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CANADIAN

Poultry Review.

VOL. 2.

Devoted to Poultry and Pet Stock.



STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA:

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. FULLERTON.



INDEX TO VOLUME II.—CONTINUED.

M

Montreal Dog and Poultry Show 6
 Mammoth Show at Buffalo 12
 Midland Central Poultry Association..... 12
 " " Show..... 63
 Mr. James Grist claims that his Birds have
 Accomplished the 500 Miles Flight.....147
 Meeting of Poultry Fanciers.....171
 Mammoth Bronze Turkey (Illustrated).....179
 Matrimonial214
 More words for the REVIEW.....215
 Mr. Grist's 500 Miles Challenge231

N

Notes from Waterloo, 4, 23, 39, 79, 102, 145,
 164, 180; 203, 227
 New Advertisements.....23, 46, 70, 91, 235
 Northern New York Poultry Show.....42

O

Ontario Poultry Society.....26, 47, 234
 Odds and Ends.....78

P

Pigeon Notes..... 8
 Preparations for Bee-keeping 18
 Poultry Derby, A..... 47
 Poultry on the Farm,.....55, 141, 160, 201, 225
 Pekin Ducks, (illustrated)..... 78
 Poultry in Delaware, 87
 Pigeon Flying in 1879..... 88
 Pay Up,110
 Prices, and Other Matters.....122
 Prize Lists,
 Detroit Dog Show 36
 Saginaw Valley Poultry Association.... 40
 Buffalo International.....44, 59
 Nova Scotia Poultry and Floricultural
 Association 60
 Midland Central 63

Ontario Poultry Association..... 65
 Toronto Industrial Exhibition.....204
 Guelph Central.....206
 Central, Hamilton206
 Western Fair, London207
 Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa.....208
 Central, Peterboro'208
 Nova Scotia Agricultural and Industrial
 Exhibition209

R

Ramblings4, 25
 Regular Advertisers..... 10
 Races and Exercises with Carrier Pigeons ..156

S

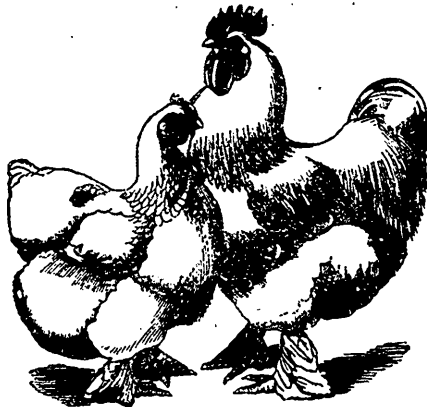
Sandwiches, 5
 Seasonable Greeting, A 11
 Sharks 21
 Seasonable Hints.....87,184
 Subscription Premiums.....110
 Sockery's Sitting Hen.....120
 Setting Hens at Different Seasons, Sex at
 Will,.....122
 Shows to Occur152, 171, 216, 235

T

To Secure Bees from Trece 9
 Training the Collie 9
 The Fancy Thirty Years Ago, 104, 121, 142, 162
 The 250 Miles Inter-State Race127
 The 500 Miles Flight166
 The Cash System.....233

W

White Crested Black Polish (Illustrated).... 1
 Wax and the Honey Comb 34
 Which is THE "Gladiator?"108
 Waefelaer Prize Cup, (illustrated)147



Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1878.

No. 1.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH

BY MR. ALLAN BOGUE, WESTMINSTER.

Very few persons, on beholding a good pair of these birds of this variety, but will pronounce them to be the most beautiful of all our domestic fowls; and the ladies allowed suffrage, the verdict would be in favor of

the White-crested Black Polish over all others by an overwhelming majority. The rich, metallic black plumage of their bodies, when in the sunshine, showing all the glancing hues of the rainbow, contrasted with the clear white of their large, full crests, at once claim the attention and admiration of all beholders; and the fancier is constrained to think that in this variety a nearer approach to perfection has been reached than in any other of our thoroughbred poultry.

The history of their introduction into Canada dates back further than that of most of the breeds that are now shown. In fact they were on exhibition at our earliest shows; but the specimens in those days were not much prized by the leading fanciers, and would not compare favorably with the magnificent specimens that now grace our exhibitions.

I believe that Canadian fanciers can now claim to have the very best specimens of White-crested Black Polish in existence; and the honor, also, of having, through years of careful breeding and selection, brought them to such a state of perfection.

The leading exhibitors of this variety in the past have been Messrs. J. Bogu, and Jas. Lamb, of London, and L. G. Jarvis, of Glenworth. The former still giving them much attention, and being the most successful exhibitor wherever his birds appear.

I have found them a hardy fowl; standing our severe winters well, and, when common-sense provisions are made for their comfort, coming out in good condition in the spring.

The hens are excellent layers of medium-sized, white-shelled eggs. They do not commence to lay as early in the spring as some, but compensate for any deficiency at this time by laying steadily all through the summer and late in the fall. They are non-sitters; other hens will have to be depended on to hatch their eggs and rear the chicks. Their eggs are generally very fertile; I have had a greater percentage of chicks from their eggs than from any other variety I breed. The chicks are hardy and strong; growing away steadily under good treatment, and maturing early—two qualities that make them very desirable when required for the table or exhibition purposes. Although they are not a very large fowl, they are very plump for the table, and their flesh is of excellent flavor.

In breeding this variety great care must be taken in the selection of the stock, and one point must never be lost sight of, and that is, to keep up the stamina by using only strong, healthy birds in the breeding pen. Make such selection as, in your judgement, will produce the results desired, always using specimens as near perfection as possible. After many years' experience in breeding them I have concluded that no arbitrary rule can be laid

down for mating; for it is only an experiment after all.

The four principal points or qualities necessary in an exhibition bird, is the whiteness and size of the crest, and the size and color of the body. The body should be a pure metallic-black throughout.

It is very necessary for their health that they should be kept in a clean, dry place, and their run well littered with clean straw. When a grass run can be provided they should have free access to it, and here it is that they show to the very best advantage.

For the Review.

Jealousy Amongst Fanciers.

