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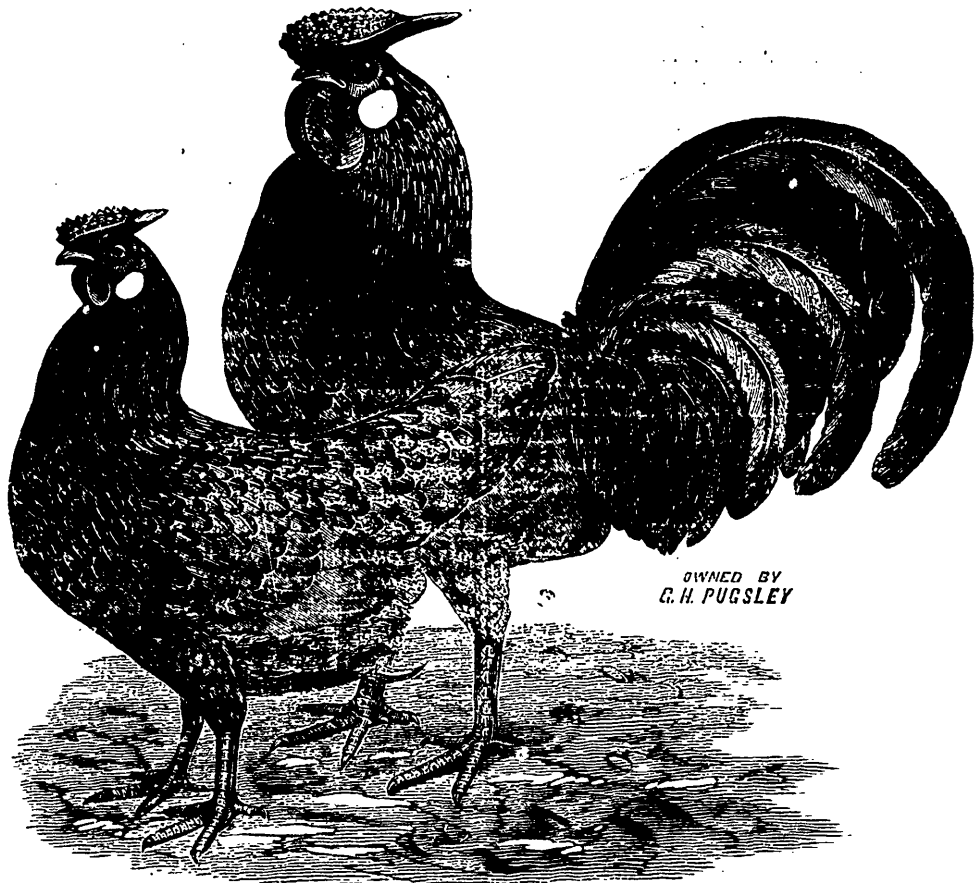
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JUNE, 1880.

No. 7.



## BLACK HAMBURGS.

*CHAMPION'S GLORY and LILY DALE, owned by G. H. Pugsley, Fisherville, Ont.*

Of this very beautiful family, the Hamburgs, the black have always been our favorites. Their proud, lively carriage, scarlet comb, face and wattles, snowy white ear-lobes, and glossy black plumage makes up a picture that is almost perfection in the chicken line in our estimation. Nor is their beauty their only recommendation; they are second to none as egg producers, and the nearest approach to non-incubating of any variety known. No other variety we have bred has given us so much pleasure as this. They were one of the first we

adopted, and it was with great regret we were compelled to relinquish them; but still keep as a pensioner the first hen we owned, and although she is now over eight years old she still gives a large number of eggs, and is as bright and lively as a pullet. (She has won seven 1st prizes at our best shows.) This will serve to illustrate the great vitality of the breed. Mr. Pugsley's cock, "Glory," is one of her descendants, and we have no doubt but that from him and the good hens in his possession he will be able to produce birds that will make their mark in the show pen.

### Value of Poultry Manure.

The following report to Mr. L. Wright by Dr. A. VOELCKER, F. R. S., appears in the London Live Stock Journal.

Inclosed you will find analysis of the two samples of chicken manure which Mr. O. E. Cresswell of Hereford sent me on March 19th, 1880:

	<i>Fresh Manure</i>	<i>Partially dried Manure.</i>
Moisture,.....	61 63	41.06
*Organic matter and salts of ammonia, .....	20.19	38 19
Tribasic phosphate of lime bone phosphate,.....	0.97	5.13
Magnesia, alkaline salts, &c.,....	2 63	3 13
Insoluble siliceous matter sand, 2 58	2 58	12 49
	<hr/> 0 00	<hr/> 100 00
*Containing nitrogen,.....	71	3.78
Equal to ammonia,.....	2.09	4.5)

You will notice that in a fresh condition the sample of chicken manure analyzed by me contained 91½ per cent. of water in round numbers and 12½ per cent. of sand, while the sample of partially-dried manure contained 41 per cent. of water, and about the same proportion of sand as the fresh dung. Judging from the appearance of the manure, the greater proportion of the sand, it appears to me, arises from earthy matter which the fowls picked up with their food, and is not due to sand merely adhering to the excrements externally.

I need hardly say that the large proportion of moisture, and the considerable amount of useless siliceous matter in fresh chickens' dung, detract much from its value as a manure. However chicken dung, although greatly inferior to Peruvian guano, is a much more concentrated fertilizer than the best description of ordinary farmyard manure, which seldom yields more than three fourths per cent. of ammonia, whereas the sample of fresh chicken manure analysed by me contained an amount of nitrogenous organic matter and salts of ammonia, capable of yielding, on final decomposition, 2 per cent. of ammonia. The agricultural and commercial value of the dung of horses, cows, sheep, pigs, pigeons, fowls, and of concentrated artificial manures, such as Peruvian and other varieties of ammoniacal guanos—depends mainly upon the percentage of phosphate of lime and of nitrogen, or its equivalent of ammonia, which these various fertilizers contain.

In former years, when Peruvian guano was exclusively imported into England from the Chincha Islands, in the north of the Peruvian coast, the guano deposited on these islands in a rainless country and rapidly dried by a boiling sun heat, generally yielded from 16 to 18 per cent. of ammonia. The southern Peruvian guano deposits, from which our supplies have been drawn for the last

few years, vary much in composition. The best cargoes of Peruvian guano at present seldom contain more than 10 or 11 per cent. of ammonia; those of a medium quality from 6 to 8 per cent., and cargoes selling at about £8 per ton, from 3 to 4 per cent. The latter, however, are much richer in phosphate of lime than high ammonical Peruvian guanos, and not unfrequently contain over 40 per cent. of phosphate of lime.

Compared with Peruvian guano, and adopting the same rates by which the official price of different cargoes of Peruvian guano is regulated, I find fresh chicken manure of the quality of the sample analyzed by me is worth, in round numbers, about £2 a ton, and the sample of partially dried manure about £4 4s. per ton.

Pigeon dung, I find, is rather more valuable than fowls' dung.

