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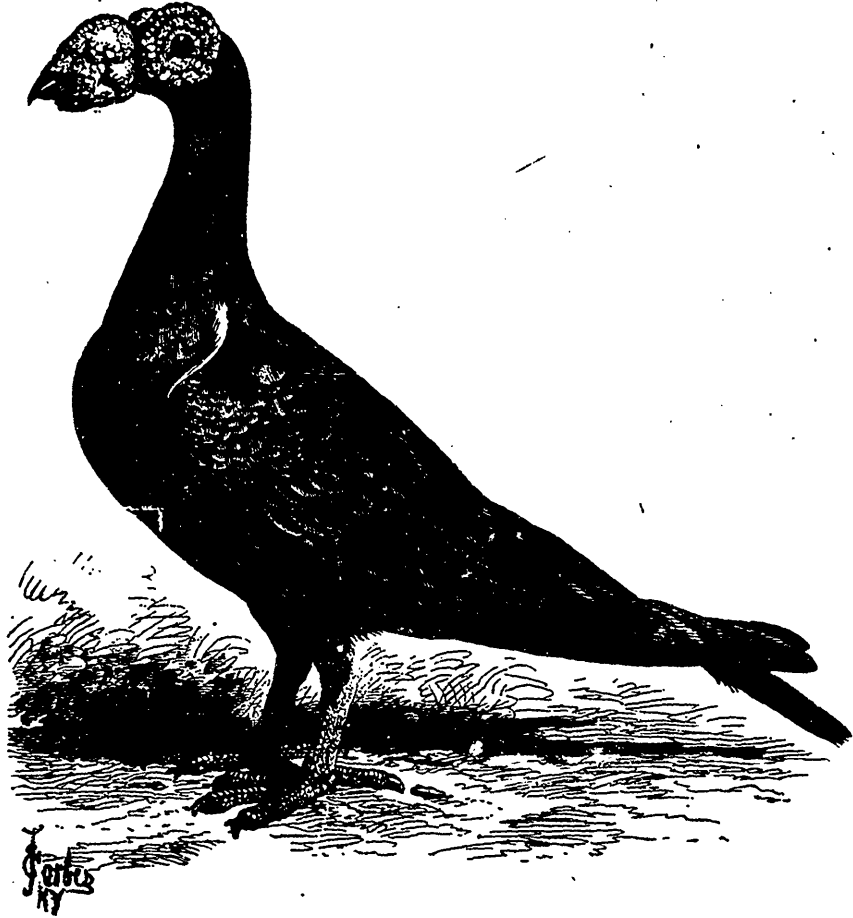
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 6.



THE CARRIER PIGEON.

It can be safely said that the subject of this article holds the first place in the appreciation of fanciers, and how justly he merits this prominence! His superiority over his beautiful and attractive brethren, with their individual peculiarities, characteristics and merits, is freely admitted by most experienced pigeon keepers. There is a doubt and uncertainty as to his origin, and to whom should be accredited the honor of raising the breed to its present high state of perfection, to attempt

to prove this point would be somewhat difficult and also inadvisable, for, as a universal breed, no doubt fanciers in many countries have played their little part as skillful, judicious and experimental breeders; of course nature has helped us wonderfully. We are indebted to Mr. J. C. Long, Jr., of Philadelphia, a careful breeder and critical judge, for the following observations:

The Carrier of to-day holds the same relation to the pigeon fancier that the beautiful game cock

does to the fancier of poultry. He might not inappropriately be called the "Game cock of the Fan-y." Many of the characteristics of form and condition required in the fowl, are found in this "King of Pigeons." For instance, he must be erect and stand in his carriage, with large, strong legs and feet; his neck must be long and slender, his head carried high, of good length, with a large, bright red eye, full in its expression; his body broad in front, tapering to the tail, the feathers rich and glossy in color, and appearing close and hard. In handling, the body should feel like wood and be full of muscular power; his wings should be well set on, with wing butts prominent, as if ready for a spring. In all these points we see a close resemblance one to the other, and one never sees a fine specimen of the Carrier pigeon, but the idea suggests itself, how much like a game cock he is. He even resembles the game in his disposition, as many a fancier can testify who has witnessed the endeavors of two vigorous cocks to obtain possession of one nest. How fiercely they strike and wrestle, and how persistently the struggle is kept up, until the weaker is forced from the landing board! Then witness the expression of triumph in the conqueror; he cannot herald his victory in the shrill clarion notes of the fowl, but he shows it in the high treading action of his feet, the arching of his neck and the merry spinning of his body (the "merry go round" of the old fanciers), and the crow or call peculiar to himself. As the true game fancier finds in his fowl requisites that no other variety can fill, so the admirer of the Carrier counts his pigeons as superior to all others. One cause, probably, that endears the bird so much to its owner, is the care necessary to produce good specimens, and the anxiety one feels from the time the eggs are found in the nest, until the bird goes through its second moult, and is past all the dangers of "babyhood." As all Carrier breeders are aware, the chances of loss are far in excess of those raising a young bird, even after it is hatched and begun to fledge. Many an enthusiastic breeder, after long and careful nursing and watching, sees his hopes "dashed to earth" on going to the loft, and finding the pets he had doted on so much, lying on the floor stiff and cold in death. In the excess of his disappointment he is tempted to give up the fancy, and sell out at once, leaves his loft in disgust, only to return at night, with fresh hopes and new ideas.

In consequence of the bad nursing qualities of the Carrier, it is customary with breeders to employ other birds for raising the young. Among the best for this purpose are Antwerps, Horseman, Dutchesse, common pigeons and crosses of all these varieties. Large specimens are generally chosen, and, when possible, pairs that are known

to be good nurses or "feeders," otherwise, even with a change of parents, success is not certain. Some change the egg to the foster parents' nest as soon as laid, while others wait until the Carriers have fed off what is termed the soft food, and then make the change. The chances of success are best when the eggs themselves are changed, as then the feeder can sit unmolested, and there is less chance of their forsaking the young birds, as they will sometimes do when the change is made after they are hatched. If success attends his constant care, how patiently the fancier watches the development of the most important properties:—the beak, and the wattles of nose and eye: to see that the beak is long, straight, and shutting closely together, forming what he terms a good box beak; that the wattling of the nose is well shaped and largely developed; that the cere around the eye is not contracted on one side and full on the other, forming, as it is called, a "pinch" eye, but full and equal all around, producing the much-prized rose-eyed bird. If all these qualities are realized, he exhibits his birds to his brother fanciers with pride, and is paid for his many months of jealous, hopeful watching.

