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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JANUARY, 1879.

No. 2.



TOULOUSE GESE.

In no class of our domestic poultry is there so much room for improvement as in geese—that is in the hands of those who raise them for the profit derived from their flesh and feathers. It is very unsatisfactory to know that now, when there is an opening for a lucrative trade in poultry with Eng-

land, that we are not in a position, from the inferior quality of our geese, to place but a small quantity on the market. Shippers tell us that there is no comparison between the geese sent from this country and those raised in England, and that it is useless to ship such stock as is generally raised

here as it will not be looked at by Englishmen. It is therefore necessary for our farmers, if they wish to secure a share of the profits to be derived from the export trade, to increase the weight of their geese, by breeding some of the larger varieties, and of these the Toulouse head the list. It is possible, without any perceptible increase in the cost of feeding, to raise geese that will weigh twice as much at maturity as those now to be found in the majority of farm-yards. In fact Toulouse geese will do as well, and their eggs hatch better, if left to seek their own living on a good range, after the grass is well up in the spring.

Excellent stock appear at all our shows, and we would advise our farmer friends, and others who have suitable places for them, to give this class their consideration, as where geese can be kept no other variety will give better satisfaction.

In writing of this variety, Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, says:—"They are extremely large, weighing, when fattened and matured, at three years old, forty-five to fifty pounds, and in some cases, even sixty pounds per pair. The geese lay thirty to forty eggs each in a season, and seldom offer to sit. I find them good to hatch, easy to raise, and much stronger when young than common goslings. They grow so rapidly that at four weeks old they will weigh from six to eight pounds each, and at three months, fifteen to eighteen pounds. They yield half a pound of feathers to a "picking." I have bred them five years and know they will stand the severest weather and climate, without shelter. They are small feeders for their size, and require no food but pasture except in winter. In color, geese and ganders are exactly alike, viz: a uniform, handsome gray, with breast and under parts of body a shade lighter. They are gentle in disposition, not unruly, and can be fenced easier than sheep: breed at one year old, and, in all respects, are very profitable. Would pay well almost anywhere, and especially in sections where grain and grass are cheap. The sexes can be distinguished by the form and voice,—ganders are taller, more upright, with larger necks, and gabble in higher, finer and more rapid tones than the goose, the voice of which is a low, deep bass, and slow."

The American *Standard of Excellence* describes Toulouse geese as follows:

#### DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in show-pen; crooked backs; deformity of any kind.

#### MALE AND FEMALE.

**HEAD:** Rather large and short,—color of plumage, dark grey:—Eyes, dark brown or hazel.

**BILL:** Comparatively short, and stout at the base,—color, reddish-flesh.

**NECK:** Of medium length, and carried pretty erect,—color of plumage, dark grey, shading off to a lighter gray as it approaches the back.

**BACK:** Broad, of moderate length, and curving slightly from the neck to the tail,—color of plumage, dark gray.

**BREAST AND BODY:** Breast broad and deep, and, in plumage, light gray:—Body broad, of medium length, and very deep and compact,—in fat birds, their bellies almost touch the ground:—color of plumage, light gray, shading off lighter to the belly, where it becomes white, extending back to and around the tail,—all the lower posterior or fluffy parts are white, though but little of the white is visible to the eye from a front view

**WINGS:** Large, strong, and carried smoothly against the sides;—color of plumage, primaries, dark gray or brown,—secondaries, darker than primaries;—wing-coverts, dark gray.

**Tail:** Comparatively short; feathers, hard and stiff, and in color, gray and white,—The ends being tipped with white.

**LEGS; Thighs,** short and stout,—color of plumage, light gray:—Shanks, short, stout, and deep reddish orange in color:—Feet, deep reddish-orange.

**CARRIAGE:** Tall and erect.

#### POINTS IN TOULOUSE GEES.

Symmetry,	- - - - -	10
Size and Weight,	- - - - -	40
Condition,	- - - - -	10
Head,	- - - - -	3
Bill,	- - - - -	2
Neck,	- - - - -	5
Back,	- - - - -	5
Breast and Body,	- - - - -	15
Wings,	- - - - -	5
Tail,	- - - - -	3
Legs,	- - - - -	2
		100

#### Poultry in Frost and Snow.

Winter is again upon us. It is but little more than six months since we were writing about the management of chickens in frost and snow, and again we have a cold and white world. We will give a few hints how to keep the adult birds comfortable at this season. Fowls do not dislike dry frost; indeed when the air is clear they seem to enjoy it. We have often observed that birds of the year which have caught cold and seemed to stand still at the damp fall of the leaf, as soon as frost sets in become bright and hard in feather; grow again, and shake of their maladies. Some of our own cockerels which roost in trees seem particularly lively, and crow at intervals through moonlight nights. Frost, fog, and snow are how-

ever most detrimental to all poultry. The chief points for a poultry keeper now to look to are good shelter and good food.

Under the heading of shelter various points require consideration. To begin, birds must not be in draughts at roost. We are great advocates of ventilation—indeed, we often let birds of our own roost in trees all the winter, or in sheds entirely open on one side, but then they are out of cold currents of air whistling through cracks. Perches should be low, and the ventilation arranged well above the heads of the birds. Then in their yards they much enjoy a sunny corner. A very little paling, or even a high turf bank, will give them a place where they can enjoy hours of sunshine at a time of year when in an exposed wind-swept run they would only be moping with ruffled plumes. A low perch, too, of fir wood, such as they can grasp, is a great luxury in a yard; it enables the birds to escape from the chill of frost bound ground. We have often observed poultry taking refuge on low boughs of laurels in winter time, and where natural perches are absent substitutes can easily be supplied thus:—As soon as snow has fallen a way should be swept from house to the most sheltered corner of the run, and here the birds should be fed. Snow brings on violent dysentery if eaten, and care should be taken not to throw the food among it, and to supply plenty of water. Iron troughs are the best drinking vessels in winter, being less liable to crack, but whatever vessels are used they should all be emptied at sunset and refilled in the morning.

Food must be liberal and nourishing. When the ground is hard and usual animal food not procurable, they must therefore have some substitute for it. A little minced liver daily does them much good, and, averse though we usually are to stimulating foods, we now mix some Spratt's food in the first meal. It is not a bad plan to pour some boiling water overnight on a pan of this food, leaving it to soak all night, and then the first thing in the morning to mix in barley meal with it till it is of the proper consistency to make crumbly balls, such as we have often described. The last evening feed should be of wheat or maize; grain long continuous to give warmth to the system.—C. in *Journal of Horticulture*.