With regard to the application of chicken manure, I would observe that the least expensive, and probably the best, way of using it is to make it with dry earth, burnt clay, wood-ashes, and such-like matters, into a compost. Mixed with about twice its weight of dry earthy matters of this kind, it will soon be reduced into a fairly dry and powdery state, in which it may be readily spread broadcast on the land, or be sown by the manure drill, and be found a useful general manure for every kind of garden produce.

For root crops—turnips carrots, kohl, rabi, mangels—chicken manure, reduced and in a dry powdery state, should be mixed with an equal weight of superphosphate of lime, and the mixture be drilled in with the seed at the rate of 5 cwt. per acre. In making the earth compost, quicklime, in my judgement, should not be mixed with chicken dung, for the effect of quick lime upon fowls' excrement is to liberate ammonia, which would escape and be lost in a great measure. On the other hand, there is no harm, but every advantage, in mixing good soot with chicken dung, for unadulterated soot generally contains from 3½ to 4 per cent. of ammonia, or nearly twice as much as I found in the sample of fresh chicken dung which Mr. Cresswell sent me.

If chicken manure is intended for sale, and not for use on the farm or place where it is produced, it is not advisable to dry or delute it with much earth matter of no intrinsic fertilizing value, but to use such matters in as dry a condition and as sparingly as possible. Soot, when it can be procured is a good drier for chicken manure, and at the same time adds ammonia to it. In the absence of soot, I would recommend to mix the fresh chicken manure with some burnt gypsum, to which a small quantity of superphosphate of lime may be added, the free acid of which will effectually prevent the escape of ammonia from the chicken dung.

A mixture of two parts of burnt gypsum and one part of mineral superphosphate may be kept ready for the purpose of absorbing the excess of moisture in fresh chicken dung, and facilitating its reduction into a fair dry and friable manure. Three parts of fresh chicken manure and one part of the preceding mixture of burnt gypsum and superphosphates, when kept for a short time under cover and turned over once or twice, and finally passed through a screen or seive, I believe will be found a useful and good manure for most crops, when used at the rate of 8 or 10 cwt. per acre.

### The Fanciers of Halifax.

(Continued.)

Again has the pleasure been afforded me of inspecting the "henery's" of the different Halifax fanciers. In my last account I gave a description of the leading breeders in the different varieties and promised, when occasion offered, to visit some of our outside breeders and give an account of their management. I have visited several, but as the majority of them are situated at some distance from the city and the time at my disposal was not superabundant, I had to be contented with the examination of two or three. There were a number of the fraternity omitted by me in the last account who have been since visited, and reports of their establishments will be found below. Before commencing my description I wish to make a few remarks in reference to the fancy. The breeding and rearing of thorough bred poultry is at present confined to a great extent to the city of Halifax. There are, I admit, a few fanciers throughout the Province, but not more than ten or twelve. It seems strange that our farmers will not be convinced of the superiority of thoroughbred fowls over the common barn door, but so it is, and until they change their old fashioned notions in regard to this matter, just so long will the poultry department in their farms be the losing one. At the present time when a trade is springing up between Canada and Great Britain in this commodity, there never was a better opportunity offered than for making this particular branch, one of immense profit. In the rearing of thoroughbred fowls every advantage is with him, size, delicacy of flesh, early maturity; it costs him no more to raise a fowl weighing nine pounds at ten weeks old, than it does to raise one weighing five pounds when six months old. These are no *puffs* on the part of your correspondent in order to get rid of a number of eggs or trios of fowls, but *facts* which but require the *actual practice* to prove conclusive. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the efforts of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association will meet their just reward. The yards of

J. PENNINGTON

are situated about three miles from Belford Station on the old Windsor road, in the parish of Sackville. His poultry compartments are well situated and contain some very handsome specimens of the much sought for variety, Light Brahma's. Mr. Pennington's stock is from the celebrated Tees Strain, of Pennsylvania. He was a successful exhibitor at the poultry show last March where he had his stock in competition with that of P. Williams, the noted breeder of Light Brahmas, of Taunton, Mass.

HENRY KEELER, DARTMOUTH,

Is a breeder of White Leghorns, Black Spanish, and the old English variety of Dorkings. His place is situated about two miles from the steamboat ferry on the Dartmouth side. He has a large amount of room, and takes a great interest in his birds. His White Leghorns are superior birds, and make a handsome show when roaming about their yards.

H. J. ESSON,

the owner of the successful pair of Brown Red Games at the late show has his yards situated at the south end. Mr. Esson has but lately taken an interest in the poultry fancy, but if he continues to show the same enthusiasm in the future as stimulates him at present he bids fair to become one of our most useful and successful breeders. While at the south end of the city I determined to visit

JOSEPH S. BELCHER,

who has such a good strain of Plymouth Rocks. He also breeds Partridge Cochins. To Mr Belcher, I think, belongs the credit of having the earliest hatched chicks in the Province this season, he having them as early as the 15th of March; he has now thirty chicks of various ages. Mr. Belcher has quite an extensive establishment, his hatching and chicken rearing apartment consists of an immense green house capable of accommodating an unlimited number of setting hens and between one and two hundred chickens. He has separate runs for His Plymouth Rocks and Cochins, Light Brahmas and Spanish, to all of which he gives a generous share of his extensive grounds. Mr. Belcher has in his possession a memo showing the number of eggs he has received from his fowls for the last thirteen years, being able to tell at a glance the number received in any month of each year.

C. W. ANDERSON

has about the finest establishment in the city for the birds he breeds, his specialties being pigeons, pheasants, and bantams, and he possesses some of the finest birds it has ever been my good fortune to see. The rarer and more costly varieties are kept by Mr. Anderson, and his accommodations for their comfort are excellent. He has the only specimens of Wood and Mandarin Ducks in the Maritime Provinces. The pair of birds scoring the highest num-

ber of points at the late exhibition (a pair of black African Bantams) were the property of this gentleman.

JAMES E. DEWOLFE

has but lately been added to the fraternity, but he seems determined to take a front place in the ranks of our fanciers. His specialty is Brown Leghorns, although he breeds Light Brahmas as well. His house is very neatly constructed and kept thoroughly clean, which no doubt, aids greatly in keeping his hens hard at work laying. Mr. DeWolfe informed me that he had very poor luck this season, the only encouragement so far being *early chickens for Easter breakfast*.

J. A. CRICHTON,

of Dartmouth, has a large run for his fowls, of which he breeds quite a variety, Houdans, Light Brahmas, Games, and Bantams. It is his intention to raise a number of chicks this season.

P. COCK.

Halifax, May 20th, 1880.

### To Beginners.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—Just at the last moment I have decided to send in a few lines to REVIEW, and shall say a few words to beginners, basing my remarks, to a certain extent, upon my own observations and experience. Like many others I have been a long time in setting down to steady work, and have incurred unnecessary expense and loss of time in consequence. Now, I would say to any, and I might say every, beginner who intends raising poultry for the pleasure there is in it, rather than the profit (of course the mere huckster or poultier will only have to consider which will produce the largest return,) in the first place, make up your mind which variety pleases your eye, which you can admire day after day without any diminution of admiration; you will then take a pleasure in attending to your birds. You may say at first, I will soon tire of a bird which has this or the other failing, but you will sooner tire of a bird which your eye cannot rest upon with delight. Who can take pleasure in caring for a thing in which he takes no further interest or pleasure than as a mere means of securing that which is more highly esteemed than they. Again, take into careful consideration what variety will suit your accommodations best. But I am really of the opinion that even here you must not be influenced to take up a variety which you do not admire, because it is generally admitted that they are not suited to just the conditions under which you mean to please them. I am sure I am safe in saying that you will be more successful with the former than the latter. I am confident that any variety can be naturalized to any conditions, care being all that is needed;

and there is no fear but that a favorite variety will be cared for. If not, buy a pig in the place of your poultry to eat your odds and ends.