Color makes but little difference to a lover of Carriers. It may be black, dun, blue, yellow, red or white; the properties before mentioned are most hoped for. As bred at present, the greatest development of these peculiar qualities is found in the black and dun varieties; hence we find to-day more of these colors bred than of the others. Time, proper selections and judicious breeding will eventually bring the neglected colors to a higher state of perfection, and here opens a field for young and patient fanciers. Let them make it the work and study of a life time, as our English brothers have done, and leave no means untried to produce the desired effect. It need not interfere with ordinary business duties, but rather serve as a pastime and prove a rest for a weary mind. Many a man to-day finds his time spent among his pigeons and chickens better employed than if wasted around the bar-room stove, the street corners or the table of the beer saloon.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

To Beginners.

The show room is of great importance to beginners, and they can well afford to spend considerable time there. Your fowls should *always* be "prepared for the show." I do not wish to be understood by this that they should be stuffed and fattened in order to carry as much weight as possible, but that they should be kept healthy, clean, and in good condition. *No other preparation* is necessary, and no other will improve them. I have often been asked, "How do you prepare your

fowls for shows?" My answer is "I never prepared a fowl for show in my life." When I am ready to pack up for a show I select the best specimens, put them in the coops, and send them on. Fowls may sometimes need washing, but if they have clean coops and runs this unnecessary. In case the weather is bad a day or two before shipping, put a lot of straw in the coops, shut them in and throw whole grain over the straw. This will keep them dry, scratching for the grain will give them exercise and keep their legs clean and bright. The latter should, of course, be washed if necessary. Fowls destined to occupy the same coop must run together a few days before they are sent, or they will be almost sure to quarrel and injure their appearance. Before going study the rules of the society and make up your mind to abide by them. Be sure your fowls are on time, then they will be placed in the show room and you have only to see that they are properly cared for, and even this is unnecessary if the society has proper committees attending. Do not complain because your neighbor's birds may have a more conspicuous place than yours, especially if yours arrived late, or are inferior to his. I have known verdant exhibitors to make themselves very conspicuous with their complaints of imaginary injustice to their birds, even when they are worthless except to be served on the table. By all means avoid this; accommodate yourself to circumstances and let the superintendent dictate. He has too much on his hands to be troubled with the selfish desires of exhibitors.

Whenever an exhibitor shows a sordid, selfish disposition with regard to the place his fowls shall occupy, the premiums he ought to receive or anything else, he is working against his own interests and will be graded by his associates according to his disposition. He who regulates his course with a view to the best interests of the whole, works for the interests of himself. This rule is *imperative*. In order to follow it you will sometimes be obliged to waive your opinions of abstract justice to yourself, but follow it, nevertheless. Grumblers are always recognized as such, and we often hear the remark, "He is always grumbling." You cannot afford to merit that title even though it costs you self-sacrifice to avoid it.

After your fowls have taken their places in the show pen don't make a business of telling everyone how much better they are than your neighbors. If they are better they will speak for themselves, others will know it, and if inferior your attempts to elevate them and degrade others will make you appear still more inferior. In case you are not as well informed as you desire to be, buttonhole some one who is posted, and ask him to show you the defects in your stock. There is no better way to

improve than to study defects, their causes and how to avoid them. When you find defects contrast them with fowls that show perfection, where others are defective, then compare with the Standard, remembering to ask all necessary questions. If you wish to appear in the worst possible shape at a show, run to the secretary with unnecessary questions and frequent complaints when he is over crowded with legitimate business. If he answers you courteously, increase your annoyance till he reverses his manner toward you, then go to the other officers with all your complaints, and continue to stir up wrath. Ascertain as soon as possible who the judges are, show them your stock, and impress upon their minds the necessity of giving you all valuable premiums. If your birds have ever won at a town or county fair, be sure to mention that fact. If they came from any noted breeder or strain, remember that, too. When the judges are at work, don't leave them one moment. See that they pay particular attention to your wants. Listen to all they have to say. They may speak disparagingly of your fowls, if so, correct them at once. When they make entries in their book, don't fail to peer over their shoulders and see whether or not the credits are given to you. If not try to induce them to change, use arguments. By such means judges have been persuaded to decide against their own judgment in favor of the exhibitor. In case they will not yield to your wishes you can accuse them of incompetency and dishonesty, and inform the secretary and others that the whole thing is a "put up job," and that you will never exhibit at their show again. If you sell any fowls tell the purchaser not to inform the secretary, because you don't wish to pay the commission. He will be sure to inform him, however, and when you settle your bill, and are asked if you have sold any fowls, you must say "No," for most societies would rather you would steal the commission than have any fuss with such a character.

If a brother exhibitor is negotiating a sale with any one don't fail to interfere. Tell the customer you have better fowls at less rates. You may make sales in this way. In short, do unto others as you would not have them do unto you, and you will be sure to make a failure and be despised by your associates.—*J. Y. Bicknell, in Poultry Nation.*

In selecting hens for setting, the smallest will be found the most successful, as they are less liable to break the eggs or crush the young chicks when hatched.

Young chicks should not be permitted to roost on perches until they are four months old, as it generally causes a deformity in the breast bone.

Commercial Value of Hen Manure.

I find the value of hen manure variously estimated, from the statement of Harris Lewis, before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, at Barre, that he "never used hen manure on the corn crop without having benefitted it more than all the corn the hens ate," to so low an estimate as not to make any account of it. In a large part of the published statements of the profit on poultry, there is no mention made of the manure, but it is a very valuable fertilizer. The *American Agriculturist*, 1873, page 327, says: "Hen manure is almost exactly identical in quality and effect with guano, and may be used in the same manner. Its value, if free from foreign matter and dry, is \$50 a ton." The *Poultry World* estimates it to be "almost equal to guano in richness," and a correspondent of the same paper says: "I would rather have it than Peruvian guano." The *Live Stock Journal* estimates "that a hen will produce a bushel of manure in a year, which compared with the price of commercial fertilizers, is worth \$1. Lewis Dunbar, West Bridgewater, Mass., according to statements in Flint's report, 1871, values it at \$1 per bushel, and again in 1872, at 87 cents per bushel.

But let us see how much a fowl will eat in a year, and then find how much manure from that amount of food would be worth. By a statement of S. B. Bird, Framingham, for six months, ending Sept. 20, 1868, an average of fourteen fowls ate fourteen bushels of grain, or one and one-fourth gills each per day. By a statement of Lewis Jones, Wayland, for ten months, ending Sept. 1, 1867, fifteen fowls ate twenty bushels of grain, or one and one-half gills each per day. By another statement of S. B. Bird, for eight months, ending Sept. 15, 1867, sixteen fowls ate fifteen bushels of grain, or one gill each per day. The writer found by experiment, that seventy fowls ate nine bushels of grain in twenty-three days, or 1.43 gills each per day. I find an average of the fourteen statements to be 1.25 gills per day, or 1.78 bushels per year for each fowl.

