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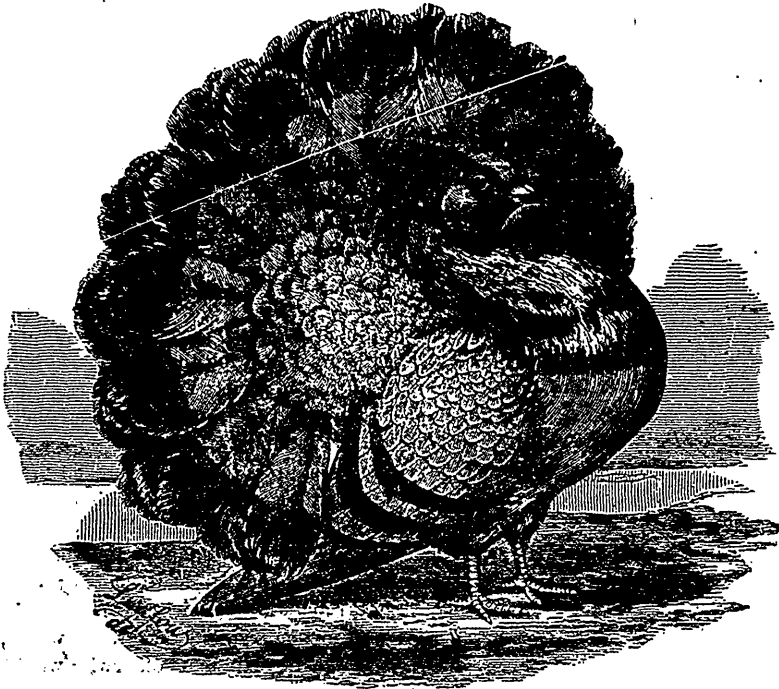
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1880.

No. 9.



THE FANTAIL.

(Continued.)

A SCOTCH FANTAIL is all action and motion; in this consists its highest merit. Of course the nearer its tail approaches the perfect English type the better, but anything like flatness of tail is not to be expected in it. The tail feathers are not so numerous or long, and as long as they are evenly set, with no break in the centre, some approach to the funnel-shape must be tolerated. The bird should be very small, little more than half the size of the English Fantail. A Scotch Fantail of really high and (as the fanciers call it,) "nervous" carriage, when not busy feeding or on the nest, is ever walking on tiptoe, while the motion of the throat is so great that its whole body trembles. We must confess that we do not admire what we consider an exaggeration of this carriage. Birds are not infrequently seen which walk backwards, and even fall backwards as if in proxysms when they at-

tempt to fly; their heads, instead of being thrown straight back till they touch the tail, are then twisted round in an inelegant fashion, and altogether give them an unnatural appearance. A large flight of Scotch Fantails, all playing and trembling, is indeed a quaint and pretty sight, and never fails to delight and amuse non-fanciers. Our beau ideal of a Fantail is, however, a combination of the two styles, such as is to be seen in the lofts and show pens of a few of the most successful admirers of the breed. Of course the two varieties have been greatly interbred both by those who know what they are about and by those who do not, but often to the loss of the best characteristics of both, or at least to their general confusion. It is not, however, impossible for an expert breeder to produce a strain with the smallness, elegance, and tremulous carriage of the Scotch variety, yet with tails almost as round and flat as those of the

English. We have found better results to follow from the union of a very small Scotch cock and a good English hen than from the opposite alliance. Small Scotch hens are not infrequently indifferent breeders and mothers, or at least produce weakly offspring. The Indian strain to which we have before alluded has, we fancy, been bred into some English strains, which occasionally show traces of it. Its peculiarities are a peak at the back of the head and feathers on the legs. We do not admire these additions, especially as they are generally seen combined with heavy heads and necks.

Now as to the color of Fantails. To our taste there is none so pleasing as white; it seems the natural color of the breed, for birds of other colors can very rarely, if ever, be found to come up in form to the excellence of the whites, and almost always bear traces of a cross in no remote generation. Be it observed that the white is not, like the white of fowls, liable to be tanned by the sun. Heat and sun in no way affects its purity, and pigeons if kept in a clean place with proper baths will always keep themselves clean. The nearest approach to perfect form which we have seen in other Fans is in the black, which have long been cultivated in India or on the Continent. Blues there are too, but generally too large, deficient in shape of tail, and not of a bright blue, but too ashy a color. All the reds and yellows which we have seen have been poor in tail, and not really good in color.

"Saddle-backs" are a curiosity. A small and fine strain of them is said to have been once imported, but whence nobody ever knew. They should be marked like Turbits—*i. e.*, white birds with wings, all save the flight feathers, of one color, as red, blue, or black. If very perfectly marked they would be attractive, but we cannot say that we have ever seen such; they generally have colored thighs, which just spoils what would be a sharp contrast. White birds, too, with colored tails are occasionally seen produced by German breeders. Laced Fantails have all the web of their feathers disjointed like Silky fowls, and are more peculiar than beautiful. None of the sub-varieties after all equal the real white Fantail, and we know no variety which shows to better advantage when grouped in numbers. A fine collection of white Fantails is lovely. For two years at the Crystal Palace fanciers of the breed had a rare treat in the sight of the Rev. W. Sergeantson's four pairs which won the cup for the best collection. Subsequently a ridiculous change in the conditions of this competition required the collection to consist of at least two varieties. Still at the exhibition of the Peristeronic Society and in a few private lofts may such sights be seen.

As a rule Fantails are hardy, good breeders, and

careful parents, though we have at times found Scotch birds of very high carriage neglect their young when half grown. Everything against which they are likely to break their tails should be kept out of the loft and aviary. We may prevent disappointment by informing young fanciers that though very perfect Fantails are always valuable from being few out of many, birds of mediocrity have no saleable worth, and a beginner must be content to consign all such to the kitchen.—C., in *Journal of Horticulture*.

Artificial Incubation.

BY WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 238 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No. II.

It cannot be a matter of surprise that egg hatching should have attracted the attention of the civilized world for a long period if we bear in mind that the subject is one of considerable importance, as tending to the production of an article of food. Had it been a mere scientific amusement it would, perhaps, long ago have passed into oblivion. So far from this being the case, it is of as much consequence to society as the increased and cheapened production of any other article of daily consumption. If the old axiom that "He who makes two blades of grass to grow where one only grew before confers a benefit upon his country," it surely cannot be deemed egotistical to claim credit for placing in the hands of the public the means whereby the multiplication of not hundreds alone, but thousands of such desirable articles for the table as poultry, may be grown where, probably, by ordinary plan, none otherwise would be produced.