Every variety is doubtless capable of improvement in any direction or in any function which they perform, so you can set about moulding your own variety to suit your own peculiar notions, which affords a never-ending source of pleasure. One cannot get a variety perfect in all respects, and I think one great mistake made by beginners is that they think there is a perfect variety, if they could only be so fortunate as to get possession of it, and the consequence is one variety after another is tried, till utter disgust is the result, or at least a great deal of expense or disappointment. After thinking over the matter carefully, and experimenting with a number of varieties, and reading regularly about all the poultry articles written on the continent, I have come to the conclusion that no variety is as perfect as it may be made, and that when compared, there is not the difference in the utility of the different varieties which various fanciers would lead you to infer. It is only another evidence that you will be safe in taking up any variety, for there is no doubt but the fancier who asserts that he would not have a Brahma about his place is perfectly truthful; again the Brahma man tells you that his Brahmas lay right through the winter, and have size into the bargain. So on through the piece.

So when you have consulted your taste, if you cannot decide which of two varieties to choose, go into one, for a time at least, and afterwards add the second; but I am confident you will derive more pleasure from one, or at most two, varieties, than from a dozen. The reasons are evident: you cannot, without making a business of it, keep them as admirably; nor can you take much pleasure in performing what necessarily becomes hard work—most of people do not like too much of the latter in their pleasures. Of course if this part of poultry-keeping is too manual for you to undertake, then you had better not keep them at all yourself, but buy a few and present them to some farmer, who will, in return for the start you gave him, and the eggs, &c., allow you the pleasure of looking at them occasionally.

But you have not yet come to your first real difficulty. You want a first-class start, that is, A 1 birds of their kind. From whom am I to get them? is the question. I see by poultry journals that everybody has taken all the first prizes. From whom shall I buy? I am really afraid I shall get too much of a good thing, so it would appear. Well, in my opinion, the more wind you find the less rain. You will be as likely to get a good specimen from a breeder who says he has good birds for sale, and if they are not good he will

take them back, or who says not a word about prizes won. But, you will say, surely no breeder who wins prizes will suffer the fact to remain untold? Well, I will give you one for example, P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass. Scan his ad. in any poultry journal and you will not see the first thing said about the like; and then turn to the prize list of '79 at Buffalo, and '80 at Indianapolis, and see how about it. In starting I was guided altogether in this matter by show records; I thought all I had to do was to purchase a few sittings of egg from some very successful exhibitor, and I would have a flock of show birds in time. And judging by the majority of ads. one reads, we must conclude that many of those successful exhibitors think it a safe, if not the safest, guide for the novice in making his choice.

Now, my commencing friend, let us consider this matter together for a few minutes. Do even the majority of these prize winners breed their own show birds. If so where do all the prize birds raised by Felch, Williams, Comey &c., go to? Why Felch alone claims that his birds have won in the vicinity of 100 prizes this year, yet he has never appeared himself as an exhibitor.

And it may be argued, they still own the birds,—that is if they were not hired or borrowed,—and stock or eggs from this stock must surely produce fine stock! Well, in the first place, it is very doubtful if you get eggs from this stock, and if you do, if improperly mated may not produce very desirable stock. You know what would be the result if you were given the tools and material necessary for the production of a clock. And the birds in the case may be about as badly misused. But some go a little further than this, if we are to believe an assertion made by a writer in an American journal, he accuses one of the most prominent breeders and judges of the States, at least his words seem to apply to this judge very pointedly, of selling birds at high figures, guaranteeing a prize on them, the seller being the judge; and yet that exhibitor will come out after that show in flaming colors,—he has raised lots of that kind of fowls, they are the products of his wonderful genius, he and his birds are exceedingly wonderful. Now my friends what do you think of getting justice from such a man.

And do you notice how effectually the public mind is being educated into the belief that it is mean, childish, or something else, to find fault with the awards of a judge at a poultry show. I acknowledge that it is foolish to do so for the whole fraternity seem to have imbibed this teaching.

But I must draw to a close for this time. Shall give you little of my experience in feeding, &c., for next month.

Yours truly,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, June 1st, 1880.

### James M. Lambing's Letter.

Editor Review,

I see by your April number that another correspondent entertains about the same opinions I do about cheap eggs and cheap stock, and he is right. Good stock costs money, and is worth money; poor stock, no matter how cheap it is sold, is dearer than the dearest, and still useless. But I said enough about this in my last, and only refer to it because another happened to touch upon the same subject at the same time I did.

About this time in the season we are all watching the chickens, and some of us get in an occasional cussing—unless we belong to some orthodox church, in which case we either think the cuss, or look all around to see that no one is looking before we give *expression* to our feelings. Of course I allude to unsuccessful hatches. And if, perchance, some one sold the sitting at a good round price, he comes in for a large share of the cuss—I mean blessing. I have sold a great many eggs, and have often been surprised at the different results obtained. One man may get a dozen chicks from as many eggs, and another get nothing. Sometimes in a season's hatching I have had hens sit as steady as a clock, and not get out a single chick, and yet I knew the eggs were all right, as other hens were getting out good averages from the same yards. Now, suppose a beginner purchases a sitting of valuable eggs, and sets them under such circumstances; he notices the hen's fidelity and care, and keeps his birds well cared for, and as she has not broken an egg by the 21st day, he is in a high fever of expectation. He waits—no chicks,—the 22nd and 23rd day comes, but no chicks, and he breaks an egg, then several, and finds that they have not even begun to hatch, that they have not started at all. And not once thinking that the hen was to blame, for she has set so steady, he at once charges the unlucky breeder. If he is of a hasty turn he at once writes a letter to the breeder who sold him the eggs, and calls him a—well he calls him everything but a nice, honest gentleman, and probably winds up by telling him that if he does not at once refund his money, or send him another setting of eggs, he will give him a free advertisement, &c. I know how it is myself, and have had just such letters from disappointed customers who did not know that *some hens will never hatch an egg*. Yet such I am satisfied is the case. Every breeder has seen hens that would sit a full three weeks and yet the feathers on their breasts were as tight as when they first sat. No hen should ever have eggs given her to hatch till the heat of her body causes her to shed all the feathers off her breast. Now give a

hen eggs till she has sat from two to five days on china eggs.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, May 6th, 1880.

[NOTE.—Written for last issue, but arrived too late.—Ed.]

