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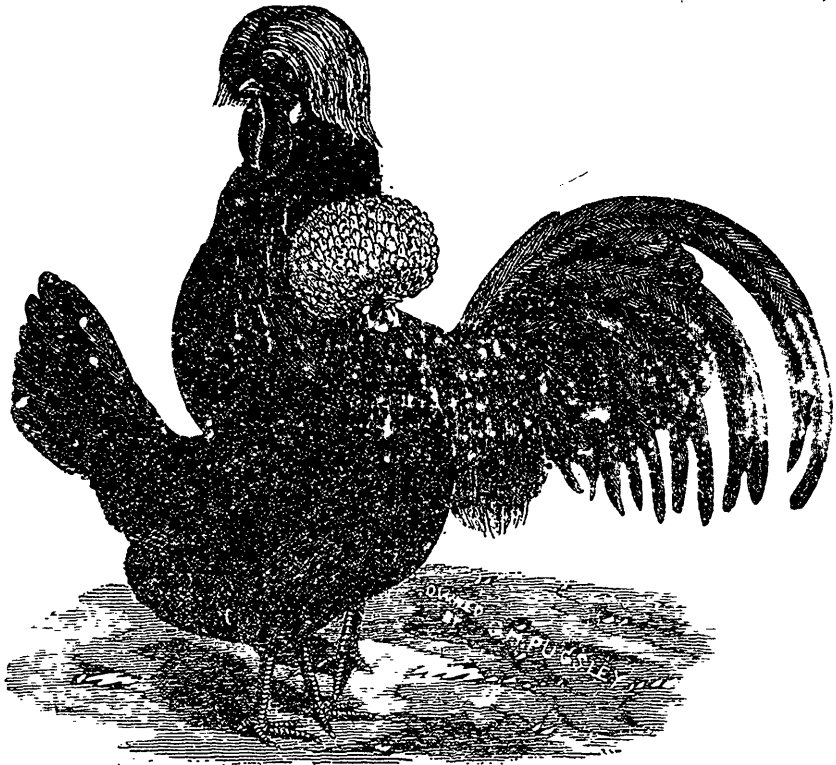
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1880.

No. 8.



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

The above handsome engraving was made for Mr. G. H. Pugsley, of Fisherville, Ont., and he informs us, truly represents a pair in his possession.

A noted English breeder and judge of this variety says:—"The striking contrast of the white crest, and, in highly-bred specimens, the beautiful iridescent character of the general plumage, never fails to attract the attention and to elicit the admiration of even such individuals as do not make poultry culture a matter of either amusement or profit. These fowls certainly were one of my most favorite breeds for a number of years, and few persons who have given them a fair trial report of them otherwise than most favorably. It must, however, be constantly borne in mind, that to be fully successful Black Polish must enjoy a very

dry run, for if kept on a wet cold subsoil, where the rain lies long on the surface, they soon become unhealthy, and are perhaps more difficult to cure when disease overtakes them than any other breed of fowls with which I am acquainted. A gravelly or sandy soil therefore suits them admirably. Though not large, they are good-flavored, plump fowls on the table, and as to the production of eggs, few, if any, excel them. The hens of this description vary greatly as to their productiveness, I at once admit, but no doubt this irregularity might be readily equalized if eggs from the best-laying hens were selected for the production of future blood-stock, rather than the plan, now all but universal, of hatching the eggs of the largest-crested hens, altogether irrespective of their laying properties."

Artificial Incubation.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 238 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

The science of artificial incubation, or chicken hatching without hens, has attracted the attention and stimulated the inventive faculties of nations from very remote periods. When the idea first became rooted in the brain of man, ancient history has left us no record; certain it is that the art has existed for thousands of years. Facts eliminated from Chinese history show that it was known and practised by them for over four thousand years, and the ancient Egyptians evidently adopted the plan, as is apparent at the present time from the representations of various figures on the tombs of Egyptian kings, still existing in the Pyramids. On the tombs of the kings are delineated remarkable events which occurred during their reigns, thus transmitting to posterity a record of advancements in science and art. From these we trace that egg-hatching, other than by the natural use of the hen, was pursued in the time of the Pharaohs and Ptolmeys; and, strangely enough, the delineations of the mammals or hatching-ovens, as now used in a part of Egypt, are almost identically the same as those employed in Pharaoh's reign—how long anterior the idea existed, no history is extant to inform us, but it is not improbable that it took its rise soon after the repopulation of the world in the time of Noah. Egypt still maintains the pre-eminence in the art, for there exists at the present day a district, near Cairo, in the Delta, called Beorne, where the mammals, or hatching ovens, turn out millions of birds in the year. The season more especially chosen is the autumn. The birds are not disposed of by count, but by *measure*, and are delivered to the women of the district by baskets full, to rear up to fair sized chickens. Some essential "secret" in the process of successful hatching may be inferred from the fact that the Beorneans transmit the art from generation to generation; their children are not allowed to divulge it to a stranger, and it is only among the Beorneans that it is practised. Efforts have been made in previous years to bribe or extort the secret from these people, but without success. The Duke of Florence and Alphonse of Naples sent over to Egypt for that purpose, but they did not succeed. Charles the Eighth of France, in 1400, employed an Italian to hatch chickens for him by means of an incubator, and we read that he succeeded tolerably well after much labor and expense. In the sixteenth century, Monsieur de Reaumur, the celebrated French naturalist and savant, to whom is attributed the particular gradation of the thermometer, and after whom it is called, (*viz.*, the Beaumur system,) de-

voted much time and study to the process of artificial incubation, and had a very zealous patron in the Duc d' Orleans, who expended large sums of money in furthering M. de Reaumur's experiments; and he, after many failures, had at last the satisfaction of arriving at a fair portion of success, and left the world a comprehensive history of his experiments, his failures and his successes; which work is now, I believe, nearly extinct, only two copies, to my knowledge, being in existence; one in the British Museum, in England, and of the other I fortunately am the coveted possessor. The work is nearly two hundred years old. At M. de Reaumur's death, the changes in French society, coupled with the various revolutions convulsing that unfortunate nation, apparently caused the interest in the art to die out, and we hear of no establishments of the kind at the present day, if we except M. de Lora, who, about ten years ago, was stated to have a large poultry farm near Paris, where, by means of hens and an incubator, he hatched out numbers of birds.

Of the other nations of the earth, China and Egypt still bear the pre-eminence. Private individuals in various other countries employ incubators on a small scale; and it is only within the last three years that Americans have adopted the system with a proportion of success. A Mr. T. C. Baker, of New Jersey, seems to have been fortunate, as he is carrying on operations on a gigantic scale, having hatched out more than a quarter of a million of birds in one year, solely by artificial incubation, and finds a ready sale for his birds at a fair margin of profit.

That money may be made by the adoption of this plan we can have no reason to doubt, if it be properly and carefully attended to, and the day may not be far distant when large poultry farms will become an institution in Canada, as they apparently are becoming in the United States.