On the 9th and 10th of December a poultry fair was held in the town of Perth, and was a great success. It rained heavily most of the second day or the sales would have footed up much higher. During the two days over thirty-two tons of poultry were bought and sold. Competition was keen, and prices at one time reached 14 cents. The lowest price reached—for inferior lots—was 7 cents; average price, about 10 cents per pound.

## Poultry on the Farm.

(Continued.)

Editor Review,

With your permission I shall have another friendly confab with my farming friend concerning his poultry, and assuming that your permission is granted, shall therefore commence without any further preliminaries.

Now, friend farmer, let us consider whether it is advisable for you to provide a house for your poultry exclusively; and as your strongest objection to keeping an improved variety is that the keeping of them necessitates the building of a house for their use exclusively, therefore, if we conclude no matter what variety is kept it is to your advantage to provide them with comfortable winter quarters, we overcome the objection on the ground of additional expense. Now, sir, do you think it pays you to house your sheep, pigs, and cows in winter, and, if so, why? You are willing to admit that animals thus cared for require less food, and that those which are exposed and receive this extra allowance do not thrive as well. Science lays down some very simple reasons. We are aware that an inhabitant of the Arctic regions will consume as much food in the twenty-four hours as you and I both would in double the time, and their food is of the strongest kind, and still they are a stunted race of people. Now, to quote from Dr. Wilson on this subject, we have the teachings of science upon it. In his writings on "Human Caloric," which we speak of as animal heat in connection with the beast: "We are living stoves; and when our human fires begin to flag from undue expenditure of heat, the appetite speaks out sharply, and compels the owner to look round for fuel, and if this is not supplied, the garnered fat is thrown into the grate to keep the furnace in play." And, sir, may we not safely conclude that caloric, which is thus produced in the system by the union of the oxygen of our breath with carbon of our body and food, is a necessary stimulant by which the different organs are warmed into action, and enabled to perform their functions perfectly, and that imperfect work and imperfect development are the results of exposure to cold. Compare the African with the Laplander, the Indian of Canada with the native of the far north, and cows which are exposed in a barn-yard to those which have been comfortably housed—an instance of which has come under my own notice, in which three well kept cows produced as much butter as eleven which had been kept round a straw-stack. And will not this apply to your poultry? Do you not suppose that a fowl is just as unfit, after a winter of exposure, to produce eggs as a cow to produce milk, besides requiring at least just as

much food to bring them out in spring in this imperfect and unprofitable condition? And has not the growth of a young animal under this treatment received a severe check, and is it not, in consequence, being imperfectly developed, unfit for the continuation of the species? And thus the stamina of the flock or herd deteriorates from year to year, until a set of the veriest scrubs is the result, unsightly, unprofitable, and a disgrace to the owner. You might as well try to fatten and produce a piece of delicate flesh out of a crow. Besides, the comfortable quarters are all that you need additional to enable you to keep an improved variety with success, and you need them with any variety so that they shall be profitable, and by keeping an improved variety, under these conditions you will receive eggs during most of the winter, when they are such a price that a hen will soon pay for her year's feed, besides being in a better state in the spring to continue the process through the summer than she would have been had she laid none during the winter.

Then there is the item of grain, &c., destroyed during winter, consequent upon this bad management, which, from its being done gradually, a little here and a little there, is not noticeable. The severe weather of winter, or exposure to its influences, begets an insatiable and cruel demand for food, which impels them to search for every available means of ingress into barns and granaries in quest of both shelter and food, and this gives rise to unreasonable complaints about their destructive habits.

Now, my friend, would your other stock be any less so if treated in the same manner, and possessed of the same ability to help themselves? What a hole an old cow, which had been half frozen and just as nearly starved, would make in a load of barley? But here is where one of your usual objections comes in: You can guard against larger animals so much more easily and successfully than against poultry, for if a door but be left open for a moment a troop of them make a rush for the inside, and frequently all are not got out again. The smallest hole is taken advantage of—and a small hole, indeed, will suffice, as many of the mongrels which are kept on farms can pass through where a good sized rat would.

Now, sir, is not this only a stronger argument in favor of better accommodations, or a building for their own exclusive use, if you keep them at all.

I notice in last REVIEW a few words from our old fancier, Thomas, and learn with pleasure that there is a brisk trade doing in Delaware in poultry, at prices which are seldom realized here, and we may safely conclude that better times are in the near future for the fanciers of Ontario as well as for farmers.

Friend "J. L." comes right down on the situation in last REVIEW, as does Mr. Lambing. May their shadow never grow less.

Farmers are receiving five cents per pound here for poultry at present, which price can be at least doubled, and that simply by increasing the supply and improving the quality. Now, my farming friends, made a note of this, and if you can show us that such is not the case, let us have it.

Yours fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, Ont., Dec. 26th, 1879.

### How Much Trimming is Justifiable?

That is what I am anxious to learn. I read with deep interest the letters on this vexed subject, and yet it appears to me that we are as far as ever from the solution of this really important question. Is it permissible to pluck a broken feather from a bird? Is it forbidden to draw out a foul feather? If the broken feather be also a foul feather, should it, for the sake of fair play, be left in? If it be allowable to pluck out a foul broken feather, may faulty feathers, not broken, be also withdrawn? If so, how many? May the tip of a broken sickle be trimmed with scissors? may twisted feathers be drawn from the wing of an otherwise perfect bird?

It would be vain to multiply the questions which are raised by discussion of this subject, but as poultry shows increase yearly, as exhibitors become daily more numerous, and as, now and then, some unfortunate trimmer gets disqualified for awkwardly doing what, perhaps, the cup winner has cleverly done without detection, it is high time that some decision was arrived at.

We know that many persons showing poultry think it perfectly justifiable to pluck the white feather from a Creve tuft, and the black feathers from a Cuckoo Dorking or Scotch-grey, but these same persons would shrink from painting, cutting combs, or inserting false sickles.

Where is the difference? Who is the conscience to dictate where "preparing for show" ends, and "trimming" begins?

Is it right that persons who make it a moral duty not to draw a faulty feather or prune a tell-tale spur should have to compete, and, perhaps—nay, probably—be beaten by exhibitors who think nothing of a borrowed sickle, a neatly-arranged wire, and the eradication without number of faulty feathers? Who is to draw the delicate line as to how far into the head a Spanish fowl may be trimmed? It is justifiable—I speak under correction—to pull with tweezers the tiny hairs on the white cheeks; but cheating to cut off the feathers round the white, to enlarge that feature. It would not be permissible to paint flesh-color an Aylesbury's bill; but we know they are rubbed with pumice and vinegar,

kept in the dark, sometimes skinned, to produce the coveted hue.