### The Duty Question.

From the amount of attention that this question has received one would be led to suppose that there was really something in it. The number of meetings called, the petitions which were drafted, the articles which were written, and the arguments which were employed all seemed to point to some great wrong which had been committed against the poultry interests of the Dominion of Canada. I have sought honestly, and carefully, but in vain, to find what this great wrong could be. If in the imposition of a tax of 20 per cent. on poultry, fanciers see an insurmountable obstacle to the *proper* improvement of their stock, I cannot but differ from them; in it I see but the careful forethought and keen perception of a just government, who are endeavoring by every legitimate means to build up the different industries of the country. This tax of 20 per cent., while it will not exclude the importation of birds for the improvement of stock, will, in a great measure, aid in building up this branch of live stock, for when the fancier finds that it is cheaper for him to breed his own birds he will be led to take that interest in his fowls which will result in placing Canada upon the same footing as that occupied by England and the United States.

Again, by the imposition of this duty the money of the beginner will find its way into the coffers of the Canadian fancier instead of across the border or water. The novice starting out will find that as good stock can be procured in his own country as abroad, and at a much less cost, which will induce him to purchase from our Canadian fanciers, and aid and stimulate them in the improving of their birds.

Of course if the general opinion of the Canadian fanciers is to aid and build up this branch of industry in the United States at the expense of their own country, it is open to them to do so, but if they are truly Canadian, patriotic and unbiased, they will combine to a man and use every legitimate means in their possession to keep this present duty in force.

P. COCK.

Halifax, N. S., May 22nd, 1880.

It's funny! but a soft-palmed woman can pass a plate of hot chicken soup to her neighbor at the head of the table with a smile as sweet as distilled honey, while a man with a hand as horny as a crocodile's back will drop it to the floor and howl around like a Sioux Indian at a scalp-dance.

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Brantford, Ont.—Jas. C. Montgomery.  
 Chatham, Ont.—Sam. Holmes.  
 Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.  
 Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)  
 Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.  
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.  
 Kingston, Ont.—McAdams & Sawyer.  
 Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.  
 Peterboro', Ont.—Jas. Saultter.  
 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.

### Unsatisfactory Experience.

As a rule we generally hear very little of the unsuccessful experience of fanciers, either as breeders of fancy poultry, pigeons, or in the training and racing of homing Antwerps, and believing that both sides should be heard to give a healthy tone to the fancy, I purpose giving mine with the latter for this season.

About the middle of April I commenced to train twelve birds for the inter State race, to take place on 16th June. Half of them were old birds—that is from one to five years old—and the balance over nine months. One of them, when but thirteen weeks old, had flown over forty miles last season, and in good time. They had been well exercised around home, their lofts and surroundings were kept comfortable and clean; they seemed much attached to their loft, and a number were breeding. Altogether I had reason to expect the best results if the birds had good homing qualities.

After several tosses up to three miles in the direction I wished to train, they were sent by rail to a station six miles distant. Here the first loss occurred, a blue cock bred from stock imported from Belgium, and one of the most promising specimens, in my opinion, that my loft contained—great muscular development, brilliant eye, and as hard as a block of wood to the handling. On the hamper being opened he immediately flew to the roof of a grain-store close by, and was with difficulty made to join the others, still circling about; and after a short flight with them, returned to the roof of the grain store, where he still is I suppose.

In the next three stages they kept dropping off singly or in pairs, until at thirty-two miles but five returned. At this stage I lost the hen bird that last year made this distance in thirty-three minutes.

My last trial was from a station forty-one miles distant, with the five remaining birds, and this was the only occasion on which they had very unfavorable weather to contend against. Through a misunderstanding they were liberated at noon, weather very cloudy, with occasional showers of rain, and high wind, and the result was one bird home the same day, and another just a week later. These two I have mated together, and will not fly again this season. The bird that returned the day liberated is a bird, small, with very short face and body, and the one I thought least of in my loft.

There is only one conclusion I can draw from the above result, and that is that the stock was not good, for I do not consider a homing pigeon worthy of the name that cannot find its home when tossed from it a distance of forty miles, in good weather, that is when they are as old as mine were. Several of the birds were bought from the most successful fanciers in the United States, and were from winners in long-distance races. It also proves, to my mind, that good homers cannot always be depended on to produce progeny equal to themselves. I feel quite satisfied that the birds sent me were just as represented.

With two exceptions all the birds I am breeding from this season were imported from Belgium, and from them I have now about a dozen fine young ones, which in a few weeks will be old enough to train, and I hope for better results from them. I am determined that they shall have careful training, so as to fully bring out any good qualities they may possess, and perhaps will yet be able to participate in the races for young birds this season.

Strathroy, June 4th, 1880.

J. F.

### Birmingham Rollers.

Editor Review,

I think it but right in the interest of justice that I make known to your readers a transaction I have had over Birmingham Rollers, and I hope you will allow a little space in your Review for the purpose.

In August last I remitted Jas. Grist, of Philadelphia, \$15.00 for three pairs Birmingham Roller pigeons, (one pair of imported birds and two pairs young ones bred by himself,) and in due course I received six birds, which I soon discovered to be four cocks and two hens. I at once wrote Mr Grist on the subject, and after a few letters had passed between us, he, or rather Messrs Grist & Son, wrote on 18th of February last: "Our price for two

first-class hens will be \$5.00 to you, to anyone else \$10.00; we will send you two of our best performing hens on receipt of reply and remittance." I accordingly wrote him on 20th February, enclosing the required sum, and after waiting till 15th of March I received their reply dated 11th March, returning the \$5.00 with the excuse "they had lost several hens lately and had deemed it best to return remittance." I at once wrote them as follows:

Montreal, 15th March 1880.

Gents,

I must say yours of 11th inst., returning the \$5.00 sent you on the 10th February, nearly a month ago, surprises me, and I don't see that the excuses you offer in any way justify this course. In the first place, I remitted you \$15.00 for three pairs of Birmingham Rollers (not two pairs and two odd cocks,) and when your attention was drawn to the fact you promised to let me have two hens to mate these two odd cocks for \$5.00, and in your letter of 18th February you state, "our price for two first-class hens will be \$5.00 to you, to any one else \$10.00; we will send you two of our best performing hens on receipt of reply and remittance."

I replied February 20th, sending you \$5.00, and now, nearly a month later, you write you can't send them. Do you call this fair play? I candidly tell you I don't, and were I to send two odd birds for a pair to any one, I should go a great way towards making up the blunder.

I therefore expect you will send me two of your best hens as promised 18th February, for which I inclose the \$5.00, and would say that had you sent the birds as promised in the first place there would now be no need of depriving you of two hens. I think you must agree that this is only just.

I have all your letters and press copies of mine to you, and you have several times promised me these two hens, I therefore trust you will send them by return. Kindly let me know at once.

Yours truly,

FRED. WHITLEY.

Since writing the above, now nearly three months ago, I have addressed Mr. G. & Son on the subject at least three times but am still without a reply, so the matter rests here in the meantime.

Yours truly,

FRED. WHITLEY.

Montreal, 8th May 1880.

We are very sorry that the necessity should arise for the publication of such letters in the REVIEW, but having recommended Mr. Grist to our readers we recognize it as a duty to give the above. His dealings with his Canadian patrons, in more than one instance, have not been of that nature which should characterize the honorable gentleman and true fancier.—[Ed.]