(To be continued)

Prices.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—A letter appeared in April number of REVIEW from Mr. W. H. Gibson on the subject of prices.

The sum of Mr. G's arguments were that eggs from exhibition or fancy stock cannot be sold for less than \$3.00 per doz., that the seller may have any profit.

A writer in *Town and Country*, over the signature "Small Profits," takes exception to Mr. G's arguments, and by assuming a case, probably based upon his own experience, concludes that eggs can be sold from the best of stock at \$1.00 per doz., and yet a nice profit realized.

Now Sir, permit me to say at the very commencement that as far as these letters refer to these gentlemen personally, I have no desire to meddle, but the subject of prices being public property, and a rather important feature in the egg trade, I shall therefore offer a few remarks upon it as quoted by "S. P."

Now in the first place, "S. P.," in my opinion, has entered too much on the Cr. side of hen account, and not enough on the Dr. side, if only the feed be taken into account, and thirty-five settings sold from twenty hens, even at \$1.00 per doz, a balance on right side of the account might be reasonably expected. But the cost of food is a very small item in the expense of procuring and maintaining a yard from which a man can honestly offer eggs for sale from first class stock.

Now, how many fanciers succeed in disposing of 35 settings of eggs from each variety they raise? Not many. Would not 15 for each variety be more nearly the maximum number? I do not mean to say that "S. P." has not sold that number, if he claims that he has, but if these figures be applied to 99 per cent. of the fancy, they will not be correct. In support of this take Thomas' figures as they appeared in REVIEW some time ago, I cannot quote them exactly, not having those numbers on hand, but I am sure his sales did not average over 15 settings to each variety, and he was one of our most successful breeders.

But let us look at the other side of the subject, and in doing so we cannot follow a safer course than to commence at the beginning. A beginner must have birds, and therefore finds himself making the following entry in "hen account:" To trio, &c., \$25.00; for if he wants a first-class trio, such birds being in demand, he will have to pay a good price. Now this price is no exaggeration, as I am aware of that price being paid, or the cost was that a few months ago. There is no doubt that this law of supply and demand regulates the price of eggs as it does all things else. But the beginner is only now commencing his education, and this trio is his book, and in nine cases out of ten at the end of two years he has succeeded in raising a lot of anything but exhibition birds; and in the meantime he has made several additional entries on the dr. side—but he has gained knowledge. Now, if this be a true picture, then we see that the knowledge of how to raise fancy poultry costs both time and money to acquire, and for a beginner to mate a lot of very good fowls together without a knowledge of what will be the result, and advertise eggs on the character of that first trio or some other fine specimen he has purchased, and probably gained a prize upon, is not honest; for in advertising he leads the public to think or believe that the eggs purchased of him will produce first-

class poultry, or a fair per cent. of them; and the plea of ignorance on the part of seller is no excuse. But I am wandering from the subject. Now, even if he offers eggs for sale, his sales will not be very large for a few years. But having got fairly started, to maintain the stamina of his flock he must introduce fresh specimens into his yard continually, and one first-class bird would take the shine off fifteen dozen at \$1. We will allow that the eggs produced after hatching season pay for feed.

Again, if his birds are to gain for him such a reputation as will enable him to compete with others, a good house must be provided, and here we come to another formidable debit entry. Again, suitable yards and run-ways are necessary where more than one variety are kept, and even where one is kept, for if his neighbor have fowls he must fence against them, and this will cost money too. But why enlarge; by the time they are well advertised and well exhibited, not to speak of risk, rent of land, or interest of money invested in its purchase, besides subscriptions to poultry journals, &c., we find that to raise fancy fowls costs money, and that a would-be fancier has a great deal to do besides purchasing a few eggs or fowls. And how many ever become successful fanciers? Very few indeed; and if their history be carefully scanned, it will be found in the majority that they are men who have given their most careful attention to one, or at least two, varieties for many years. I agree with "S. P." that in many cases \$1.00 is enough, but where a fancier goes to all the care and expense which is demanded to ensure really first-class stock, I fear it would not pay. When fanciers take no care of their flocks, allow them to run nearly where they will, and keep their reputation by either purchase or borrowing, any sum would be too dear.

And as far as creating a greater interest in the subject by offering eggs cheap, I fear it will be a failure. It is not the price of eggs that prevents farmers—and until they take a greater interest in it I fear it cannot amount to any great thing in Canada—from improving their poultry, but pure indifference about the matter, and there is some reason for it. Farmers must be made to see that a change is for their advantage before they will adopt it, and at the present time when one becomes convinced of the superiority of the pure-bred over the common, I find that the chief difficulty is not so much the price but from whom to purchase that they may get the genuine article.

In conclusion, permit me to say to my old farming friends, that I am at present fencing, and dividing off into run-ways, one acre of orchard, also building a poultry-house for the accommodation of one variety of fowls, and am keeping account of costs. House is 10 by 20 feet, on 2 by 4, lined in-

side and out and space filled with concrete, and shall therefore be able to give costs of a rural poultry-yard, comfortable yet utterly without ornament, only such as green trees and grass, and beautiful fowls are.

Yours truly,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, June 25th, 1880.

Mortality among Young Turkeys.

FRIEND FULLERTON,

I am in a great fix with my turkeys. I hatched out some sixty fine healthy birds from four hens, and when about a month old, when fledging, nearly one-half died off. I was feeding them hard-boiled egg, chopped corn with a little bran, and giving them sour milk; also chopped some dandelions fine and gave them. They begin to droop their wings and in a day or two are dead. I tried pepper in their food, but still they die. Can you or some of your correspondents tell me of anything that will help me?

I have a fact worth recording in your valuable journal. I bought the 2nd prize young Toulouse geese at the show of the Ontario Poultry Society this spring, and before the goose was a year old, or about the middle of March, she had commenced laying, and has laid on ever since until a day or two ago. She has laid in all forty-five eggs. Who can beat this? I wrote Mr. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, who bred them, and he says he has had them do such things, but not often. I never fed them a bit of grain since the grass came.

Since the extreme hot weather commenced I have had very bad luck with my chickens and ducks dying in the shell, but succeeded in raising a few good early ones.

Yours very truly,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Springfield Farm, Guelph, June 28th.

Judging from the above we would conclude that lice, either on their bodies or about their roosting places, is the cause of the trouble. We see nothing in the food given to cause this mortality. The most experienced turkey breeders agree that no other food equals curds for young turkeys; this, and corn meal damped with milk, should be the staple food, and chopped onions may be given occasionally with great advantage. It is imperative that their quarters be dry, and that they be not allowed out until the dew is off the grass or during wet weather.

By making the nests for your sitting hens on the ground, and occasionally sprinkling the eggs with tepid water during the last week of incubation, you will find that your losses from death in the shell will be greatly reduced.—Ed.

A Monster Poultry Farm.