Who that has ever claimed a first-prize bird—say Hamburgs or Brahmās—at some great show, but has probably marked with astonishment and wrath the faulty feathers duly appear in the following month. Why should a glaring case of trimming be exposed and punished when the extraction of “a few feathers” is winked at?

Let it be clearly understood that there is to be no trimming whatever allowed—not one feather plucked—and put Englishmen upon their honor not to transgress, for the moral rule is as binding in a trivial matter like this as in a greater, once the intention is made clear. Or else let it be understood that trimming is allowable, and up to what point. Explain that a man acts a lie in fixing in tail-feathers with cobblers' wax, and is innocent when abstracting half a dozen feathers from a vulture hock, and we shall understand our responsibilities.

I shall be happy, if permitted, to tie up slipped wings, pluck black feathers from my Scotch-greys, and straw feathers from my bantams, to blunt an old cock's spurs, and use every means to mislead and wilfully deceive a judge, if I know that in so doing I follow an acknowledged custom, and enter the lists with exhibitors using the same means to embellish their birds.

But at present, I gather, “trimming is not allowed,” and consequently I never in my life pulled one single feather from any of my birds (and, it is needless to add, I have often been beaten); but to do so would have seemed to me an act of deceit, and altogether unworthy. Surely a code of rules might be drawn up which would straighten the way for amateurs who wish to show honestly, and would prefer not to be beaten by more unscrupulous exhibitors.—“HENWIFE,” in *The Live Stock Journal*.

### Notes from Waterloo.

No. 12

Editor Review,

A Christmas poultry fair was held in this town last month. The exhibit was good in quality, but rather deficient in quantity. Everything was quickly bought up at good prices. One lot of dressed turkeys sold for 12 cts. per pound, one of turkeys and geese at 10 cts. per pound for the lot, others slightly lower.

Now, will any farmer please rise and explain which pays best, poultry at from 8 to 12 cents, or dressed hogs at 4 to 6 cents per pound? Farmers are generally shrewd in making bargains, keen in observation, and well posted on all matters pertaining to their business, yet why they neglect this very important source of profit is most surprising.

After raising pigs and providing them with pasture all summer, they have fattened them on peas worth 60 cents, or corn worth 65 cents per bushel; while to raise turkeys, geese, chickens or ducks, would only have required a little care and attention, the bulk of their food being scattered grain and seeds that otherwise would have been lost, insects, positively injurious, with a proportion of grass, and a few bushels of grain to fatten them before killing time. Of course it is not to be expected, neither would it be wise, to discard the keeping of pigs altogether, and enter very extensively into poultry raising, but nearly every farmer might profitably raise from fifty to one hundred turkeys, with an equal number of chickens. Raising geese or ducks will depend on the supply of water, a convenient stream being almost a necessity for them.

By the opening up of the fertile prairies of the North West, the markets of Europe must, in a few years, receive a large supply of grain from that quarter, so that Ontario farmers will be wise not to depend on grain growing altogether, but to adopt a varied or mixed husbandry; and while Great Britain is ready and anxious to buy our beef, mutton, cheese, butter, and poultry, it is certainly our interest to provide such of these articles we can, and in the very best possible condition. The trade in dressed poultry with Britain is only in its infancy, yet its present extent is marvellous and must still very largely increase. But they require large, fat, well dressed fowls. Small, lean scrubs would not pay for freight, and are not wanted at all.

Any one that has a flock of fowls can greatly improve them without paying fancy prices, by purchasing a young male for a stock bird, pure bred, but deficient in exhibition points. Any breeder can supply such a bird cheaply. A Light Brahma cockerel is, in my opinion, the best for this purpose, and if mated with common fowls the gain in size of progeny would, at the very lowest calculation, be 2 pounds each, which on fifty chicks is 100 pounds, at 8c, or \$8. There should be no difficulty in making these chicks average 6 pounds, but say 5 pounds: 250 pounds at 8c., or \$20; and all the feed required besides what they would pick up would not cost one-fifth of that sum.

It may be said, it is easy to show profit on paper. But is there anything extravagant in these figures? Are they not under rather than over the mark? Will some one try it. The outlay is trifling, and I am satisfied it will pay. One thing is certain, there is a growing demand for good fat poultry, at paying prices, both for home and export trade.

J. L.

Waterloo, Ont., Jany. 3rd, 1880

Remember that entries for Guelph show close on January 27th.

### A Canadian Poultry Association

This is a subject that will sooner or later have to be agitated by our Canadian poultry breeders. That such an association is needed, there is no doubt. Canada is a large territory, and contains a large and influential number of breeders—men who are as capable of judging the various merits of the different breeds as our American cousins. At present all our Canadian judges (of which I think there are very few,) are subject to the rules and regulations of the American society, and governed by the American *Standard* in determining upon the different merits of a bird.

It is a deplorable fact, that the Canadian fanciers are little known to each other, and that they do not sufficiently esteem one another. By such an association as the Canadian fanciers are capable of forming, much good would be wrought, not only by improving the many breeds, but by bringing the different breeds into contact, and making them feel that they have a common interest.

Let us advance a few facts to show the desirability of such an association. In Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there are a large number of fanciers, and each Province has its separate association. In each society the rules are framed to suit the members composing it, and he who has the most influence generally manages to have things to suit himself. Again, these breeders seldom, if ever, exhibit outside of their own locality, they know with whom they have to compete, and make their arrangements accordingly; they carry off their prizes and consider their stock the best in the Dominion, while in reality they might not be awarded a single prize were they to exhibit outside of their own district.

By the formation of such a society as I propose, the rules of the different Provincial societies would, to certain extent, be governed by the general association; the breeders would be brought together, and the egotistical ideas of some smoothed down, until a general system of friendliness and unity would be established; the fanciers of Ontario and Quebec would be led to consider the possibility of those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia being able to breed good stock, and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in their turn, learn that the Upper Province men can breed birds that are worth purchasing for the improvement of their own stock,

There is another point which will have to be settled, and that is the publication of a Canadian Standard of Excellence.

It is a well known fact that a large number of the birds imported into Canada are from English stock, and that these birds are judged by the American Standard.

There is no one who will dispute the injustice of this, as we are all aware that the English and American Standards differ in many particulars, and in some cases are directly antagonistic.