Increase of population creates increased demands for supplying the various and multifarious wants, and these setting the brains of the inventive in motion, their wants are catered for, and wonderful agents, such as electricity, steam &c., are called into service, and we have electric telegraphs, telephones, railroads, steam plows, reaping and mowing machines, sewing machines, and hundreds of other inventions of the present age, meeting the requirements of the times. The result of all this adding a corresponding increase to the produce must be of permanent importance to society. And after such developments will the farmer and poultry breeder waste the resources of his poultry yard by continuing to maintain only a few casual good sitting hens, confined to a few nests, when he can, by the aid of man's inventive powers, produce his most profitable "small live stock" by their thousands, aye, and hundreds of thousands, having the appliances under his very nose in the fermenting heat of the manure heap from his stables and barns,

as I purpose explaining in a future number. Pliny evidently had this fact in view when in his writings he describes that "eggs laid upon a bed of straw, cherished by a gentle heat, in a warm place, and regularly turned, in due time disclosed the included animal." Book X, chap. 55.

With regard to the Egyptian method of artificial incubation, and coming down to the present time, I would mention that about ten years ago an expedition was formed in England amongst scientific men, to travel Egypt and explore the relics of antiquity, science and art in the ancient city of learning. One of the number, Mr. I. K. Lord, a talented scientific gentleman, (now deceased,) wrote some very interesting papers of his travels in *Land and Water*. His journeyings took him to Cairo to inspect the mammals or hatching ovens, and elucidate the mystery of the Bermean secret of successful incubation, but Mr. Lord being a portly gentleman, and I suppose of a somewhat sensitive nature, did not pursue his researches with very great ardor, as he found the mammals so infested with fleas that he could not stand the phlebotomizing process sufficiently long to arrive at a satisfactory result. The sand of Egypt, coupled with the fuel used for the purpose of generating the heat necessary for the hatching process (the fuel being composed of cakes of camels' dung &c.) having a tendency to incubate the lively flea, and that insect, like our friend the mosquito, having a penchant for fresh foreign (in contra-distinction to native) blood, fairly drove Mr. Lord out of the place, and deprived posterity of some, no doubt, very interesting incidents.

The Chinese have practised artificial incubation for many generations. Monsieur D'Abrey, French consul at Han Keo, in China, publishes an interesting paper in the *Bulletin de la Societe d'Acclimation*. He says the process is practised in places called "pao jang," each consisting of a mud hut three yards in height. The eggs are laid on mats, and fire is kept up inside the hut to heat the eggs, whilst an attendant is constantly engaged in regulating the temperature and turning the eggs,—a plan very analagous to the Egyptian. They also employ themselves in hatching duck eggs whilst in their boats on the rivers and canals, depositing the eggs in sand at the bottom of wooden boxes placed on iron plates and kept moderately heated.

(To be continued.)

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Eggs by Weight or Number.

Editor Review,

SIR,—“In union there is strength,” says the demagogue, the politician, the patriot, and even the preacher, and in the history of the past how many proofs we have of the correctness of this assertion; so many indeed that it may be accepted as a truism. Then what has been done can be repeated, or the conditions which gave success in the past can reasonably be expected to give it at present. The same united effort which secured success to the Anti-Corn Law League, and gave independence to Italy and the United States, will secure for the fanciers of the Dominion, not only a national society, but also a Standard. There is not a doubt but that there are many in the fancy in Canada who will come to the front with all the energy they possess when once the thing is set agoing. Of course it is a pity they do not come out and say they are ready for work, but everybody does not feel disposed to see their names in print.

But, sir, I started with the intention of calling the attention of the fancy to a custom which seems to me needs reforming very badly; I refer to the custom of buying and selling eggs by the dozen instead of by the pound. In many ways this custom is unfavorable to the poultry interest; and that the custom has been allowed to continue so long is a strong evidence that farmers take but little interest in the matter. What else that the farmer produces would he sell in this slipshod fashion? But he makes no objection to it. And why, we may ask, does he not do so? Just because in nine cases out of ten it is to his advantage, because his common fowl lay a fair number of eggs about the size of nutmegs, and he will get just as much for that dozen as he would for a dozen double the size. This may appear like stretching a bit, but it is not, and as proof, the following came under my own notice: Two baskets of eggs were brought into a shop a few weeks ago, one of fair sized eggs—the fowls had a dash of Brahma in them—the other was a basket of the orthodox nutmegs. The shopman noticed the difference and tried the comparative weight of them, and eight of those fair sized eggs weighed as much as one dozen of the smaller. What an inducement it was to that farmer to buy another Brahma, as he got just the same price per dozen for his large eggs as the other got for his small. But this is not all: I have a buff Cochin hen which commenced laying in January and layed till May, when she took to the nest, and I am confident eight of her eggs would weigh as much as one dozen of those largest eggs, and this would make one dozen of her eggs worth more than two dozen of those smallest ones; yet if I had offered them for sale I should have received the said 10cts.

Now, Sir, a great deal has been said about inducing farmers to improve their poultry, and I think it is an important matter, and one that will affect the fancier quite as much as the farmer, yet the two works are distinct from each other. The fancier will still continue in his place of improving and preparing for the farmer, who has neither the time nor inclination for such work, but is willing to take advantage of it just as soon as he is persuaded it is an improvement. Now, I unhesitatingly assert that this custom is at present the chief obstacle in the way of this improvement of farm fowls. Suppose apples to be sold by number, and who would go to the expense of grafting and buying improved varieties, which, though they surpass common in size can not approach them in numbers, and any change that would be made would be to increase the number regardless of size or quality. Any new blood introduced is sure to be Hamburg or Leghorn, a cross of which on the larger varieties would be good, but crossing them upon a lot of runts the result is that things are made worse than before—a lot of birds not larger than pigeons, and as ugly as ever, are produced. Now it only needs “a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether” to get rid of this evil, and for the sake of your reputation as intelligent men let it be done.