There is no denying the fact that amongst all classes of fanciers there is a great deal of jealousy. Why it should be so I do not know. I can only speak of the matter as it is, and wish it were otherwise. I presume the reason in a majority of cases why one takes a fancy to pigeons, or poultry, or rabbits, or cage birds, or anything else, is as a means of amusement, and a change or relaxation from the toils of work, or the cares and troubles of business, for although there are many who keep poultry-yards, pigeon-lofts, &c., for profit, many indulge in it as a pastime or amusement, and if in doing so it brings about bickerings and angry newspaper or verbal discussions or controversies, then much better for them had they sought some other means of enjoyment. It seems to be human nature to differ in opinion in almost every topic in life, and amongst fanciers it appears to be more apparent than amongst any other class of people. I suppose the reason for so much misunderstanding amongst them is because everybody is apt to consider his own as the best; we all know how difficult it is to see any other man's thing better than our own. I have known men who were first-class, unerring judges of other people's stock, but when it came to their own their judgement was not worth one cent, so utterly blinded did they appear to be to faults in things owned by themselves. I suppose it is like our other faults, others can see them while we cannot. I do not claim to be a peculiar exception to this rule, for I know many who are like myself; the first thing I look for in any bird or domestic animal I own is its faults; the good points will always show themselves. I do not pass over weak points in anything I have any more than I would if it were owned by another; in other words, when I look at anything of my own I pass judgement on it to satisfy myself of its standard of excellence; I judge it just as if some other person owned it. If I do not do this I am only deceiving myself. I have no doubt it is the want of this principle, or I might almost call it gift, that

brings about so much bickering and misunderstanding among fanciers as there is. A person who always sees his own better than his neighbor's never submits cheerfully to the decisions of better judges, but will be heard at shows where he has competed denouncing their awards as all wrong, whereas had his things taken first prizes, then it would have been all right. Another reason for trouble and misunderstanding is caused at shows and public competitions, not so much by dishonesty in judging, for I believe that seldom happens, but from crotchet and prejudiced judges. Some judges have peculiar views, a sort of "Standard of Excellence" of their own, and are prejudiced against, and almost set at defiance, any popular and generally accepted standard of authority. Such a judge, of course, pleases some—prize winners are always pleased—but the majority of exhibitors, under such dictum, seldom are. The great trouble is to select judges who are not prejudiced and interested. This cannot be done. No man will trouble himself to read up and post himself on all the points of any domestic animal unless he keeps it himself, either as an amusement or for profit; and the very fact of his doing so makes him either prejudiced or interested, perhaps both; then, when giving judgement, maybe quite honestly too, he will naturally lean to his own fancy, to his own kinds, to that bred by himself, or the nearest approach to it. Those who have often engaged in newspaper discussions about matters concerning the fancy, can scarcely call to mind any instance where such discussions terminated only just as they began, each remaining still of the same opinion. It is a pity that so much personal feeling and acrimony should be brought into matters of this kind, things which the original intention for possessing should be all pleasure. The best remedy I know of, and the surest way to make it so, is to look on others' things as we would on our own, or if you wish it in other words, then look on our own as we would on others, and not blind ourselves to the faults in things belonging to ourselves.

✕ ROADS.

For the Review.

Incubators.

At this time of the year many breeders of poultry are beginning to think of the hatching season of 1879 that will soon be here, and wish that they might find some way to bring out their chicks at a time when there are few broody hens to be found, and as they look around and scratch their heads in perplexity, they naturally read with avidity anything in regard to an artificial incubator. But if they happen to be breeding for amusement only, or are of limited means, after reading the descrip-

tion of the "machine," and making up their minds that it might work after a fellow gets the hang of the thing, they cast their eyes over the price-list, and find that the price is beyond their wildest dreams. To such (I am not writing for the benefit of wealthy fanciers, who can breed fancy chicks even if they cost them \$10 or \$15 each, but for those who must have a balance on the profit side at the end of the year or quit) I would say, try the French method, as described by Mr. Geyelin, on page 66 of Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry. I tried this last spring as an experiment, but not very extensively, and considering it was only an experiment, and I knew nothing about it only what I read in said book, I had good success, and I expect to have better next year. For the benefit of those who may not have Wright to refer to, if not encroaching too much on your space, I will repeat what Mr. G. says, so far as refers directly to the matter in question:

"This system may aptly be called a living hatching machine, and, in my opinion, it is the very best and cheapest way of hatching, as will be seen by the following description. The hatching room is kept dark and at an even temperature in summer and winter. In this room a number of boxes two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot six inches deep are ranged along the walls. These boxes are covered in with lattice or wire work, and serve for turkeys to hatch any kind of eggs. * * * The bed of the box is formed of heather, straw, hay, or cocoa fibre; and the number of eggs for a turkey to hatch is two dozen. * * * At any time of the year, turkeys, *whether broody or not*, are taught to hatch in the following manner: Some addled eggs are emptied, then filled with plaster of Paris, then placed in a nest; after which a turkey is fetched from the yard and placed on the eggs, and covered over with lattice. For the first forty-eight hours she will endeavor to get out of her confinement, but soon becomes reconciled to it, when fresh eggs are substituted for the plaster of Paris ones. They will then continue to hatch, without intermission, from three to six months, and even longer; the chicks being withdrawn as soon as hatched and fresh eggs substituted. * * * The turkeys are taken off the nests once a day to feed and to remove their excrements from the nest; but after a while they cease self-feeding, when it is necessary to cram them and give them some water once a day." Further on he says: "I was informed that it was of great economic advantage to employ turkeys to hatch, as they ate very little and get very fat in their state of confinement, and are therefore fit for the market any day."

I think I have made this matter plain enough so that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand it, and I should like to have some of

our breeders try the experiment and then give us their experience through the columns of the REVIEW. I tried it last spring so far as to learn a young hen turkey that was not broody to set and hatch out two clutches of eggs. I shall try it thoroughly about the middle of January, and then I will give you an account of the result.

Saginaw City, Nov. 10th, 1878.

"K"

For the Review.

Ramblings.

No. 2.

Cobourg Central Exhibition was my next camping place. There, as usual (although the first time I ever attended their exhibition.) I found plenty of friends and lots of old and reliable fanciers, and spent a few days very pleasantly with them. The officers of the poultry department were very pleasant and accommodating. Here, too, like South Ontario, the society have erected a good substantial shed for the poultry, and also, in advance of South Ontario, have provided a large number of very fine, roomy coops, with wire fronts, for the birds; and although there was a very fine, large show of fowls, there were coops enough for all. This is as it should be, and speaks louder than Thomas can, that the poultry business in and around Cobourg is in a healthy and thriving condition. But here, too, as at a good many other exhibitions which I have attended this fall, the poultry was not judged by competent judges, and, as a matter of course, some big blunders were made. There is no doubt but societies find it difficult to get really competent judges to judge the poultry, but I fear that when the officers meet to select judges for the various classes that they do not attach as much importance to the poultry department as they should, and are very apt to think that because any one of them can tell a good fat goose, especially when well roasted and on the table, that almost any man is competent to act as judge on poultry at their exhibitions, hence we very often find *pig judges* judging our fancy poultry at our fall shows.