I do not exactly advocate the adoption of a new *Standard*, but a modification of the English and American to suit our Canadian stock. The argument may be advanced that Canada is too young to attempt any such thing at present, and that the expense would be too great. I hold that the fancy is now as deeply rooted as it ever will be, and that with the army of breeders we have in our midst the expense would be trifling, and I am of the opinion that this subject but requires to be taken hold of by the proper persons, and the majority of our breeders will rally to their support.

As I fear I am trespassing on your space, and hope that these few remarks will aid in producing the desired effect, I will simply state that, if space is at my command, I shall at some future time, again refer to this subject.

P. COCK.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 23rd, 1879.

### Awards at the R. River Valley Poultry Show, Sterling Illinois.

**COCKS**—Buff, David Jones, Tecumseh, Mich., 1st. Partridge, fowls, W. L. Lar'lis, Sterling, 2nd and special; chicks same 5d. Black fowls, C. L. Forsyth, Lincoln, Ills., 2nd and special; chicks, J. M. Gilchrist, Marshalltown, Iowa, 1st and 2nd; W. C. Myres & Son, Dixon, Ills., 3d.

**BRAMMAS**, Light, fowls, A. A. Walsworth, Marshalltown, Iowa, 1st and special; chicks same, 1st and special.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**.—C. A. Keefer, Sterling, 1st, 2nd and special; chicks, same, 1st 2nd and special; N. A. Thomas, Sterling, 3d.

**GAMES**.—White, Fanciers' Agency, Sterling, 3d. Brown Red, Riverside Poultry Yards, Sterling, 1st. Pit fowls, W. F. Laurie, Sterling, 1st; Jas. Summers, Rock Falls, 2nd; chicks, W. F. Laurie, Sterling, 1st; James Summers, Rock Falls, 2nd. Black Breasted Red, C. A. Keefer, Sterling, 1st and special; breeding pen same, 1st and special.

**HAMBROS**.—Silver-Spangled fowls, W. C. Oates, Aurora, Ills., 1st; J. P. Brubaker, Nachausa, Ills., 3d. Black chicks, Wm. Pooley, Aurora, Ills., 3d. Black chicks, Wm. Pooley, Aurora, Ills., 3d and special.

**LEGHORNS**.—White, chicks, E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ills., 1st, 2nd and special; J. P. Brubaker, Nachausa, Ills., 3d. Brown fowls, C. A. Keefer, Sterling, 2nd, and Special; chicks, same, 1st, 2nd and 3d; breeding pen, same, 1st.

**SPANISH**, Black, fowls, A. M. Brown, Aurora, Ills., 1st; chicks, same, 1st and special.

**LANGSHAMS**.—J. E. Fryberger, Sterling, 1st and special.

**SCOTCH GREYS**.—J. V. Emmit, Sterling, 1st.

**HOUDANS**.—Fowls, Geo. Butters Oak Park, Ills., 1st 2nd 3rd and special; chicks same, 1st 2nd and 3d.

**BANTAMS**.—Black Breasted Red Game, C. A. Keefer, Sterling, 1st and Special; Howard Hoss, Ster-

ling, 3d. Rose-comb Black, J. P. Brubaker, Nachusa, Ills., 2nd and special. Silver Seabright, R. H. Thomas, Sterling, 1st and special.

TURKEYS.—White Holland, Dr. A. C. John, Sterling, 1st and special.

Ducks.—Rouen, J. P. Brubaker, Nachusa Ills. 1st and special; Riverside Poultry Yards, Sterling, 2nd; W. F. Laurie, Sterling 3d. Pekin, N. A. Thomas, Sterling, 1st. White Call, N. A. Thomas, Sterling, 1st.

Collection Song Birds.—J. L. Newton, Rock Falls, 1st and special.

Exhibition of Taxidermy.—Mrs. C. P. Gainer, Sterling.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.

Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)

Guelph, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.

Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.

Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.

Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.

" C. B. Capron.

St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.

Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.

" Jas. Fullerton.

Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.

" Thomas Adams.

Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.

Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.

Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

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

### A Challenge.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR:—I have seen and heard so much about Homing Antwerps, imported stock, and pioneers of the fancy in Canada, that I think we are entitled to a test of the qualities of some of the Canadian stock. Let us do some business and talk afterwards.

I hereby challenge any Antwerp breeder in Canada to fly his birds 200 miles, any time next April or May, for \$25 to \$50 a side. I mean business, and am prepared on the acceptance of the challenge to put up, in your hands, \$10 as a forfeit. I want no paper talk, but a race.

Yours respectfully,

C. AYRE,

Victoria Hotel, St. Catherines, Ont.

We are very anxious to see Canadian fanciers commence to work their birds in earnest, and are willing to offer them every facility to exchange views, &c., through the medium of Review, but we can scarcely, from past experience, endorse this mode of opening business for the season of 1889.

The flying fancy being in its infancy in Canada, the number of fanciers able to put old birds into training next spring would be very small,—say a dozen. Half of these would probably object to flying their birds for money, and from other causes the number would be still further decreased. A public challenge offered among such a small number is apt to be regarded by each fancier as a personal affair, to which publicity is given as a means of gaining notoriety, and is likely to engender feelings of a nature not calculated to advance the sport.

We would rather see our older fanciers propose a series of friendly races, open to all who wish to enter and pay their entrance fee, as we feel certain that this would bring out a large number, give more sport, and better determine who has the best birds.

During the season of 1880 we would like to see at least three concours in Canada, one in June for old birds distance 200 miles or over, one at the most seasonable time for young, distance, say 150 miles, and a championship flight for old birds in the fall. By each fancier having the privilege of entering as many birds as he pleased in a race, on paying an entrance fee of say \$5.00, a good number would be brought out, and good prizes secured.

Fanciers, let us have your views on this matter, and in the meantime give Mr. Ayre's challenge your consideration, as he appears to mean business.

### On Feeding and Training Homing Birds.

I will begin with their food, as on that depends greatly their training. The very best grain to give them when training, or at any time, is small tick beans; but as that is not, to my knowledge, to be obtained in this country, a substitute must take its place. When I have not been able to obtain beans I have given them a mixture of three parts grey peas to one of maize (Indian corn), occasionally adding to it some good barley. If grey peas are not to be obtained, give them white ones, but they are not so good. Maize ought to be given very sparingly, as it makes the birds too fat, consequently cannot fly with vigour. The best way to feed them is to have a hopper so that they can get their food when they like. By this means they will never get their crops too full, nor will they consume so much—in short, will never be hungry to voraciousness. A bird will then be ready, at any time to be caught up and sent off for a fly, as where otherwise birds fed two or three times a day will get too much in their crops and are not ready for work perhaps for hours after, besides all this it gives less trouble to attend to them. I know it is very difficult to prevent birds becoming too fat, that of

course brings laziness, so that they care little to fly; if they do, it is only round the chimneys, then you may be sure that the difficulty in training commences, and if you frighten them to make them fly, it works against their entering their place to catch them after their return from a race. Many a race has been lost in that way. One must be very gentle with this race of birds, as they are very susceptible of affront. I need not describe the hopper, as any pigeon fancier ought to know that from books on pigeons. I need not say give them good fresh water every day, and if nails or scraps of iron are kept in the water, it will keep off many complaints. Salt is also a requisite, and should be kept in a small box with a cover over it, so that dirt may not get in.

