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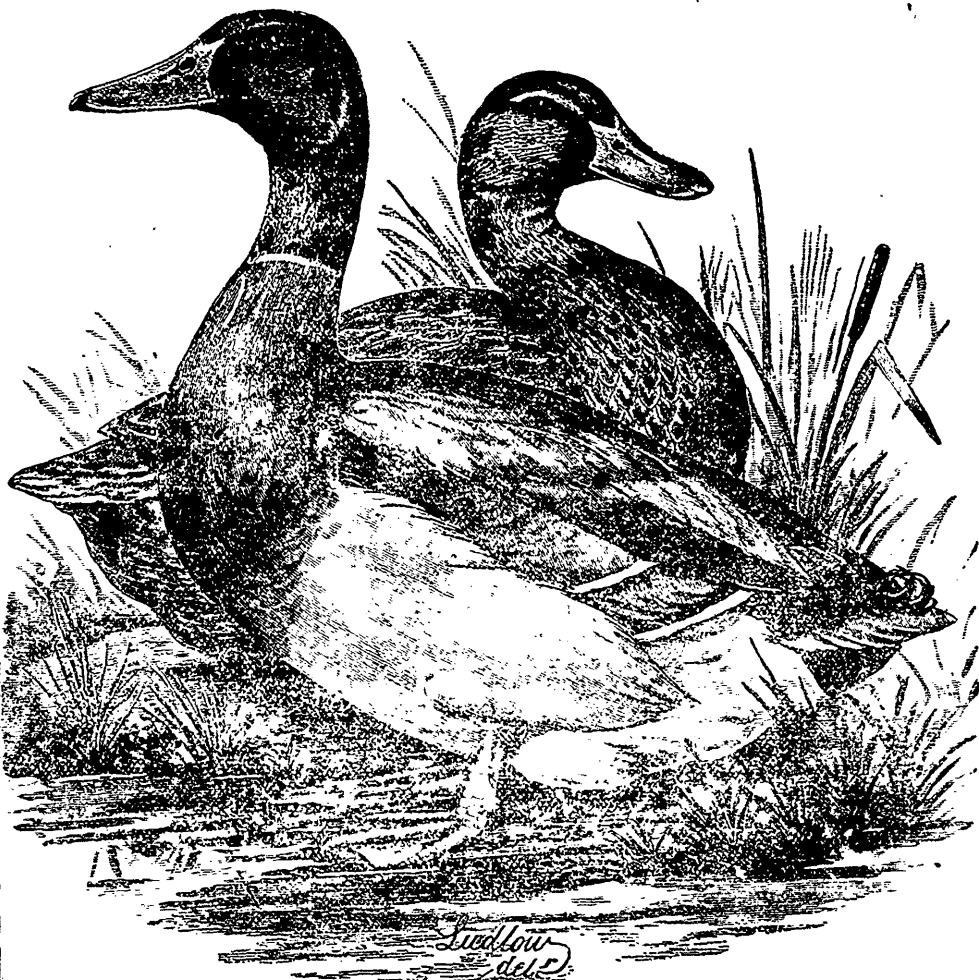
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. I.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1878.

No. 10.



## ROUEN DUCKS,

HOW TO BREED AND MANAGE THEM.

THE Rouens stand at the head of the duck class. They are larger, hardier, and bear confinement better than any other variety, and are acknowledged by nearly all to be the most beautiful of all ducks. The drake's lustrous green neck, claret breast and gray body is a lovely contrast with the light

and dark brown pencillings of the duck, and present a beautiful sight to the onlooker, either in the farmyard, show coop or lawn.

Their average weight is about sixteen pounds per pair, and large, well fattened birds sometimes reach as high as twenty and twenty-one pounds

per pair. The best Rouens that I have ever seen were shown at our Provincial Exhibitions and winter poultry shows; Americans are far behind us in breeding this variety of water fowl.

As to mating for best results, I should advise: if your drake is light in color, mate him with ducks a little darker than required by the *Standard*, but all should be deep in color. From such mating I have always obtained good results, rather than by breeding from a drake too dark and indistinct, as from this you will get drakes resembling sire, and ducks too dark, and splashed instead of pencilled. Five ducks is enough for one drake; you will get stronger youngsters and more of them by such mating.

If they have a large range with plenty of grass once a day will be often enough to feed them. I feed corn meal and wheat bran equal parts, scalded and mixed into nearly stiff dough, with ground bone added twice each week. Keep drinking water by them constantly if there is no pond or stream accessible.

If it is necessary for you to confine your ducks they should be supplied with grass daily, unless they have a grassy yard; they should also be supplied with shade, under which put their drinking vessel. Feed each morning corn meal and bran scalded, with ground bone and salt added twice a week; at night feed whole grain in troughs, pour water on sufficient to cover, and allow them to fish it out.

Set your first eggs about the end of March, and then not more than nine under a hen, as more are apt to get chilled. Do not set them under ducks as they as a rule make poor mothers. Let the hen be set two or three days on false eggs, then remove them and put the duck eggs under her. After two weeks sprinkle the eggs with luke-warm water every few days until hatching time. When the ducklings are coming out the hen should be fed on the nest. Let the ducklings remain in the nest for twenty-four hours after hatching, then take them from the nest and place them in a coop tight on all sides except the south, which part should have strips nailed close enough together to prevent their getting out. Keep them confined for a week, during which time feed on corn meal and bran mixed with sour milk or water; they are very fond of this food and devour it eagerly. After they have been given their liberty they should be kept out of the wet grass and dews until four or five weeks old. They should have pure water to drink constantly by them, but not enough to swim in, as it is injurious to allow them in water until six or eight weeks old.

Ducks should not be housed like chickens as they do better to have their liberty, with just

enough shelter to protect them from storms of snow and sleet.

The saying is sometimes applied that "They eat more than they are worth;" but this is unjust, as ducks eat less in proportion to their growth than chickens. Experiment has proved that with the same quantity of food ducklings in ninety days from the shell may be made to weigh nine or ten pounds to the pair, while chickens in the same length of time rarely exceed five or six.

DUCKLING.

### Games for the Pit.

I believe I promised you an article on the system that I have found after forty years' experience to be the best for raising Games for the pit. There is a great difference between that and raising them for poultry, for which I believe they are at the head of the tree. In my opinion, the less they are fed for the first two months, if they have a good run, the better birds they will make when they are ten months old. I believe in a little bit of egg for the first week; after that screenings and oats and buckwheat run through a coffee mill with now and then a few peas mixed with it, plenty of pure water and grass, not forgetting the grasshoppers. By the time they are three months old, if they are healthy chicks, you can give them enough of anything that is handy. Oats is the best for making bone and muscle. If you want to make them grow fast and be larger than with dry feed, boiled oatmeal once a day will very soon show an improved appearance in any chickens. In the fall, if you can get it, give them corn once a day as soon as it is hard enough to shell. When you give them soft feed it is good to put a spoonful of bone meal and salt in it, say once a week. Be sure to have them well supplied with water. As regards dubbing them, I do that as soon as the nights get a little cool in September with a pair of scissors. I believe that it is best for games to roost on the trees until November, as their feathers will be closer and harder. This is merely the Heathwood system. *In my opinion a game that needs stimulants will never make the hardy strong bird that will make him successful in the pit.—Neil Thompson, in Fanciers' Journal*

CURE FOR GAPES.—My plan for curing gapes is a very simple one, but has proved very effectual with me; it is as follows:—When the first symptoms are noticed, which are sneezing and choking, caused by the worms tickling the windpipe, I give the chick a piece of camphor about the size of a grain of wheat, twice a day, night and morning. This will generally cure if the disease is not too far advanced before treatment is commenced.