A writer in an American journal says that his Brahmas lay ‘ridiculously small eggs, while his Leghorns lay the large ones. Well, I don’t want any of his Brahmas, and he did well to get rid of them, for I fear they were part Leghorn, and his Leghorns had some Brahma in them.

In conversing with farmers upon this subject, when the superior size of the eggs of the thoroughbred was pointed out, I have been invariably met with this unanswerable argument: “A dozen small eggs brings as much as a dozen large ones.” Just once let a farmer see a neighbor get double the price for a dozen of eggs that he receives and he will soon become interested.

Before closing let me say to my farming friends, do stop this crossing your flock with every improved variety that comes within reach of you. Begin with Cochin or Brahma; you may again use Leghorn, but to mix a dozen varieties together does make an awful mess of it. A Cochin or Brahma, in my opinion, on the common is best, and what you begin with stick to it.

In conclusion I might state that I took a run a few days ago to look up a fancier or two which I had been informed existed in this county—for indeed they are scarce here. Well, I found several, and had the pleasure of looking over their stocks. One, Mr. R. E. Bingham, of Bradford, is an enthusiastic admirer and breeder of Black Spanish, McMillan’s strain. He has some fine birds, and is

bound to have them, having just the requirements for developing good stock. The Spanish with him are the grandest birds under the sun, and this, in my opinion, is the first requisite to success. His yards are large and furnish abundance of green food. He had just received a trio of Buff Cochins from Charlesworth; the cock is indeed a fine bird, and ought to produce some fine stock. He has some early Black Spanish chicks which he intends exhibiting at Toronto, and it will take fine birds to beat them.

Hoping that this Standard ball, &c., will be kept rolling,

I am yours fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, July 31st, 1880.

Keeping Pets.

How many people keep pets, and how few make pets of them. Nothing is so disagreeable to me as to see one keeping pets which are neglected and uncared for. Much better not keep them at all. Take cage birds, for instance; the keeping of a bird in a cage as a pet, and not taking the very best of care of it, is simply the worst kind of cruelty. You are, in the first place, depriving the bird of his liberty, where nature has provided him with all the wants and luxuries of bird life; you have imprisoned him for your own pleasure and to gratify your tastes for bird pets, and to forget his wants and necessities any more than you would your own, is in no way excusable.

There is as much pleasure to be derived from pets as from any other form of recreation or amusement, but to reap the full benefits from it one should be sure they like the animals they make pets of. The mere fancying at sight a pet of any kind because you see your neighbor enjoying many hours of pleasure in the possession of it, is no guarantee that you will derive as much pleasure from its possession as he does, unless you, like him, really like the animals which he makes pets of. This taking up a fancy on the spur of the moment, and dropping it again just as quick, is no way to make or have pets.

It must be remembered that keeping pets is one thing, and making pets of them is another, some people, no matter what animal they keep as their pets, and fancy, seem to have no trouble in making pets of them; a sort of mutual confidence seems to commence growing up between them from the first moment they meet; there seems to be no difficulty in the fancier so indentifying himself with his pet that, to a looker on one would almost think he possessed some of the nature of the petted one himself. If it is a dog, there is no running away at sight; if pigeons, no sooner does he enter the lofts than they are flying on and around him;

if a cage bird, just as soon as the cage door is unfastened birdy is out and on the top of his master's head or shoulder, stretching out his neck and looking with all his eyes for some little dainty, which he strongly suspects is coming out of master's pocket for him.

Now to own pets and have them like this is a pleasure indeed; to have them as many people do is only a nuisance. Some cannot make pets of anything. They seem to have no taste whatever for animal life; they do not study it, and do not care for it; it has no charms for them. Such people should not keep pets; and if they do, certainly they will not make pets of them.

Those who do not care for animal life, and who do not keep pets, and have no desire to have them in their presence, deprive themselves of, to my mind, about one half the pleasures of this world. Right well do I remember my first pet. It was a Jackdaw. Jack and I were sworn friends, and during the time between school hours, and all Saturdays, we were inseparable companions. Poor Jack's death and burial was the first real grief I ever knew. I went into the garden one fine morning to call him, and to my surprise he did not give me his usual responses. I looked for him and found him at the foot of the garden wall, staggering and unable to stand. I suspected at once our neighbor's boys (who never had a pet, and cared nothing for them) throwing a stone at him. I picked him up and took him in-doors. The bitter tears I shed over poor Jack's dying moments I shall never forget. My oldest sister made a shroud and we had a real genuine mournful juvenile funeral. All my brothers and sisters and a few of our neighbors, (but not the ones I suspected of murdering poor Jack) attended, to pay the last token of respect to poor Jack, who was a favorite with all. I remember well that unhappy funeral procession. I don't think one dry eye looked into his grave. The others cried because I cried, and I am sure I cried the hardest of them all. Poor Jack, I can see him now lying in his coffin with his white shroud, as quiet, peaceful and sanctified as a darky parson.

I have had many pets since, and have shed tears at their death, of which I am not ashamed.

Some keep too many pets, so some are neglected. One should keep that which they like best, and give that every attention. To do this, and have a mutual confiding trust grow up between your pets and yourself, is a pleasure only those who have real pets know anything about.

Those who fancy one thing to-day and another to-morrow should never bother with them, for they will not succeed in bringing to themselves the amount of pleasure they bargained for. No sooner has the novelty worn off, and the stern labor and trouble stares them in the face, than the lov

for their pets go out at the bottom of their breeches pockets. They vote them a nuisance, and either give them or throw them away. I like to see pets, and I like those who do like them. It is always a kindly disposition that takes the trouble to keep and attend to them, whether in old or young; it cultivates a good taste and kindly feeling, and with children, as with myself and poor Jack, they will look back with feelings of pleasure on the pets of their childhood. With many it sows the seed of a kind, feeling disposition, that becomes their nature through life.

I have read of some very extraordinary instances of people making pets of the wild birds by feeding them at regular times and places. I was very much amused one day last summer at seeing a gentleman feeding the birds in the gardens of the Tuilleries, in Paris. The sparrows swarmed around him and would fly up to his hand and take a piece of bread from him held between his thumb and finger. Amongst the birds were quite a number of wood pigeons, which were quite as bold and tame as the sparrows, and were continually having pitched battles with their little neighbors for the possession of a tit-bit. I stood and watched this interesting proceeding for a long time, and was only sorry I could not speak the language so as to engage in conversation with this bird philanthropist, and ascertain how long, and how much patience he had exhausted before he had established such mutual confidence between himself and his feathered pets.