The birds shown at Cobourg were mostly good, and quite a number changed hands at very good prices, considering the dull times. Here, too, like at South Ontario, the "midnight fancier" was at work selecting his stock, but he only succeeded in getting one bird—a fine black-red game cock, owned by Mr. J. McClelland, of Peterboro—although the scamp had tried hard to get several more, as the twisted wires of several coops plainly showed next morning. I am glad to see by last month's REVIEW that the rascal has been discovered and brought to justice; still I fear that one month in jail, with likely plenty to eat, these hard

times, will not be a sufficient punishment to prevent his night selections of poultry at some future show; if in addition to this imprisonment he should receive about twenty-five lashes at the whipping-post, as he would most assuredly in Delaware, I think the impression would be more lasting.

THOMAS.

P. S.—Enclosed please find \$1 for second volume of your valuable journal. Brother fanciers let there be no occasion for dunning this year. One dollar is only a trifling thing to us, and we get *double value for it*; but five thousand subscribers at one dollar each would make a nice little thing for the publisher of the REVIEW, and enable him at the same time to get up an extra journal. He has promised to devote all profits to its improvement until it ranks A No. 1., and those who know him will feel satisfied that his promise will be faithfully kept.

My address hereafter will be Camden, Kent Co. Delaware.

THOMAS.

For the Review.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 3.

In addition to the various kinds of grain and vegetables spoken of in my "notes" for November as the proper food for domestic poultry, it is desirable to supply them with moderate quantities of animal food, to compensate for the insects they find when at liberty. Where there are only a few fowls the scraps from the table will generally be sufficient, but if kept in large numbers other provision must be made. Butcher's offal can usually be procured at a very moderate cost; scraps, pressed in cakes, are sold at pork-packing establishments for one cent per pound, but are inferior to the fresh pieces from the butchers. These articles should be boiled, chopped fine, and given amongst their soft feed; it is much better to boil the meat than to feed it raw. The slovenly practice of throwing them large pieces of raw meat is disgusting, and positively injurious. The water in which the meat has been boiled can also be utilized in mixing their soft feed. It must always be remembered that while moderate quantities of such food is really necessary and beneficial, injury can be done by feeding too much; causing unnatural appetite, heat and irritation of the skin, and the combs, especially of young male birds, to grow large and coarse, besides rendering them more liable to disease generally. Bones broken or crushed are valuable, particularly for growing chicks, and should, if possible, be kept at all times within their reach; no danger of their eating too much of these. The difficulty is in procuring a supply, as

the bone dust sold for manure is liable to be mixed with other ingredients which may be injurious. It is all very well to say, "Gather all the clean bones you can and pound them yourself;" but try this, and after half an hour's hard work you have only a very small heap fine enough for them to swallow. No doubt this will be remedied in time by the manufacturer guaranteeing a pure article expressly for poultry food; in the meantime we will have to try the pounding.

If the covering of the floor has been largely made up of road dust, they will likely be able to find sufficient gravel amongst it for all their needs; if not they must be supplied for the purpose of assisting their digestion. Where gravel is scarce broken crockery or earthenware is an excellent substitute. Lime, in some form, is also necessary; the refuse from lime kilns or old mortar can generally be had without much trouble. Every poultry breeder should keep a bottle of the "Douglas Mixture" constantly on hand. This old and well-tried remedy is made thus: Quarter pound sulphate of iron, and half ounce sulphuric acid, dissolved in a gallon of water; a teaspoonful of this in a pint of their drinking water during the moulting season, or in cold rainy weather in spring or fall, is of great benefit, and, with care and attention, will usually be all the medicine required.

I know nothing of cholera or roup, never having had a case of either in my yards. Cleanliness, ventilation, and proper food will generally obviate the necessity of doctoring sick fowls. Prevention is better than cure.

Tonic food, advertised largely under different names, must be profitable to some one, more likely, however, to the manufacturer than the purchaser; at least I have always been content to leave such things alone. If your hens do not lay a reasonable quantity of egg with such feeding and management as I have attempted to describe, all the Egyptian egg-producing powders in the world won't make them do so. Cut their heads off and get a fresh stock.

Waterloo, Dec. 5th, 1878.

J. L.

Sandwiches.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR:—

In looking over your last number I find that friend Thomas has been having another of his rambles, and think he paid me almost too high a compliment. One thing he can rest assured of is that when I go out of the chicken business there will not be many left in it, unless sickness, old age, or death should overtake me, because I always feel a great deal of pride in having a good feast.

There was one thing that struck me in a late number of your journal, and that was Mr. Thomas' assertion that a great many of the prizes came by chance. Well, if that is so, friend Thomas has had a great many chances. When I first came to this country, and then living outside of any news of poultry journals, it was quite a dilemma for me, but after a short time I became a subscriber to a poultry paper then printed in Toronto; it was a very small affair, but large enough to show that Thomas, Allen, and Bogue got nearly all the prizes. Since then great changes have taken place. We have now a good poultry journal, which, I am glad to say, is not guided by any "blow," or any clique, and controlled by its editor's discretion, which, I think, has been well displayed in not conducting the paper for himself only, but for all.

We have quite a large number of good, intelligent men—but fearing I might startle their modesty I will not give their names—and I am glad to see that they are not, in your journal, as many are doing in others, thrusting their names before the public in writing articles which mean nothing more than "advertising on the cheap;" but such letters as brother "L," of Waterloo, writes, have more valuable information in them than is contained in some other poultry papers in twelve months. They appear to me to be the letters of an earnest, intelligent fancier, willingly imparting information gained from personal experience, and still desirous to learn from the experience of others. And there are several other gentlemen contributing from month to month, whose articles contain grand suggestions—what I call good common sense, and that is what we want about poultry management—and if their advice was followed it would enable us to present many more good birds at our shows. As it now is, in nearly every class, except three or four pens exhibited by such men as the writers, there is not a good bird to be seen. Why? Because all the attention they have had was from mother hen, and from the owner while catching them the morning or evening before the show, and tumbling them into boxes or baskets, with less care in handling than some would give to kindling wood.

My experience has been so short that I sometimes feel that it would hardly warrant me in suggesting a great many changes that I would like to see, but I will endeavor in future to contribute my mite, hoping that those younger in the fancy than myself may reap some benefit therefrom.

But I am getting away from friends Thomas and Allen, and I wish to have a word with them. What are we to infer from Thomas' conduct? At one time he tells us he is going away down to Delaware, or some other semi-barbarous place where they still have whipping-posts and other outland-

ish things, but at the first return of our showing season we find him back among us again, with an appetite for prizes and sales sharpened by travel. I would suggest that our societies compel him to give bonds for future reliable conduct, and as a penalty for past misdeeds, compel him to act as judge of our poultry at their shows—a position which his large experience in breeding nearly all varieties, eminently fits him for. I never yet saw him when he had a good bird that he was not well aware of the fact; and being one of that calm, quiet, thoughtful kind of men, fits him for a position we have often found difficulty in properly filling. He retires, if retired he has, (but it takes a great deal of determination on the part of such an enthusiastic chicken fancier as Thomas to do it,) with a record of which any fancier might justly feel proud. But I must cease or he will perhaps think I am trying to write his funeral sermon, and might next month give me hail Columbia, or inform your readers what benefit society might derive from my receiving some lashes at the whipping-post, in the reformatory virtues of which he seems to have great faith.