An enterprising gentleman, Mr. C. Baker, of Catskill on the Hudson, New Jersey, has the most gigantic poultry establishment ever known, and has expended over \$75,000 in the concern, in the construction of buildings and stock. Last year he hatched out over a quarter of a million of birds, and all by artificial incubation, and this year expects to double the quantity, as he is increasing his building and stock. He has a ready sale for all he can produce in New York and other places. He rears them until they weigh up to three or four pounds, They are fattened by a system of cramming, such as practiced in France and other countries. This is the only one of the many large poultry farms scattered through America where the breeding of poultry has become a most lucrative branch of commerce, and it would not be a bad speculation if our farmers turned their attention a little more closely to the hatching, rearing and improving the breeds of poultry. One establishment near New York, the Pallasades Poultry Company, state they have a stock of from fifty to one hundred thousand birds to choose from, and sell the fowls of choice breeds from \$5.00 upwards and eggs \$3.00 the setting of thirteen eggs. Canada farmers make a note of this and go in for the N. P. (New Poultry.)

W. H. THICKE,
Ottawa.

To come down to a practical business basis, suppose a breeder advertises eggs from his best stock, and sells only from his poorest; suppose he lies, and squirms around honest corners, in nearly every scale of stock he makes; suppose he sells a man a trio of birds that 'cannot fail to win in any show,' and these very birds confront *him as judge* at a show, where he is obliged to eat his own words, or do gross injustice to the birds he didn't sell, but which are better than those he did; suppose that, with an unsavory reputation of his own, he never misses an opportunity to slander his rival; suppose, as an officer of a society, he allows himself to become the tool of an unscrupulous fellow, who is striving to 'work' the exhibition so that it will cause dollars to flow in a certain direction; suppose he allows himself to be bribed; suppose he tries to bribe others; isn't all this a little more than *sharp business* shrewdness? Isn't there a flavor of roguery and rascality about it; Why bless your business soul, it is not honest *business*, at all, that we are fighting, we sentimental, Utopian fellows. We want to see a lively buying and selling; we want to see prosperous shows, and keen competition and things *booming* generally; but we want to see true fanciers at the head of all this, and *bummers to the rear*. If the American poultry frater-

nity, after reaching its present vigorous condition, hasn't nerve, self respect, *manliness* enough to take each blatant fraud by the ear and lead him to a back seat, in spite of his howling or whining, the American poultry fraternity, figuratively speaking, ought to go out and hang itself to the nearest convenient sour apple tree.—*Mr. Pinfeather, in Poultry Bulletin.*

Canary Birds.

So many questions are asked us about Canary birds, especially as to the care, breeding, etc., that we reply to them in a general article. This pretty little captive bird—and its prison is a happy one, or should be made so—gets its common name from the Canary Isles, where it abounds in its wild state, and is clothed in a gray or brown plumage, quite in contrast with the white, yellow, and green of the domesticated varieties. The Canary birds have long been esteemed for their beauty and melody, and were domesticated in Europe nearly a century ago, where, at the present time, they were bred on an extensive scale, especially in France and Germany, from which countries we import them by the tens of thousands. The Canary bird trade is vastly greater than would be supposed by those who have not looked into the subject. In England there have been annual shows—and what beautiful shows they must be!—for the last half century, at which large prizes have been awarded among the different varieties, which are reckoned up by dozens. So far as looks are concerned, a bird is valued according to the purity of its coloring, or if mixed, in proportion as the markings are regular. A mottled or spotted bird is not held in much esteem, while one which is a pure yellow, or yellow with black wings and tail, is greatly prized. But above the color is the song; and in the choice of a bird it is best to observe the rule, “sacrifice color to accomplishment.” Nature seldom unites rare beauty and great accomplishments. A person should not reject a sweet singer because its tail feathers are gone; they will soon come out; but this cannot be said of the voice where it is wanting. Some estimate a bird's value by the loudness of the voice; we prefer the softer—and we think sweeter—tones, in fact, have almost been incensed by the noise which some birds will make when they sing.

First, as to cages, of which there are many different styles, but none should sacrifice the comfort of the bird or endanger its life. The large wooden frame cages are passing out of date, and are superseded by those made entirely of metal, which are neater, and easier cleaned, and less liable to harbor insects. The wires, against which a bird will often pick more or less, should never be coated with

paint, as it may cause its death. Ample provision should be made for food and water within the cages, and there should be a proper arrangement for hanging it up—a hook, or a stout ring, is better to hang it by than a ribbon, which in time will wear out, when the cage and contents may have a fall. Perches and a swing will of course be provided. Canaries are very fond of a bath, and should be given water for one nearly every day. The tub should be removed when the bath is over. To see the little fellow enjoying the splashing and fluttering, is worth all the trouble. Above all things in the keeping of birds, neatness is of the greatest importance. they need attention *every* day. If the bird is “too much of a trouble,” then do not keep it a day. Birds are very tender things, and as such are very susceptible to treatment, good or bad. They should have plenty of air and light, but not the dazzling sunshine. A bird should not be out of doors when the air is at all chilly; and in winter it is cruel to leave it in a room in which the temperature goes down to freezing or below.

“What shall we feed our birds?” is a question frequently asked, and it is an important one, as their health depends largely upon their food. Do not dose them with sweet meats; their systems demand a plain diet. The natural food of the Canary is seed and green herbage, and a mixture of rape, canary and hemp seed, together with chickweed, cress, cabbage, etc., is found to be the most healthful. A cuttle-fish bone (sold at the drug stores) hung in the cage will furnish the lime they need, and which they find in the wild state.

Perhaps the most important point is to know what to do when the bird is sick. With proper care they seldom sicken, but sometimes illness is unavoidable. Birds will, without any apparent reason, take colds, followed by sneezing and hoarseness. For this a bit of liquorice, put in the drinking water, proves beneficial. In case of loss of appetite, shedding of feathers, and general decline, plenty of watercress is valuable. Young birds are frequently troubled with “gapes,” and should have an abundance of green food and be kept in a warm place. Canaries that are not properly cared for will be infested with lice, for which a little anise-seed mixed with the gravel on the floor is a preventive. Epilepsy is caused by too rich food; the cure is in quiet and a simpler diet. In cases of diarrhoea put a rusty nail in the drinking water, and chalk, broken fine, on the floor, omitting all green food. A bird well cared for—and the care is by no means great—is a cheerful and cheering companion.—*American Agriculturist.*

—I would as soon think of pulling the feathers out of a peacock's tale as to interfere with the innocent vanity of a man.—*Josh Billings.*

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Brantford, Ont.—Jas. C. Montgomery.
Chatham, Ont.—Sam. Holmes.
Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.
Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)
Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.
Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.
Kingston, Ont.—McAdams & Sawyer.
Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.
Peterboro', Ont.—Jas. Sautler.
Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.
“ C. B. Capron.
St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.
Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.
“ Jas. Fullerton.
Ioronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.
“ Thomas Adams.
Watford, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.
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.

Will not some of our homing pegeon fanciers interest themselves in getting up a race? There are now lots of birds in the country, and apparently all needed is some one to break the ice.

By a private letter from a noted English fancier to another who has lately taken up his abode among us, we learn that £5 is not considered a very high price for a pair of good homers in England; in fact that price is often paid for a single bird. The weather in England has been very bad for training: “Occasionally a fine day, but generally thick,—our climate has gone to the bad,” is the way they put it.