Many keep pets, and many more ought to, but all who keep them should do so because they like them, and not because they fancy they do.

× ROADS.

Our Halifax Letter.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I purpose, with permission, writing upon nothing in particular, and something in general; that is to say, address a few words to your numerous readers upon various questions of poultry interest. To commence with,

THE NEW STANDARD.

What is being done about it? Some time ago we were informed through your columns that the Canadian Poultry and Pet Stock Association of Toronto, had passed resolutions to the effect that a Standard was necessary, and that a committee had been formed to look after the proper compilation of one. Has anything been done about it? or has it met its death like many a worthy object, bound to succeed if placed in the hands of the proper parties, but unfortunately never so placed? It struck me at the time when the proposal was first made that it would be a failure, as it seemed to be under the sole control of one association,

and such being the case, bound to be the ideas of but a small number, and a *very* small number at that, of our poultry fanciers. To compile a work such as the Canadian fanciers need, and one that will give satisfaction to *all*, will require the hearty co-operation of every poultry fancier in the Dominion, who is in a position to express an opinion. And this question of co-operation bring me to that of

A CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION

I noticed in the June No. of your valuable "REVIEW" strong editorial upon this question. It seems a pity that in such a large country, with so many fanciers, that a few cannot be found to take hold of this question and decide whether or not it would be beneficial. There have been, I believe, one or two articles in the REVIEW bearing upon this subject, but I think I am correct in saying that they have all come from one portion of the Dominion. Now why should this be? Are there not men of some force of character in Ontario, who will come to the front? And if they do not consider the project feasible, let them show why so, and not remain silent like dum mutes. One would be left to suppose from the advertisements, puffs, exhibitions, etc., of our Ontario cousins, that they had among them some men of enterprize and energy, but they have not shown it. As far as I can see their sole object is to do their best to make two dollars out of one with no desire whatever to put their hands in their pockets, and give for the promotion of the causes that which would be returned to them four-fold, were they but willing to abide their time. Until we have a Canadian Poultry Association, in which are represented the views of the different associations throughout the Dominion, it is all nonsense and bosh to talk of compiling a standard which will be universally recognized.

THE EGG TRADE.

From our section the reports are poor, a very small number having been disposed of, and the hatch miserable. I am of the opinion that the fertility of the egg laid by fancy fowls is far below the average of those by the common or grade fowl. This breeding to fancy points, is good in many ways, I admit, such as weight in the Asiatic class, and beauty in the game class, etc., but when we take into consideration, the most important point in the keeping of fowls, that of the egg production everyone must admit that the grade or common fowl takes the lead, as far as size, number and fertility is concerned. and I consider these the most important features. How is it that our farmers have such luck with their eggs? A hen is set upon thirteen eggs and brings out eleven or twelve chicks, and in many cases the whole clutch; but with us, poor fanciers, if a hatch of five or six

is allotted us, we consider ourselves fortunate. The cause of this I believe to be in the paying of too much attention to fancy points.

FALSE PUFFING.

Before putting my pen aside I should like to call attention to a matter which is of considerable importance to our poultry breeders, and especially to those who breed for sale. I refer to the manner in which some of our poultry papers lead the fancier astray, by taking up half their space with communications (which we presume have been written by the parties whose names they bear, but which, nevertheless, are signed with a golden pen) which declare that all or nearly all their business, *which is very large*, was procured by advertising in these mediums. This is a very bad practice, and furthermore dishonest, as I know to my cost. A sheet which is very much given to this manner of lying, and which is a disgrace to poultry literature, I am sorry to say is published in Canada, and has been the means of doing a serious amount of harm. How is it possible for a paper in which its editor informs its subscribers that it will be published and dispatched punctually the first of *every* month, and which is received by them at his pleasure, perhaps punctually for a month or two and then not again for months, I say how is it possible for such a sheet to have the circulation claimed for it, or the kind of men upon the subscription list that would be willing to purchase and pay for stock to the extent it guarantees? But still there are fools enough to be duped by this kind of "sharp practice," and for that reason the sooner its editor is made to feel that he is not a success the better for the poultry fraternity.

P. Cock.

Halifax, July 20th, 1880.

The Gapes.

This disease appears to be one to which the whole feathered race is liable. Its origin yet remains undiscovered. Some think they have traced it out, but their assertions are far from satisfactory. So-called cures are also unsatisfactory. A cure that is called certain is to "sprinkle some air-slacked lime in a basket, and catching the affected chicks, confine therein, covering it over with a tight cloth. Shake them up well, and a cure is effected by inhalation of the dust from the lime." Nevertheless the gape worms are there, and the inhalation of the dust from lime cannot remove them. Some hold the afflicted chicks over the smoke of burning tobacco, others over the fumes of carabolic acid, while still others remove the worms by force, using a horse hair or stripped feather. All this is of little avail, for the chick often dies during the operation, and suffers greatly. If it survives, it will always be weakly and never attain full size.

All domestic fowls have the gapes, but chickens and turkeys suffer more than the aquatic tribes. Almost any housewife will tell you that chicks will not have the gapes if you change roosters every year, simply because you make a change of blood; and yet if you inform her that her chickens had already had or were having the gapes, she would not believe you, because she had not seen her chickens gape and duck their heads out and in, as chickens usually do when thus afflicted. Turkeys and ducks never draw the necks out or in ("duck it," as it is called,) but merely open and close the beak, throwing the roots of the tongue out for breath. Usually chickens are never supposed to have the gapes, until they stand and sleep by the hour together and gape with every breath. At this period the doctoring generally commences, but the result is pretty generally the death of the victim. Every one admits that the cause of the gapes is a small red worm, seated in the windpipe, but it has never yet been fully explained how the worm gets there. Mr. Hslsted, I think, says it is a nit that is deposited by the head louse in the nostril of the chick as soon as dry. I cannot endorse this theory. Lousy chicks suffer from the gapes oftentimes, but sometimes they are very lousy and never suffer from the gapes.