In training young birds, say three or four months old, see that they fly well and strong round their place. A very good way at first is to take some of them out a quarter of a mile and let each out singly, then one can see his performance, whereas in a lot flying round the place it is difficult to judge them. Do not let them out near a house or a tree, as being young and not knowing what is up, they may pitch, which is a bad lesson for them to learn.

When the strong ones are well known, take them out a mile and let one off at a time, and watch his performance; when he is off home and out of sight let off another. The next day let them off in the same way another mile or two. This is to teach them what you require. After that give them five more, letting off three at a time, not more. I never had the patience to let birds off singly after the first two lessons, nor do I see where any good is derived from it. When they have done five miles, give them ten more, let them have two days rest, and repeat this from the same place twice, by which means they will know that part of the country better. After this give them fifteen miles more, then thirty and forty mile stretches, which is quite far enough, although in Belgium they give them much longer stretches. They have the best of birds and theirs is a better atmosphere, and not so chilly as in England, the latter being terribly against birds doing good work.

After birds have done some eighty miles they ought to have a week's rest, so up to 150, after that a fortnight's rest.

When one begins training, go right through with it, and not work by jumps and starts with long intervals between, so that the birds may be in good condition. Always toss birds at early morn, say five or six o'clock or earlier if possible. The sun then does not get up too high to dazzle them. A cloudy day is better for the same reason than a clear bright one.

After they have done a sixty miles fly, I would rather send the birds over night to be tossed by

some one, and early too; in that way, I have often had birds sent to me. I had a nice, large cage to put them in, and gave them food and water before starting, but not much. They were not then cramped in box or basket all night, and were ready for the work in the morning. Birds have hard work at any time, but from inattention it is often made harder.

Of course, in writing this I suppose the birds are good, but am ignorant of what distance birds can do in this country with the advantages of a clearer atmosphere and a more regular climate.

The amateur will soon learn from experience what his birds can do, so my advice is to begin cautiously with the stages. To get birds home quickly, send them in the same direction. To chop them about is too much for a young bird.

For this country, I should fancy that light made birds, with little wattle, would make better work than heavy ones, as the summer climate is not so inclement to contend against as that of Europe. I have always found that light birds would beat the heavy ones, as when the latter get age upon them they get very heavy and luzzy, and fly lower.

Some amateurs turn their birds out twice a day, some let them have their liberty to go out and in as they like. I prefer the latter, but their place should be shut up every night and opened at early morn; then they ought to take long flights around, often out of sight from the distance they fly. The better plan is to let all the young that are strong out first, as old birds will not fly so long, as they want to get back to their young ones. When the young ones have pitched, let out the old ones.

I may remark that wheat or buckwheat is not good food; a little hemp seed when moulting is advantageous.

I. B. K.

Toronto, Dec'r. 29th, 1879.

We have been permitted to copy from the letter of one of our Belgian fanciers as follows; "I think it is foolish to make up matches through the winter season, particularly after the ground is covered with snow. When the Americans will have been longer on the flying fancy, they will be less enthusiastic. In Belgium, where there are thousands of fanciers, they never challenge each other. They wait until the regular races commence, then each has a chance to try his birds. They also arrange pool prizes aside from the entry prizes, so those wishing to fly for more money can be accommodated.—*Fancier's Journal.*"

Those who contemplate training Homers next spring, should now be making their arrangements for the tossing of the birds at different stages. Add to our list of Homing stations as many good names as possible.

### Notes on Homing Birds.

It is a well known fact that birds tossed in Belgium or France, in attempting to get back to England, are nearly all lost, whereas when tossed in England to return to either of those countries rarely miss reaching their home. The distance across the channel from Dover to Calais is 25 miles, from Folkestone to Boulogne, 28 miles. From this it appears that the English coast must be subject to a denser atmosphere or fog, or how else can it be accounted for, the English amateur having the same breed and strain as the Belgians. Birds tossed in England are known to return to Antwerp, twice the distance, across the sea.

I should like, for experiment sake, to see some Canadian amateur of homing birds attempt, in one stage, a toss from the Canadian side of Lake Ontario, say Toronto from St. Catharines, or north west corner of the State of New York; the distance across the lake is thirty five miles. In summer the atmosphere is generally very clear. English amateurs, in order to get their birds across the Straits of Dover, generally give them two tosses, or sometimes only one, half way over before they are tossed on the French coast.

With regard to starting birds singly for a race, it is to be hoped that this system will not find advocates in this country. Birds do not compete under equal advantages, as after the first bird is let off the weather may change quite averse between the time of the first and the last few. As to birds "following my leader" it is all bosh. I have seen birds let off *en masse* it is true, and invariably go off in one body, which gives one an impression that they keep together for an indefinite time, but this they do not do, but separate, one flying one way and another the other. In watching the arrival of birds to their home they may be seen coming from different directions, often quite contrary to that in which they were let off. If a lot of birds belonging to the same amateur are let out together, most probably, knowing each other, they will return together, but letting out a lot of birds belonging to same individual is a bad plan, and sure to end in the loss of some of them, as I have known to my loss, but that was previous to my being initiated in training, and the distance was only thirty miles; they confuse and mislead each other. It is my belief that if a bird cannot find its way on its own account it will not follow another. I would rather make a bet on a bird tossed singly than when let off with a lot, there being no other bird in company to attract its attention.

Two years ago a friend of mine, who lives two hundred miles from me, sent me three of his birds and one of a neighbor's; one of my friend's being a young one I gave him, and had not moulted its

flight feathers. From unfavorable weather, I kept them two days. Out of these four birds only two reached home, one being an old bird of my friend's and the young one I gave him; the old bird reached home mid-day, and the young one late in the evening; nothing was ever heard of the others. The toss previous to my letting them off was thirty miles distant. I liberated them before 9 a.m., a hazy morning. They went straight away together, without taking even half a turn round, and out of sight in a moment.