I see by another poultry paper that friend Allen wishes to dispose of his valuable collection of games and game bantams, and I may safely say that, if his stock is now as good as in former years, that the quality and quantity cannot be found in the possession of any one other fancier on the continent. From the Saginaw Valley Association's prize list I find him on the books with W. H. Todd, as judge at the coming show, and have every confidence that they will fill their mission satisfactorily. I can safely say that the officers of that society will not be found wanting, especially the hard-working president, Mr. Ferguson, who is a host, and the secretary, Mr. Haskell, who is another. Friend Allen has had large experience in most of the varieties, and in those he has not I have no doubt he will soon become posted; a little experience with Hamburgs would be useful, and would enable him to go through a show successfully. I do not remember him having any of this class, except some whites; he may have had them before my time though.

I should like to see these two champions, Thomas and Allen, who have been nearly a life time in the business, put together to judge our shows. When fowl, not men, are judged, we must all feel it an honorable position. I always have felt it to be such, and, thanks to the good feeling of my brother fanciers, I have been repeatedly placed in it.

S. BUTTERFIELD.

Sandwich, Dec. 4th, 1878.

The present is the best time to advertise your surplus stock.

Montreal Dog and Poultry Show.

Prize List, Continued.

DOGS.

English Setters.—1st, female, B. Ibbotson. No males.

Irish Setters.—1st, male, Lt-Col. Ibbotson; 2nd, F. W. Thompson. No females.

Gordon Setters.—1st, male, Chas. H. Dowd; 2nd, R. Blackwood; special prize for best Gordon Setter, Chas. H. Dowd; for the best puppy, J. R. Wilson. No females.

Pointers.—1st, male, Harry H. King; 2nd, W. J. McMillan; 1st and special prize, female, Harry H. King.

Pointer Puppies.—1st, L. G. Moir

Cocker Spaniels.—1st, male, A. H. McPherson; 2nd, R. A. Allan; 2nd, female, J. Appleton.

Fox Hounds.—1st and 2nd, male, Wm. Drysdale; 2nd, same. Bitch, 1st, H. B. Wright.

Grey Hounds.—1st, male, J. T. Rice; 2nd, R. Fletcher; 1st, female, George McNider; 2nd, Chas. Boom.

St. Bernards.—1st, males, Jos. Hickson; 2nd, R. M. Birks. No females.

Newfoundlands.—1st, male, E. A. Reinherdt; 2nd, Jas McCormack; 1st, female, Richard Hannaford.

Shepherd Dogs—Rough-Coated, 1st, male, R. Hannaford. No females.

Rough-Coated Collies.—1st, male, John Smith; 1st; female, Richard Hannaford.

Smooth-Coated Collies.—1st, male, Matthew Jeffrey; 2nd, Geo. Muir; 1st, female, Richard Hannaford; 2nd, Thomas Irving, Logan's Farm.

Bull Dogs—1st, male, Thos Mungen; 2nd, Geo. McIver; 1st, female, W J Thompson.

Bull Terriers—1st, male, J McLaren; 1st, female, Thos Mungen; 2nd, Wm Drysdale.

Black and Tan Terriers—1st, male, W A Molson; 1st, female, J F Campbell.

Skye Terriers—1st, male, H M Shepherd; 2nd, Edward Powis; 1st, female, W. B. Powell; 2nd, L. G. Muir.

Scotch Terriers—1st, male, L G Muir; 1st, female, Andrew McEwan.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers—1st, male, Andrew McEwan; 2nd, female, A G Elliot.

Toy Terriers—1st, Black and Tan dog, Adolphe Garipey; 2nd, R A Allan; Broken Haired Toy Terrier, 1st, John Weir; 2nd, Joseph Tees.

Retrievers—1st, male, H Adams; maid Retriever, 1st, James Appleton.

Pommeranian or Spitz—1st, male, W A Molson; 2nd, W J McMillan; 1st, female, Alexander McGibbon.

Miscellaneous—1st, Poodle, James Renahan; Belton Setter, J H McWalters; English Terrier, male, Alfred J. Whitton; African bitch, J J Duffy; French Poodle, John Rooky; Clumber Spaniel, Joseph Hickson; Norfolk Spaniel, J B Kerr.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Homing Antwerps.

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

(Continue^d.)

In my communication of last month I have given the best way in training the old and young birds, and as since two fanciers have written me, one asking me to let him know the best food for Carrier pigeons, I will say that I feed mine on round corn, (or if this cannot be had, cracked corn will do, but under no circumstances should this long, sharp corn be fed.) I also feed Canada peas, some wheat or wheat screenings, a little buck-wheat, and once in a while a little hempseed. In the training season the strongest food is the best, such as corn and pease, and little else should be fed them, as the birds in that season need all their strength.

The other correspondent asks me if Mr. James Grist is not mistaken in giving the distances his birds, or the other birds, have flown, of which he gives an account in last month's number. The distance from Pittsburg to Philadelphia is 253 miles, air-line, instead of 300 miles; the distance from Paris to Brussels is about 158 miles, instead of 240 miles; Orleans is 225 miles, instead of 325, and Poitiers is 332 miles, instead of 400; Harrisburg is 92 miles, instead of 106 miles; Mount Union is 152 miles instead of 189, and Cresson is 184 miles, instead of 252 miles.

Mr. Grist recommends to separate the male from the female about the 1st of August, and to mate them up again in the middle of February. I cannot recommend such a course, and I can assure your readers that it is not done in Belgium. In the latter country the males are separated from the females about the 1st of November, and some fanciers do not separate them until about the 1st of December. If a fancier should separate his birds on or about the 1st of August, he would need two lofts, and would have to let the male and female birds fly out separately. This would be a great inconvenience; and besides in doing so the fancier is exposed to lose his birds, particularly the hens, as when they are in heat they are easily coaxed away from their habitation. And, in regard to the young birds bred in August, September and October, although those bred in March, if the weather is mild, or in April, May, June or July are preferable, there are plenty of good birds bred in August, and later; and should some of the young ones bred in the later months prove weak or sickly, it is easy enough to get rid of them, while if they come up well, and have their strength well developed, they are just as good as the earlier young ones, and will stand the cold weather of winter just as well.