“J. B. K.” writes in reference to “unsatisfactory experience” in our last issue: “If you train twelve birds, and let them all up together, your experience will ever be unsatisfactory. That is a fact well known to Belgian fanciers. That is to say if the twelve birds belong to the same flock. It is quite a different affair when birds belonging to different parties are tossed. I once had this ‘unsatisfactory experience’ in Belgium, when I let off a good many together, losing a lot of them. Some persons will say that it is a more economical way of training than sending two or three together; but it is not so if it results in greater loss. My advice in next training would be to have one or two let off together by the person you send them to, and see that there is half an hour between the tossings. I would rather back a bird to return that had been trained singly.”

The Inter-State Concourse.

The following is the time made in the Inter-state race, and the prizes were awarded as follows :

	TIME,	
	h. m.	Mts.
1st, \$25.00 By J. Van Opstal's "Hero,"	9. 22,	270
2nd, 12.00 “ “ “	9. 32	270
3rd, 16.00 “ J. Laubenberger,	9. 30	268 $\frac{3}{4}$
4th, 7.00 “ J. Van Opstal,	9. 47	270
5th, 5.50 “ “ “	9. 47	270
6th, 4.50 “ “ “	9. 47	270
7th, 3.50 “ J. Laubenberger,	10. 18	268 $\frac{3}{4}$
8th, 3.00 “ L. Waefelaer,	10. 40	268
9th, 2.75 “ I. B. Welsh,	10. 41	266
10th, 2.75 “ J. Van Opstal	12. 02	270
11th, 1.80 “ “ “	11. 02	270
12th, 1.00 “ “ “	11. 02	270
13th, 1.00 “ H. Rover,	11. 22	271

There were 13 prizes and just enough birds got home June 15th, to win them. The following birds were reported home on the morning of June 17 :

J. Seckmer, Cohoes,	1 at 5.
Thos. H. Richardson, Green Island,	1 at 8.
F. J. Peters, Troy	1 at 9.
D. S. Newhall, Philadelphia	1 at 9.
J. R. Husson, New York,	1 at 8.
C. Scofield, Cohoes,	1 at 8.
L. Waefelaer, Hoboken,	4 at 9.
H. Rover, Brooklyn,	2 at 7.30
W. Verrinder, Jr., Jersey City Heights,	2 at 10.
T. H. Richardson, Green Island,	1 at 5. P. M.

The gold medal was at once handed to Mr. Van Opstal. The prizes have all been paid, and diplomas have been awarded to the following named gentlemen :

J. Van Opstal,	1st.
J. Laubenberger.	3rd.
L. Waefelaer,	8th.
I. B. Welsh,	9th.
H. Rover,	13th.

A mistake, the only one, arose in regard to countermarking, which I am sorry to say ought not to have occurred, and which would not, had fanciers entering birds for this race taken the trouble to read the rules. It happened in this way: I sent a set of letters to my agent in Blairsville, with instructions to mark the birds with them. I also wrote to the parties sending the birds to instruct the American Express Co. agent that another party would put the countermarks on; but, instead of doing so, the express agent counter-marked some of the birds with numbers, and did not let me know it. The consequence was that when dispatches came to me that birds marked with numbers had arrived, I failed to identify such birds until I had word from Blairsville. Both myself and my agent at Blairsville were not in the least to blame for this, as the agent said he had orders to that effect. However, everything is now settled, and I am positive the birds arrived at the time, as stated above. In the future I hope that fanciers taking part in the Inter-state Race will

thoroughly post themselves on the rules and regulations and abide by them. The weather was clear and fine, with slight wind from N. E.

THOS. H. RICHARDSON,
Sec'y Troy Homing Club.

—*Fancier's Journal.*

Judging Homers.

I suppose nearly every fancier of homing pigeons has some theory for judging them, be it the usually accepted one as taught by the books or with certain modifications of or additions to the same.

My experience of about six years has brought me to the conclusion that this description availeth but little in giving us this most important requisite to the successful breeder. If, with a few remarks, I can hasten this sage conclusion to the minds of some even less experienced fanciers, I think they will be saved perhaps deep disappointment in the near future.

I believe the generally accepted description of the standard homer is something like the following: "Large, bright intelligent eyes; broad, high and well rounded head; very broad flight feathers, deep chest and heavy shoulders." To these we find added "wings well up the back," "feathers clinging close to the body." Some even test the strength by extending the wing and noting if it is rapidly and powerfully drawn back, and say that dark colors are better, and so on. As I said before, each one has his theory.

Now, "exception makes the rule," they say. I'm sure the rule begat many exceptions. At least, my humble understanding of the application of these qualifications has made the exceptions by far the most numerous; *i. e.*, there are scores of worthless birds that seem to possess all that the description calls for, and very many of the good ones lack the requirements to the judging standard, and by many points. Undoubtedly there can be no objection to a bird possessing most of the conceded requisites. In fact, they describe our admiration exactly. We value the birds by the way they fly home; but, after all, we like them all the better if they are handsome as well as good. Be our description inadequate for judging their abilities, unquestionably there is a knowledge that comes from familiarity with them that is unguided by theory and incapable of being described. As we judge our fellow-men—instinctively, as it were—this man is honest, open, upright; we feel it in his presence, his actions. A dog—that fellow looks wicked; keep clear of him. This horse—why we can see he is gentle. I believe we can judge homers somewhat in this way, and some fanciers can do so much better than others, and yet as soon as they describe how they do it, put it in expression, we find it

means more than is desirable, and will lead the tyro, the novice astray.

We all agree that our pets must possess two endowments in a high degree: the knowledge to direct and the power to carry out such directions; in other words they must possess the brain to guide them home and the strength or endurance to get there. Call this possession of the brain, instinct, or what we will, this knowledge is contained in the head. Hence the description—"high, round, broad head," etc. Why "high, round and broad, instead of low and long," provided the brains are there? Well, we don't know. Our neighbor says so, and the books say so, and they must be right. I thought this head business worth looking into, so, when I lost a very good bird some months since, I sent him to a phrenologist, and in due time we had a small addition to a host of skulls, from the human down. Don't know as I can judge a homer any better than before; but this much I learned, that this little skull was shaped very much like the back of the human skull, and, unlike most animals and birds, was connected with the body at its base. I say like the back part of the human skull, for the brain of the homer is entirely in the back portion of the head. Draw a line vertically through the eye, and we get the forward boundry of the brain; so we need look no more for a full forehead, excepting that it may please our fancy, for there is bone only.

I said the brain was connected with the body at the base of the skull, as is man's. Now it is a fact that the most intelligent creatures are so connected; and the least so, be they birds or animals, are connected at the back. Imagine a horizontal line backward through the eye, and we get the point of connection in the lower species. Take an alligator, for instance, with its huge head, that would seem large enough to hold a half bushel of brain; and we find an auger hole, as it were, running towards the nose and dwindling to a point. That is the brain capacity—enough to say eat and sleep. Now, as we advance upward in the scale of intelligence of the species, so does the spot of connection near the base of the skull.