I. B. K.

Toronto, Jan'y. 10th.

From *L'Epervier*, of Brussels, it appears that the Belgian Commission of Fetes for 1880, while appropriating funds to nautical, hippic, and other societies, has refused to organize any competition for carrier pigeons. This, in a country where the fancy receives as much popular attention as in Belgium, where the colombophile societies number over two thousand, seems rather unfair, and in this light most of the Belgian papers appear to view it. A petition also, to the government to that effect has been widely circulated for signature.

When we consider the attention a flight of pigeons, liberated from the Crystal Palace, excited in England, it seems strange that there could be two opinions on the subject in Belgium, where pigeon flying is so popular. Probably the true explanation is that advanced by *L'Opinion*, of Antwerp, namely, that pigeon flying is mainly the sport of the citizens and middle classes, and not, like horse racing and other things for which large appropriations have been made, sufficiently fashionable among the upper classes to influence the members of the commission, in whose opinion the *world* means *their* world, and not the public at large. If any such unworthy motives have influenced the Commission, surely, on proper representation, the government ought to reconsider the matters. Fortunately whatever obstacles pigeon flyers may have to contend with here, they are at least free from the influence suggested in foregoing paragraphs.

The "International Standard of Excellence and Scale of Points," for judging pigeons correctly, is now cut. Two dollars per copy; post paid.

An exhibition of Homing Pigeons only, will be held in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, January 21st, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., under the auspices of the Red Star Club of that city.

Judge Joel Willard, a gentleman well known to homing pigeon fanciers, died at his home in Utica, N. Y., on January 12th.

### James M. Lambing's Letter.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I supposed by the time you and your readers had worried through the several letters I wrote last year, you would all be satisfied to have me step "down and out," and I am not sure that your readers feel so now. But as you are not quite satisfied yet, if I can spare the time I will perpetrate *twelve* more—just think of it—twelve more in 1880.

Now the letter I wrote you last month, or rather December, was not completed, but as the subject would be too late, I will leave it for the last No. of the present series, and give you something more seasonable. And I know of nothing better for beginners than a little talk about the purchase of stock to begin the business with. For it is just now that beginners begin to cast about them for their stock. In this matter the first thing to do is to decide upon the varieties or variety you mean to keep, and I would advise all to only keep one or two varieties, unless they have the space to keep them in, and the time to attend to them properly; and it is better to keep one variety and do it right, than more varieties half attended to. For any one will soon learn that poultry, to be a source of profit, must be closely looked after. Therefore only keep what you have plenty of room for, and plenty of time to attend to. For a choice of variety, several things must be considered. First, your particular fancy—the kind you like best is the kind you will attend to best, and consequently will be most profitable. Then, of course, you must choose the kinds best adapted to your wants, if you want eggs you must have some of the non-sitting varieties. If you want them for market poultry you must choose a kind that grow rapidly to the size you wish them for market. And then, again, for family use, such birds as grow to a good size, are good table fowls, and yet lay plenty of eggs, will be the variety you want. And with all this you must take into consideration the space you can devote to them, and the general accommodations you have for their use. All this comes in with the beginning—the *beginning*—the first chapter. The first step is to make your purchase. And here again care is requisite or you may lose your first year's work. I mean you must purchase from a reliable man, who will properly mate up the birds he sends you, or if you purchase eggs that he may send them from birds so mated. In this matter of purchase, if you cannot decide for yourself, and have no personal acquaintance with reliable breeders, you can ask some friend, or the editor of your poultry paper, and he will point out one for you. Having decided what you want, and whom to purchase from another point will come, and that is the price you must pay. And here let me say that fancy

poultry prices run a little like dry goods, or any other article. If you go to your tailor for a suit of clothes you will soon see that \$5 will not buy as good an article as will \$25. So it is with poultry: you must pay a decent price for a good article. For you must know it takes good stock, good sense, good care and close attention, to breed good stock, and hence the price must be such as to pay for all this. So do not take the cheapest offered if you can see for yourself it is too cheap to be good, but pay a price that will warrant the seller in furnishing an article he can guarantee. Then if you purchase from a reliable fancier—and you should purchase from no other—and when the birds come, if not what you *expected*, but are what he promised, do not fly into a passion and send him an insulting postal card, but put them in their quarters, and wait a day or two, look them over and compare them with the description the seller sent you, and if there are some points that do not seem to suit, sit down and write him, asking him to explain the matter to you. But do it in a gentlemanly manner, and you will find it all right, or he will make it so if any mistake has occurred.

I am prompted to write the above sentence from personal experience, and the experience of others. I have sold a good deal of fancy poultry and eggs the last five years, and have given satisfaction; but once in a while I have struck a man with a dyspeptic temperament—and temper—and got a lecture in very bad language. Once I sold a sitting of Blk. Hamburg eggs to a man, and when the chicks came out, being white under the throat and body, I got the vilest letter I ever saw, with threats of an expose in all the poultry journals, if it cost \$50, if I did not refund the price of eggs, express charges &c. In this case the writer made an ass of himself, and showed his ignorance. Another sent me a dollar to send him a certain poultry journal a year, and the letter misscarrying, causing a delay of a month or more, for which I got another letter as bad as the one above referred to. Now, had these men been *gentlemen* they would have taken a different course. These are not the only cases I have seen and heard of, but they are enough to explain what I mean, and enough to cause me to advise all to take a gentlemanly course with all men, and it will pay you well.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, Pa., Jan. 8th, 1880.

We are in receipt of the first No. of the *Hamilton School Magazine*, published monthly in connection with the Hamilton Collegiate Institute. It makes a neat appearance, and contains a good deal of matter of interest to students and teachers. Terms \$1.00 per annum; H. Sutherland, business manager.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—  
JAS. FULLERTON.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

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

## Subscription Premiums.

\* Any paid up subscriber will receive 25 cents commission on each yearly subscription sent at \$1.00. And anyone not now a subscriber, by becoming such, can get up clubs on same terms.

Through the voluntary kindness of a few of our best breeders, we are enabled to offer the following inducements:—

James O'Donohoe, Waterloo, Ont., will give to the first to send us six new subscribers, a pair of excellent pit games.

A. W. Bessy, St. Catherines, will give to the first to send us six new subscribers at regular rates, a pair of Homing Antwerps, A. No. 1 birds. To the first to send you five new subscribers, a pair of Birmingham Rollers, excellent performers.