Orangeville, Sept. 3rd.

J. M. CARSON.

### Keeping Fowls in Close Quarters.

Having read the REVIEW from its commencement I have found a great deal written on the proper way to keep fowls, more especially the thoroughbred kinds, and although I concur with most of the writers in the desire to secure the comfort of their pets, still until lately I did not give mine even common attention, and I write this to show what fowls will do even under the disadvantages of small and unsuitable quarters.

For over eighteen months my eight chickens were confined to a house five by six feet, and their only yard five by nine feet. The house was warm in winter, being double boarded and filled between with tan bark. The only opening for light or ventilation was that communicating between the house and yard, and this was only of sufficient size to allow the fowls to pass through comfortably. There was another and larger door, opening into the carriage house, but this was only used when feeding the fowls and collecting their eggs, and was always kept closed at other times.

During the eighteen months their house was cleaned out but twice, and the soil of the yard turned with the spade once. In wet weather the yard was a perfect quagmire, and the fowls were in danger of becoming mired in it if they ventured from their house; it being considerably sheltered it remained most of the time in a damp state. Strange to say, under these conditions, the place remained perfectly free from vermin and the fowls free from disease, and retained that glossiness of plumage and brightness of comb which is only to be seen on fowls when in thoroughly first-class condition.

Their principal food was table scraps, with an occasional feed of grain, and all the milk they could drink; their food was regularly and plentifully supplied—I believe I may say they were as well fed as possible—and to this and their freedom from vermin I attribute their good health and great egg production. They have shelled out wonderfully both winter and summer.

My fowls are thoroughbred Black Hamburgs, and so well satisfied am I with my first investment in fancy fowls that I have now fitted up for them a good house and yard, being perfectly convinced that when good stock are kept and fed liberally they will pay well for good accommodation. I would strongly recommend the Black Hamburg fowl to those who have but limited space and who desire plenty of fresh eggs at all seasons.

A. McK.

Do not let another month pass without advertising your surplus stock; this is the very best time to do it. A trial in the REVIEW will convince anyone that advertising pays.

### Gapes.

*Editor Canadian Poultry Review,*

Your August number just arrived, and on looking it over I find a letter from "Thomas" giving his experience with the "gapes" in young chicks. Now let me give you and your readers the benefit of my experience. What causes the appearance of the little red worms I cannot say positively from my own observation, but what will cure it (or kill the worm and save the chick) I can. During the present season I have had about one hundred chickens of different breeds and three turkeys affected with the gapes, and have not lost to exceed a dozen chicks and no turkeys. My manner of proceeding is this: When I see a chick gaping I catch him, take a little *capsicum* (red pepper) in a teaspoon, put enough water in it so that it will mix up and run freely; then I pour from quarter to half a teaspoonful down the chick, according to the age of the bird, and toss him down among the brood. One application generally closes the business, but there are times when the second is necessary. I also find it helps matters where chicks are subject to this disease to occasionally put a little capsicum in their drinking water.

Yours, &c.,

S. W. KENNEDY.

Saginaw City, Mich., Aug. 20.

### Hints to Beginners.

*Editor of Canadian Poultry Review.*

DEAR SIR:—

As you have, without doubt, among your many readers some new beginners, I send you a few hints which may be of use to them, and which will not hurt any of the old breeders that may chance to read them.

Never buy poor specimens of any variety of fancy fowls with which to commence breeding; better pay "fancy prices" for first-class stock. Do not start with more than two varieties at most. Do not expect all of your young stock to be fit for exhibition, or even good enough to fill orders with, as the best breeding pens in America will turn out some culls. Weed out your culls as soon as they will do for the pot. Never keep more young or breeding stock than you have ample room for; and I would advise keeping each variety separate summer and winter.

If you have not natural shade for your young and growing stock you must provide it in some way, or you will not likely have many good exhibition birds in the fall.

Attend every poultry show if possible. Select your best specimens and exhibit them at every opportunity. In order to be successful as an ex-

hibitor you must give your young fowls your personal attention from the day they leave the shell until they are placed in the exhibition coops. You must always have the American *Standard of Excellence* and the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW in your pocket every day, (Sundays excepted,) and under your pillow every night, (Sunday nights excepted,) and even then you will not always win.

You should always be willing to see faults in your own birds when they have them, so that when you are fairly beaten at an exhibition you can see it, and not be ready to rush off post haste to the secretary with a protest. Let some of the old breeders stick a pin here. Some that are hit may say, Thomas had better stick a pin or two himself. Thomas is willing to do so, but not there, for I never, in fifteen years of exhibiting poultry, made but one protest. Not but that I could have done so many times and had the decisions of the judges reversed, but I always thought it best to do as I am now advising others to do, "grin and bear it," and try again at the next show.

If you wish to be a successful exhibitor you should never sell your best birds, even if you are tempted with fancy prices; but if you intend to make money as a breeder only and not as an exhibitor, then never refuse a fair price for any bird you do not need for breeding purposes, as like everything else they, in spite of the best care, often "kick the bucket."

In selling fancy poultry and eggs for hatching always do unto others as you would like them to do unto you, and, my word for it, you will make friends as well as money by doing so.

There is one thing more which all new beginners should bear in mind, that after they have raised a nice flock of pure bred chickens they must, in order to sell them to the *to the best advantage, advertise them well*. You should not let one number of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW pass without letting its readers know what you have for sale. You may think it will not pay to do so, but I *know* it will pay, and all the old breeders understand this, and ought not to need any one to put them in mind of it. Now is the time; it is far better to spend five or ten dollars in advertising in September and October than to wait until winter and feed out that amount in corn, and then have to advertise after all. There is nothing like advertising, and that early in the season. Try it.

THOMAS.

Dover, Delaware, Aug. 25th.

WE are prepared to do Letter-heads, Note-heads, Circulars, Envelopes, Cards, etc., in the very best style and at very low rates. A large stock of splendid material on hand. For prices see advertisement.

## Ferrets and Ferreting.

(CONCLUDED.)

