hens, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, and 3rd on Pullet. 1st. prem. Brown and 2nd prem. W. Cockerels were never before exhibited, and scored by W. H. Todd, (instructed to cut as 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 \$2.50 per 13, or \$4.00 per 26, packed in baskets, guaranteed 70 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction given.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Freston, 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 CANAD

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," (Conney'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 BANTS,

Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

EGGS for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address, W. SANDERSON, Brantford, Ont.

## 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:

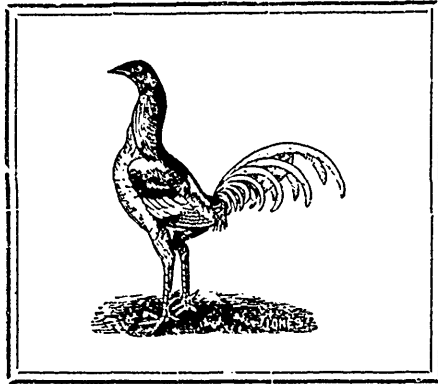
One Trio White Leghorns, .....	\$ 3 00	Two Trios Plymouth Rocks, .....	10 00
One Trio Houdans, .....	4 00	One Pair Buff Cochins, ....	10 00
One Pair Black Spanish, .....	3 00	Two Pairs Black Red Bantams, (lot) ..	4 00
Two Pairs Black Cochins, (lot) .....	16 00	One Pair Fine Ayle-bury Ducks, ....	3 00

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

E. W. WARE, Hamilton, Ont.

# "Queen City Bantam Yards."

WM. J. WAY, - Proprietor,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

## G A M E B A N T A M S !

Having purchased Mr. O. W. VOLGER'S (of Buffalo,) entire stock of Game Bantams, besides making collections from several other noted breeders in the United States, and also having imported a large number of High-Class Birds, I now consider I have

**The Finest Collection of Game Bantams of any Breeder on this Continent.**

Among my Breeding Stock are 30 Premium Winners, at the late Buffalo Show, besides being Winners at Springfield, Hartford, and Syracuse.

I can supply Fanciers with odd birds, pairs or trios, at any season of the year.

MY STOCK INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

**Blk B. Red, Brown Red, Red (and) Wht. Pile,**

**YELLOW and SILVER DUCKWINGS,**

**White, Black, Irish Grey and Spangled Game Bantams.**

*EGGS IN SEASON, \$4.00 per 13.*

Chicks for sale in the Fall. No price lists. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

YARDS at 160, John St., and 1 & 2, Way's Block, Queen St. west.

Address,

**WM. J. WAY,**  
297 Queen St., West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

—Prize Winners!—

**LIGHT**

**BRAHMAS.**



**S. DUCKWING**

**GAME BANTS.**

LT. BRAHMAS, Winners of the Prize for Best Breeding Pen, 1 Cock, 3 Hens, Guelph, 1879.  
W. H. TODD, Judge, Pronouncing, them "The Finest Pen he has seen in Canada."

LT. BRAHMAS—1st at Hamilton, 1878.

BANTS—1st, 2nd and 3rd at Hamilton, 1878.

BANTS—At Guelph, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

**EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 11.**

☞ Only 10 Sittings will be sold. ☜

**1 Cock ☞ 13 Pullets for Sale, Price for Lot \$50.**

**R. MACKAY,**

PARK-ST HAMILTON, ONT.

OVER 500 PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED MY FOWLS.

**My Black Spanish have Never been Beaten at Any Show.**

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY

**EGGS FOR HATCHING,**

FROM MY WELL-KNOWN STRAINS OF

**BLACK SPANISH (MY SPECIALTY) HAMBURGS**

Golden and Silver Pencilled and Black;

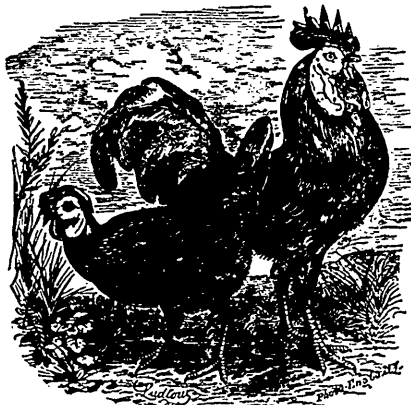
Plymouth Rocks; Silver Duckwing and

Pile Game Bants and Pit Games.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per Dozen.

Old and young Birds for Sale.

**R. McMILLAN,**  
G. 117, ONT., CANADA.



**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.