Fred. E. Young, Colborne, Ont., will give to the first two persons sending us six new subscribers, a setting each of Plymouth Rock eggs, from hens of Britton, Felch and Kuefer strains, mated with the cock "Mark Pitman 3rd," bred by I. K. Felch—delivered after April 1st.

W. H. RICHEY, Halifax, Nova Scotia, will give the first to send twenty new subscribers to the REVIEW, at one dollar each, one pair of B.B.R. Games, to be delivered at once. They will be from my prize winning pedigree pair, "Mr. Henry" and "Jenny;" score of cock, 92½ hen 93.

W. STAHLSCMIDT, Preston, Ont., will give one setting of eggs, Brown or White Leghorn, to the person that sends us five yearly subscriptions to the REVIEW; and a fine pair of Brown or White chicks to the one that sends us 15 yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

S. SPILETT, Lefroy, Ont., will give a pair of Buff Cochins, from Mr. P. Breiding's stock, and very nice birds too, to any one getting up a club of twelve yearly subscribers to REVIEW at \$1.00 each.

JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont., will give a real fine pair of Light Brahmas, worth \$15, to the first to send us fifteen new subscribers at regular rates.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, Sandwich, Ont., says: For every five new subscribers at \$1.00 each, I will give one setting of eggs from any variety I breed except Black Hamburgs.

Fred. Whitley, Box 1815, P. O., Montreal, will give a tip-top pair of Birmingham Rollers to the first one who sends us five new subscriptions at regular rates.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont., will give a pair of beautiful Blue Fantail pigeons, worth \$6, to the first to send us six new subscribers at regular rates.

We will give the boys or girls the following premiums:—

To the first to send us ten new subscribers, a pair of English White Carriers, grand birds, worth \$15.

To the first to send us six new subscribers, a pair of beautiful, long, white Pouters, worth \$10.

To the first to send us five new subscribers, a first-class pair of Homing Antwerps, from stock imported from Belgium, delivered in May or June.

To the first to send us four new subscribers, a pair of young Birmingham Rollers, bred from stock imported from Birmingham.

To the first to send us five new subscribers, a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered in April, from 1st prize stock at Western Fair, London, and pronounced by the gentleman who judged at Toronto, Guelph, and Hamilton, "by far the best I have met this season."

To any one sending us four new subscribers, the American Standard of Excellence.

Now, girls and boys, don't be afraid to compete; if you are not the first, or if the prize is gone before you get the number, we will allow you the agents' commission, 25 cents on each name and dollar.

We have delayed issuing REVIEW for several days in hope of being able to give a report of the proceedings of the late meeting of the American Poultry Association, in Indianapolis, but a card from the Secretary to-day informs us that his report will not be ready for thirty days, and that the reports published in daily papers are not correct. Hope our good intentions will prompt the readers of REVIEW to pardon the delay.

Wright and Butterfield have dissolved partnership.

Mr. M. H. Richey, Jr., Halifax, Nova Scotia, is agent for REVIEW in that province.

Mr. W. J. Way, proprietor of Queen City Bantam Yards, is expecting a large consignment of Bantams from the most noted English breeders.

Don't forget the show of the Midland Central Poultry Society, to be held on Feby. 10th, 11th, and 12th. See advertisement on back of cover.

M. H. Richey, Jr., Halifax, N. S., has added Langshams to his stock. He has now the best blood from American breeders, and is importing from England.

The Canadian Poultry and Pet-stock Association will not hold a show in Toronto this winter. They have found it impossible to fix a suitable date that would not interfere with that of some of the other Canadian shows.

A card from Mr. W. M. Smith, of Fairfield Plains, informs us that, on Dec'r. 10th, he took to himself a wife. We wish the happy couple every blessing. Mr. Smith's brother fanciers may not meet him at Guelph this year, as his better half does not wish him to show any more. He gathered in \$450.00 in prizes last fall.

We would recommend those who visit the poultry show at Guelph next month to put up at the "Royal Hotel." It is within less than two hundred yards of the show building, the accommodation is first-class, and charges moderate. Free buss to and from trains. The "Royal" is the poultrymen's headquarters.

The second annual exhibition of the St. John Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held at St. Johns, N. B., on Jan'y 20th, 21st, and 22nd. The Society offers four premiums on every variety of poultry named in American Standard of Excellence, besides liberal premiums on pigeons and other pets. A good list of specials is also offered. R. C. Brigham will judge.

### New Advertisements this Month.

Don't fail to read the quarter page advertisement of George Elliot, of Port Robinson, Ont. His stock is excellent, and he is a pleasant man to deal with.

Mr. H. B. B. Alley, of London, offers his well known stock of pigeons for sale at a sacrifice. Write him.

Mr. W. Stahlschmidt has still a number of fine Leghorns for sale. They can be bought much cheaper now than later.

Mr. J. C. Montgomery has bought Mr. Burr's Light Brahmas, (Buck's stock,) and will sell eggs from them this season. Mr. Burr has bought Mr. Montgomery's Brown Leghorns.

The name of Mr. C. H. Hall, of King P. O., Ont., will be found in Breeder's Directory. He was a very successful exhibitor at the late show of the Toronto Industrial Association.

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—We are pleased to note that this excellent journal has, with the commencement of the year, taken a step in advance. The cover has been discarded to make more room for reading matter; a new and very tasteful heading now adorns the first page; and there are other improvements which give promise of what may be expected during the current year. Among all our poultry exchanges there is none more welcome to our table—none more ably conducted. Its contents are varied and interesting, and its contributors numerous, and well up in their several departments. To any of our Canadian patrons who may have a desire to take an American poultry journal we confidently recommend it, feeling assured that it will realize all reasonable expectations. We can club it with the Review for \$2.00 per annum for both journals, or it may be ordered from the publisher, E. S. Starr, Springfield Mass. U. S.

### To Young Fanciers.

As a large number of fanciers will this season, for the first time, enter their birds at the regular poultry shows, a few instructions, further than those contained in the printed regulations, may be found of service.

In the first place, if you have not already received the prize lists, send to the secretary for them at once, and carefully read the rules and regulations for the management of the show, which will be found in the front part of the book. Entry forms will accompany the prize lists, and these must be filled out in accordance with the instructions printed therein.

In sending your address to the Secretary, inform him by what railroad you will travel, and he will send certificate which will entitle you to fare at reduced rate—usually one fare and a third for the round trip.

If you cannot accompany your fowls, and see to cooping them at the show, ship them in hampers just as you wish them to appear in exhibition cages. If you cannot well do this, put some distinguishing mark on each, and securely fasten your instructions on the hamper; also affix your name and address for return journey.