Now, in regard to mating up your birds, this

should be done differently than is generally with fancy pigeons. Two light colors should not be mated together, and a small bird should be mated with a large bird; the large and heavy homing birds are generally not so fast comers as the small or middle-sized ones. A silver-dun should be mated with a blue chequer, and a plain blue with a blue chequer or a red chequer. It has been found by experience that mating two plain blues together, or two silver duns, that their young are not so vigorous as those bred from two different colors. Don't cross the genuine Antwerp with Dragons, Horsemen, or English Carriers. My experience has taught me that the less the above breeds are mixed with the flying stock the better.

As it will be interesting to your readers, I will give the performance of a pigeon belonging to a fancier of Antwerp, Belgium, and I think that this bird to-day is the best pigeon in the world. The Antwerp newspaper, *De Duivenliefhebber*, of October 10th, gives the following interesting history of this remarkable bird. I translate it from the Flemish or Holland language:

"THE QUEEN."

"During the distribution of the prizes of honor, from Argenton and Ambasac, offered by the Confederate Bond, we have written a few words about the renowned hen owned by Mr. Gits, and that has won in both of these races the first prize of honor, and was baptised by the fanciers with the name of 'The Queen.'

"It will be interesting to our readers, we think, to enumerate all the honors won by 'The Queen,' and thus show what a good bird can do.

"We take this list up from memorandums out of the book kept by Mr. Gits since he became a fancier, and in which is kept an exact record of the performances of all his birds.

"She was born and raised in 1872, and flew the same year in a race, for a prize of honor, from the city of Laval, in France. Three hundred and twenty-two birds participated in this race; she won the first prize of honor. In 1873 she flew from Creil, and won the 8th prize; 92 birds participating in this race. She flew from Moulins the same year and won the 53rd prize; 778 birds participating. In 1874 she flew from Orleans, and won the first prize from 117 birds. From Chateauraux, the same year, she won the 53rd prize out of 544 birds. In 1875, she flew from Paris, and won the 12th prize, out of 70 birds; from Catellerauld, the same year, she won the 130th prize, out of 741 birds. In 1876, in the National Concourse, at the city of Brussels, she won the 1st prize of honor from 1183 participating birds; coming in 34 minutes ahead of any other pigeon—wind strong, north-east, or contrary. From Lyons the same year; she won the 27th prize, out of 738 birds. In 1877 she won the 1st

prize of honor from St. Maure, out of 780 participating birds. In 1378, she won the first prize of honor from Argenton, 793 birds participating; coming in 30 minutes ahead of any other bird; wind, north-east. In 1878, she again won the 1st prize of honor from the city of Ambasac; 259 birds taking part in the race."

Only twice, says the Belgian paper, has this hen flown that she did not win a prize: from the city of Poitiers, in 1875, and from the city of Raffle, in 1877. The paper adds that it is doubtful if another such good bird is to be found in Belgium; and I add, that there is not such another one to be found in the world. All the above named cities where she flew from are situated in France, and are from 180 to 450 miles from the city of Antwerp.

To be continued.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

Pigeon Notes.

By JAMES GRIST, PHILADELPHIA.

As I have of late been frequently asked by many fanciers and admirers of the Voyageur Pigeon to give my opinion as to the average speed made by these interesting birds, I cannot do better than quote from that excellent work by the clever Dr. F. Chapuis, entitled "Le Pigeon Voyageur," in which he gives the result of twenty-two races; an account of four, giving the speed attained, are given here:

Society, Hirondelle—from Blois to Dison, June 3rd, 1860; 1772 yards per minute.

Society, St. Esprit—Chatellerault to Verviers, July 16th, 1857; 1449 yards per minute.

Society, Union et Progress—Chateauroux to Brussels, July 5th, 1857; 1443 yards per minute.

Society, Dinantaise—Paris to Dinant, June 21st, 1857; 1442 yards per minute.

Dr. M. Chapuis informs us that the first race or concourse of any importance took place by certain amateurs of Herve, in the year 1818, sending their birds to Frankfort-on-the-Main. Such was the excitement that the winning bird was carried in state through the town, preceded by bands of music, and cannons, which were discharged at intervals, announcing to the astonished inhabitants the victorious bird.

Mr. Austin Anderton, of Elmira, N. Y., informs me that a young bird, out of stock purchased of me, accomplished 50 miles in 46 minutes; and when not six months old, was tossed 112 miles from home, with little training, and succeeded in coming back in most promising time.

We send the Review for one year, and the American standard of Excellence to any address on receipt of \$1.75. Every breeder should have both.

THE APIARY.

P. H. GIBBS, Editor, - - GUELPH, ONT.

To whom all communications for this Department must be addressed.

To Our Inquiring Friends.

Having in this number of the Review opened a new department, and one the subject of which takes no small place among the industries of our country, we deem it our duty to say in opening, that while we earnestly desire to maintain a broad charity for all, and malice towards none, we do not wish to take the responsibility of dictating a course for others, we shall feel it our duty to discourage, with all just means, anything in the shape of patented bee-hives, or patents on anything pertaining to bee culture. If you have made a valuable invention or discovery, give it to the people, rejoicing that you have been able to contribute your mite to the common good, and in seeing others happy, sooner or later you will surely have your reward.

We would recommend the Langstroth frame for everybody, and the "Simplicity," or Improved Langstroth Hive, as made and used by "Novice." There may be others that will give as good results, but we do not believe there is a better. It holds ten of the above frames, is made of $\frac{1}{2}$ stuff, and is 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 inches, outside measure. The Langstroth frames are 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, outside measure.

The comparative advantages of the black or common bees and Italians is a matter that no longer admits of discussion; if tons of honey are to be considered a proof, the matter has long ago been conclusively settled in favor of the Italians.

The bee-moth need hardly be spoken of now, unless it is to advise you to drive them out with Italians, for when they come into a neighborhood the moth gets out without any trouble. This one feature is enough to justify the introduction of Italian queens instead of blacks.

And now perhaps the reader will ask, Who can keep bees? We answer, anyone who can devote a little time to look after them and study their wants. It is one of the finest and most interesting studies one ever took in hand, besides being very profitable. We kept an account of all we had made of our bees from the 1st of June to 1st December, 1877, and found that with our small stocks, thirty-three colonies, we had netted the round sum of \$365.00, clear of all expense, and had only worked with our bees during our leisure hours.

We will commence in our next number with instructions to young bee-keepers, taking them on step by step. We have also been promised articles from Dr. Thorn, of Garafaxa, and A. J. Mackay, of

Underwood, two of the largest and most experienced apurarians in Ontario, and trust to be able to give some choice articles from the *American Bee Journal* and *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, two of the best periodicals on bee keeping published in America. We hope to be able to make it one of the most interesting and instructive papers for our bee-keeping friends. We shall be most happy to answer any questions, and would ask the bee-keepers throughout Ontario to send us correspondence on this branch of industry.