Anything that serves to reduce the chick prevents the ejection of the gape worm. Where chicks have been raised for any length of time on one spot, this ailment rages to a greater extent. In new countries on the fresh soils this disorder is unknown. Very early chicks, too, generally escape any serious attack; but the latter broods will generally go through all the stages and will not suffer, if well fed and kept dry and warm. One May chick is worth two of March, as there is less danger of a stunt to the growth. Proper food, also, is necessary. The strength and activity of the bird carries it safely through most diseases, and a good constitution in the first place is the foundation of health, and is inherited from the parents. Never breed from a bird known to suffer from "the gapes."

C. B. in *Country Gentleman*.

—Reality and imagination are very different things. We draw largely on the latter when we look at the broods as they come off in February, March, April and May. We can see many winners, and all good ones. While we rock ourselves in these blissful anticipations, and determine to avoid the errors that had so often made shipwreck of our hopes and introduced us to grave disappointment, the time creeps on, and the little balls of fluff grow into awkward and lanky chickens. Still the time goes on, and different temperature, shortened days, and lengthened nights demand a change of treatment. But the change is a startling one from

the thirteen "new comes" amply cared for under the hen, and the same number of great staring fowls that ask for board and lodging. If there were but one thirteen, something might be done; as there are six thirteens, something must be done. No amount of writing or talking will enlarge a roosting-house. It is known Henry V., of white-flag notoriety, is slightly lame. When living at Frohsdorf his admirers were allowed to walk through the apartment as he sat at dinner, or to follow him at a distance when he took his constitutional. Two old marquises of the *ancien regime* were doing so, when one exclaimed to his companion, "My dear marquis, our prince has one leg shorter than the other." "*Maladroit*," said the other, "they are uneven only because one is longer than the other." So we will insist the house is not too small, but the stock is too large. No difficulty now. How is it to be done? By eating or selling: by selling alive as stock birds, or as ordinary food. The good London wife, retired into the country, was asked, when her first hog was killed, how she would have it cut up? She said, "All hams." And so our friend the poultry-breeder would have all his chickens prize birds. But it may not be. Whatever is done, it should be done at once. Procrastination in this instance is not only the thief of time, it is the thief of food. These birds are eating that for which they will make no return. You must decide how you will dispose of them. All we can tell you is, they must be sold. There is a pleasure in putting off a thing; it shows we are not compelled to do it. But Nemesis comes in the shape of the private Caleb Quotum. He says, "If you please, sir, you must increase my allowance." These growing fowls eat terribly. Now you must steel your heart. And after all, if you had room, many of them are not worth keeping—four-toed Dorkings, single-combed Hamburgs, crooked fowls of every breed; those that somehow never seemed to do any good, the extra cocks, the faulty feathered; all these should now be got rid of. Their food and their room should be given to those that will make a better return for them. If you are told your fowls are all too good to kill, do not believe it. We lately went into such a yard, and the two first selected birds put into our hands were both hump-backed. If you do not thin your stock now, if it is to be thinned at all, the inevitable loss will be your own choice.—*Journal of Horticulture*.

The growing chicks now require your best care to keep them thrifty and strong. Feed and water regularly three or four times a day. Keep the roosting places clean, and give a good run in a shaded place if possible. Separate the sexes.

Let us have your "eds" early next month.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Brantford, Ont.—Jas. C. Montgomery.
 Chatham, Ont.—Sam. Holmes.
 Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.
 Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)
 Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.
 Kingston, Ont.—McAdams & Sawyer.
 Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.
 Peterboro', Ont.—Jas. Saulter.
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.
 " C. B. Capron.
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.
 Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.
 " Jas. Fullerton.
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.
 " Thomas Adams.
 Watford, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.
 Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.
 Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.
 Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

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

The Long-Distance Race.

The third long-distance race flown in America was decided on July 25th, Mr. Wm. Verrinder's bird "Easton" being the winner.

"Easton" is from Van Opstal's lofts, 1878 hatch, and has been a very successful flyer, having, in 1878, come in first of a flock of sixty liberated at Easton, 61 miles; this year he was first to arrive from Cresson, 241 miles, winning 1st prize and the Waefelaer medal; second from Steubenville, 342 miles,—his own son winning 1st—and now first from Columbus, winning the championship for the year and the best record for the distance to date.

The second bird to arrive was Mr. Henry Rover's silver cock, "Nichol." He reached his coop at 12:50, p.m., on the 26th, or in 55h. and 35m. actual time, two nights intervening. Mr. Verrinder's two birds, "Hamburg" and "First Mate," arrived on the 30th. They are nest-mates, hatched in April, 1879, and their performance is excellent for such young birds.

We copy the following concise report of the race from the *Homing Pigeon* of Aug. 1st:

"July 22nd, six birds, owned by Wm. Verrinder, Jr., and I. B. Welsh of Jersey City Heights, N. J., and three owned by Her. J. Rover, 104 William St., New York City, were sent to a committee composed of President J. R. Husson, of the New York Club, and E. J. Bramhall, a prominent member, to be privately marked, and by them sent in sealed baskets to the Adams Express Company, to be de-

livered to D. D. Stansell, U. S. Signal office, Columbus, Ohio.

"Directions sent to Mr. Stansell previously were, to use countermarks sent in cipher by the Red Star Club of Philadelphia directly before loosing the birds, so none but the countermarker could know them, and to loose the birds as soon after sunrise, July 24, as the weather would permit.

"At 10 A. M. July 24th, a telegram was received from Mr. Stanzell, by W. A. Crane, Secretary of the Hudson Co. Club managing the flight: 'Birds left at 5.15 A. M. Wind due west, 3 miles per hour. Temperature 62°. Weather perfectly clear.'

"Through Eastern Ohio the same conditions prevailed. In Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey, atmosphere was clear, wind from north to north-west. In the vicinity of New York and Eastern New Jersey, wind was strong from a point or two East of South, and the sky partly cloudy, and slightly hazy.

"The first to return was the b. c. Easton, owned by Wm. Verrinder, Jr. The time taken was 8.05 A. M. July 25. The bird probably arrived earlier, as Mr. Verrinder left the loft for breakfast at 7.45 A. M., and no watch was kept until 7.55. At 8.05, Mr. Verrinder went into the loft and found the bird on the nest with its mate, 'as fresh as a lark.'