Ship the fowls as early as possible. The early arrivals are always most promptly delivered and cooped; later the delivering capacity of the express companies are severely taxed, and the birds sometimes suffer from unavoidable exposure.

At Guelph the Grand Trunk station is very near the exhibition building and the heart of the city; the Great Western station is over a mile distant, but conveyances from the "Royal" and other hotels, are always on hand to carry passengers and their baggage. The fowls will be delivered at exhibition buildings by the express companies.

### Special Prizs List of Guelph Show.

The special list this year contains a number of valuable donations. It is headed by a silver cup, value \$30.00, given by Mr. W. J. Way, of Toronto, for best and largest collection of Plymouth Rocks; a sewing machine each by Messrs. C. F. Leonard and Chas. Raymond, a lawn mower by Mr. Thos. Gowdie, a stove by Mr. J. W. Buck, a number of cash prizes of \$5, and miscellaneous articles.

A prominent fancier naively remarked, in a letter received to-day, that it would look much better if fewer of the specials were placed on the varieties bred by the donors, and that the right hand, in many cases, was very cognizant of what the left was doing.

There are a few errors in the list, which, of course, we will blame on the printer: in Nos. 14, 23, 24, and 25 the word bantam after Seabright should not appear. The abbreviation of Leghorn, in a number of cases, might be very bewildering to a novice in doubt about the proper color of the legs of that class.

The Saginaw Valley Poultry Association, finding that their dates conflict with other exhibitions, have made the following changes: Fourth Annual Exhibition will be held at East Saginaw, January 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, 1880.

Entries must be made prior to 10 o'clock p. m., January 24th, 1880, and fowls must be at Association Rooms by 10 o'clock a. m. of January 27th, 1880 (unless unavoidably detained).

Owing to encouragement received, we have also decided to increase our premiums as follows: In all classes mentioned in premium list in which specials are offered, the amount is increased so as to read: For best cock, \$2; for best cockerel, \$2; for best hen, \$2; and for best pullet, \$2. All premiums paid in full as heretofore before close of exhibition.

A. FERGUSON, Pres't.

### Shows to Occur.

Saginaw Valley Poultry Association, Saginaw, Mich., January 27th to 30th, 1880, inclusive.

C. T. BEATTY, Secy., East Saginaw, Mich.

MONTREAL POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.—The above association will hold its annual exhibition on the 4, 5, 6th Feb. 1880. Entries close Jan. 20th. J. R. McLAREN, Jr., Secy., P. O. Box 1233.

Ontario Poultry Association, Guelph, 1st Tuesday to Friday in February, 1880. Geo. Murton, Secretary.

Midland Central Poultry Association, annual show, Feby. 10th, 11th, 12th, 1880. Jas. Saulter, Secretary, Peterboro, Ont.

The 2nd annual exhibition of the Saint John Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd January, 1880. H. W. Wilson, Secretary.

### BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

WM. JUDGE, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.  
Breeder of pure W. F. Black Spanish. Eggs for hatching in season \$2 for 13.

J. H. ROWE, Box 14, KING P. O., ONT.  
Plymouth Rocks exclusively, Todd, Keefer, and Corbin strains. Eggs for sale now, \$2 for 13, and chicks in September.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.  
American Sebrights and Brown Leghorns.

G. H. PUGSLEY, FISHERVILLE, ONT.,  
Makes a specialty of Japanese & B.B.R.G. Bants.

G. H. PUGSLEY, FISHERVILLE, ONT.,  
Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

J. M. CARSON, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.  
White-faced Black Spanish, and W. Leghorns.

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

ENCHANGE.—First rate Homing Antwerps for Italian Bees. E. NUGENT, Strathroy.

FOR SALE.—I will sell my best pair of White Leghorns for \$2, to make room. Write. WM. JUDGE, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Pair Blue Fantails, pair Black Fantails, pair Black Barbs, pair Mottled Trumpeters, Yellow cock Jacobin—all first-class birds. JAS. C. FARLEY, 77 Brock St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—One pair Golden Pencilled Hamburg chicks, took 2nd at Central Exhibition; also one pair Houdan chicks will sell cheap to make room. W. SUDDABY, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Pure-bred Bull Terrier dog, one year old, good watch, for first-class high stationed exhibition Black Red cock, must be good bird. JNO. CAMPBELL, Box 684, Guelph.

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 Stock guaranteed first-class.

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Formerly owned by J. W. Buck, and will supply eggs from these beautiful fowls, during the present season, from the same pens I breed from myself.

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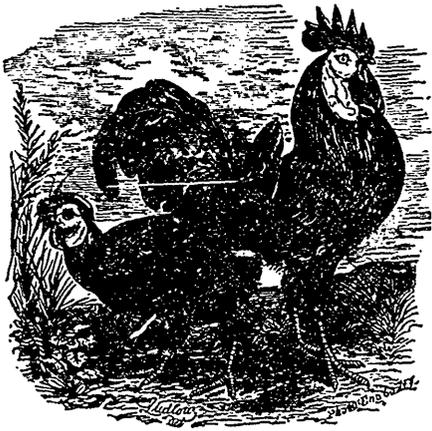
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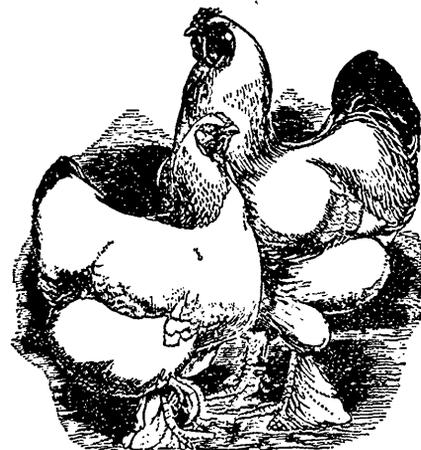
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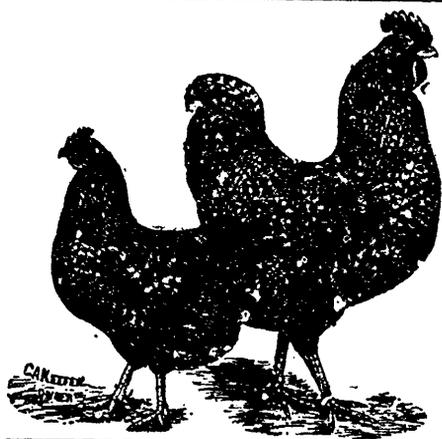
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Among the stock there is a number of PRIZE WINNERS at CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE, SAGINAW, DETROIT, &c.

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