This is nothing to the point, perhaps, as to judging homers with themselves, but they are facts that may as well be known, and will prove interesting, undoubtedly, to many. Comparing the homer's skull to that of the common pigeon, we find in the same sized bird at least one quarter more brain room and the excess seems to be located more especially in the back portion. Whether we are to look here for the homing faculty, remains to be proven; but I think something may have been gained by the examination.

Of the physical development, as described in our standard, I would suggest that we look more

to vital force than to actual strength; comparing to the horse, we want racers, not draught horses. Our racers have their own weights alone to carry—the heavier the bird, the more to carry. We would not pick a heavy, broad-shouldered man for a pedestrian—rather an active, wiry build.

I would say, in conclusion, that even could we judge the heads by the size or shape, there is the temperament to be taken into consideration, as well as the relation existing between the body and the brain. For instance, take a precocious child, and we get the best results by encouraging the bodily growth; otherwise, the brain will weaken. I believe such conditions are liable to occur in all living kind—the greater the intelligence, the greater liability. Therefore, a healthy bird, a proportionately healthy brain; they must work in unison, as they are dependant upon each other.—J. R. Hussox, in *Homing Pigeon*.

The Fantail.

First among Toy fancy Pigeons seems naturally to come the Fantail. It is *the* Toy Pigeon *par excellence*. Who does not know what a fantail is, though ignorant of the names of almost all other distinctive breeds? Few too, there are who have not as children kept a few Fantails, often very bad ones from a fancier's point of view, yet none the less petted and delighted in. There is no breed more suited to confinement—indeed it is scarcely safe to let fine specimens loose, so easily from the incumbrance of their tails do they become a prey to cats and the sport of high winds. We scarcely know a harder kind; certainly there is none more quaint and attractive in its ways. Fantails, as we now breed them in England, are of two kinds, or rather of two styles—the English and the Scotch. The fancier may smile at this elementary piece of information, but we here write for novices and not for old hands who need no such instruction. This diversity of taste as to what a Fantail should be often leads to trouble and disappointment when not properly understood. This need not be, for the difference between the two styles is very comprehensible and easily described. The first point thought of in an English Fantail is its tail; the first in a Scotch bird its "carriage" as it is called—*i. e.* the bearing of the bird, and the tremulous motion of the throat intimately connected with that bearing. Trouble arises in this way from this divergence of taste. Often a young fancier has a pair of birds from the lofts of an admirer of one style; after a while a fresh bird is required to mate with some odd one; it is procured by chance from another loft, and turns out to be one of the older type. The inexperienced breeder is much disappointed

and thinks it altogether a bad bird. We well remember a case in which a Scotch cock of very high carriage went from our own aviary to recruit a nondescript lot of Fantails, chiefly of English type. We were at once told, "He is such a foolish little bird, always twisting about and cutting antics when he ought to be eating or attending to his parental duties." This very "folly" would in the eyes of a connoisseur be a high merit.

For these reasons it is particularly necessary that the difference between the two styles should be carefully explained. The young fancier can then choose for himself which he prefers, or if sufficiently enthusiastic in the matter he can in time try to produce a strain combining to some extent the beauties of them both. This has been successfully done by some experienced hands, but can only be attempted by such. We will begin with the English Fantail. Tail, as we have said, is its first point, and this must be both large and flat. The pure English Fantail is rather a large pigeon, and the tail feathers of a good specimen are very broad and long. They must be evenly arranged, not in bunches here and gaping there, but each fitting nicely over the edge of the next, and not set sideways. One of the greatest points in the shape of the tail is that the side feathers should come well down, and so that it should form as nearly as possible a perfect circle, looking from behind like a saucer set upright. One of the greatest and commonest faults in the shape of the tail is a gap in the centre, or at least some misformed feathers there. Such a blemish is sure to be hereditary, and birds with it should be rejected if it is desired to breed a really handsome strain.

Such should be the shape of tail. Its carriage is of equal importance. In a perfect English Fantail it is carried perpendicular: neither inclining backwards nor forwards. Of course perfection in this point, as in most of others, is very difficult of attainment; but on the one hand we much dislike to see a tail tilted over the back, the whole balance of the bird is then spoilt, and often the head actually comes through the tail and is seen behind it. On the other hand, a well-balanced bird may carry its tail so far back that it looks simply like a funnel: this is the most common fault, and not to be tolerated in a strain with pretention to an exhibition standard. As to the number of principal tail feathers, this point matters little so long as the tail is well shaped and well carried. There are generally from 28 to 36, in the best birds, at times 40, but when they are so numerous they are apt to lie in bunches. There is a difference in the quality of feathers; some are much stronger than

others and less fragile. This, of course, is an advantage, for they then keep their beauty and do not become rugged as those of most Fantails do. We find the English type of birds best in this respect, probably because it has not been weakened by interbreeding to produce smallness of size. Much may be done to keep tails in good order by having all nests large and open, and removing everything against which the birds are likely to break and fray them. A little smoothing upwards with the fingers dipped in cold water will help to put a Fantail's tail in order.

The head of a Fantail should be small, but it is impossible to find English birds so elegant in this respect as Scotch birds; the neck should be well arched with head thrown back over it, so as just or almost to touch the tail. The balance of the bird and its whole carriage is then good. A tremulous motion in the throat completes its contour and adds much to its beauty, though this is seldom seen to any great extent in English birds. The back should be very short, in fact it should scarcely be seen, and anything approaching to a saddle is a fault. Formerly a breed, we fancy of Indian extraction, were in vogue with longer backs, and it was a joke amongst French fanciers that an English Fantail required a saddle to ride it. Such a bird as we have described when playing and in high spirits will have a proud and mincing gait, and go on tiptoe. We will attempt in another article to describe the Scotch type, and to give some general hints on breeding Fantails.—C. in *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*.

The Disputed Premium.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley sends us for publication the following letter from Mr. R. McKenzie, assistant secretary of O. P. S., at the late show in Guelph, which, we hope, will satisfactorily settle the point in dispute between the two fanciers concerned.

Guelph, July 2nd., 1880.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley, Fisherville.

Dear Sir,—Yours of June 26th to hand, asking me to give you a statement of the facts relating to the second prize on Light Brahma cockerel awarded at the Ontario poultry show, held in Guelph in February last. Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, the judge, arrived in Guelph on Tuesday evening and commenced awarding the prizes as soon as it was light enough to do so on Wednesday morning. He made his awards on the Light Brahmas in a pass-book, not having the regular prize book, because he went to work fully an hour before I got down to the office, and in copying from the pass-book to the judge's book, he entered the second prize to No. 6 (which was your number) in-

stead of No. 7 that of Mr. Charlesworth. I of course entered No. 6 as having taken the 2nd prize and so issued the ticket. When Mr. Charlesworth came to Guelph, which I think was on Thursday, finding he had not been awarded a prize on his bird, he went to Mr. Todd and asked him to reverse his decision; but you will see that it was not necessary for him to do so, as he had originally intended that Mr. Charlesworth's bird should have the prize; and that he (Mr. Todd) came to me, and asked to see the pass book in which he had made the awards, and immediately corrected the error he had made, and I issued a new prize ticket, and put it on Mr. Charlesworth's coop. So that the judge did not change his award but merely corrected an error in entering from the pass book to the judge's book. Now we are all liable to make mistakes and in this case it was very easy to make one.