Prof. S. W. Johnston estimates the nitrogen in commercial manures to be worth thirty cents per pound, potash seven cents, and soluble phosphoric acid sixteen cents per pound. I find by table in Flint's report, 1872, page 178, that 1.78 bushels of corn contain 1.8 pounds of nitrogen, which at thirty cents per pound is worth fifty-four cents; 0.35 pounds potash at seven cents per pound is worth two cents; 1.13 pounds phosphoric acid at sixteen cents per pound is worth eighteen cents. Hence we find the fertilizing elements in 1.78 bushels corn to be worth seventy-four cents. Allowing ten per cent. for loss, we have sixty-seven cents,

as the value of the manure of one fowl for a single year. I found that my seventy fowls in twenty-three days, made five bushels of manure, which amounts to 1.36 bushels a year for each, consequently one bushel would be worth fifty cents. This is considerably less than some of the estimates I have collected, but I think it is very nearly correct. By feeding oats, bran and meal, the manure would be a trifle richer, but I think corn is the chief food given, and is a fair representative of the average quality of the food of poultry. Certainly the manure is too valuable to waste, and I think those farmers who have no place where they can confine their fowls, would find it to their advantage to build a good house and yard, and keep them in it most of the time, thereby saving the manure and their gardens too.—*Ex.*

The Best Breed of Fowls.

The best fowls are those which will return the farmer the most money for time, labor, and food expended. If a common or cross-bred lot of fowls will do this, they are better for the farmer's purposes than a breed which, in a fancy point of view, will command higher prices. As far as we are concerned, we confess a leaning toward the best blood in all kinds of stock, whether in horse flesh neat-cattle, or other live stock, and we have invariably found it to pay well. But here's the rub; many farmers do not care to expend a considerable sum of money to possess an entire flock of pure-bred chicks, and so dismiss the matter entirely, not even, in many instances, procuring a good pure-bred cock, to bring up the quality of their home-grown birds.

There are many persons who think it is not only possible, but comparatively easy, to have both large size and superior laying qualities united, and that by uniting a breed noted for larger size with a breed renowned for the production of eggs, the thing is done. That it is possible to increase the laying properties of the common flocks of the country by coupling the best hens and pullets with a first-class cock or cockerel from an egg-producing breed, we well know; but we can assure those who are anxious to make such a trial that you cannot combine extreme large size with superior laying qualities, and cannot even tell what will result from such a cross till you see and test the produce, for the more violent the cross the more uncertain will be the result, invariably. Though some breeders overlook this very important point, and, consequently, fail to succeed.

If, for some reasons best known to the parties, it is not thought best to have flocks of pure bred fowls, by all means, at least, infuse some new and special strains of blood into your flocks, which will

not only give you chicks which possess much of the qualities of the male used, but will increase the stamina of the flock—will make them stronger and more vigorous. Where it is more desirable to market the flesh of the fowls and chicks, a large breed of fowls should be looked for to increase the *avoirdupois*. In such a capacity we can recommend the Light Brahma and the Partridge Cochins, having experimented several times with both on numbers of different flocks, and the result was, invariably, increased size and hardness.

Where nearness to large markets permits the farmer to get the cream of the prices by putting the eggs before his customers nice and fresh, the production of eggs pays handsomely. If some of the laying breeds, such as the Leghorns and others, be beyond the reach or desire of the farmer, then let us say from experience, what will result in the best possible manner to the farmer's interests. Select some of your best and most vigorous hens and pullets, and have a well-bred, pure-blooded Gamecock to run with them, killing off all other male birds. The result from such a cross will be a class of birds which will lay splendidly; and especially are they noted, by those who have tried the experiment as winter layers; and *winter layers*, we all know, are the most profitable.—*D. C. Evans, in the Farm Journal.*

Easter Eggs.

In the Middle Ages, when the Church was law as well as gospel, and Lent was scrupulously kept the presentation of an egg on Easter morning signified the return of plenty and unrestricted appetite. Soon it became the custom to paint scriptural texts and devices on the shell. Next, the clergy blessed them at so much apiece.

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, writers speak of the wholesale distribution of eggs to the poor of Paris on Easter Monday, at the king's expense. In the reign of Louis XI. real eggs were found too costly and they were made of dough. From this time the custom of egg giving gradually decreased, till from the latter part of the sixteenth century it disappeared almost entirely for some one hundred and seventy-five years. At the beginning of Louis XVI.'s reign, egg offerings were commenced on an immense scale (and continue till this time) at the yearly *calvacade* at Longchamps; which originated in this way. Certain zealous ladies of mature age, in connection with numbers of young ladies, were in the habit of praying and singing on Good Friday at Longchamps nunnery, which service attracted visitors, who soon brought their friends, until finally all came, and ultimately it was changed into an annual fair.

As hard boiled eggs were the most readily and cheaply obtained in the country, they with bread and butter and wine, constituted the bill of fare. During the Revolution the nunnery was destroyed, but the yearly sale of eggs continued, an ever-increasing quantity being purchased, not only for immediate eating, but for home consumption also. During the Second Empire this practice was brought to a pitch of prosperity never before (nor since) equalled.

Easter eggs meanwhile were not forgotten, but they were changed from the real egg to the *shell*, which was filled with jewelry, thimbles, small scissors, etc., in fact anything that could be lodged inside the shell. When hens' eggs were not large enough, duck, goose, swan, and even ostrich eggs were pressed into the service.

Many artificial eggs of great delicacy and beauty were made; and while even a natural egg-shell was costly, varying from twenty francs to ten pounds sterling, according to the value of its contents, the artificial ones were still more expensive; being often made of rare stones, or precious metals, ornamented with quaint devices, decked with gems, and mounted on graceful frames that enhanced their use and value, they were often made the receptacle of a delicate compliment, or of love's choicest gifts.

Thus, as it is seen, has a religious token of slight significance, originally, wrought itself up till in the extravagant artificial shape it may cost a small fortune to possess or present one.

It is a token of more than ordinary friendship and good-will, since the acceptance of a *true* Easter egg by a lady from a gentleman is equivalent to a promise to marry him before the Feast of St. John.

Thus we learn that the egg has played no small part in the history of France, as it has also in other Catholic countries.—*Stewart Moore, in American Poultry Yard.*

List of Judges Appointed by the American Poultry Association.

W. P. Atchinson, Erie, Pa.—Buff Cochins, Leghorn class, Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks and Black Spanish.

Seward Murray, Illion, N. Y.—Light Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio—Asiatic and Leghorn classes, French class, Dorkings, Plymouth Rocks, Gold-laced and Silver-laced Bantams, African Bantams, Black-breasted Red and Brown-breasted Red Game Bantams, Hamburgs and varieties, Black Spanish, White-crested Black Polish, Turkeys and Water Fowls.