Any of our readers wishing works on bee-keeping will find that they can be supplied by either A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, or at the office of the *American Bee Journal*, 974 Madison street, (west side) Chicago, Illinois. The editor having dealt with both parties for some time, can recommend them, and feels sure that all orders will receive prompt attention.

P. H. G.

To Secure Bees from Trees.

Having saved many a swarm from trees without the loss of one, I would say, leave your bees in the tree until they get well at work in the spring. Then take a movable-comb hive, start soon enough to get through before the middle of the afternoon, on a pleasant day, and cut the tree. If the bees are in the body of the tree, and it breaks up, save all brood comb; cut them in square pieces to fit in frames close; tie them in with twine wrapped around frames and combs; put in the pieces all right side up; save all good worker combs. When the combs are all in the hive, with honey enough to feed the bees while they can work for themselves, place the hive over the bees, wherever they cluster, or if they should collect on a tree, proceed same as to hive a natural swarm. The bees will soon all go into the hive. If they are near home, leave them over night. They will be all in by dark. If they are far from home, they will be mostly in by the time the hive can be got ready to move. There will not be much loss by bees absent from the tree after honey, as they are rarely gone over thirty to sixty minutes.

If bees are in the limb of the tree, as is often the case, the limb can be sawed off and lowered carefully to the ground with ropes, and moved without damage to the swarm. In this case it is best to take a time when the bees are all on the hive, either in winter or summer. Place them in the same position as they were attached to the tree, and transfer at leisure. They will go to work as well as ever.—P. H. G.

Salicylic acid is said to prevent honey fermenting when used in the proportion of one-fourth of an ounce of the acid to 30 pounds of honey.

The instinct of bees in the construction of their cells has always been an object of wonder to those who are capable of appreciating it. Every cell has straight lines and sharp corners, but never does any cell present its sharp corner to neighbors. A soft, even side to every neighbor's side. Each fit to each; firm to support; and yet soft in the contact. No interstices are left where filth might accumulate to annoy and defile. Thus let man meet man as they tread the crowded path of life. Always a side to your neighbor that is soft and strong. No sharp corner of selfishness that will pierce your brother.—Arnett.

Training the Collie.

There has been much said and written about the great intelligence and sagacity of the Shepherd dog, particularly the Scotch Collie, and yet his merits are not over estimated in the least. We have known and bred them for years, have sent them to almost all parts of the country, and have always received favorable reports from the purchasers. In all reasonable things the Scotch Collie will give unbounded satisfaction, and no more trusty or faithful friend can be had than he will invariably prove himself to be; but those who expect him to do their work in their own particular way, without having first been taught how it should be done, will be disappointed. These dogs will herd, drive and tend sheep naturally, for they have been bred for this purpose for so many years that it has become an inherent propensity, but they must be accustomed to the stock and the stock to them, and must be brought to understand just how you wish your particular work done, before you can expect them to prove entirely satisfactory. This is one of the greatest troubles which is experienced by purchasers of trained dogs, for they expect to have them start in, the first morning they arrive, and drive the stock well, and they disappoint their owners, as any one would well know they would, if he would give the subject any thought.

Generally, much better satisfaction is experienced by purchasing a pup, and then gradually accustoming him to your own particular work, than in buying a well trained dog. The very first thing to do when you get your pup is to accustom him to your voice and command, and until you do this thoroughly, you cannot commence handling your dog. The best and soonest way to do this is to always feed him yourself; and make it a point not to permit the pup to be played with and mauled while too young. Our advice to those who want to have a first class dog, is to let the pup run comparatively wild, so it does not get into mischief, until he is at least eight or ten months old, by which time he

will have gotten stendier and more easily managed, though you can, in the meantime, take him with you when you go for your stock. Do not force your dog, but let him take to his work gradually, and by all means treat him kindly, for there is one peculiarity about this breed: if you break the will of the pup, by harsh treatment, which is as useless as it is cruel, the dog will be useless. After he has once reached full growth, with his courage unimpaired, there is but little danger of having him made cowardly and sneaking. Whether a dog be a good one when full grown or not, depends a great deal on the one who handles it, for a violent tempered man will make a cowardly dog out of his pup, while a careful, kind and considerate man will soon have an animal which will repay him for all his care, for it will be invaluable in herding, driving and tending almost all kinds of stock; will be invaluable as a watch dog, carefully guarding the premises at all times, and will be a source of pleasure to the members of his owner's family. We know of no dog which will better please the farmer, stock breeder, poultry fancier, or country gentleman, than a well bred Scotch Collie.—*D. Z. Evans, Jr., in Poultry Bulletin.*

To Antwerp Fanciers.

As the Antwerp fancy is increasing very rapidly in Canada I think it would be advisable for all fanciers who can care for and liberate Antwerps entrusted to them, to send their names to the editor of the REVIEW, to be published; thus forming a list of stations, which would greatly facilitate the training of our birds in safety. I, for one, will be pleased to receive, care for, and liberate according to instructions, any Antwerps intrusted to me. Nothing would please me better than to receive a hamper full of these beautiful little voyageurs; the pleasure of beholding them mount aloft and steer with unerring precision for their home, sweet home, will more than compensate me for any little trouble they would give me.

I have no doubt there will be a great deal of training next spring, as there are a number of races on the tapis, and there is no reason why we should not have a chain of homing stations from one end of the country to the other.

To encourage this noble sport I will give a pair of young Antwerps, from my best stock, to the owner of the first bird that succeeds in returning two hundred miles in a single flight, in 1879. Who will be the winner?

A. W. Bessy.

St. Catharines, Dec. 11th, 1878.

It will give us great pleasure to publish such a list, and would ask all those who will assist in this way to send in their names in good time for next issue.—*Ed.*

Homing Pigeons at Brussels.

My esteemed and learned friend, W. B. Tegetmeier, Esq., of London, England, informs me of the holding, on December 22nd, of an International Homing Pigeon Show at the city of Brussels, under the immediate auspices of those two famous Belgian clubs, "Union et Progress" and "Libre Abeona." Mr. Tegetmeier will accompany the English exhibitors, and forward their birds to the Exposition; the administration having appointed him to that honor.

The classes are: 1st, blues; 2nd, blue chequer; 3rd, red chequer; 4th, m.aly; 5th, splashed; 6th, other colors. Each class is divided into sections: 1st, for pairs; 2nd, for single cocks; 3rd, for single hens. There is one prize for every eight entries, and four special prizes for the best birds. Entry fee, 2s. 6d. for single birds, and 3s. 4d. for pairs.

I have just received from Birmingham, England, three pairs of grand performing Tumblers or Rollers. In color they are black and red rose-wings. The first of this color to come to the United States, I believe.

I learn from my brother-in-law in England that there was sold there recently a homing pigeon at £40, or \$200 gold.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5th, '78.