### The Pigeon Fancy.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—Having returned from an extended tour of the principal cities of the United States, and having seen some of the most prominent fanciers, and their various lofts of fancy pigeons, I will endeavor, if you will allow me a small space in your journal, to give your numerous readers my ideas of the pigeon fancy, commencing with the breeding and exhibiting of high-class fancy pigeons, the various points and qualities of the leading varieties, the method of matching in order to produce strong and well feathered birds by crossing, and closing with the disease to which our well bred birds are subject.

I would advise all who wish to begin the business of keeping fancy pigeons, to consider first of all with some care, the variety they select, for pigeons differ, and some of them require so different management from others, that perseverance seldom holds out in the case of a breed not really admired. But above all things, let the new beginner avoid keeping too many varieties at any one time. He had better keep one or two varieties and have them good in all their points, and capable of holding their own at the various exhibitions at which they are shown, than to have more on his hands than he can well attend to, and at the same time become disappointed because he was not successful at the exhibitions. And again, those having too many birds hardly ever attain a sound knowledge of any one, and when they do happen to possess good specimens, are not aware of the fact unless informed of it by some more skilful friend. I would strongly advise the amateur to attend the first and every public exhibition, known to be a good one, and there take particular notice and carefully study the winning birds, picking up as much as he can from either the judges (as the management of the different poultry exhibitions throughout Canada and the United States make it their business to obtain the best judges on fancy pigeons) or some friend known to be posted. By thus noticing the best birds, and all that can be said against them, the young beginner will find he has gained a great deal which it is difficult to pick up in any other way. I will say that it is impossible for a young fancier to become in any moderate time a good judge of a lot of different varieties.

As soon as the amateur knows his birds to be good, I would strongly advise him to exhibit in good company, supposing he has no real chance of winning—if he has so much the better, but even if not, it is still of importance to him to see his own best specimens close to the best birds, that he may compare them and learn their good and bad points.

If the pigeons have space, air and exercise, they

will almost always be in good condition and hard feather, and will need no special preparation beyond careful cleaning, and dressing such parts as wattles, &c. Pigeons shown in pairs should be separated about two days before the show.

The birds being got into condition the next thing to be done is to get them to the show in good order. I have tried several methods, and find it best where the society provides coops for the birds, to have made a basket, measuring inside 32 inches by 13, and 8 inches deep, dividing it into six compartments, with a cover for each, and with a small fastening so that when one bird is put into its place it remains secure while the others are being attended to. When all are in place the outer lid covers the whole, which should be fastened by a small brass pad-lock. It will not be necessary to make holes in the basket for ventilation as the birds will have plenty of air without. It will be necessary when carrying fantails to line the basket with canvas in order to save the tail feathers, as their appearance depends entirely upon the condition these are in. The size I have given will do well for carriers, pouters, fantails and runts, but for the smaller varieties, or toy pigeons, I would recommend it to be made smaller; or the birds will carry well by placing two in one compartment. It will be found that the basket being made of willow will be light for transportation and easily handled.

Many valuable birds perish from being exhibited, that is being kept in too small coops, not having the proper food; and it will be readily seen that when carriers and barbs, or birds with heavy wattles, are on exhibition, they do not get the proper attention. I have often seen good carriers return from exhibitions perfectly starved for food. The cause is this, the feeding and drinking tins are always placed on the outside of coops, it will then be impossible for a good barb or carrier to put its head through the wires and feed. As for the smaller birds, I think it is best. The food as a general thing, is thrown to them and not put into proper tins; there it becomes mixed with the excrements, and the birds will begin to purge and get sick, and at the same time the owners do not know the real cause.

I will, in closing this letter, give my idea of handling or holding a pigeon, that is, with the breast across the palm of the hand, the head towards the little finger or body of the holder, the legs should be allowed to pass through between the first and second finger, when the thumb can be brought over the back, and will hold the bird perfectly secure. In catching a pigeon, the best way, if possible, is to get the hand over the back with the fore finger in front of the neck, and the thumb under the breast.

Yours respectfully,

H. COOPER.

Hamilton, June 5th, 1880.

(To be continued)

## American Homing Matters.

Editor Review,

The season in this vicinity has fairly opened, Most every one who is fortunate to have old birds to fly has had very good luck, but in a few cases, some having bad weather to contend with, lost heavily. The time made this year has been very good, I think will compare favorably with that made in previous years, and the number of birds flown will certainly far exceed any other year. In the races of the two principal clubs of this vicinity, the prizes have been well competed for, an average of fifty or sixty birds have been entered in each race; and in most cases the younger fanciers have taken off their share of the honors. In the first race from Hamburg, Pa., both clubs and their birds started the same day and hour; those belonging to the New York club making rather better time than the Hudson Co. club. The prizes in the former club being won as follows:—Messrs. Laubenberger and Van Opstal, the first nine, three to the former and six to the latter, the others being won by Messrs O'Connors, Rover and Halsted. In the Hudson Co. club, Mr. Waefelaer was fortunate enough to win the first seven, and Messrs. Welch and Verrinder winning the eighth and ninth, from Newport. I believe Messrs. Laubenburger, Rover, Van Opstal, and O'Connors were the fortunate ones in the New York club, while in the Hudson Co. club, whose time was somewhat better than that of the other club, Mr. Waefelaer won the first three, and 5th 6th and 7th, with Mr. Verrinder 4th and Mr. Welch 8th. From Cresson, Mr. Verrinder won the first, including the Waefelaer gold medal, Mr. Welch the third, and Mr. Waefelaer the remaining five.

The next race will be the inter-State race, in which the fanciers of this vicinity will be well represented.

The younger fanciers console themselves with the prospect of doing their share in the young bird races in the fall, when we hope to have a large race a distance of about 150 miles, in which the clubs in this vicinity and Philadelphia can come together, when the younger fanciers will be on an equal footing with the old fanciers, who have now a slight advantage in being able to fly a great many old and experienced birds against a less number and younger and inexperienced birds, although they don't show their advantage to a very great extent. For my part, although I have not been able to win any prizes, my birds (most of which are young), have come very well; one of them which I sent to Cresson, Pa. (230 miles) to my surprise returning. I have had good luck in another way, which is more satisfaction to me than all the prizes. I mean in relation to the time allowance proposed

by me, and opposed by our Belgian friends, which has worked to perfection, every body being satisfied, which is all that I could desire. It is now being used by the Hudson Co. and New York clubs, and will, I think, in time be generally used by all.

W. A. CRANE.

Sec'y Hudson Co. Antwerp Club.

## Items from L'Épervier.

A Belgian has sent an order to a house in China for a thousand of the whistles which the Celestials attach to their pigeons, as mentioned in a former number, with a view to retailing them.

England and Belgium shortly are going to compete in a pigeon race. A pigeon fancier of Brussels and one living in Yorkshire (Eng.) have arranged a pigeon match for a stake of forty pounds. Each is, in the presence of witness, at a time agreed upon, to liberate a pigeon belonging to the other; the first announcing the return of his bird being winner. It is likely to take place about the 1st of August.