A. P. Groves, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.—Partridge Cochins.

Jesse G. Darlington, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dominiques.

M. H. Cryer, 111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Games and Game Bantams, Black Spanish, Hamburgs and Rouen Ducks.

John Stone, Coatsville, Pa.—Games and Game Bantams.

W. T. Rogers, Doylestown, Pa.—Hamburg class.

E. R. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.—Games and Game Bantams.

Frederick Masten, Buffalo, N. Y.—Hamburg class.

George W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y. Light Brahmas, Buff, White and Black Cochins, Bantams other than Game.

Scir Curtis, Buffalo N. Y.—Games and Game Bantams.

Edward B. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.—Game Bantams.

George L. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.—Buff and White Cochins.

E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.—Hamburg, Polish, and Bantam—other than Game—classes.

Chas. H. Crosby, Danbury, Ct.—Cochins, Brahmas, and Game Bantams.

H. A. Mansfield, Waltham, Mass.—Dark Brahmas.

R. F. Shannon, Pittsburg Pa.—Light and Dark Brahma.

C. C. Plaisted, Hartford, Conn.—Light Brahma

J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.—Brahmas, Cochins, Black Spanish, White and Brown Leghorns, Dorkings Houdans, Creve Cœurs, La Fleche, Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, Selviglt and Black African Bantams, Game class, Geese, Ducks and Turkeys.

C. A. Johnston, Newburyport, Mass.—Light and Dark Brahmas, French class and Water Fowls.

John H. Buzzell, Clinton, Mass.—Light and Dark Brahma. French class and Partridge Cochins.

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.—Asiatic, French, and Bantam—other than Game—classes.

E. C. Comey, Quincy, Mass.—Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, White and Partridge Cochins.

Dr. A. M. Lickie, Doylestown, Pa.—White and Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks.

E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y.—Games and Game Bantams, Light and Dark Brahmas.

S. J. Bestor, Hartford, Conn.—Games and Game Bantams.

A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.—Black-breasted Red Games and Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.

P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Mass.—Game, Game Bantam and Hamburg classes.

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.—Asiatic and Spanish classes.

Henry F. Felch, Natick, Mass.—Asiatic class.

A. P. Coddington, Tecumseh, Mich.—Plymouth Rocks.

Henry S. Magrane, Woodside, Newark, N. J.—Light Brahmas and Bantams other than Game.

A. McLaren, Meadville, Pa.—Game and Game Bantam classes.

Clement B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa.—Light Brahmas, Black Rose Comb Bantams and Aylesbury Ducks.

Henry S. Bull, Shrewsbury, Mass.—On the following named classes, viz.: Asiatic, Game, Bantam, Spanish, Polish, Dorking, Hamburg, French and American.

Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont.—Asiatics, Games, Game Bantams, Hamburg, Polish and Bantams other than Game.

C. W. Bolton, Armonk, N. Y.—Hamburg and Polish classes.

L. D. Fly, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.—Hamburg class, White and Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb White Bantams, Bronze Turkeys and Rouen Ducks.

Samuel P. Courtney, Philadelphia, Pa.—Buff Cochins.

Henry Bisco, Leicester, Mass.—Polish class.

Francis Taylor, Cakdale, Del. Co., Pa.—Hamburg class.

T. A. Winfield, Hubbard, Ohio—Game and Game Bantam class.

M. Eyre, Jr., Napa, Cal.—Light and Dark Brahma, White and Brown Leghorn, Houdans, and Bronze Turkeys.

W. T. Bell, Franklin, Pa.—Hamburg class.

Newton Adams, Utica, N. Y.—Hamburg class and White Leghorns.

James M. Lambing, Parker's Landing, Pa.—Light Brahmas and Black Hamburgs, Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, White, Black and Partridge Cochins, White and Brown Leghorns, and Plymouth Rocks.

J. C. Long, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.—Asiatic and French classes, and White and Brown Leghorns.

John E. Deihl, Beverly, N. J.—Buff, White and Black Cochins, Games and Game Bantams, Bantams other than Game; also French and American classes.

S. H. Cook, McDonald, Pa.—Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, and Turkey class.

F. R. Wotring, Mansfield Valley, Pa.—Light and Dark Brahmas.

David Jones, Tecumseh, Mich.—Buff Cochins.

Richard McMillan, Galt, Ont.—Silver and Golden Penciled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, Silver Duckwing Game Bantam and Black Rose Comb Bantam.

Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.—Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, Games, Spanish, Game Bantams, Bantams other than Game, Turkeys, and Water Fowls.

Chas. S. Lincoln, Warren, Mass.—Game class.

G. O. Brown, Brooklandville, Md.—Asiatic and Poland classes; Silver-spangled Hamburg Houdans, Creve Cœurs, Spanish, Plymouth Rocks and White and Brown Leghorns.

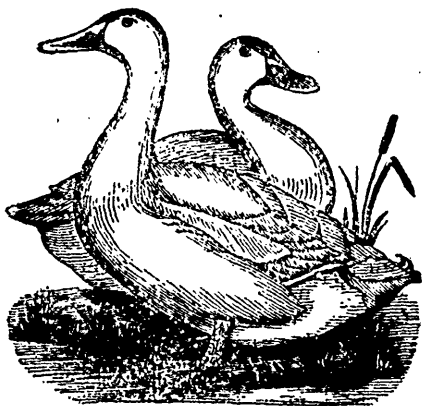
W. F. Bacon, Lexington, Mass.—Light and Dark Brahmas, Leghorns, Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Games and Game Bantams.

H. Y. Fairservice, 104 Mount Clair Avenue, Newark, N. J.—Asiatics.

R. Twells, Montmorency, Ind.—Games and Game Bantams.

P. Frank Amidon, Hinsdale, N. H.—Dominiques, Leghorns, Asiatics and Plymouth Rocks.

J. Y. BICKNELL, Secy.



Rearing Ducks for the Table.

In convenient situations no more useful and acceptable birds can be raised for table use than ducks, nor can any be procured that will yield larger profitable returns, provided they are properly managed. Generally speaking, however, ducks are very injudiciously attended to, when they yield very unsatisfactory returns.

With regard to the variety that should be kept, two circumstances have to be considered. If large size, early maturity, and white appearance for the market are required, the Aylesbury will be found pre-eminent. If, on the other hand, small size with a strongly pronounced suspicion of wild duck is required—a bird that can be eaten with cayenne and lemon juice without the addition of the conventional sage and onion—then commend me to a smaller variety, as the small black, called with equal inaccuracy East Indian, Buenos Ayres, and Labrador, or, still better, the tame-bred wild, or a cross between the two; but for family use Aylesburies must be relied on.