JAMES GRIST.

Regular Advertisers.

We clip the following sensible notes on regular advertising from the *Poultry Bulletin*:

"Take it as a rule, the constant advertiser is the one who does a profitable business, and not the one who flashes his announcements at irregular intervals upon the public. A merchant starts a business, puts up his sign, and he keeps it there continually. He would be considered a *rara avis* indeed, if he would pull down his sign when business was dull, and put it up again when business livened up. Still, that is the plan of some advertisers. They make a good show for a few times, hanging out a nice sign, telling people where to find them, and what they have for sale, and when trade slackens, they pull in their sign, and take a nap until better times shall awaken them. We think our advertisers, those who wish to make the use of printers' ink pay them, would find it more profitable to have regular, yearly cards running, changing them frequently to prevent them from getting stale, and then make their special announcements in separate advertisements when ready to do so. It is a good thing to prevent people from forgetting you, your address and business, and a regular card will serve that purpose exactly.

A large business has been done this fall in ship-turkeys to the English markets.

Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

JAS. FULLERTON,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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 Monts. | 6 Monts. | 12 Monts. |
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| One Page | \$15.00 | \$25.00 | \$40.00 |
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| Half " | 8.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| 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

A Seasonable Greeting.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR! How these words have rung out in cheerful cadence year after year for the past centuries! Whatever of grotesque or useless in the customs of our forefathers may become obsolete, we trust the time is far distant when the happy greetings of the holiday season shall be dispensed with. For ourselves at this time a reference to the subject is peculiarly appropriate. Ere another issue of the REVIEW the 25th of December and the 1st of January shall have passed away, and we shall have entered on a new year, with its renewed responsibilities and possibilities of usefulness and enjoyment. Besides the REVIEW is now entering on the second year of its existence, with cheering prospects of future prosperity. We have formed many very pleasant acquaintances, and rejoice to know that we have a wide circle of friends, all of whom, we trust, will receive in the same cordial spirit in which we now tender them, the compliments of the season, a MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In looking back over the last year, we cannot but feel that the REVIEW has been more successful in its object than any other Canadian poultry journal. We have no desire to be egotistical, for we are well aware that no amount of editorial puffing would prevent this or any other similar journal from ultimately finding its proper level in the judgment of public opinion. But, while other evidences of the justice of our claim are not lacking, we can point to our advertising patronage as one of the strongest proofs of the estimation in

which it is held by the breeders of the Dominion. No similar journal in Canada has ever presented such an array of advertisements from Canadian fanciers, and none has ever nearly approached it in the character of its advertising patrons. The best and most influential fanciers of Canada are, or have been, and will again be, with us. We feel proud of them; their names have appeared most frequently on the prize lists, and we are pleased to know that our dealings with them have been mutually satisfactory. During the past year we have had but one complaint of unfair dealing, and on inquiry into the case found it to be merely a mistake of the complainants, which he fully acknowledged, and for which he apologised. The character of our journal has been such that it has brought us the support of the best men; and it will be our constant ambition so to carry it on, and gain the public confidence, that the appearance of an advertisement in the REVIEW will be considered a guarantee of the advertiser's integrity. We have many evidences, voluntarily offered, in letters from our patrons, of the value of the REVIEW as an advertising medium, and would scorn to use stool-pigeons and decoy ducks, as some are doing, (without bagging much game however,) to secure advertisements. We want nothing but honest dealing from all our patrons, and will guarantee honest dealing in return.

In regard to its original contributions also, we claim that the REVIEW is becoming a decided success. In past years very few Canadian breeders have appeared as writers. Our efforts have induced many of these gentlemen to aid us in our work, and we are proud to say we have now a large staff of able contributors, embracing many of the most successful breeders of the Dominion. We have confidence in their kindness, their professional spirit, and their generous sympathy with our object, for that continued co-operation which cannot fail to make the REVIEW both popular and useful in the highest possible degree.

In regard to general news and information we have always endeavored to keep well up to the mark. We have given the earliest and most accurate prize lists, not only of Canadian shows, but of American shows in which Canadians were interested. We have given much practical information regarding our specialties, and have kept our readers fully posted on all interesting doings of the fancy. In a word, we have done our best to fulfil our promises, and now, at the commencement of a new volume, have every reason for encouragement, so much so that we once again wish all our patrons A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Renew your subscription for the REVIEW, and get your neighbors to subscribe also.

Sharp Butterfield has ague.

Mr. James Grist has made an addition to his advertisement this month.

In our report last month of the Central Fair, Hamilton, the 1st premium on Black Spanish should have been credited to Mr. R. Mackay, of that city, instead of to Mr. J. Peart.

In a letter before us from Mr. George Hope, of Port Hope, he informs us that on October 14th his store and contents were destroyed by fire. His numerous friends will be sorry to learn of his loss. Very few fanciers are held in higher estimation than friend Hope. A slight change will be found in his card this month.

Mr. A. GÜBEL, Mitchell, Ont., the well known pigeon fancier, offers fancy pigeons for sale.

Mr. W. M. SMITH, of Fairfield Plains, the well known breeder, has a card in Breeders' Directory.

The card of Mr. A. F. Banks, Toronto, will be found in Breeder's Directory. Mr. Banks breeds Black Spanish exclusively, and with great success.

E. T. NIXS, of Ridgetown, Ont., is devoting his attention entirely to Black-breasted Red Games, and offers some good birds for sale.

Mr. T. H. DAVIES, of Dresden, Ont., informs us that he has imported some very fine Houdans, and has for sale a splendid stock of chicks of the varieties enumerated in his card.

Mr. E. W. WARE, Hamilton, offers a splendid lot of chicks for sale very cheap, and all good stock. This is a chance for bargains which should be taken advantage of at once.

Mr. R. MACKAY, of Hamilton, has culled out his stock until nothing but extra fine birds are left; these he offers for sale at very reasonable prices. His stock is of the very best strains.

Mr. JAMES LOCKIE, of Waterloo, Ont., greets our readers in a quarter page advertisement. His partnership with Mr. P. Breiding, of Berlin, was dissolved on 19th November. Mr. Lockie is an enthusiastic fancier, and one whom it gives us great pleasure to recommend to our readers. Nothing but good stock for him, and nothing but fair dealing for his customers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We would take it as a great favor from our correspondents if they would send in their communications earlier. We have placed the 6th as the time of closing, and when we inform them that we have to send the REVIEW away by express for binding, which occupies three days, they will not think the time too early. As Thomas says, "Stick a pin here."

The Mammoth Show at Buffalo.