"As arranged, a telegram announcing arrival, and giving countermarks and description of the bird, was sent us to be compared with duplicate impressions of countermarks and description of birds bearing them, sent us by Mr. Stansell. Dispatch of this arrival was received July 25, about noon. July 26, feathers cut from the bird Easton in the presence of witness, bearing the mark of the New York Club, COLUMBUS BOX, and the countermark, 6 T O, with description of bird, were received by mail. Comparison of these with data sent by Mr. Stansell established the flight beyond question, as verifying the bird as that marked in New York and Columbus, and found in Jersey City Heights.

"July 26, P. M., a despatch was received announcing the return of H. Rover's s. c., Nichol, at 12:50 P. M., July 26. Feathers bearing the New York Club mark, and the countermark, 7 S A, with description of bird, were shortly after received. These corresponded in every particular with the Columbus requirements, and this return was accepted."

Mr. Verrinder is naturally much elated over his success, and feels confident of being able before long to show a record of five hundred miles inside of a single day. We understand he will offer a gold medal, of the value of \$25, and a diploma to the bird that shall beat Easton's record during the season of 1881, the proof to be as good as that in the present case.

Training, Singly or in Flocks.

Editor Review,

I have read in your last issue the communication of "I. R. K" on the subject of letting birds loose all together in a fly, and I don't agree with him on this subject.

As you know I am a Belgian by birth, and have been many years in the flying fancy in the city of Antwerp, the most renowned city of that country for homing birds, and I may say, that there is no other way there, generally speaking, even from the first trainings either with old or young birds, than to let them loose all together. It would be an impossibility for fanciers that have a flock of birds to get them tossed separately, and experience has taught that it makes no difference whatever. Good birds will distinguish themselves either way.

Your correspondent says that if twelve birds belonging to one coop, are trained and let loose always together, a fancier will expose himself to loose more than when two or three birds are liberated together. I cannot see the justice of this argument, and I think that twelve birds, that are in the habit of flying together at home, will return with the same if not greater facility than if but two or three of their number were liberated.

The fact is that no matter in what way birds are set free, and no matter in how short stages they are trained, by coming at a certain distance, the good birds will come back and the poor ones will stay away.

The only necessity I can see to let birds loose separately, is in a race of a few birds on a short voyage, as by letting them go together they are in the habit to come home at a distance of a few miles in a flock.

In the last national race in the city of Brussles, from the city of Lamathe, in the South of France, about 550 miles distance, 3,630 birds participated. How would it do to fly two at a time, with an interval of half an hour between each tossing?

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

New York, Aug. 9th. 1880.

We had the pleasure last month of liberating in Strathroy the Homing Antwerp cock, "Wild Rover," owned by Mr. Chas. Ayre, of St. Catharines. Through a misunderstanding the bird was tossed a day earlier than Mr. Ayre intended, and the consequence was, not being expected so soon, he entered his coop unnoticed. He was liberated at 8:15 a.m., weather all that could be desired, and was found in his coop at 9:10 o'clock the following morning. The distance flown is about 120 miles air-line.

The St. Catharines Homing Antwerp Club purpose at an early date getting up a flying match for young birds, open to all comers.

Strasburg Geese.

When the Prussians annexed Strasburg they gained something more than a city of 80,000 inhabitants, a first-rate cathedral, and that unique steeple clock where a cock crows over the heads of twelve apostles, a skeleton, and a pagan divinity every day at noon. They acquired some 150,000 French geese who every year waddled solemnly into the city through the seven castellated doors, and, like patriotic fowls as they were, offered up their lives on the alters of their country's greatness. It was no slight present. These livers, cased with Perigord truffle inside block tins or terracotta pots from Sarragnemines, were scattered over the wide world as *pates de foie gras*, causing the name of France to be blessed by all natives and foreigners who had a taste for good things. Nor can it be contended that Strasburg derived less than half her fame from the sales of these pies. The French, who deal with history as it suits them, contend that *pate de foie gras* was well known to the Romans, for that those sacred geese who were nourished in the Capitol, and who warned Manlius, were nothing but geese kept at high diet, like those of Strasburg, that their livers might be enlarged. Without disputing that statement, one may say that it is only in very recent times that the process of preparing geese for the pie market has been brought to perfection. If the Roman augurs dealt in goose liver, they must have had recourse to those barbarous iron coops wherein the bird was kept imprisoned all but its neck, which protruded through an aperture and could not be withdrawn. A lively fire was kept up in the neighborhood of the coops, and the goose got on as he could with three meals a day till the time arrived for killing him. But this system was discarded some thirty years ago, because it was cruel—not to the goose, but to his owner, who generally saw four birds out of five die prematurely of exhaustion. Suppose we enter one of the most famous foie-gras factories in the retired street of Strasburg, we shall see how these worn out methods have been superseded by modern improvements. A cool yard greets us, and a bland Frenchman, who has become Germanized, like his geese, by the force of circumstances, points to some hundred feathered bipeds huddled together in a corner and hissing a chorus with despairing energy. In former days they would have been singing *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*; but now it is evident they are indulging in a dirge over the customs duties which they will be obliged to pay before being allowed to reach the breakfast-tables of their own people. Their proprietor explains that they are all nine months old, and have cost him lean as they are, about two franks fifty centimes a piece; he then makes a sign to half