The great error in the usual management of ducks is not bringing them to rapid maturity. A duck should be so fed as to be large enough to kill under ten weeks old. If it is allowed to live longer, it begins to moult, and consequently is not so good in flavor, and the nourishment given to it goes to form feathers, and not to increase its weight. It is obvious that if one duck can be made ready for the market in two months, it must yield a larger profit than another that is not fit for use until it is four or six.

The Messrs. Fowler have issued a letter on the management of these ducks. With regard to the importance of the trade, they state:

"Oftentimes in the spring, in one night, a ton weight of ducklings, from six to eight weeks old, is taken from Aylesbury and the villages round about, by rail, to the metropolis. They are gen-

erally not killed till between seven and eight weeks old, when good birds will be about 4lb. weight each. Prices vary considerably during the season—from 8s. to a guinea a couple being obtainable; the latter price they sometimes reach towards the middle of March and the beginning of May; then they decline gradually in value till July, after which there is but little demand. It has been computed that upwards of \$30,000 per annum is paid into the town and neighborhood for this early delicacy."

The ducks should be always shut up during the night, as they generally lay at that time, and, if allowed to be at large, drop their eggs in the water, when they sink and are lost. As early as possible in the season, they should be set under large hens. A good-sized Cochins, Brahma, or Dorking will cover a dozen or thirteen. The hens should not be set in the crowded, vermin-infested nest places that are usually seen in fowl houses, but on the ground or in a circular basket or American cheese box, nearly filled with moist earth, and covered with a very little bruised straw, not hay; this earth should be kept moist during the whole time of setting, so as to imitate the conditions of the nest in a state of nature.

The young should be hatched on the twenty-eighth day, that is, the same day of the week one month after they are placed under the hen.

In Messrs. Fowler's directions they say:

"When the young are hatched they should be left with the hen till well nestled, well dried, and strong enough to stand. Many scores of ducklings are lost by inexperienced persons through their impatience to remove them from the nest. The little duckling is at first clad with soft yellow down, which gradually disappears as the feathers grow. After a few days three or four broods are put together with one hen, which is quite able to take care of them all. For market purposes the treatment of the ducklings is as follows: They are not allowed to go into any water, but are kept in hovels, or the rooms of cottages, each lot of thirty or forty separated by low boards; it is no uncommon thing to see two thousand to three thousand all in one establishment. They are kept very clean and dry on barley straw. Their food consists of hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and mixed with boiled rice and bullock's liver cut up small. This is given to them several times in the day for about a fortnight or more. When they are capable of consuming more, they are fed on barley meal and tallow greaves mixed, together with the water in which the greaves have previously been boiled; my poultryman also uses horseflesh to mix with their other food.

The above constitutes all that is necessary to produce early ducklings for the table. Now as to

the treatment of such as are intended for breeding and exhibition: To produce birds of great name and weight, the same food is given during the earliest stage; but, after about three weeks, they are allowed to go to the water, and their food is varied as soon as possible, by giving them maize and barley alternately, when they can eat the same. They should be fed three times a day, and always have a trough of water by them; and it is an advantage to have some gravel or sand at the bottom, so that when drinking they also get hold of some grit, which helps digestion, and tends to keep the bill the proper color."

In this matter my own practice has been somewhat different. I prefer feeding ducks by throwing the grain into a pan of water; if put on the ground, it becomes trodden in the filth and dirt, and is neither so wholesome or attractive. Nor do I like maize for ducks as well as oats and barley. It renders the birds too fat, and increases the tendency that they have to accumulate internal abnormal fat, and to go "down behind," in which condition they are perfectly useless as stock birds. I have always refused to award prizes to these worthless specimens, although by so doing I have incurred the displeasure of those exhibitors who think that prizes should be awarded by the aid of the scales and weights, and the poultrymen, who may be seen cramming the ducks to repletion before the judges go round.

As I have said so much about this breed, I cannot do better than quote Mr. Fowler's description of their characteristics as they should appear in a show pen:

"The plumage must be the purest white throughout. The bill should be long and broad, and coming straight from the skull. It must be a delicate pale flesh-color, and is so naturally; but a ferruginous soil will often affect them in such a prejudicial manner that it becomes quite yellow. Any spots of black, or any discoloration on the bill, should disqualify. Birds for exhibition must be kept out of the hot summer sun, and not allowed to run too much on the grass, both of which are likely to spoil the delicate pink and turn it yellow. The legs are deep orange. First-rate prize birds when well fattened, will reach 10 lb., but that weight is seldom obtained even by the best specimens exhibited at Birmingham. I consider 7 lb. at twelve months almost beyond the average."

It is scarcely necessary for me to remark that, however necessary these characteristics (so accurately described by Mr. Fowler) may be in a show pen, for ordinary domestic purposes Aylesburies are quite as good without them. A poultry judge must not look at a yellow billed duck with complacency, but a cook may do so with admiration. One evil has undoubtedly arisen from the admira-

tion of the pale flesh-colored bill, and that is the practice followed by some exhibitors of scraping the bills before sending the birds to shows.—*W. B. Tegtmeier in the Field.*

Losing Homing Pigeons.

In December, 1875, I imported, through John Van Opstal of New York city, a fine pair of blue checker Homing Pigeons from Antwerp, Belgium. They were bred and trained by P. J. Tuyck, and had flown, the cock bird from Tours in France to Antwerp, a distance of 400 miles, the hen bird from Orleans to Antwerp, 350 miles, and were considered very fine specimens of their class.

When I received the birds they bore on the inner side of the flight feathers of each wing, the mark of the breeder and trainer, and Mr. Van Opstal mailed to me a copy of the certificates of their flights. They were placed in a commodious loft, and were supplied with everything they could wish for except their liberty. Within a short time a large area of lattice work was attached to their loft in which they could exercise themselves, and from which they had a very good view of the surrounding neighborhood. These birds were kept confined in this enclosure from about the middle of December, 1875, until the latter part of June, 1877, something over a year and a half, during which time they had nested several times, although I had succeeded in raising but two pairs of young from them. During the last days of June 1877, they being at nest, and about half through the period of incubation at the time, I determined to try the hazardous experiment of liberating them. The time was about mid-day. The hen was on the nest, the cock in the area. On the instant of my raising the bolting wires he seemed to take in the whole situation, and was at liberty in the twinkling of an eye. As he went out he met the young birds, and with them went out of sight as if impelled by lightning.

They were gone until nearly night, and I had quite despaired of their return when the young birds alighted upon their loft and were soon followed by the old one, who at once entered his own loft apparently quite exhausted from a long flight, after the long continual confinement.

What occurred in the loft I am unable to say, but almost immediately the hen bird appeared in the area, and at once observed the bolting wires thrown open, and with a wild untameable look, she darted out, taking a northerly direction, and was lost to sight almost in an instant.