The Belgian Government has at length definitely refused to grant an extra subsidy for a grand national pigeon flight on the occasion of the anniversary fetes of 1880, so the pigeon clubs will have to go to work with the annual ordinary subsidy only. The grounds of refusal seem to be somewhat similar to those of the school-boy, who replied to his fellow's request for the loan of a knife: "I won't, I hav'nt got it; and, besides, I want it myself."

As a sample of meanness and spite, we give the following from *L'Épervier*:—Mr. A. took part in a pigeon flight on the 25th April last; one of his birds returned in time to carry off one of the first prizes, and would have done so but for the kind intervention of a neighbor, also a amateur fancier. Whenever the bird made an attempt to light on the roof of its cote this kind friend fired off a gun, evidently with the object of frightening it. Five times successively he repeated this performance till he was sure all the prizes were adjudged. The facts as we relate them are testified to by several witnesses, and proceedings have been taken in the proper quarter.

At the grand flight from Orleans, organized by the town of Charleroi, fixed for the 30th of May, and open to all amateurs established on Belgian territory, the sum of 2,000 francs is offered in 40 prizes, ranging from 100 francs to 25 francs for the first series of four pigeons belonging to one owner; ditto. 2nd series of four; also 1st to 6th series of 3, and 1st to 32nd series of 2, also 100 francs in special prizes with special entry fee.

A flight organized by the Society la Montagne, fixed for Orleans, June 6th, with prizes amounting to about 1,100 francs, is also announced by *L'Epervier*.

The society LeVantour, at Ans, is organizing a pigeon race from Toury, for August 8th. The prizes (amounting to about \$200.00) are gifts, and the proceeds of the flight are to be applied for the benefit of poor children attending the public schools.

STILL ANOTHER PIGEON HOME FROM ROME.—M. Vanheffen, of Forest lez-Bruxelles, recovered last week the pigeon which he entered in the Roman race. This bird carried off the first prize in the grand national meeting of Montauban, organized in 1875 by the society *L'Hirondelle* of Brussels.

M. A. Muyl of Roulers has regained a pigeon which two years ago he entered in a race from Mont de Marsan.

In cases like these it is not probable that the bird failing to find its loft has settled in a new home, and afterwards being sent or driven away has made another and successful attempt to regain its first home?

Belgian pigeon fanciers seem to have their own troubles. Raveno's birds abound in the environs of Brussels, and the other day the editor of one of the journals of the fancy was presented with a number of stamped feathers, gathered by the guardian of a large domain in the canton of Schaerbeek, from the remains of pigeons left by birds of prey; thus explaining to many an owner the fate of missing birds. Moreover throughout the country numbers of would be sportsmen make it a point of shooting at every pigeon which comes within range. These depredations take place mostly on Sunday, which as a holiday enables numbers of people employed during the week to amuse themselves at their neighbors' expense on that day. The law provides a remedy for this state of affairs, but the police are not sufficiently numerous to watch the whole country, and exceptional fines do not seem to have much effect. In one case, at Kansart, it is said the fowlers have formed a society whose joint funds are intended to defray the expenses of any of the members who may fall into the hands of the law. Complaints of this state of affairs have been made to the proper officers, asking for greater stringency in the enforcement of the law, and some attempts are being made to form societies to prosecute infractions of it, and to encourage the destruction of rapacious birds.

American fanciers are finding that the long distance birds imported from Belgium do not give the satisfaction in flying that was expected from them. They will prove most valuable as breeders

## Communications.

FRIEND FULLERTON.—The REVIEW for April came to hand looking fresh and new as a summer morning, and must please its many readers. The last number is the best you ever sent from the office, and if you keep your improvement up it will certainly please yourself—I know you are hardest of all to please. There is so much that is good in it I will not mention anything except the "picture gallery" you have started, with the pleasant face of friend McMillan. Dick looks as smiling as though he had heard that his white-faced black Spanish had won a sweepstake at some good show—as, by-the-way, they generally do. You tell him I shall try to take some of the 3rd premiums, at least, from him next winter. So he had better "look ride away oud" this summer and raise some extra good ones. Keep it up, and still go onward and upward, as you evidently are doing.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Editor Review,

SIR,—I think the following treatment not just quite straight, and if the party does not make it good without delay, I shall give the name. Some months ago an advertisement appeared in a poultry paper to the effect that a book, "Poultry Architecture," by H. H. Stoddard, was for sale at that office. I sent price demanded, but from that day to this have not heard a word about it, though I sent first a card, and again a letter containing a post card, for reply, but though this was six weeks ago, no notice has been taken of it so far.

Yours truly,

S. SPILETT.

Lefroy, Ont., June 2nd, 1880.

Quite a number of letters of a nature somewhat similar to the above have reached us lately, and from them it would seem as though a regular system of deception was being practised on fanciers. We have been repeatedly asked if we had seen "Martin's Directory," which was largely advertised in one of our poultry journals some time ago. Several have informed us that they sent their money for it, but could not get the "directory," nor their money back.—Ed.

## Montreal Poultry, Dog, and Pet Stock Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Montreal Poultry, Dog, and Pet Stock Association was held in the Natural History Society's Rooms on Thursday evening. Mr. J. F. Scriver, the Second Vice President, in the chair. The election of Secretary-Treas. having been left over from the annual meeting, Mr. Thomas Hall proposed, and Mr. Pine seconded, that Mr. James H. Cayford be elected to that office, which was carried unanimously. Owing to the absence of the President, important business had to be left over until the adjourned meeting, which will be held on Monday, 21st instant.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—  
JAS. FULLERTON.

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## 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:—

Mr. M. H. Richey, Halifax, N. S., will give a sitting of Black-breasted red Game egg for every five new subscribers to the Review, limited to three sittings.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., will give to every one sending us seven new subscribers, at regular rates, a setting of eggs from any variety he breeds.

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.

W. STAHLSCHEIDT, 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.

JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont., will give a real fine pair of Light Brahas, 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 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 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.

## To those who are Indebted to Us.

We very much dislike to make any allusion in these pages to the want of promptness of many of our patrons, as we think it has a tendency to lower the fancy in the estimation of the public, but we are again compelled to do it. During the past two months the accounts of all have been rendered, at a considerable expense in postage, and very little attention has been paid to our requests. The result has not been such as to encourage us to repeat the experiment.

We now most respectfully request all to settle up over due accounts at once. Any of our patrons not heard from within a reasonable time after this notice need not blame us if we resort to stringent means to collect, as their action will leave no other course open to us.

## Canadian Poultry Association.

It must be evident to all who have the advancement of the poultry and pet stock fancy at heart that some general agency, other than that at present existing, is necessary in order to bring about its full development, and produce that harmony so desirable in the management of shows, and in the judging of stock. At the present time there are numerous societies in each province, each having different rules and regulations, and judging by different standards. By the present order of things the majority of our societies have but one meeting in the year, generally during the holding of their shows, and only occupying a couple of hours. At these meetings the time is fully taken up with routine business connected with the working of the society, and no effort is made to consider questions other than of the immediate interests of the society. These societies, therefore, cannot take hold

of the broad principals of the fancy and discuss them.

True, there are societies in our cities, which hold regular monthly meetings, but while these may be very useful, after they have done all that is possible for them to do, their efforts can have only a local influence, from the nature of the organization.