a dozen bare-armed girls, who speak no French, and amid considerable commotion and protes. from the remaining ninety-four, six geese are collared and marched away to a cellar half underground, where wide and sloping stone tables are arranged in tiers so far as the eye can see. In the musky light thrown in by some twenty air-holes one can at first distinguish nothing; but by and by it becomes apparent that hundreds of geese are already lying strapped on their backs on the upper tiers and gasping hysteric things—probably words of love and encouragement—to one another. Our business being for the moment at the lower tables, the six girls take each their goose, lay him gently but firmly on the stone, so that his tail just projects over the ledge, and then tie down his wings, body and legs tight with plated whip-cord, the legs and wings being well spread out to paralyze anything like vigorous gymnastics. The bird's neck is left free, and it seems that during the first three days he makes a violent use of it; but towards the fourth day he arrives at the consciousness that by struggling and croaking he does nothing to amend his lot, and from that time he may be trusted to lie still for the next seven weeks: that is, till the hour of release and killing. Without pausing to see all the hundred geese tied down, we may go on at once to the upper tiers, when the birds who have been lying for three, five or six weeks respectively, are taking their ease and waiting to be fed by half a dozen other Alsatian girls laden with large wooden bowls. Each of these bowls is filled with a thick white paste, made of parboiled maize, chestnuts, and buckwheat, most nourishing; and the mode of administering the dinner is for the girl to catch the goose by the neck, open its bill with a little squeeze, and then ram three or four balls of the paste down his throat with her middle finger. The goose having been thus refreshed, resumes his slanting position and digests till the next time for feeding which arrives about two hours after, the meals being about six a day. But now we have done with the woman, for a pensive man—a connoisseur of the obesity of geese—breaks upon the scene, climbs upon the topmost tier of all, and proceeds to examine the birds who may be "ripe." He has an eye as judicious as that of a gardner inspecting melons: and his is the responsible task of pronouncing what birds would die of natural death within twenty-four hours if not dispatched beforehand. If a goose dies of natural death he is good for nothing. He must be unstrapped and executed at the precise psychological moment when nature is growing tired of supporting him, and the knack of detecting that moment can only come of long practise, and fetches the possessor wages as large as those of a diamond-valuer. Our pensive functionary has not been a minute on the table before

he certifies four geese ready for the slaughter. All four of them have stomachs of the size of pumpkins, and from what one can gather of their broken remarks, it is a sincere relief to those when a couple of male acolytes climb up, loose their bonds, and bear them out of the cellar to a pent-house across the yard, full of knives and chopping blocks. A click with the chopper on the neck of each, a rip with the knife, and, in less than five minutes after their transfer, the carcasses of the four victims are lying in a lap, while their livers are being conveyed with all care and respect to the truffling-house. The carcasses, shrivelled out of all knowledge, are sold for about eight pence apiece to the pheasants, who make soup of them; the livers are first cleaned, then put to scale, and our four geese are declared grand birds all of them, for their livers weigh from two and a half each to three pounds. The next step is to take each liver and to lard it with truffles in proportion of one half pound of truffles to one pound of liver, and then to convey it to an ice house, where it remains on a marble slab for a week that the truffle perfume may thoroughly permeate it. At the end of a week, each liver, being removed, is cut into the size required for the pot which it is to fill, and introduced into that pot between two thin layers of mince-meat made of the finest of meat and bacon fat, both truffles like the liver itself; and one inch depth of the whitish lard is then spread over the whole, that none of the savor may escape in baking. The baking takes about five hours, and absorbs all the energies of four intelligent Frenchmen in white, who relay each other, to see that the fire never blazes too high or sinks too low. When the cooking is over, nothing remains but to pack the dainty either in tin, earth or wood, according as it may be needed, for home or foreign consumption, and to shift it to the four points of the compass. A question may here arise as to how many geese die naturally before the above process can be carried out to a happy end; but it is a pleasing fact that but few geese die, and those only ill-regulated birds who have unsound constitutions, or no ambition for high destinies. It is on record, however, that a member of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals once arrived in Strasburg armed with the Larochevoucauld law, and endeavored to cope with the pie factors; but he was worsted and there are strong reasons for suspecting that he was a Socialist.

Feed liberally now; both old and young require it to develop the new plumage. A warm feed each morning will push along the moulting process. Keep your birds intended for exhibition in the shade as much as possible, and separate the sexes. The houses and runs must be kept scrupulously clean, or permanently soiled plumage will be the result.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page.....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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Half ".....	8.00	15.00	23.00
Quarter ".....	6.00	10.00	15.60
One inch.....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

Parties subscribing now for Vol 4 of REVIEW will receive balance of present volume free, or 15 numbers for \$1.

Pigeon fanciers will note the ad. of John McAdam, Kingston, Ont., who offers a lot of first-class fancy pigeons for sale. He has been very fortunate in winning prizes at shows in his neighborhood.

—Rats have been thinning out friend Stahl-schmidt's chicks, their fancy seeming to be for the Browns in preference to the Whites, taking about forty of the former and leaving the latter in the same coop untouched. He has still enough left to supply his customers, and reports them as extra fine this season. See change in ad.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto. Their show will be held from the 6th to the 18th of September, and no pains will be spared to make it the best ever held in the Dominion. On poultry the prizes offered amount to \$1,100.00, and there are prizes for dogs, amounting to \$400.00. The committee of management of the poultry department is composed of Messrs. A. McGregor, J. James, J. B. Johnson, R. Davis, Dr. Bull and W. H. Doel, most of whom have had much experience in the management of poultry shows. The show of poultry, we have no doubt, will be the best ever brought together at a fall show in Canada, and we would recommend all fanciers who can to visit it. If your entries are not made, *make them at once.*

Get to Work Early.

At the fall shows about to commence, all the assistance the societies ask of fanciers is the membership fee, and generally a small coop fee, feeling satisfied if they bring out a good display to attract the public; but at our regular winter poultry shows, more is asked and expected from the fancier, as without liberal contributions they cannot be very successful. For the past two years there has been a considerable falling off in the cash donations to the special list, and its place is being superceded by donations of fowls and miscellaneous articles, which offer little inducement to fanciers to compete. Very often when liberal prizes are offered they are saddled with such conditions by the donors that to whom they will be awarded is a foregone conclusion. An effort should be made by the officials of our poultry societies to keep up the special list, make it more generally attractive, and bring it as nearly as possible to a cash basis. We think in no better way could this be accomplished than by inducing a number of breeders in each class to contribute a small sum each to make up a special prize or prizes for their favorite class.

It is not too early to commence to work for the success of our winter shows, and the gathering together of fanciers at the fall shows offer opportunities that will not occur again for another year. Let the officers of our poultry associations bestir themselves among the fanciers while the enthusiasm is high.

A great many fanciers are so infatuated with their stock that they think none other can equal it, and these should be willing to back their opinion with a small sum in the way of a special, to make up a good prize, to be competed for by all those who entertain the same opinion and are willing to compete on same terms. And that very numerous class who visit the shows and exclaim, "I have better than any here at home, and am sorry I did not bring them," should be looked after, and urged to come out and distinguish themselves as breeders. There are many ways in which additions to the special lists could be secured, that will present themselves to the officers of the associations, and we hope they will not allow the opportunities soon to be presented to pass without making a good showing as the result of their efforts.