She was gone two days and nights and was given up as lost, but on the second day to my great surprise and infinite joy she appeared, and was first seen drinking from a tub in my rear yard, and looking as if she was about on her "last legs."

Now, from the foregoing I draw conclusions as follows: That these birds after more than a year and a half of alienation from their former home, upon their liberation, immediately sought to find it. To find it (Antwerp) was of course utterly impossible, hence their return to me.

Second,—that *good* birds, after having been trained to long distances, cannot be kept within any such distance in a new home, for if the memory of old associations is fresh after eighteen months of continued absence, it is fair to infer that it will endure with the bird for a life time.

And third,—that persons buying birds trained in this country can not safely give them their liberty without precautions being taken against their full power of flight. In my conclusions, it will be understood of course that I refer to *good* Homing birds, birds having the "stuff" in them. I do not include duffers or indifferent birds.

There is certainly something very remarkable in the memory and sagacity of the Homing pigeon, and although certain other varieties may be trained to indifferently return from short distances, the bird is yet to be found that will perform the extraordinary feats accomplished by this bird.—*See Willard in Poultry Journal.*

Come, Farmers—Wake Up.

We have noticed for years the inexplicable apathy that is current all over the country, among our farmers, regarding the proper cultivation of good poultry. When it can so easily be demonstrated that this branch of rural industry, rightly managed, either on a large scale, or in a moderate way, may be made to yield a very much greater percentage of cash profit, for the outlay required, than can be got out of any other namable kind of live stock on the farm, it seems to our view a blameable oversight among farmers that they so generally ignore, or neglect to avail themselves of the advantage derivable from attending to this simple work.

It is quite time in our humble judgment, that these Rip Van Winkles wake up. It is true that, here and there, we may nowadays meet with a few of the more enterprising and progressive sort of agriculturalists, who have latterly turned their attention to raising improved breeds of poultry. And we know of no instance when this change from the old routine has been attempted, where the operator has not proved the correctness of our assertion that an immensely proportionate benefit has accrued thereby. Why should not this course prove generally profitable, then, if in a hundred, or a thousand instances, in this country, the fact has been verified that "it pays" the farmer to raise fine poultry.

At the present time, the traffic in eggs and dead poultry in this country, is enormous. And this special interest has become really one of the very largest—if not in fact, the most important—single home product of the land. It is much greater than it is popularly supposed to be. And as a source of gain and solid wealth, the production of both fowls and eggs is now one of the most valuable in the United States—as statistics clearly show.

In the city of New York, alone, during the year 1876, over five hundred thousand barrels of eggs were received, by the dealers there. An average of seventy-five dozen to the barrel, would give a total of receipts in one year, in a single Atlantic seaport, of over thirty-six millions of eggs.

At the average wholesale price that year (about twenty cents per dozen), the money value of these would be seven and three-quarter millions of dollars. Last year (1877), nearly six hundred thousand barrels of eggs were received in New York—which were valued at over nine millions of dollars—and thirty-five million pounds of dead poultry were in the same period received there, valued at upward of seven million dollars.

The Convention of the Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, held a few weeks ago in Chicago, had before it reliable statistical records from which the fact was gathered that the value of the egg-product of the United States, last year, reached \$180,000,000, and the value of poultry about \$70,000,000. A grand total of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars' value, in a single year!

Now, is not this vast and immensely valuable industry of more consequence than it is ordinarily or generally believed to be? Is it not worth while farmers, that *you*—who can so well manage this kind of stock upon your farms—should take a deeper interest in this work? It so seems to our view.

This product, large as it may seem, may be doubled, or quadrupled by you, if you choose thus to increase it. And there will never be too much of either fresh eggs or nice dead poultry, to fill the demand for it, at remunerative prices. It costs but little on the farm to hatch and raise to kill in time a few hundred fowls. All the eggs you can produce will sell, at any season, at paying rates. You cannot invest a few dozen or a few hundred dollars in any kind of live stock that will give you so little trouble to put into market, or which will pay you so well, in proportion to the outlay, as will this.

Why not arouse yourselves, then, to the importance and real value of poultry raising upon the farm? We say again, it will remunerate you amply, if judiciously cared for and properly attended to. Thousands of small poulterers, who have only restricted limits within which to keep and raise

fowls, make money out of this business. Other thousands are continually embarking in this enterprise, who will succeed, in the main, as their predecessors have done and are still doing.

You have plenty of land, ample pastures, and, as a rule, know how to cultivate good poultry. Why not wake up, and so share in the certain profit that may be availed of through this simple work, so manifestly appropriate to your general vocation?—*Poultry World.*

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

What Becomes of the Birds?

What becomes of the birds? is a question, to my mind, easier asked than answered. Every animal if not killed, dies at some time a natural death from old age or other causes, but what becomes of the birds is something I cannot satisfactorily account for. They do not increase, neither do they apparently decrease. There are always plenty, still not too many, and why they do not increase to an enormous extent is what bothers me. They are not killed, they do not die, still they do not increase, "What is the reason?" One may say, well, it is one of nature's laws to preserve its balance. I know it is, but how the balance in bird life is maintained I, for one, don't know; and why they don't swarm in myriads is something I can't account for. I have said they are not killed, and they do not die; of course some are killed, and no doubt all do die, but how few apparently die a natural death.

Reader, did you ever find a dead bird in the woods, one that you had reason to believe died from old age or a natural death? If you ever did, I never, and I have spent many a day in the woods and fields with dog and gun and cannot call to mind ever having found a dead bird, which I had reason to think died a natural death.

The average life of our common birds: the robin, blue-bird, and black-bird is from eight to twelve years; perhaps few live to attain the latter age. I have kept them in confinement 10 years, and no doubt in their natural state they would live a few years longer. This length of life for one common bird, one would think, and by their constant breeding, would cause them to increase to such an extent as to become a plague, still they do not. Then what becomes of them? Take our blackbird, perhaps the most common bird we have, have seen them in the early fall in the marshes in countless thousands; I have seen such flocks as were simply innumerable. Now take this bird as a criterion; say his average life is eight years; say, if you please, five years. The greater proportion of them mate and raise young every year; say, if you will, some are bachelors and old maids, but there is no

doubt that by far the greater majority mate and breed every season, now what becomes of the enormous increase year after year from time immemorial from such countless numbers? We have no proof that they die; we know that few are killed by the agency of man; then nothing is left which we know of to decimate their numbers but vermin, such as hawks, foxes, skunks, weasels, mink, &c. Well, I have seen more blackbirds in one flock than would feed half the vermin in Ontario or in one State a whole year. They do not die for want of food; they are not perished by severe weather, because they do not stay where severe weather is; they do not die of fatigue on their journey of migration and we have no evidence of their greater mortality during their winter sojourn in the Sunny South than while they are with us.