What we want is a representative Dominion Poultry Association, at the deliberations of which each society would have one or more representatives, according to its membership. With concurrent action among all the societies, there need be no difficulty in organizing such an association. We would suggest that a few of the leading fanciers take the initiative, and communicate with the officials of each society, inviting co-operation, and the election of representatives. Action could be taken at the annual meeting of each society, and if the movement should be successful, a meeting should be held at some central place, to be afterwards agreed on, for organization. Once organized, there should be no difficulty in continuing it in active and useful existence. Representatives could be instructed on their course of action on important questions, by a resolution of the fanciers assembled at the meetings of the local societies. The question of finances might present some difficulties, but none, we believe, which could not be surmounted.

There can scarcely be any two opinions as to the benefits of such an association. It would tend to make the fanciers of the different provinces better acquainted with each other, and link them in closer bonds of friendship. It is a notorious fact that they are now less known to each other than their American cousins. This extension of acquaintance would produce a material harvest of profit, in the development and increase of inter-provincial trade. Fanciers would begin to discover that in very many instances, they could import birds from the sister provinces quite as profitably as from the United States.

At the annual meetings matters of interest could be discussed, and the association being representative in its character, every fancier would be interested in its deliberations. Hence its decisions would carry greater weight, and be more generally received as authoritative. Much might be done too to secure greater uniformity in the rules and regulations of the different societies, and it is needless to point out to what an extent this would facilitate the labors of officials, harmonize the machinery of poultry shows, and conduce to the convenience of exhibitors. At the meetings there should be papers read and discussions on subjects of importance, at once concentrating the results of the previous year's experience, and constituting a

land mark by which to estimate yearly the progress of the poultry and pet stock interests. These transactions would form a mass of information of great value to beginners, and even to more experienced breeders. The subject of a Standard of Excellence for the Dominion has already been referred to in our columns, and it is evident that if ever we are to have such a Standard it can be most easily and satisfactorily established through the medium of such an association. Finally, not to mention other advantages, is there not something more than mere sentiment in the idea of a grand confederation, uniting in one whole the separate provinces of our Dominion? At present the poultry societies of different provinces—nay more, of different sections of the same province—remain as far apart as if they belonged to separate and distinct nations. Why should this continue? Why should not fanciers act on that principle of deriving strength from union, on which our present system of government has been founded? The letters of our Halifax friends, which not long since appeared in our columns, show that the fanciers of the maritime provinces are ready and anxious for such an association. We trust their brother fanciers in the other provinces will consider the matter of sufficient importance to extend a helping hand, and by concentrated action secure an object which all must acknowledge to be highly desirable.

### Cull Early.

Just as soon as the mother hen ceases to brood her chicks they should be culled. Those that give promise of making fowls good for breeding or exhibition should be placed in one yard, and those that may be disqualified, or the culls, in another. The former should receive the best care that can be given them to develop their fine qualities, the latter should be forced along to the greatest size attainable, and slaughtered before they commence to drop their chicken feathers, or in the stage of growth when known as broilers. It will not pay the fancier with limited space, and who has to buy all the food used, to allow his birds to come to maturity before slaughtering. The farmer who has plenty of room, and can allow his fowls to forage, will find a profit in keeping them until fully developed, and to him should be left the business of supplying the fall market.

With some varieties it may be impossible to cull satisfactorily at such an early stage, when it may be postponed for a term, but the earlier the culling process is commenced the better for those remaining, the fancier being able to give them more room, and better attention.

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GEORGE HOPE, YORKVILLE, Ont.,  
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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.

**SELLING OUT.**—Homing Antwerps, selected from the lofts of Van Opstal, Tyck and other Belgian fanciers. Also a few fancy varieties.  
JAMES C. FARLEY, Brock St., Toronto, Ont.

**SELLING OUT.**—First-class Homing Antwerps. Good breeders, \$3 a pair; young ones, \$2 a pair. "Gladiator" and "Princess," \$10 the pair.  
JAMES C. FARLEY,  
77 Brock St., Toronto, Ont.

**EXCHANGE.**—Have a spare first-class Incubator—cost \$50—will exchange for pure-bred fowls, eggs for sitting, or offers. ANTHONY MALONE,  
Garden Island, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A pen of White Leghorns, three pullets and rooster. Rooster sired by "Osiris," (5135.) The lot for \$5. See other advertisement.  
C. J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A rare chance—my entire stock of Homing Antwerps, including all my imported birds Will be sold cheap if taken in one lot, but will be sold by single pairs. Must be sold at once. Write for prices.  
A. W. BESSEY,  
Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—"Osiris," (5135.) winner of four 1sts and a special, mated with fine pullets. A few eggs to spare at \$2 per setting. Not too late for Leghorns. Order at once.  
C. J. THOMAS,  
Seaforth, Ont

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale eggs at \$1 per 13 from pure bred stock. Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Ferrets at hard pan prices. History of Games and rules for the pit. Gaffs, all leathered ready for use, \$1.25 a pair, and bone mill. Send 3-cent stamp for circular.

**SHEPHERD DOGS.**—My imported dogs, "Sandy," "Scotty," and "Bess,"—the former winner of seven prizes in England. Also pups by "Scotty," out of "Bess," are now for sale.  
H. G. CHARLESWORTH,  
P. O. Box 103 Yorkville.

**FOR SALE.**

**20 Brown Leghorn Hens, \$1.50 each,**

Not less than 5 birds will be sold at above price. They are A 1 stock, are from W. E. BUMGYS best breeding birds, and are a bargain to those who may want such.

1 Golden Bearded Polish Cock, }  
3 do do do Hens. } \$15.00 the Lot.

These birds have all large full crests, are well marked, and fit to compete favorably at any large exhibition.

**Light Brahmas.**—No pure eggs for sale just now; first-class Chicks only for sale about September.

WOULD EXCHANGE some of above stock for a few really first class ROUEN DUCKS.

Any stock I sell or exchange will be shipped in strong Willow Exhibition Hampers.

Correspondence must be immediate.

**JAMES MACFARLANE,**  
(P. O. Box 2071,) MONTREAL, Q.

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**EGGS FOR HATCHING**

From First-Class birds only, \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26. Eggs delivered after March 1st. Chicks for Sale this Fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence a pleasure.

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**GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.**



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

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

4-ly

**Wht. Leghorns**

Best strain in Canada.

Eggs safely packed, and shipped to any address at \$3.00 per 13.

Address,

**E. KESTER,**  
President Ontario Poultry Association.  
BRANTFORD, ONT.



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

**Light Brahmas,**

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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



JAS. O. WELDON,  
LONDON, - ONTARIO,  
Breeder of  
**FANCY PIGEONS**

Of the following varieties:  
Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails,  
Barbs and Trumpeters.

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



JOHN JAMES,  
Breeder of

White, Yellow, Blue, Dun and Black  
**CARRIERS,**

Yellow, Black and Blue **TURBITS,**

Black Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters,

**Pouters and Antwerps all Colors,**

Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also  
odd pairs for sale.

Address, box 798 Toronto, or Yorkville. 3-6m



JAMES E. WHITE,  
ENGLEWOOD, COOK CO., ILLS., U.S.  
Breeder of

**Plymouth Rocks**  
and  
**HOUDANS.**

My Birds won the highest honors at Indianapolis, Chi-  
cago, Boston, Bloomington, Milwaukee, LaFayette and  
Fort Wayne.