Large unmuzzled ferrets are better than small for rabbit-hunting. They are able to kill in a very short time any rabbit that refuses to bolt; if a rabbit is determined not to bolt, nothing will move it, and the sooner it is killed and the ferret at liberty to go in search of a fresh one the better. A small ferret will go on scratching and worrying a rabbit for half an hour, and the result is the same in the end—namely, the death of the rabbit, with the difference, however, that the strong ferret took two minutes to do what was done in thirty minutes by the weaker one.

Some ferrets, especially large strong bucks, or hobs, have a habit of dragging any rabbit they catch towards the mouth of the hole. This habit should be encouraged by the ferret being given a small piece of the rabbit's inside. The ferret, next time he kills, will remember the reward, and if he has not killed too far in, endeavor again to obtain it by similar means. I have seen ferrets, rewarded in this way, not only drag the rabbit out of the hole, but endeavor to take it towards their master. This is, of course, very exceptional, but could be made more general by systematically rewarding the ferrets. Ferrets will follow like a dog if trained to do so, but of course can only be allowed to do this where strange dogs and rabbit holes are absent, the attractions of the latter being greater than those of the master. Ferrets and dogs, if properly trained, make capital companions to each other, and I have often found a dog and ferret curled up comfortably. I do not think that cats and ferrets would ever agree, the latter seeming to have the strongest aversion to the former.

Rabbits very seldom show fight to a ferret, but in ratting ferrets should on no account be muzzled, as no ferret, however good, could stand the punishment it would get if sent into a rat hole without the power of defending itself.

If ferrets are laid up they can sometimes be moved, *i. e.*, induced to come out, by putting a large unmuzzled ferret with a line attached down the hole where the lost ferret was last seen. The stronger will drive the weaker from its prey, and thus afford a better chance of picking the lost ferret up. Digging has often to be resorted to, but it is useless labor in a large burrow, unless the exact whereabouts of the missing ferret is known. By firing two charges of powder at the mouth of the hole, and then fanning the smoke down it with a hat, a current of smoke is driven far in, and the ferret, unable to bear the foul air, and attracted by the report, often puts in an appearance at the entrance of the hole. In firing powder down a hole do not place the muzzle of the gun too near the

ground, or the gun will burst. The paunch of a rabbit is sometimes placed at the mouth of the hole, and the strong smell thereof entices the missing animal within reach.

Bells for ferrets are useless; they get clogged up in a very few minutes with dirt and the fir off the dead rabbits.

Ferrets should, as a rule, be carried in boxes with plenty of holes to admit fresh air. If bags are used, plenty of ventilation should be provided by the insertion in the side of the bag of a small piece of wire netting. If this precaution is neglected, on taking the ferrets out of the bag they will be found in a dull and sleepy state, from which they will not recover for some minutes.

Ferrets will drive cats, stoats, or weasels out of their holes, but whether they would actually kill them if they had a chance is doubtful.

In handling a ferret never snatch at it, or it is long odds that it will bite you. Put your hand quietly down, giving the ferret time to smell and see what it is that approaches it, and then take hold of it gently round the neck.

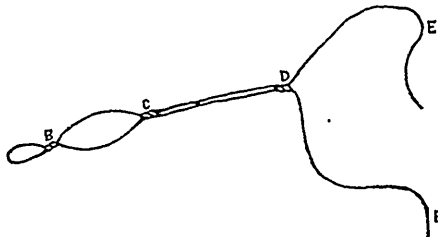


PLATE 1.\*

There are different ways of muzzling ferrets—with a leather muzzle, as sold by most saddlers, which is practically useless, as it is almost impossible to keep it fixed in its place—and with a thin cord the usual way. In using the cord muzzle great care must be taken to have the part going round the neck well at the back of the skull, the edge of which is easily felt. If this precaution is neglected the muzzle is sure to slip off ultimately, even though it remains in its place for the first hour or two. There is a cruel way of muzzling by the use of a needle and thread passed through the upper and lower lips of the ferret; also by the use of four small rings, two of which are passed through each lip, and then tied together with cord. The commonest and nearly the only way of muzzling a ferret and without pain to the animal itself, is as follows: Take about twelve inches of thin but strong cord—fishing line does best—double it in half, tie three knots in it as shown in Fig. 2, B, C, D. The loop B to C goes over the fer-

rets nos; the double cord, C D, runs from its nose to the back of the animal's skull, the sharp edge of which can easily be felt. E and F fastened together form a loop, D E F, which encircles the ferrets neck. The length from B to C and C to D of course depends on the size of the ferret to be muzzled. Having knotted the cord, as shown in Fig. 2, pass the ends E and F round the ferret's neck at the base of its skull, knot D being on the upper side of its neck. Tie E F as tight as you

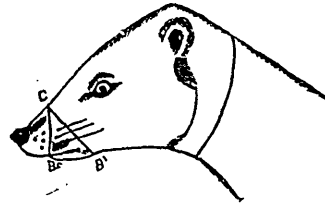
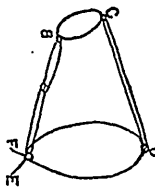


FIG. 2

can without cutting the ferret's neck. When tied, take hold of B and C, and pull them forward towards the ferret's nose. If the loop D E F does not slip over the ears then it is properly tied. If it slips you must unfasten it and tie it tighter.—Having made D E F secure, pass the loop B C over the ferret's nose, the loop also taking in the lower jaw. Take the ends E and F, pass one through the loop B, tie securely, and the muzzling is completed.

The knot D ought to be exactly in the middle of the ferret's neck. C D will therefore run down the centre of the animal's forehead and nose. Take care that C D is not slack, or the loop B C will slip over the nose. Fig. 3 shows the muzzle tied together as in use. It will be observed that C B slopes back; this is to take in as much as possible of the ferret's lower jaw, which is much further back than the top one. Fig. 2 shows the ferret's head with the muzzle on. C to B 1 is the muzzle in the right position with the jaw firmly enclosed. C to B 2 shows the muzzle too far forward, leaving the lower jaw at liberty; to avoid this be careful to tie B, F and E (Fig. 1.) as short as possible.



PIRE 3.

Having muzzled your ferret put him down on the ground; if he opens his eyes and moves about you have been successful. On the other hand, if he keeps his eyes shut and either remains still, or rolls over and over on his back, the muzzle is too tight, and it must be cut off and a fresh one substituted. With practice ferrets can be muzzled with string in a very short space of time, and once muzzled nothing but the string breaking or fraying will release the animal's jaws. Muzzle savage ferrets with gloves on, or your fingers will suffer.