In the common order of things, say a flock of 50,000 blackbirds, I think I have seen many more than that in a flock, or at least in one marsh, of not very large extent either; now supposing there are 20,000 breeding pairs in that flock. Say they increase one year 60,000, second year 200,000, what would this one flock arrive at, at this rate of increase in fifty years, allowing for natural deaths. We have not figures to enumerate them; there would be no room in the world for any other kinds of birds. But notwithstanding that, we have no apparent reason that these figures will not hold good. We know they do not; we know there is a reason why they do not but we do not know what that reason is. We know the birds do not increase; we don't know why they do not. We know they do not decrease: we don't know why. We know they die; still we have no proof of it. In short we don't know what becomes of the birds.

× ROADS.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

This splendid weekly is on our table, and we can confidently recommend it as one of the very best journals of its class on this continent. It treats of all subjects appertaining to the farm, the garden, and the fireside, and is specially marked for the practical and instructive character of its articles, as well as for their number and variety. The aim of the editors seems to be to exclude everything except what may have an immediate bearing on their specialities; and they are very materially aided by a large staff of correspondents of experience in the several departments. This popular paper, now in its forty-eight year of publication, is published at Albany, New York, by Luther Tucker and Son, at \$2.50 per annum in advance. It will always be a welcome visitor in our sanctum.

Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

FULLERTON & AULD,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mths.
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One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

FULLERTON & AULD,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

TORONTO ELECTORAL DISTRICT SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition under the auspices of this society will be held on the 26th and 27th of June next.

THE BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION give timely notice of their next exhibition. It will be held January 22nd to 29th, 1879, inclusive.

CORRESPONDENTS will please remember that to enable us to mail the REVIEW on the 15th, it is necessary to close our columns on the 12th of each month at the latest. Friends please make a note of this.

At the solicitation of many of our patrons, we have decided to devote space to brief special announcements: wants, for sale, exchanges, &c. To prevent misunderstandings, stocks should be accurately described.

LARGE EGGS.—Mr. T. A. Gilzean, of Strathroy, brought to our office two eggs girting $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces each. They were laid by Aylesbury ducks, and on the same morning.

Just before going to press we received a note from Mr. Jarvis, Secretary of the O. P. S., in which he informs us that, contrary to general expectation, the city of London did not grant a cent to the Society. When the Government grant is received a meeting will be called and the affairs settled up, a consummation anxiously looked for by the secretary, as he is inundated with enquiries. His post office now is Glenworth, Ont.

WANTED.—100 copies, No. 2 of POULTRY REVIEW. The 1200 copies issued being nearly all out, and the demand being much in excess of our expectations, we would be glad to receive copies to enable us to supply the volume complete to new subscribers who desire it.

Letters from some of our most Extensive Breeders.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review,

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to inform you that I am having good demand for hatching eggs this season. During the past week have sold \$60.00 worth. I attribute this mainly to my advertisement in the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, and cordially recommend it to the breeders of Canada as an advertising medium.

My fowls are doing splendidly, and it would seem by the way they are "shelling out," that they are fully alive to their responsibilities at this time. So far as yet heard from my customers have had good success with eggs sent them.

Wishing your Journal every success.

I remain yours truly,

W. M. SMITH.

Fairfield Plains, Ont., April 24th.

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR—Perhaps you will allow me to congratulate you upon the success of your journal, as a first-class means of conveying good, sound and reliable information to the Poultry breeders and fanciers of the country. I have perused it carefully since its first publication and have found it thoroughly practical; therefore I can safely recommend it to the patronage of all who wish to become well posted on poultry matters. I consider it very cheap at one dollar per annum, it being printed on good paper and embellished with splendid cuts make it very attractive. I wish you every success.

Yours truly,

A. BOEUE.

London, May 4th, 1878.

Editor of Canadian Poultry Review.

DEAR SIR:—The POULTRY REVIEW is at hand again, and a welcome visitor it is. I am well pleased with it. You have improved it very much since the first number; I think it the best Canadian poultry and pet stock paper published. It is worth patronizing. I will do all I can to support it, and I hope the rest of the fanciers will do the same. Please secure me one place in the Breeders Illustrated Directory for six months.

I intend to make a speciality of Homing Antwerps and Carriers. I just received three pairs of Antwerps from Mr. John Van Opstal of New York, one pair of imported birds and two pairs from his

best stock. I think by the Fall I will be able to spare some choice birds. If there is any one that wishes to fly young birds 50 miles in October, just let me know and I am with them every time. I will show them what kind of stock I have got. The flying fancy is increasing rapidly in Canada lately, and I hope it will still continue for it a very interesting and grand sport.

I am yours very truly,
A. W. B. SSV.

Poultry Society in Montreal.

We are pleased to learn that a number of gentlemen in Montreal have concluded to organize a poultry and pet stock society in that city. A meeting was held on April 17th, and a committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws. When their report is prepared another meeting will be called, and the Society regularly organized, officers elected, &c.

New Advertisements.

Our readers will please peruse the advertisements. The following new ones are added to the list this month:

C. P. Mattocks, Portland, Maine, is an authority on stock in the United States, and nothing but the best will be tolerated on Riverside Farm. He breeds Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Light Brahmas. Send stamp for beautifully illustrated circular.

A. W. Bessey, St. Catharines, Ont., breeds Fancy Pigeons, American Dominiques, Silver Duckwing Game Bantams, Rabbits and Guinea Pigs. Those who have visited his yards say he is a courteous gentleman, and his stock is first class. Send for illustrated circular.

T. W. Davies, Dresden, Ontario, breeds 9 varieties of fancy fowls. He is an enthusiastic fancier, and has leisure to attend to his pets. Those patronizing him will be well satisfied.

Wm. Sanderson, Brantford, Ont., breeds White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. He is well and favorably known by a great number of our readers.

Sam. Holmes, Excelcia Mills, Chatham, is again with us. His games are bred for business. He means business also. Try him.

A. Goebel, Mitchel, having sold his stock offered previously, greets our readers with fresh announcement.

Geo. Hope, Port Hope, has made additions to his stock.

J. M. Carson, Orangeville, offers eggs and chickens at reasonable rates. Try him.

Mark Hagle, Matamora, Michigan. "Ad." speaks for itself.

Mr. Cox's Colleys at the Baltimore Dog Show.

Mr. Cox was again successful with his Colleys at the Baltimore dog show, winning first prize with his smooth-coated bitch "Nettle"; but Shepherd the rough-coated dog that has won several prizes at dog shows, met a good crowd of twelve very excellent dogs to compete against, and had for the first time to lower his colors, but Shepherd is a very grand dog and it takes a good one to beat him. On the whole, Mr. Cox has been very successful with his Colleys and deservedly so, as he has been to much trouble and expense bringing them to this country.