Send for Circular and Price list. 5-

SEABRIGHT POULTRY YARDS.  
FISHERVILLE, - ONT., CANADA.

C. A. GRAF,  
Breeder of

**AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS**  
AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

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

Write for prices. 3-12



FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.

Dundas Street and Queens Avenue,

London East, - Ontario,

W. J. & F. SHAW, Prop's,

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**

Golden Pencilled, Black and Silver Spangled

**HAMBURGS.**

Our P. Rocks have pure yellow beaks and legs and  
our stock of Hamburgs is magnificent. Eggs from above  
\$3 per 13. Eggs from our noted W. Leghorns \$2 per 13.  
N. B.—Review goes with \$6 worth of Eggs. 4-ly



W. G. BURR,  
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Breeder of

**White & Brown**  
**LEGHORNS.**

At the late Show of the Ontario Poultry Society,  
Guelph, I won on Whites, 1st and 3rd on Cock, 1st, 2nd  
and special on Hens.

EGGS from either variety, \$2.50 per doz. 3-6m



JAMES LOCKIE,  
Waterloo, Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

**High-Class Poultry.**

SPECIALTIES:

**Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.**

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.

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

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W. M. SMITH,

Fairfield Plains, - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

**LAND and**

**WATER FOWLS.**

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

Write for what you want.

1-ly



C. H. HALL,

SPRINGHILL POULTRY YARDS,

King P. O., - Ont., Canada.

Importer and Breeder of 1st prize

**Buff & Part'ge Cochins.**

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

My stock this season is most perfect in all the above  
varieties. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

On six varieties entered at Toronto Industrial Exhi-  
bition won three 1sts and 2 2nds.



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

**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
ROUEN & AYLESBURY

**DUCKS, &c.**

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

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell  
& Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau  
(10 Spruce St.), where advertising  
contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

**IMPORTANT  
NOTICE!**

Having purchased the wholesale Boot and Shoe business of which I have been Manager for a number of years, I have decided to give up stock breeding, and my entire stock of

HIGH CLASS

**Land and Water Fowls,**

*JERSEY AND DURHAM CATTLE,*

*SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,*

*Berkshire and Suffolk Swine,*

*Pouter Pigeons,*

**& SHEPHERD DOGS**

Is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

A very large proportion of the above are imported, and nearly all are prize winners. My stock of Fowls and Pigeons is the best in Canada, and will undoubtedly take first place wherever exhibited this fall and winter.

My Farm will be to rent from 1st of April next. Correspondence solicited.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH,

7-1f P. O. Box 103, YORKVILLE, Ont,

**Canadian Headquarters**

—OF—

*White & Brown*

**LEGHORNS!**

*PREMIUM RECORD FOR 1879-80.*

TORONTO.—Industrial Exhibition, 1st and Diplomas on Br. Fowls; 1st and Diploma on Br. Chicks; 3rd W. Chicks.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Br. Cock 2nd; Hen 3rd.

GUELPH.—Ont. P. Associ'n—Among 72 entries in Br. and W. Leghorns, Br. Cock 1st and special; Hen 1st and 2nd; Br. Cockerel 1st, 2nd and 2 specials; Pullet, 2nd; W. Cockerel 2nd; special for best collection W. and Br. Leghorns.

PETERBORO'.—Midland P. Society— Br. Fowls 1st and 2nd; Br. Chicks, 1st and 2nd; W. Chicks, 2nd, against 1st prize Chicks at Guelph; Special best pair Br. Leghorns.

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

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

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

Name this paper.

Send for Circular.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,

Preston, Ont., Canada.

**SHARP BUTTERFIELD,**

Importer and Breeder of all the leading varieties of

**FANCY POULTRY.**

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

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

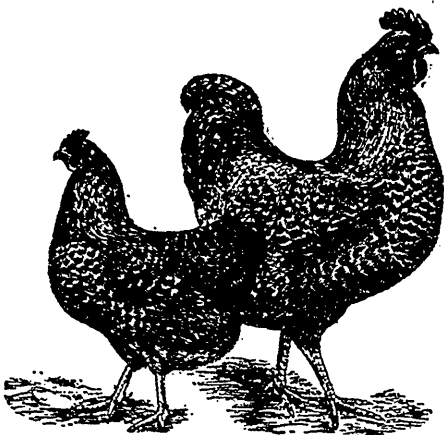
**EXHIBITION BIRDS OR FIRST-CLASS BREEDERS,**

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

Write for what you want. Address

7-1y.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, SANDWICH, ONTARIO.



**C. A. KEEFER,**

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

BREEDER OF

*Plymouth Rocks,*

**Brown Leghorns & Black B. Red Games,**

Of Superior Quality.

My Fowls have been awarded over \$27 FIRST, SECOND and SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the largest and best Poultry Shows in the West, including Chicago, Indianapolis, and Buffalo.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

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



# Rosedale Poultry Yards.

## A. F. BANKS,

P. O. BOX 363,

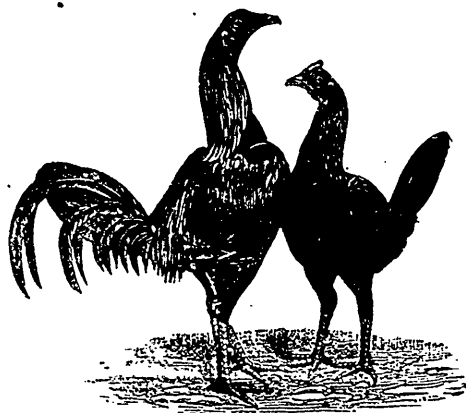
TORONTO, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

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

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

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



**M. H. RICHEY, Jr.,**  
 HALIFAX, - NOVA SCOTIA  
 BREEDER OF  
**B. B. Red Games**

And Langshans.

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

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

Eggs per 13, - \$2.00.

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

Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered.

## R. McMILLAN,

GALT, - ONTARIO, - CANADA,

### Breeder of BLACK SPANISH.

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

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

Philadelphia, 1876: Centennial and Canadian Silver and Bronze Medals.

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

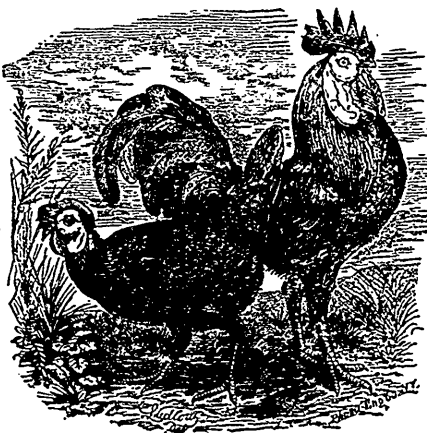
Chicago, 1878:—Cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, and for best collection.

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

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

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

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



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Hamilton,

Ontario

BREEDER OF

### LIGHT BRAHMAS, Exclusively.

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

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

### BLACK B. RED GAME!

### EGGS

From High Class Prize Winning Stock, \$3 per 13.

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