If a ferret is left out all night the holes of the burrow should be well stopped up, and a little

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph M. Wade, Editor and Proprietor of "Familiar Science and Fancier's Journal," for cuts illustrating this article, he having kindly loaned them for the purpose.

straw or hay placed in the mouth of one of them. Early the following morning the lost ferret will probably be found asleep in the hay or straw. I say early, for if left too long the ferret will get hungry and set off on its travels in search of food. A wire rat trap, of the same principle as the common wooden mouse trap, is useful for recovering a ferret; it should be set close to the mouth of the hole, and all the others communicating with the burrow the ferret is in being stopped up. The bait should be the paunch of a rabbit, and a little straw should be placed at the far end of the trap for the ferret to lie on in case it is caught.—*Bazaar.*

### The Pigeon Race from Rome to Brussels.

The great pigeon race from Rome to Brussels is over, and must have resulted very satisfactorily to its promoters, and no doubt very much so to the fortunate owners of the fifty-two splendid birds which performed the wonderful journey. Eleven hundred and sixty-six pigeons entered in the race; of these eleven hundred and one were Belgian birds, and 65 were from France and Germany. Only the Belgian birds were allowed to compete for the prizes; the German and French birds flying as honorary competitors, and, strange to say, it was one of these birds which arrived home first.

The birds were liberated in Rome at 5, a.m., on June 23rd. The first Belgian bird arrived on the 4th of July, and was followed two days after by two more, one on the 7th and one on the 10th, and from that out one or more birds arrived every day up to the 27th, (on which day the race closed,) except the 24th, on which day no birds returned.

All the prizes were of equal amount, about \$42, except to such as entered in the sweepstakes, some of which won as much as \$300 each. A splendid gold medal was presented to the owner of the Aix-la-Chapelle bird, which arrived first, as it was debarred from taking any of the regular prizes.

Some idea may be formed of the great scale this race was on, and the amount of interest taken in it, when the amount in money value flown for is known; the prizes in cash, cups and sweepstakes foot up to 23,951 franks, equal to \$4,430.82.

As well as wealthy fanciers working men were successful in carrying off some of the prizes, and it was pleasing to some of the spectators to see this class of men, dressed in the common workman's blouse of the country, walking up to the secretary to receive the prizes which their much cherished pets had won for them.

Of the fifty-two winning birds only three were offered for sale; two of these were bought by English fanciers—one by Mr. Tegetmeirer, and one by Mr. Logan. The prices paid for them Mr. T. declined to state for fear his friends might think

he and his friend fit subjects for the lunatic asylum; some idea may, however, be formed, when 2,000 franks, about \$370, was offered and refused for the first bird.

The fifty-two winning birds were on exhibition and were visited by thousands of the fancy. True, it is not much to see fifty-two pigeons, but to see fifty-two birds that flew from Rome to Brussels was a sight that never was seen before, and possibly may never be again.

The whole very pleasant affair wound up with a dinner in the evening, at which all the celebrated fanciers were present, and Mr. Tegetmeirer says the style of the spread put to shame anything he ever saw on the English side of the channel. This may be so, and all I can say is, if the Belgians can beat the English in garnishing the festive board, one thing I am quite sure of is, they can't take first prize for clearing it when Englishmen are in competition. I would not call our English friends gluttons, but I don't believe there is a people in the world who so thoroughly enjoy themselves at a first-class evening dinner party as John Bull does.

No doubt some will say that fifty-two birds out of one hundred and sixty-six was a small number to find their homes in the time named, but when it is remembered that the Alps are between Rome and Brussels the wonder is that any birds found their way home at all. There is no possibility that these birds which did reach home could fly in a straight line as over a level country, but must have come *via* France or Austria. Such being the case, provided even they could be assisted by landmarks in flying as in an ordinary race, in this instance they could not avail themselves of such assistance.

Then what is it which enables these birds to find their homes. I have read several accounts of the fly, but none give any opinion on this point. The birds got home and that is all that is said about it, and perhaps I can say no more, but I can give my opinion. Now, when these birds were tossed they all headed north—that was the direction of their homes. There seems to be some instinct in this or why did they not head south, or east, or west; and whenever a bird is tossed he invariably heads towards his home. True, he has been trained to fly from that direction; still, even then he might be possessed of an intelligence which teaches him, the moment he is liberated, which way to fly, for he does not deliberate more than sometimes to make a circle or two, but darts straight for home. Still I do not nor cannot believe it is all instinct which enables a bird to find his home from such long distances. I am of opinion that his wonderful power of sight is quite as much, if not more, assistance to him than any other power he possesses. It is supposed that the

bird's eye is telescopic, and I have many reasons to think that this is correct. Notice, for instance, a chicken in the barnyard or a bird in a cage what an immense distance they will observe a hawk. I have also seen wild fowls on a lake when one would be approaching them rise at from 300 to 500 yards, a distance at which they are perfectly safe and have no cause to fly away. I can conceive no reason for this only that the eye both enlarges and attracts, and makes objects look both larger and nearer to them than they actually are. If this is the case we have no idea the distance a pigeon may be able to see from the height he is when he starts for his home. At an elevation of 500 yards in a level country, if a bird's power of vision is sufficiently strong, he could see objects at a distance of 100 to 200 miles and perhaps more. Now, allowing that a bird can see four times the distance we can, then pigeons flown in a level country, by stages of say 25 to 50 miles, should, if really good birds, be able to make their homes from almost any distance, provided of course the weather when flying was favorable.

#### × ROADS.

### The Birmingham Roller Pigeon.

By JOHN GRIST, (*formerly of Birmingham, Eng.*)

Strangers passing through the streets of that great manufacturing town, Birmingham, are always astonished and interested at the sight of immense flights of Tumbler pigeons, or, in the language of the fancy, "Kites," circling in the dazzling skies at an immense altitude. Hard and brilliant little "workers" are these same Rollers. There they are, away up in cloudland, and rolling away like falling balls, and going through their performances like the veriest and liveliest of Barnum's most celebrated acrobats; especially is this more noticeable if the morning happens to be a fine one for the performance. It is indeed a sight, and one that is not easily forgotten, be the beholder of our "sky scraping gymnasts" fancier or not. I have myself seen a well-known fancier in Birmingham fly a "kit" of 150, some of which were most brilliant in their working powers when up aloft. Mr. James Grist, the veteran pigeon fancier, had, some 30 years ago, in Birmingham, an excellent "shed" of these Roller pigeons, some of which could easily roll a distance of fifteen feet, and were by the old flying fancy greatly admired when out for an exercise among the clouds.

Please remember, my enthusiastic amateur, that these birds are not the breed that turn two or three flip-flaps, stay in the air ten minutes, and then settle on the nearest housetop; but they are a breed that continue hours on the wing and at a tremen-

dous height in the heavens, appearing more like a cluster of gnats than pigeons.

The fanciers of Birmingham have given long years of devoted and scientific study to these birds, and are, I am proud to be able to state, honored by judges of flying pigeons for bringing them to the state of perfection they are to be found in to-day.

The Roller has a most fascinating action of wing, so much so as to remind one of the oars when in action in the hands of a well-trained boating crew. A well-trained flight, say of twenty-five, when flying seem as though a handkerchief would cover them.

I may here mention, and not out of place, the remarkable faculty of Mr. Charles Stokes, of Birmingham, of telling male from female when on the wing. Mr. Stokes is an old man, and is yet an enthusiastic fancier of Roller pigeons; what Charlie does not know about "Rollers" is not worth knowing.