Feed the Chicks Early.

Every breeder desires to have large and thrifty chicks, and this end can only be attained by good care and feeding. In our long summer days the chicks are out at from four to five o'clock in the morning, and they will not thrive if they have to fast until seven or eight o'clock before getting their feed. I. K. Felch, in his circular says:—"Always bear in mind that the person that rises early enough to give their chicks a warm meal, as they emerge from the coop into the wet grass in the morning, is the one most likely to have exhibition chicks in the Fall, and the one that lets them go till noon for their breakfast, will have scrubs, no matter how fine the flock the eggs came from." If you want good chicks you must feed early and late. Fresh water should also be supplied them early. No matter how tempting the food placed before them, the drink will generally be preferred the first thing in the morning.

Fumigate the Fowl Houses.

Among the precautions that the breeder should take at this season is that to fumigate all the hen houses. There is no way in which so much good can be done with so little outlay and labor. Mix well together one pound of sulphur and a $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of saltpetre finely pulverized. Place this in an old iron pot on the floor of the hen house and ignite it. The saltpetre will cause the sulphur to burn steadily until all is consumed. The fowls must be driven out and all the openings closed. If this is allowed to burn out and the house kept closed for three or four hours, all the "fowl" odors will be destroyed.

One of our contemporaries states that fumigating with sulphur will exterminate lice, but this is not our experience. We have given it a thorough trial and find that they seem very little affected by it. We have a hen house 8 by 16 feet, plastered inside and perfectly tight, in which the nest boxes and

perch supports became literally alive with vermin before they were noticed. We subjected them to a dense fumigation for five hours, and on opening the house found them still alive. A liberal application of Carbolic acid settled them.

Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic acid is extensively relied on as an agent for the extermination of chicken lice, also as a deodorizer, for both of which purposes it is very useful. From trials made during the past month we find that the acid diluted in the proportion of 1 of acid to 30 of water will destroy in ten minutes all the lice with which it comes in contact.

We would not advise its use in this form on the bodies of fowls or chickens, as sulphur or carbolic powder are fully as effectual and less dangerous; but for ridding the hen house of the pests that often infest it, Carbolic acid will be found one of the best agents we have. Use the crystals.

Many of the failures with it are due to a poor article being used, others to the want of thoroughness in its application, and others to the hen houses being so constructed that it is impossible to reach their lurking places.

With a garden syringe, and fine rose, sprinkle the acid on the walls, forcing it well into every crack and corner, and you will find that the lice will disappear. In many houses there are so many cracks and crevices for them to hide in, it is impossible to reach them, and after the fumes of the acid have disappeared they will be found again on the surface in thousands. Three or four applications at intervals of a week would be very likely to exterminate them. The fumes are apparently very disagreeable to, but will not kill them, but they will avoid any place where they are strong.

There is a great deal of useless stuff prepared and sold as carbolic powder; in many cases scarcely enough of the acid being used to give it the smell. This is almost useless for any purpose; but when a proper percentage of acid is used in its manufacture it will be found excellent for use in the nests of sitting hens, and for driving the lice from the bodies of fowls or chicks.

Whitewash.

Fowl houses, no matter of what material built, require to be whitewashed, and it cannot be done too often. We have tried many ways of mixing the wash, and have found the following simple plan the best:—Put a lump of unslacked lime, of about eight pounds weight, and a pint of salt into a patent pail together, and on them pour boiling water until the pail is about three parts filled; cover and let stand until the boiling ceases. Should

it threaten to overflow, add cold water; mix to the consistency of cream and it is ready for use. If applied hot it will be more effectual. Force well into all cracks, and leave no part uncovered. Some recommend the addition of Carbolic acid to the wash, but it will be much better to sprinkle this on afterwards at intervals between the applications of whitewash; when mixed together the lime seems to neutralize the odor of the acid.

Circulars Received.

C. P. Mattocks, 31½ Exchange St., Portland, Maine, U. S.

Salisbury Co., Nyack, New York, U. S.

I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., U. S.

C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Illinois, U. S.

Geo. Hope, Port Hope, Ont.

John T. Shearer, Troutman Farm, Butler Co., Penn. U. S.

Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio, U. S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

At the show of the Oakland County (Michigan) Poultry Association, held February last, my fowls were awarded the following premiums:

GAME.—B. B. Red: 1st and special on cockerel, 1st and special on pullet. Spangled: 1st and special on cock, 1st and special on hen. Black: 1st and special on cock, 1st and special on hen. Red Pyle: 1st and special on fowls, and special on cockerel. Blue: 1st on chicks, also 1st for best breeding pen of games of any kind, one male and five females. Golden Duckwing: special on hen.

POLISH.—Silver Spangled (bearded): 1st and special on cock, 1st and special on hen, and 1st and special on chickens. Silver Spangled: 1st and special on chicks. Golden Spangled: special on hen, special on cockerel.

HAMBURG.—Golden Pencilled: 1st on cock, 1st on hen. Silver Pencilled: 1st on chicks. Black: 1st. Spangled, 2nd.

HOUANS.—1st on cock, 1st on hen.

FRIZZLES.—Special on hen, special on pullet.

SILKIES.—1st on chicks.

First prize for choicest and most valuable collection of poultry.

Chicks for sale in the Fall.

Address,

MARE HAGLE,
Matamora, Mich., U. S.

The American Standard of Excellence.—Latest Revised Edition. Gives a complete description of all the recognized varieties of fowls. Every poultry man should have one. Sent by mail, post paid for \$1.00. "Review" and Standard to one address for \$1.25.
Address.—POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy.

Newell's Poultry and Pet Stock Directory. for 1877 & 8. Contains 1,000 more names of Fanciers than any other Directory. Every breeder should have one when issuing his spring circulars. Sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents. Address, POULTRY REVIEW, Strathroy, Ont.

QUEEN CITY BANTAM YARDS,

CHAS. W. BROWN, Prop.,

Breeder and Importer of
Black B. Red, Red Pile and



Silver Duckwing GAME BANTAMS,

Also Black African Games. B. Reds my Specialty.
Eggs in season \$4 per 13 No price list. Write.

Some very High-Class Fancy Pigeons—Owls, Turbits &c.—Barbs a specialty—Pigeons always for sale.
Address, Temple Bar Hotel, Simcoe-St., Toronto, Ont.

Breeders' Illustrated Directory.

CARDS this size at the extremely low rate of
FIVE DOLLARS per Ann.,
\$3 for six months.

Larger Size, \$6.00 per annum; or, \$1.00 for six months.

Every Breeder should secure a place. One change allowed. Payable strictly in advance.

J. PEART,
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