These are the facts of the case as shown by the books of the society in the hands of the secretary Mr. Geo. Murton, and which I trust will be satisfactory to you and all parties interested.

Yours truly

R. MACKENZIE,
Asst. Sec'y O. P. A.

The traffic in eggs in the United States is estimated by competent authority to equal \$180,000,000 a year. The barreled eggs received yearly at New York, reach over 500,000 bbls, valued at \$9,000,000, and this is but one branch of the trade. It is said that Philadelphia consumes 80,000 dozen eggs a day. The receipts in Boston for the year 1878, were over 5,600,000 dozen. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 dozen are annually exported from this country. The millions of dozens consumed throughout the country, without passing into dealers hands, it is impossible to estimate.—*Scientific American*.

That old and sterling fancier, J. Black, of Montreal, writes us: "My great hopes and expectations about fine young red Pyles are knocked as flat as a pan-cake. All were in splendid order, lively, healthy and strong upon Sabbath night, June 20th, but upon the Monday morning following I arose to find forty-two of my earliest and best chicks killed by four dogs; also some fine old birds and promising black reds from my first prize birds. This is a hard pill to swallow, but such is life. I am anxiously looking forward to meeting our Toronto boys again in September. They are hearty good fellows, and it does one good to come in contact with them. I hope the dates of our shows will not conflict; ours, in Montreal, is also to be held in September. A poultry show will be held in Sherbrook this winter, at which I hope to successfully compete for red tickets."

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.

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

We tender our thanks to those gentlemen who promptly responded to our call for funds last month. There are many more still to be heard from, and we hope they will remit without further urging.

I will give the REVIEW to new subscribers for 75cts, and as a premium 200 Mammoth Russian Sunflower seeds, mailed post paid, in the fall or during winter and spring.

S. SPILLET,
Lefroy, Ont.

Mr. Spillet is an authorized agent for REVIEW, and any contracts for subscriptions or advertising made with him will be the same as if made with us.

THE FIRST.—The prize list of the Western Fair, to be held in London on October 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, was the first to reach us this season. The poultry list is nearly similar to that of last year. The prizes are: fowls, 1st, \$3, 2nd, \$2; chicks, 1st, \$2, 2nd, \$1. Coop fee, 25 cents.

Supplement to the American Standard of Excellence, containing standard for White-crested White Polish Bantams, Black Sumatras and Black Breasted Red Malays, will be mailed to applicants who remit 15 cts to Geo. S. JOSSELYN, Sec'y and Treas. A. P. A., Fredonia, N. Y.

New Advertisements this Month.

HATCHING MACHINES.—We desire to call attention to the advertisement, in present issue of REVIEW, of W. H. Thick, of Ottawa. Mr. Thick, before leaving England, exhibited his hatching ma-

chines in operation at a number of the largest poultry shows; among other places, at Islington, London, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Norwich, Bath, Ramsgate, and with great success, taking many prizes and receiving favorable notices from the leading journals. Mr. Thick has this month commenced a series of articles on artificial incubation which cannot but prove very interesting to our readers.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley has done much to introduce into Canada stock of the most beautiful and ornamental kinds. Mandarin and Carolina ducks are a great acquisition, and to this gentleman belongs the credit of first offering them for sale in Canada. Having bred nearly one thousand birds this season he feels confident of being able to fill orders to please the most fastidious.

Mr. H. G. Charlesworth, on account of change of business, offers for sale his entire stock of poultry, pigeons and dogs, old and young. Mr. C's stock is well known to be excellent, and those desirous of securing something good, should write him at once, as he is bound to clear them out quickly.

Among the cards will be found one from Mr. J. M. Carson, of Orangeville, Ont. We have had considerable dealings with this gentleman, and take pleasure in recommending him as a thorough fancier and prompt business man. His specialties are White-face Black Spanish and White Leghorns.

The Fancy.

Week after week we hear complaints from fanciers about the dullness of trade; and in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, we believe that the past season was one of the dullest in the fancy poultry business experienced for many years. Leading fanciers, whose stock has always been first-class, and whose dealings have been unimpeachable, say that their sales have scarcely produced enough returns to supply the food used by their fowls. The hard times and scarcity of money may have much to do with this state of affairs, but not all, and in our opinion little improvement will take place until fanciers exert themselves more than they have been doing in the past.

At present the fancy is living on itself; that is, fanciers look to other fanciers as their customers, and nearly all the business done is between those who are breeding for the show pen and the pleasure to be derived from their pets; and it never seems to occur to them to look outside of this circle for trade. We would ask fanciers, how many orders for fowls or eggs for hatching have you filled for farmers this season? We will venture to say that the answer will be, "very few," the bulk going to brother fanciers, or those who are anxious to become such.

The fancier may ask, "how is this state of things to be bettered?" We answer, by an effort of each fancier in his neighborhood to get the farming community interested in the improved varieties of fowls; to point out to them their superiority over the common breeds, and to convince them by actual proof of what you advance. Show them your accounts of eggs received from the prolific varieties, and get them to test the matter for themselves, even if you have to sell them a few birds at a low figure for that purpose. Show them what can be done with the larger varieties in the way of producing beautiful dressed poultry, that will shame the common kind when exposed together on the market, at a cost for raising little if any exceeding their miserable specimens, which will not when dressed weigh half so much as the improved varieties. Farmers are as keen to adopt an improvement, when they know it to be such, and there is money in it, as any other class, and the advantages in favor of the improved varieties are so evident to the fancier that he should have little difficulty in making the farmer see it also.

It is necessary for the permanent improvement of the trade in improved fowls that the foundation of it rests on the trade in eggs and poultry; and to bring this about, the farmer must become interested, as through his hands the trade must run. When once he adopts a pure variety another customer is made for the fancier, as he must occasionally infuse new blood to keep up the stamina, which he will do ungrudgingly when he finds himself realizing a handsome profit from them; and his success with one variety will be apt to cause him to adopt a second. His neighbor will see his success and follow his example; and in this way in a very short time the trade in eggs and poultry could be doubled, and also the demand for thorough-breeds from the fancier be greatly increased.

Some may say, "by this means we would have a fancier in every farmer." There would be no danger of this, as the farmer has so many other duties to attend to that he would not have the time to study the fine points, and breed for form and feather; but would look almost entirely to the economic qualities of his stock. He would see the uselessness of attempting to compete with the fancier who makes breeding a study and employment for his leisure hours, and from his attendance at shows and careful reading of poultry literature, has advantage over him (the farmer) in this line that he can easily see is useless to attempt to surmount. He will be content with an increased supply of eggs and a better class of dressed poultry, besides the pleasure he will derive from the more beautiful and uniform appearance of his stock.