In 1875, when over in England, I paid a visit to my friend Ludlow, in Birmingham, and was shown a pair of birds called "Oriental Rollers, but I am unable to say much of them as I never saw them on the wing. They appeared to me at first sight like a pair of half-bred Fantails. They are said to be something extraordinary in rolling properties.

I will now give a few brief but practical instructions in the art of training the Roller: They should always be flown as early in the morning as possible, as they will always perform a great deal better than if turned out late. Young Rollers should be drafted off into another loft, as the old birds when breeding do not stay up as long as when not, and invariably bring the young birds down before they get to work properly, therefore the old and young should be separated during the breeding season.

There is generally in a flight a bird that delights in keeping always above the others, and is known as the "top-flyer." This bird is invaluable to a "kit" as he learns them to mount up in quick style. A hen heavy with egg should never be flown.—Great caution is necessary during the prevalence of a heavy fog, snow-storms, snow on the ground or high wind, as they generally become bewildered and lost in such disturbance; but when the bright fine morning comes along then is our time to enjoy the luxury of our pets' accomplishments. Never allow your Rollers to fly with other breeds as it will most assuredly spoil their charming action of wing-power.

In regard to plumage it is an admitted fact that some of the most odd and varied colors are to be found in Rollers, but among the most handsome are the "Rosewing;" but our flying fancy do not put much interest in color—what they want is good "working" birds.



I would here state in my concluding remarks that Mr. James Grist at the present time has a flight of forty of these very interesting birds, and when that forty mount the elements, and the bright sunshine glistens on their white flights, well may he who beholds them believe them to be a mass of gorgeous butterflies, and happy in their aerial home.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1st., 1878.

### Fast Time by Carrier Pigeons.

The race from Scranton, Pa., to New York city was flown on the 22nd, and was well contested by John Van Opstal, who entered six birds; Mr. Donner, ten; Mr. Mumpeton, eight, and Mr. Rothmaier, one.

The birds were to have been started the day previous, but a storm forced a postponement. At the time of starting, 8:10 a. m., the wind was blowing from the northeast, and the birds were obliged to fly partly against it.

The distance from Scranton to New York is 147 miles by rail, and 106 in a direct line.

About 11:20 a. m., a flock of pigeons was seen circling about the East River bridge, where they separated, six recrossing to New York and the others continuing their flight to Williamsburg—The New York birds, Mr. Van Opstal's, alighted on their coop at 11:22 a. m.; Mr. Donner's two minutes later; two other stragglers came in at 11:40 and 11:45, the ninth at 11:57, and the other a trifle later. The first of Mr. Mumpeton's birds arrived at 11:27, and the others a little later, singly and in pairs. Another race from Towanda is contemplated, and it is hoped that sufficient interest will be awakened to make these pleasant competitions popular everywhere.—*Poultry B. Fella*

### The Pigeon Fancy in Canada.

Four or five years ago great interest was taken in Canada in the pigeon fancy, and our breeders competed very successfully at exhibitions with their American cousins, but lately the same energy has not been displayed. There is now, however, every indication that the fancy will again take a prominent place, especially that for the Homing Antwerp. From different localities we hear of the importation of first-class stock, the proposed formation of clubs, and of races in contemplation.

The columbarian mania has extended westward as far as this place, Strathroy, where a couple of good lofts have been fitted up, and stocked with first-class birds from Messrs. John VanOpstal, of New York, and James Grist, of Philadelphia. Two pairs of these birds were imported from Belgium, and took part in long-distance races there; they

have also been successful competitors in races in America this season. The younger birds are now in training and the aged ones are rapidly adding to the stock.

We hope to hear of many clubs being formed to foster this truly fascinating and innocent sport, and of many friendly trials of speed and endurance during the next year.

### Novia Scotia Poultry and Floricultural Association's Exhibition.

This exhibition was a decided success. There were 160 coops of fowls shown, a great many of them splendid specimens.

We are indebted to Mr. H. Gibson for the list of prizes, and are pleased to see that he carried off 1st honors with his Black Spanish, also on Yellow Canary hen.

#### PRIZE LIST.

Poultry and pigeons in pairs; chickens in collections of not less than four, any sex.

ASATICS.—Light Brahmas, 1st, J. W. Betcher; chicks, 1st, J. W. Hutt; W. Stevens, honorable mention. Dark Brahmas, 1st, J. W. Betcher; chicks, 1st, T. J. Egan. Buff Cochins, 1st, George Piers. Partridge Cochins, 1st, T. Goudge; J. E. Young, h. m.; chicks, 1st, T. Goudge, John Settle, h. m.

FRENCH.—Houdans, 1st, Frank Hyde; chicks, F. C. Watt.

SPANISH.—1st, W. H. Gibson; E. Goudge, h. m.; chicks, 1st, E. Goudge; same, h. m. White Leghorns, chicks, 1st, H. Keeler. Brown Leghorns, 1st, H. H. Black; Geo. Piers, h. m. Black Leghorns, chicks, 1st, Geo. Piers; Geoffrey Morrow, hon. mention.

GAMES.—Black Red, 1st, Geoffrey Morrow; M. H. Richey, h. m.; chicks, 1st, Geoffrey Morrow; C. H. Mackinlay, h. m. Brown Red, chicks, 1st, Geoffrey Morrow. Black, chicks, 1st, W. Evans.

HAMBURGS.—Silver Puccelled, 1st, W. G. Winton; chicks, 1st, W. E. Harrington; George Piers, h. m. Golden Spangled, 1st, Daniel Beechler; chicks, A. Downs; same, h. m. Black, chicks, 1st, A. Mackinlay; W. G. Winton, h. m.

POLISH.—White Crested Black, 1st, F. C. Stevens; chicks, 1st, same. Golden Spangled, 1st, E. G. Kenny; chicks, 1st, F. C. Stevens.

AMERICAN.—Plymouth Rocks, 1st, W. Stevens; chicks, 1st, Geoffrey Morrow; Mrs. Martin Murphy, h. m. Dominiques, 1st, Oscar Chase; chicks, E. G. Kenny.

BANTAMS.—Game, 1st, A. Downs; Joseph Edwards, h. m.; chicks, 1st, John Brander. Frizzles, 1st, A. Downs; W. Rhind, h. m.; chicks, 1st, W. Rhind; same, h. m. Rose Comb Black, 1st, J. L. Barton; chicks, 1st, same. Golden Scabright, 1st, G. H. Bond; chicks, 1st, Mrs. John Duffield; Geo. Graham, h. m.

DORKINGS.—Colored, 1st, H. Keeler; chicks, 1st, same.

TURKEYS.—Bronze, 1st, J. W. Hutt. White, 1st, S. A. White.

GESE.—Domestic, 1st, J. A. Grant. Wild, 1st, A. Kidston; goslings, 1st, same.