The coming show at Buffalo bids fair to rival in extent and magnificence all others which have been held at this point. Buffalo being central always commands a large attendance from Eastern, Western, middle States, and Canadian fanciers, who have already in large numbers signified their intention to exhibit. Among the extra inducements for a large attendance this season will be the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, which will be held at Buffalo during the show. The commodious rink will afford ample room for the superb display which Buffalo is sure to attract. The show is to be judged by the veterans C. H. Crosby, and H. S. Ball, who are too well known and respected as judges to need any special mention. The premium list will soon be ready, and can be had on application to the secretary. The premiums won will be paid to exhibitors before the close of the show, as usual, 100 cents on the dollar.

Midland Central Poultry Association.

Editor of Review.

DEAR SIR:—

At a meeting of the Midland Central Poultry Association, held on the 5th inst., it was decided to hold their third annual show on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th 19th and 20th February.

By giving notice of the above in your next number of the REVIEW you will much oblige,

Yours, &c.,

ROBT. HALL,
President.

JAS. SAULTER,
Secretary.

American Poultry Association

The next annual meeting of the American Poultry Association will be held in Buffalo, on Monday, Feb. 3rd, 1879, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

The next show of the Buffalo International Association will be held at the Rink in Buffalo, from Jan. 29th to Feby. 5th, 1879. President Sweet sends a cordial invitation to all to attend, and in case you cannot attend during the whole time of the show, he earnestly requests you to be present at our meeting on the 3rd.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Secretary.

We are in receipt of the prize list of the Saginaw Valley Poultry Association. There is some reduction in the society's premiums from last year, but a large increase under the head of Citizen's Premiums, for which no extra entry fee is required.—Those who think of exhibiting there should send for prize list to Steve V. Haskell, Secretary, East Saginaw, Michigan.

A Word of Advice.

At a time like the present when every branch of industry is languishing, it is not to be wondered at that the trade in fancy poultry should be dull. This business, like many others, has been overdone by some; there has been more fancy fowls bred than there can possibly be found a market for. During the past year many young fanciers have commenced operations, and as is usually the case with young fanciers, they imagined that all they had to do was to raise two or three hundred chickens, and in the fall sell them off at good prices, and clear hundreds of dollars. We hear reports of many yards still containing hundreds of chickens of this year, and when we think of the trouble and expense of bringing them to maturity, we conclude that their owners are learning a lesson which will be the means of either driving them out of the fancy or making them more thoughtful in the future. This state of things takes the place in the fancy that whooping cough and measles do among children; and the patient is seldom subjected to a second attack.

Having been "through the mill" we feel a strong sympathy for this class, and wish to offer a few words of advice on how to make the best out of such an unsatisfactory position. In the first place, then, cull very severely; kill off all but *good* ones, and if you have none left when this is done, start with new and better breeding stock in the spring. There are so many ways of cooking poultry that it will take a large flock to exhaust them; when you tire of them done in one way try another. Reduce the flock down so that there will be no crowding. More pleasure will be derived from the possession of a few good chickens than from hundreds of middling ones. We have often noticed that the most successful fancier is the one who never breeds great numbers—just enough so that every one has a personality to him, and he will at a glance miss one from his flock without counting them. When great numbers are hatched the economic plan is to cull as soon as the chicks are fit for "boilers," and bring the flock down to such numbers that all can receive good care. By this means your birds will secure full development, and justify you in asking better prices than could be expected for fowls stunted by over-crowding. By adopting this plan you will soon gain a reputation which will be of great service.

In a very short time we will be preparing for our winter shows, which will create a demand for good birds fit for exhibition; then the season for mating for next year's breeding, and on the opening of spring many who have not the accommodation for keeping fowls in winter will be demanding stock. Thus, we think we are safe in saying, the best

season for sales is still before us. Let it be the ambition of all to have nothing but good birds to sell; these will always command good prices. Keep your name before the public by advertising and when business is doing you will get your share.

Evidence.

The following extract is from a letter received from one of our advertisers, and was not intended for publication, but by his permission we give it:

FRIEND FULLERTON:—Please find enclosed \$1 to renew my subscription to the REVIEW. Please take out my advertisement. I have sold out most of my stock, and am getting letters every day asking for more. I will give you another advertisement next month. I have sold more stock through your valuable paper than any other I have ever advertised in. I have sold \$75 worth in the last three months, and am *sure* it was through my advertisement in the REVIEW; so I think my investment of \$4 in a card in Breeders' Directory, for six months, was a good one.

A. W. BESSEY.

St. Catharines, Dec. 4, 1878.

Eggs from Different Breeds of Fowls.

Fanny Feld, a lady correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, says that "after repeated experiments with the different varieties of fowls, and comparison with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

"Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Dark Brahmas—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, White, and Buff Cochins—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Plymouth Rocks—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

La Fleche—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Black Spanish—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Leghorns—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Polish—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Bantams—eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of food consumed by each variety."



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

After eight years of careful breeding, I have succeeded in producing strains of my own, that for symmetry, beauty of plumage, and all high standard points, are unexcelled. A great lot of Chicks for breeding and exhibition purposes at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular and price list free. 12 1/2

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CUP DARK BRAHMAS,

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

Eggs and Chicks in Season from all but the American Sebrights. 1-1/2



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24 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,

Eggs in season Cheap.

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Abyssinian Guinea Figs. Tortoise Shell Guinea Figs, and first-class Belgium Canaries, Stock unsurpassed.

A Fine Lot of Chicks now for Sale.

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BUFF COCHINS, DARK BRAHMAS,

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Eggs, \$3.00 per dozen.

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



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

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Some choice Leghorn Hens for Sale

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 Have For Sale a few pairs of B. R. Chicks. Also a few pairs of two year old Birds.
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 Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of
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 Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls always for Sale, and Eggs in season.
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CHICKS FOR SALE.—Plymouth Rocks, \$4.00 per pair. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A few pairs of my well known
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 A few pairs Yellow Jacobins, also, Yellow Pouters and Cream Colored Jacobins, which have always taken prizes wherever exhibited.
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Will now be carried on by me, on my own account. As I have erected additional Poultry Houses and added to my already well known Stock some of the choicest specimens on this Continent, if I cannot obtain success, I shall at least deserve it. Specialties:

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A few choice Light Brahma Chicks for Sale.

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

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PURE BRED HIGH - CLASS FOWLS,

At annexed prices if taken at once:

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| One Trio White Leghorns,.....\$ 3.00 | Two Trios Plymouth Rocks, 10 00 |
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They are worth three times the prices asked, and will prove Great Bargains to purchasers.

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Light Brahmas,

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At \$5 to \$10 per pair—According to age.

On 15 pairs of the above varieties I took Ten 1st, Four 2nd, and one 3rd Prizes during the season.

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*Choice Pairs of his Famous Long Distance
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Imported Direct from Brussels, Belgium, "Club
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Young Birds from my Notorious GOLD MEDAL PRIZE WINNERS, now ready for shipping. Prices upon application.

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