Another advantage that would be gained, by an increase of the trade in this direction, is, that the

demand for fowls by the farmer would not always be for stock most valued by the fancier. He would look more for size, stamina and good laying qualities, than for fancy points, and it would open a proper market for a large class of stock that is neither fit for the show pen nor for breeding birds fit for exhibition purposes, but have all the qualities necessary to make them valuable to the farmer. This is the most numerous grade of poultry, and the one that gives the most trouble in the fancy.

Let breeders, therefore, instead of passively allowing the fancy to decline, make an effort to get the trade into the channel we have alluded to. If you had an agricultural implement that you knew was superior to any the farmer is now using, would you not urge the sale of it to him, and attempt to show its superiority over that he has? Why not exert the same zeal and energy in the poultry business. Your fowls cost you money, time and study, and you expect cash returns from them. Look away from the fancy for your support; for it must be evident to all that what lives on itself cannot thrive—and that is just about the position the fancy is assuming in Canada. A little effort of each fancier in his own neighborhood would bear good fruit, and it is to his interest, as well as to the interest of all concerned that he make it, and if each can get a few to see the matter as he does, the trade may easily be increased too-fold each year for many years to come, and the coffers of both the fancier and farmer be benefited.

Parties subscribing now for Vol. 4 of REVIEW, will receive balance of present volume free—15 numbers for \$1.

In view of the near approach of the fall showing season, fanciers who have exhibition birds to spare should advertise them in REVIEW for August.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

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

THOS. K. DRYDEN, GALT, Ont.,
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FOR SALE.—1 cock and 4 hens White-faced Black Spanish—all fine. The lot for \$5.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville, Ont.

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FOR SALE.—300 Plymouth Rock chicks; from \$5 a pair up. Young pullets now laying. Grand selection—the finest lot in America.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Partridge Cochins—fowls—took 1st prize at Guelph last fall as chicks. One pair White Cochins—fowls, prize birds—cock from Charlesworth, hen from W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Also, one pair of Black Hamburg fowls, splendid birds, "Beldon's strain." I will sell any of the above cheap to make room. First come first served.
W. SUDDABY, Guelph.

FOR SALE.—G. H. Pugsley, Fisherville, Ont., has for sale a Halsted Incubator—never yet been run an hour—holds 200 eggs. No. 2; Price at place of manufacture, \$75; duty and express brings them over \$100 in Canada. Will sell it for \$45—got it in an exchange, and have enough without it.

Egg Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

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NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,

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Full instructions sent to purchasers.

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J. WEST,
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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. Chicks in season.

Readers, when writing to our Advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

FOR SALE.

Light Brahmas.—5 large, heavy, well-marked hens, (1 to 2 years old) short and well feathered legs—splendid stock birds. Price \$12 the lot, or \$3 each.

Brown Leghorns.—9 hens, all good, healthy birds, and well marked, Price, \$11 the lot, or \$1.50 each.

Golden Polands.—1 cock and 3 hens—very large crests, and good breeders. Price, \$8 the lot; cock alone, \$5, and hens \$2 each.

First-class Light Brahma and Golden Poland chicks for sale after September 1st. Orders would be received now, at \$6 per trio, for shipment as soon as chicks are old enough to choose and ship.

JAMES MACFARLANE.

(P. O. Box 2071.)

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Canadian Headquarters

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LEGHORNS!

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My five breeding pens for this season includes the above prize winners and others of equal merit.

EGGS \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26, packed in baskets. After May 20th price will be reduced to \$2 for 13.

Brown Leghorn hens for sale, \$1 to \$2 each.

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Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also
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AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS
AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

Write for prices. 3-12



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HAMBURGS.

Our P. Rocks have pure yellow beaks and legs and
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White & Brown
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At the late Show of the Ontario Poultry Society,
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EGGS from either variety, \$2.50 per doz. 3-6m



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High - Class Poultry.
SPECIALTIES:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.
Visitors always welcome. Correspondence promptly
answered, and square dealing guaranteed. 2.1y.



W. M. SMITH,
Fairfield Plains, - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and

WATER FOWLS.

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

Write for what you want. 1-1y



C. H. HALL,
SPRINGHILL POULTRY YARDS,
King P. O., - Ont., Canada.
Importer and Breeder of 1st prize

Buff & Part'ge Cochins,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, AMERICAN DOMINIQUEs,
Brown and White Leghorns, Silver Pencilled Ham-
burgs, and Houdans.

My stock this season is most perfect in all the above
varieties. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.
On six varieties entered at Toronto Industrial Exhi-
bition won three 1sts and 2 2nds.



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

L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
ROUEN & AYLESBURY

DUCKS, &c.

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

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& Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau
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contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

G. H. PUGSLEY

Has forty-two pairs of those handsome

Carolina Ducks

ready for delivery Sept. 1st.

980

Chicks, Ducklings

and PHEASANTS

to select from.

The finest and best lot I ever saw or bred.

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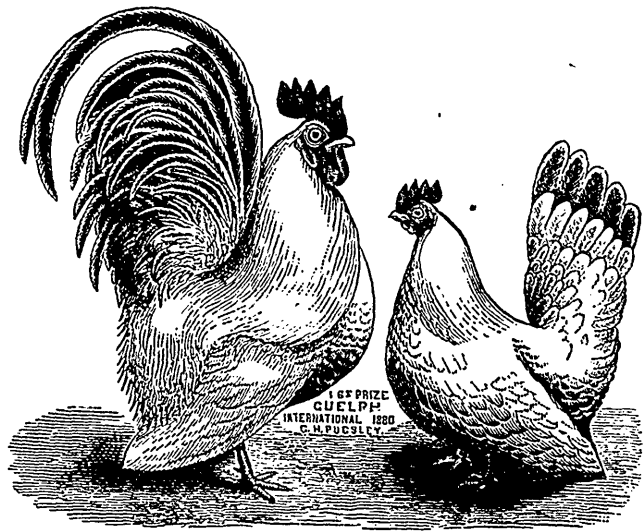
and

First-Class Breeders.

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

My birds never were beaten.

See list of 40 premiums awarded my fowls at our grand International Poultry Show, 1890. Address



8-ly.

G. H. PUGSLEY, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.

LOUIS OFFERMANS,

(Late of Belgium.)

Is constantly Importing, direct from Belgium,

HOMING PIGEONS,

Of the Highest Merit.

Fanciers desiring to infuse new blood into their stock, or secure

BIRDS OF UNDOUBTED EXCELLENCE,

Should communicate with him. Will have young from his imported bird to dispose of in spring.

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LOUIS OFFERMANS,
190 Virginia Avenue,
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\$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.

Advertise the young stock in August number.

J. R. HUSSON,

111 Broadway, - - - New York City.

I have purchased from O. W. DONNER, ESQ., the celebrated

Homing Antwerps, "BOSS,"

The Champion Homer of America,

And his confreres in the Columbus flight,

"Leonhard" and "Sure Pop."