DRESS.—Pekin, 1st, A. Mackinlay; same, h. m.; ducklings, 1st, A. Mackinlay; same, h. m. Aylesbury, ducklings, Mrs. J. Duffield, h. m. Rouen, 1st, T. J. Egan; ducklings, George Peirs; John Settle. Muscovy, 1st, Miss Merkle.

ORNAMENTAL.—Guinea Fowl, 1st, M. Young.

GRADES.—Any kind, 1st, H. Keeler.

PIGEONS.—Carriers, English, 1st, W. Anderson; Antwerp, 1st, A. Downs. Fantails, 1st, W. Anderson. Turbits, 1st, A. Downs. Jacobins, 1st, W. Anderson. Trumpeters, English, W. Anderson.—Archangels, 1st, A. Downs. Magpies, 1st, W. Anderson. Swiss Pigeons, 1st, A. Downs. Common, 1st, C. J. Tillman.

CAGE BIRDS.—Canaries.—Yellow cock, not Belgian, 1st, J. E. Young; Yellow hen, 1st, W. H. Gibson. Green Cock, 1st, Arthur Wilson. Mottled hen, 1st, John Suttle. Mule, 1st, A. Downs.—Robin, cock, 1st, H. Sethbridge. Linnet, cock, 1st, C. J. Tillman. Cat bird, 1st, A. Downs. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 1st, H. M. Doane. Cardinal, 1st, A. Downs. Mocking Bird, 1st, Mr. Young.—Java Sparrow, 1st, A. Downs. Parroquette, 1st, A. Downs. Love Birds, 1st, J. L. Barton. Doves, 1st, A. Downs. Starlings, hon. mention. P. Connors. Aviary, hon. mention, James Esson. Nonpareil or painted Finch, hon. mention, H. M. Doane.

### Queen Victoria's Poultry House.

In a secluded wood on the boundaries of the Home Park stands the Home Farm—or the farm attached to Windsor Castle—the private farm of Her Majesty. In this establishment, which was founded by George III, are situated the royal fowl-house and poultry yards, but of which, notwithstanding their great interest, the public know nothing, save the mere fact of their existence. Here Her Majesty, retiring from the fatigues of state, finds a grateful relief in the simple pursuits of a country life. In cultivating the homely recreations of a farm, Her Majesty has exhibited great industry and much good taste. The buildings and farm routine, which sufficed for the clumsy management of 1793, have been discovered by Her Majesty to be totally unsuited to the more enlightened system of 1843, and hence, under the direction of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and others, an entire reorganization of the establishment was effected.

The fowl-house, lately built at Windsor, is a semi-gothic building of simple and appropriate beauty. It consists of a central pavilion, used for inspecting the fowls, crowned on the top by an elegant dove-cot, and on the sides, of wings capable of symmetric extension, in which are placed the model roosting-houses and laying and breeding nests of the fowls. The ground in front slopes toward the park, and is enclosed and divided by light wire fences into separate wards for the "run" or daily exercise of the birds. Inside these wards

gravel walks, bordered by grass plots, lead to the entrances of the fowl-house. In the proportions, distributions and fittings of the apartments of this house considerable knowledge of the habits, with a corresponding and most commendable regard to the convenience of their granivorous tenants, has been displayed; the chambers are spacious, airy, and of an equal and rather warm temperature, which accords with their original habits, and their nests are made as far as possible to resemble the dark bramble-covered recesses of their original jungles. In this particular Her Majesty has set a good example to the farmers, who too often follow the false routine of their fathers, rather than consult the habits and obey the natural instincts of the animals about them.—*London Pictorial Times.*

### Choose Your Own

birds first, those you wish for your own breeding, and no better time can be selected for it, perhaps, than the present, before you fill your first orders. The "culls" should first be taken out, put into a separate enclosure and then fattened for either table use or market. You will then have a flock of nice ones to select from, and by all means make sure of *the best* for your own breeding purposes, for in no other way can you bring up the quality of your stock to that standard of excellence which will command the favors of purchasers. Do not let the too often successful inducement of a few dollars of present gain induce you to part with the "flower of your flock," or you will have parted with your very best tools with which only you could work your way to success. We have been sorely tempted ourselves, by the offer of a good stiff cash price, to part with the few choice birds which we had selected for our own breeding purposes, but the timely exercise of a little forethought soon brought us to our senses, and caused us to give an unequivocal refusal to the tempting offer; and we would warn young breeders not to give way to this temptation, for it will surely destroy their chance of success. Old breeders know, full well, the force of this, and do not need any advice on the subject, for it was by only breeding from the best, and by a careful and comprehensive system of management that they have reached the enviable position they now occupy in the ranks of breeders.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

DRESSING FOR CHICKEN OR TURKEY.—Chop bread crumbs quite fine, season well with pepper, salt and plenty of butter; moisten with a very little water, and add a few oysters with a little of the liquor, if you please. The best authorities say the dressing is the finest when it crumbles as the fowl is cut.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

JAS. FULLERTON,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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

## ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

We receive a great number of letters, and even postal cards, requiring answers to questions without the slightest interest to us; we have replied to all such in the past, at considerable pecuniary loss, but in future must insist on a stamp being enclosed for reply.

The first number of the *Poultry Gazette* to hand; it is published at Reading, Michigan, by J. A. French, an experienced breeder of fancy poultry. It looks well. Success to it.

FLYING MATCH.—Should the weather prove favorable on the 15th a race will be flown between Toronto and St. Catharines by the Homing Antwerps of Mr. Chas. Goodchilds, of the former city, and Mr. A. W. Bessey, of the latter. Toronto birds will be tossed from Mr. Bessey's house; his birds from Toronto. The prize to be flown for is a cup, value \$50. Fast time is expected to be made as both these gentlemen have good birds.

## Circulars Received.

J. G. Jones, Forest, Ont.—Black Spanish, Yellow Duckwings, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Partridge Cochins.

E. E. Harding, & Co., Scotia, New York.—Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge, Buff and White Cochins, Houdans, S. S. and B. Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, Creve Coeurs, LaFleche, W. and G. Dorkings, and Game fowls.

W. K. Rice, Pittsfield, Mass., Black Leghorns Colored Dorkings, New American Seabrights, Bantams and Fancy Pigeons.

## Poultry at the Provincial Exhibition.

The large reduction in the amount offered as prizes on poultry at the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition, has justly caused great surprise and disappointment among breeders throughout the Province. The amount in 1877, was none too large, only \$522, but this year it has been reduced fully one third, making it only \$346. We are not aware on what reasons the Council of the Association acted in doing so much to discourage the poultry interest of Ontario; indeed all the reasons of which we have any knowledge should lead them to advance in the very opposite direction. What makes this the more remarkable is that the prizes on fruit have been very largely increased, for while in 1877 the total in this class was only about \$740, it has been raised this year to nearly \$1,100.

Why should the gentlemen in charge of our Provincial show take a step which can not be regarded as otherwise than retrograde? It is a fact for which there is ample proof that the business in poultry and eggs is, year after year, rapidly increasing. They are now largely exported, thus constituting an important source of wealth to our people. We find, from the Trade and Navigation Returns, that for the year ending June 30th, 1877, there were exported from Ontario, fowls, value \$22,425; eggs, value \$349,842; and from the Dominion, fowls, \$42,231; eggs, over 5,000,000 dozen, value \$534,891. The business is capable of wonderful extension, and has the advantage of being open to almost every household, both in town and country. But, in addition to this, few classes of exhibits present greater attractions, or draw more visitors to our shows, than the poultry.

A comparison of many of the prizes on poultry and fruit, shows clearly that there has been a lack of judgement, to say the least, in their distribution. For instance, the prize on a single variety of grapes is larger than on most varieties of fowls. Will any one undertake to say that such a distribution is founded on reason or justice? The cost and trouble of producing a bunch of grapes is utterly insignificant in comparison with the expense of putting on exhibition a pair of thorough-bred fowls. It often happens that the breeder has to raise a flock of twenty pairs of chicks to get one pair fit to represent the breed at the show; and even when he does get a suitable pair, the cost of putting them on exhibition is very great. Hampers are required to ship in, and express charges are double first class, unless special arrangements can be made. Then there is great risk in placing fowls on exhibition in the fall season, from unsuitable buildings and possible inclemency of the weather. The cost of placing on exhibition, if shipped from London, would be at least \$2. Compared with this the risk

and cost of placing on exhibition a bunch of grapes, or fruit generally, is quite insignificant.

But we would add further, that fruit growing, though very good in its place, can never, in Canada, be made as profitable as poultry raising. With proper management, the breeding and rearing of poultry is one of the most remunerative branches of industry. We are aware that there are failures in this business as in every other; but we venture the assertion, that in no single instance has success failed to crown the efforts of the breeder who combined an intelligent knowledge of the requisite conditions with their practical application. The thousands throughout Ontario who keep poultry, not only as a luxury, but as a source of actual financial gain, will bear testimony to the truth of our remarks.

The culture of grapes, and especially of hot-house grapes, for which very liberal prizes are offered at the forthcoming exhibition, never can become a very extensive industry, or a very important source of wealth in Canada, and will be chiefly carried on, in the future as in the past, by men of leisure, for their own amusement. The total exports of fruit, of *all kinds*, from Ontario in 1876-7, were only \$48,588. How much of this was grapes, we have no means of knowing, but it was probably the merest fraction. Then where is the justice of cutting down the prizes on poultry fully one-third, while the prizes on a far less important industry have been advanced fully fifty per cent.?

In view of all this, and much more that might be added, why should the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association make a reduction in the prizes on poultry? Clearly not from any regard to the dictates of reason, nor any consideration of the importance of this class of live stock. We are of opinion that the reason is to be found, to a large extent, in the apathy of the breeders themselves. True, their active influence with the Agricultural Council ought not be necessary, but when others are indefatigable in pushing their claims, and actually secure an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in their own class, with a corresponding decrease in the prizes for poultry, it is high time that the breeders were fully alive to the necessities of the situation. We would urge them to stand up for their rights, and fight earnestly for a removal of the injustice that has been done to their interest. The formation of a Provincial Poultry Society, which is expected to take place shortly, will put them in a better position to urge the justice of their claims, and secure that measure of consideration which is justly their due. It is quite possible the gentlemen comprising the Agricultural Council have made the reduction to which we have referred, not from any intentional wrong-doing, but from a want of knowledge of the importance and extent of the

poultry industry of the country. It is too late to accomplish anything this year, but we trust another season such steps will be taken, and such representations made in the proper quarter, as will remove the evil to which we have briefly referred, and place the poultry class in the position among the other exhibits to which it is fairly and reasonably entitled.

### Canadian Breeders and Canadian Poultry Journals.

In looking over Canadian poultry journals for the past few years, and also of the present, any one would be struck with surprise at the comparatively small amount of original matter contributed by Canadian fanciers. Canadian breeders have, year after year, shown at American exhibitions with great credit to themselves and to their country, in very many instances outdoing their American competitors; yet we find that our American cousins must be credited with the great bulk of the contributed matter which appears in the columns of poultry journals both in Canada and the United States. Why is this? Certainly not from want of ability on the part of our breeders to give their experience in writing. We have before us in thought many names of gentlemen who can write ably on their specialties, and whose articles would be of immense advantage to the large class of amateurs who are anxiously seeking for guidance and instruction. While a chivalric enthusiasm should inspire our fanciers to give such results of their observation and experience as would be a benefit to others, there is another motive, more selfish in its nature, but not by any means dishonorable, which should strongly influence them to make frequent and liberal use of the columns of poultry journals. The advantage to the writer of showing his practical knowledge of the different varieties of poultry, their individual excellencies, and how to produce and manage them, are often far greater financially than advertising. Our American neighbors, with that shrewdness for which they are so distinguished, have long taken advantage of this method of gaining publicity; but Canadian breeders do not seem to have formed any just conception of its real value.

We would strongly urge upon the many successful Canadian breeders and fanciers who possess both the requisite knowledge of their specialties, and the ability to convey that knowledge in an intelligible and interesting manner, not to "stand idly waiting," but to assist as far as possible a cause which all have so much at heart. No true fancier would seek to hide his light as the miser hides his gold, but would gladly give the novice the benefit of his years of experience, that others may be warned by his failures and disappointments, and

stimulated by his success. As the messenger of old was at intervals furnished with fresh relays of horses, so that he might more speedily reach the end of his journey, so should our breeders give the benefit of what they know to the young and inexperienced, and then his progress will be more rapid and certain.

We have offered the columns of the REVIEW as a medium for contributions, and many of our most able and experienced breeders promised at the inception of this journal to give us assistance, but it is evident that in most instances their articles have not caused them much exertion. Our ambition has been, and is, to make the REVIEW an exponent of the poultry business of Canada, and we can not do this without help from Canadian fanciers. A short monthly article from each experienced breeder would make our Canadian poultry journals equal to any others, and would show to those not so closely identified with our specialties, that there are many earnestly engaged in the breeding and management of fancy poultry, and that they have faith in its becoming one of the great industries of our rising country.

No doubt there are many reasons for the general failure to make use of the columns of poultry journals. Breeders will plead want of time, diffidence in giving their experience, and the greater ability of others. None of these obstacles should stand in the way. We are not now speaking in the way of denunciation, but rather of remonstrance. The individual exertion required would be insignificant as compared with the resulting advantages, both to the writers themselves, and to the poultry interest generally. Neither do we overlook the favors many breeders have already conferred in the way of contributions to our columns. For these we are deeply grateful, and while we invite them to continue the good work, we again urge the many who have as yet done nothing, to "seize the pen, there's magic in it," and exhibit their professional spirit by giving to others the benefit of their experience.