I also own the parents of "Boss" and "Sure Pop," and eleven full brothers and sisters of these wonderful birds, which I intend to reserve for breeders.

ORDERS RECEIVED NOW FOR YOUNG FROM THEM.

A number of birds, old and young, of unexceptionable stock to dispose of.

THE AMERICAN

Standard of Excellence,

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

Address, POULTRY REVIEW, St. Athroy

Great Closing Sale!!

Of the BEST STOCK of

Fancy Fowls, Pigeons, Water Fowls, &c.,

Owned by any one man in Canada. In proof of which my

Challenge to show for a **Purse of \$100,**

Published in the leading papers, has never been accepted.

On account of Merchautile Business in which I have embarked requiring all my time, I have decided to give up Stock Breeding and rent my farm, and I now offer my entire stock, young and old, for sale, including all my

IMPORTED STOCK AND PRIZE WINNERS.

I have over 300 birds, comprising

*Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, Black, White and Partridge
Cochins, Spanish, Black, White and Brown Leghorns,
Dorkings, S. S. Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Silver
and Gold-laced Bantams, Toulouse and
Embden Geese, Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy Ducks, Bronze
Turkeys, White Guineas, Pouter Pigeons—the best in
Canada—3 imported Shepherd Dogs, and three
Pups from same.*

My Young Stock is the best I ever raised, and I can select birds that will carry the Red Ticket.

✉ WRITE AT ONCE, before best are sold.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH, P. O. Box 103, YORKVILLE, Ontario

SHARP BUTTERFIELD,

Importer and Breeder of all the leading varieties of

FANCY POULTRY.

My Fowls won \$516 IN PRIZES between the 24th of January, 1880, and Feby. 6th, 1880, in the strongest competition.

Will have for sale this Fall a great number of Chicks from my best birds, and those in want of

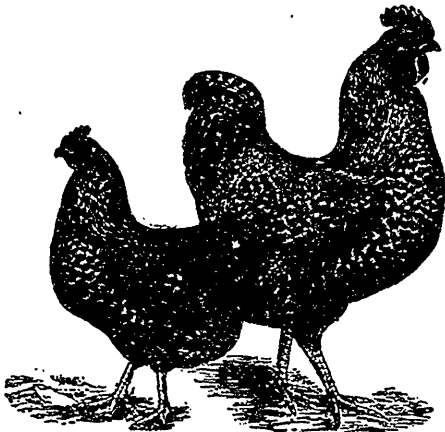
EXHIBITION BIRDS OR FIRST-CLASS BREEDERS,

Should communicate with me early. Old Birds for sale at all times, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want. Address

7-1y.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, SANDWICH, ONTARIO.



G. A. KEIGER,

Sterling, - - - Illinois, U.S.,

BREEDER OF

Plymouth Rocks,

Brown Leghorns & Black B. Red Games,

Of Superior Quality.

My Fowls have been awarded over 327 FIRST, SECOND and SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the largest and best Poultry Shows in the West, including Chicago, Indianapolis, and Buffalo.

With the record of prizes my fowls have won, with over nine years of careful breeding, I am guaranteed in saying that my strains are not surpassed in America.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Ref.:—Editor of Review. 1-3ly Satisfaction guaranteed.

Rosedale Poultry Yards.

A. F. BANKS,

P. O. BOX 363,

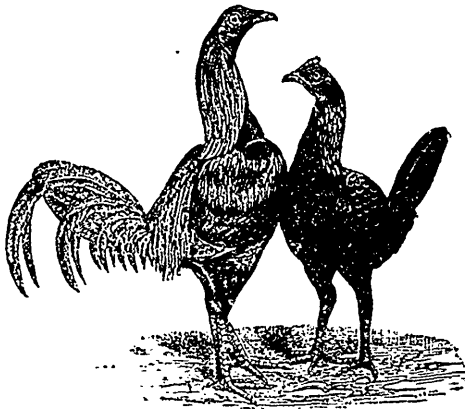
TORONTO, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

White-Faced Black Spanish, Black Red & Duckwing Game,

From the MOST CELEBRATED ENGLISH CUP STRAINS. Winners at all the great shows, including diploma 1st, and 2nd prizes on Black Spanish fowls, diploma, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes on Black Spanish chicks, and 1st prize on Duckwing chicks, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1879: 1st on Black Spanish fowls, 1st and 2nd prizes on Black Spanish chicks, Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879.

A few very superior Black Spanish cockerels and pullets for sale, fit for the highest competition, also first-class old birds, winners of many prizes. [12-y] EGGS IN SEASON.



M. H. RICHEY, Jr.,
HALIFAX, - NOVA SCOTIA.

BREEDER OF

B. B. Red Games

And Langshans.

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

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

Eggs per 13, - \$2.00.

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

Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered.

R. McMILLAN,

GALT, - ONTARIO, - CANADA,

Breeder of BLACK SPANISH.

Without doubt the finest strain in America, and
Winners of the following Prizes:

Chicago, 1876: Cock, 1st, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 1st, and for best collection.

Philadelphia, 1877: Centennial and Canadian Silver and Bronze Medals.

Buffalo, 1877: Cock, 1st and 2nd, hen, 1st and 2nd; cockerel, 1st and 3rd; Pullet, 1st, and 3rd, and for best collection.

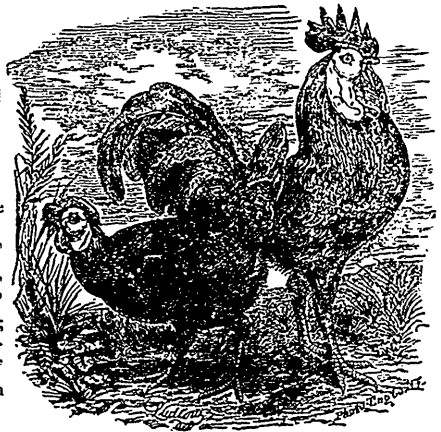
Chicago, 1878: Cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, and for best collection.

Buffalo, 1879: Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st and 2nd; pullet 1st and 2nd, and for best collection.

Indianapolis, 1880: Cock, 1st, hen, 1st, cockerel, 1st, pullet, 1st, and for best collection.

I have also been awarded all the 1st prizes at every Canadian Show where I have exhibited.

Birds for Sale at all times. Eggs for Hatching, \$3 per 13.



THOS. MORRIS, JR.,

Hamilton,

Ontario

BREEDER OF

LIGHT BRAHMAS, Exclusively.

I have some splendid birds in my breeding yards of good size and exhibition qualities.

Eggs \$2.00 per doz.; or 2 doz. for \$3.00. 3-6



GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.

Black B. Reds and Duckwings also Rouen Ducks all very fine, at \$3 per pair—worth \$6.



Game Eggs, Rouen and Pekin Duck Eggs in season at \$1.00 per 9. Write for what you want.

SAM. HOLMES,
Chatham, Ont.

4-ly