MESSRS. BREIDING & LOOKIE, of Berlin, Ont., some time ago shipped two and a half dozen eggs from their thoroughbred fowls to Manitoba; they are in receipt of a letter from the party to whom they were sent, giving the result of the hatch—sixteen fine chicks. Considering the distance and roughness of the route, this is a splendid hatch, and speaks well for the mode of packing adopted by these gentlemen, and for their stock.

**TURKEY SOUP.**—Take the turkey bones and cook for one hour in water enough to cover them; then stir in a little dressing and a beaten egg. Take from the fire, and when the water has ceased boiling add a little butter with pepper and salt.

### Transportation Coops.

A great deal of money and trouble might be saved by our exhibitors in the matter of transportation coops to convey their birds to and from shows. The motly and unsightly appearance of the coops when piled outside an exhibition room cannot but strike the beholder unfavorably, and will often give the impression that the fancier cares little for his pets or he would take more pride in the selection of their travelling hampers. Many of our exhibitors never consider this matter until they are ready to ship their birds, and it has to be done in a hurry, and the handiest article found that can be made to answer the purpose will be used; consequently many heavy boxes will be pressed into use, and a heavy express bill is the consequence; while with a little forethought leisure time might have been employed in getting up coops light, strong, neat and uniform. Extra express charges will not be the whole trouble: when his birds come to be again packed after the exhibition, among the miscellaneous lot he is often unable to recognize his own; slats are lost, no hammer and nails are to hand, and much valuable time is lost.

We would advise all breeders who exhibit their stock to adopt some uniform style of coop. Let it not exceed eight pounds for the pair of fowls; have his name plainly printed or painted on it. Let canvas be the principal covering, and arrange it so that the fowls can be easily taken out and put into them. Keep your eyes open at the coming shows and when you discover a hamper that will suit you examine how it is made and supply yourself with the same kind.

### Seasonable Hints.

Now is the time to lay in a supply of road dust; gather when thoroughly dry and stow in barrels or boxes under cover. This should be used on the floors of the roosting places, and not as dust bath for the fowls as some recommend. It is very valuable to mix with the droppings when they are to be used as a fertilizer. For dust-bath get clean, fine sand, the finer the better; spread out in the sun until thoroughly dry, barrel up and it will always be ready for use no matter how severe the weather. This will be found much better than road dust, being free from any matter which would soil the plumage. Sulphur, carbolic powder or other vermin-destroying agent can be effectually introduced through it.

A thorough cleansing of houses and yards should be attended to this or early part of next month.—Remove all the roosts, clean their supports, and give them and the nests-boxes a good soaking with coal oil. Whitewash inside of houses with lime-wash, putting in a lot of salt to make it stick; ap-

ply hot and fill all crevices with it. Nail up all battens, glaze broken windows, and make everything snug for winter while it can be done comfortably.

Prepare your exhibition and transportation coops. See that they are free from vermin; if any are found in them apply coal oil to all the joints and cracks, and disinfect with diluted carbolic acid.

Cull severely now. Nights will soon become cold, and most of breeders have more young stock than they have inside accommodation for. A short time of crowding will greatly decrease the value of the stock.

### Queries.

Mr. J. M. Carson, of Orangeville, wishes to have the following questions answered through the columns of the Review:

Should first-class pure-bred Black Spanish fowls have white toe nails?

Should they always lay pure white eggs, or does a yellowish tinge indicate impurity in the stock?

Should the chicks very soon after being hatched grow tall, or should they remain entirely without for several weeks.

Is seven points on the comb the proper number?

Is extra long neck and feet considered good points in this breed, provided the body is a proper shape?

Some of our Black Spanish breeders please answer in next month's issue.

### Shows to Occur.

Brantford Southern Fair, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th October. W. Sanderson, Secretary. Entries close 30th Sept.; any entries after that date will be charged 50 cents extra up to October 5th, after which no entry will be received.

Central Fair, Guelph, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Sept. Geo. Murton, Secretary.

Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, Sept. 23rd to 28th, inclusive. John R. Craig, Secretary.

Western Fair, London, 30th Sept., and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Oct. Wm. McBride, Secretary. Entries should be made by 21st Sept., 50 cents extra will be charged after that date up to 28th, when the books will be finally closed.

Michigan State Fair, Detroit, September 16th to 20th, inclusive.

\* International Poultry Association, Buffalo, N. Y., January 29th to February 5th. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Berkshire County Poultry Association, Pittsfield, Mass., 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December. W. K. Rice, Secretary.

Alabama State Grange Fair, Mobile, Ala., commencing, Tuesday, Nov. 12th, and continuing five days. L. L. McCurdy, Sec. etary, Summerfield, Dallas Co.; R. M. Quinn, Assistant Secretary, Mobile, Alabama.

**PRESSED CHICKEN.**—Cut up the fowls and place in a kettle with a tight cover, so as to retain the steam; put about two teacups of water and plenty of salt and pepper over the chicken, then let it cook until the meat cleaves easily from the bones, cut or chop all the meat (freed from skin, bone and gristle) about as for chicken salad; season well, put into a dish and pour the remnant of the juice in which it was cooked over it. This will jelly when cold, and can then be sliced or set on the table in shape. Nice for tea or lunch. The knack of making this simple dish is not having too much water; it will not jelly if too weak, or if the water is allowed to boil away entirely while cooking.

When poultry is brought into the kitchen for use it should be kept as cool as possible. The best position in which to place it is with the breast downwards on a shelf or marble slab. The crop should be taken out. Choose fowls with a thin, transparent skin, white and delicate. Time required to boil poultry: a chicken will take about 20 minutes; a fowl about 40 minutes; a small turkey an hour and a half; a large turkey two hours or more.

**CHICKEN SALAD.**—Take the breasts of four well boiled chickens, cut in small pieces, but not too fine; mix with the chicken eight teacups of celery cut also in small pieces, and, with the above, the chopped whites of twelve hard-boiled eggs. For dressing, the yolks of four raw eggs; beat into them half of an ordinary sized bottle of olive oil, beginning with a teaspoon, and adding no more than that at a time, until it is thoroughly mixed; then add the well-mashed and pulverized yolks of twelve eggs, salt and pepper, three tablespoons mustard, a pinch of cayenne pepper, and a gill of vinegar; then stir this dressing thoroughly into the mixed chicken celery and white of eggs.

**PIGEON PIE.**—Make a fine puff paste; lay a border of it around a large dish, and cover the bottom with a veal cutlet, or a very tender steak free from fat and bone; season with salt, cayenne pepper and mace. Prepare as many pigeons as can be put in one layer of the dish; put in each pigeon a small lump of butter, and season with pepper and salt; lay them in the dish breast downwards, and cut in slices a half dozen of hard-boiled eggs, and lay in with the birds; put in more butter, some veal broth, and cover the whole with crust. Bake slowly for an hour and a half.

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