Advertising.

There should be no doubt in the mind of the fancier that it is to his advantage to advertise. Without advertising a fancier's business must be confined to the limits of his neighbors and personal acquaintances; but when his advertisement appears in a poultry journal it is read by many

hundreds and the chances of his finding customers for his surplus stock is increased at a ratio in proportion to the number of his acquaintances compared with the number of readers the journal has in which he may advertise.

We do not claim that all that is necessary to build up a lucrative trade for the fancier, no matter what he may have to sell, is to advertise, for our experience has convinced us that few will purchase an article unless they need it or fancy it, no matter how much it is advertised. Poultry journals, if properly managed, serve to create and keep up an interest in poultry, and make a demand, which the fancier reaps the benefit of. This being the case he in justice should give his support in return. Some say the publication of the prize lists is sufficient advertising for them. This is an acknowledgement of a very selfish nature, and says almost as plainly as words can, "I am willing to reap the benefit of another's labors, and not give any return." Every fancier owes his poultry journal support, as without its publication interest in his specialities would die out, and his chance of profits be lost.

In the Fall of the year it is doubly to his interest to advertise, as every day he keeps his surplus birds after they are ready for disposal the food and care necessary to keep them in condition is a loss. While by spending a few dollars in advertising, he will likely find sale at good prices for most of them, and the axe and chopping-block will not need to be called into requisition to dispose of birds that should bring him large profits.

For the next few months many extra copies of the Review will be printed for gratuitous circulation at the fall exhibitions, and fanciers should take advantage of this to advertise their stock. The Review is read by nearly every live poultryman in the Dominion.

Shows to Occur.

Toronto Industrial, Toronto, from 6th to 18th September.

Provincial, Hamilton, from September 20th to October 4th.

Central, Guelph, 21st and 22nd September.

Western Fair, London, October 4th to 8th.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

GEORGE HOPE, YORKVILLE, Ont.,
Pure-bred Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Collie Dogs.

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Fantails, Antwerps and White African Owls.

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American Sebrights, Brown Leghorns and Gold
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Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks.

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White-faced Black Spanish, and W. Leghorns.

JOHN McADAM, BOX 757, KINGSTON., Im-
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Egg Hatching Machines.

(The only Canadian Patent)

THICK'S
NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
or Chicken Hatching Machines, with REARING
APPARATUS combined.

PRICE, from \$10 upwards, according to capacity.

Also the

Ovascope or Egg-Detector,
Shewing whether an egg will produce a chick,
whether new laid or stale, good or bad. Invaluable to everyone, Farmer Poultry-breeder, and
House-keeper. Price, 50 cents.

Full instructions sent to purchasers.

Address

W. H. THICK,
238 Gloucester Street, OTTAWA, Ont.

Territory for sale.

FOR SALE.—20 pairs home bred pure Wild
geese, \$10.00 a pair. G. H. PUGSLEY,
Fisherville, Ont.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Hold! look here!! 4
White Leghorn cockerels; or will exchange for S.
S. Hamburg pullets. Address R. & J. SMITH,
Nelles' Corners, Ont.

WANTED.—One pair of Toulouse Geese,—state
weight and price,—one pair of White Cochins. No
young geese wanted. W. H. IRWIN,
Orangeville, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—One pair No. 1 Pekin ducks, hatched
June 6th, offered for first class Spanish, Houdans,
Plymouth Rocks or offers. W. R. CUMMINGS,
Little Britain, Ont.

FOR SALE.—A few pairs splendid chicks, W.F.
B. Spanish and Houdans, for sale low, send at once?
Sure to please. W. R. CUMMINGS,
Little Britain, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Chicks! Chicks! Chicks! Partridge
Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leg-
horns, Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.
Write for what you want. EDWIN CARMICHAEL,
Myrtle, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Blue Pied and Silver Dun Pouters,
and odd Pouter hens; White, Blue and Black Fans,
crested and plain; Black, White, Dun and Blue
Carriers; Red and Yellow Jacobins; odd White
Jacobin hens, good. Black and Red Barbs, Trum-
peters, Antwerps, and Blue bearded Tumblers.

J. HERBERT, JR.,
12 Victoria Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

Canada's Great Fair

—And—

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

1880, Will be held at the 1880,

CITY OF TORONTO,

For two weeks, from the

6th to the 18th of September, next.

\$23,000 in Prizes

Are offered for all kinds of Live Stock. Wool, Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products. Implements, Machinery, Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, Manufactures, &c., also

\$1,100 for POULTRY,

\$400 for Speeding in the Horse Ring,

\$300 FOR CALEDONIAN GAMES,

\$400 PRIZES FOR DOGS,

Bicycle Races, Quoit Matches, GLASS HEN, Hurdle Leaping, Donkey Races, and many other interesting features, forming the largest and best Prize List and Programme ever offered at any Exhibition held in the Dominion of Canada.

Entries should be made as early as possible.

SEND FOR COPY OF PRIZE LIST,

which contains full particulars.

JNO. J. WITTHROW, J. MCGEE, H. J. HILL,
President, Treasurer, Secretary,
Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto.

Canadian Headquarters

—OF—

White & Brown LEGHORNS!

PREMIUM RECORD FOR 1879-80.

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

INDIANAPOLIS.—Br. Cock 2nd; Hen 3rd.

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

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

Having succeeded in raising an extra fine lot of White chicks, sired by a son of "Orion," the noted bird of J. Boardman Smith, North Haven, Conn., I am certain I can supply my customers with exhibition and breeding birds of this variety equal to any in America.

Brown and White chicks at VERY LOW rates during September and October. To make room for young stock, will sell 20 Brown and White hens at \$1 to \$2 each; a trio of Whites for \$4.

Name this paper.

Send for Circular.
W. STAHLSCHEMIDT,
Preston, Ont., Canada.

FOR SALE.

1 pair Blue pied Pouters, extra fine...\$3 00
1 " White Pouters 4 00
1 " Birmingham Rollers 2 00
1 " Pecan Tumblers 2 00
1 " Almond Tumblers, well marked 5 00
1 " Pair White Fantails..... 1 50
1 " Black Jacobins..... 2 00
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Both flying and show birds. A few young birds, also
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Stock of both varieties the best procurable on the
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Fowls from \$12.00 per
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My stock this season is most perfect in all the above
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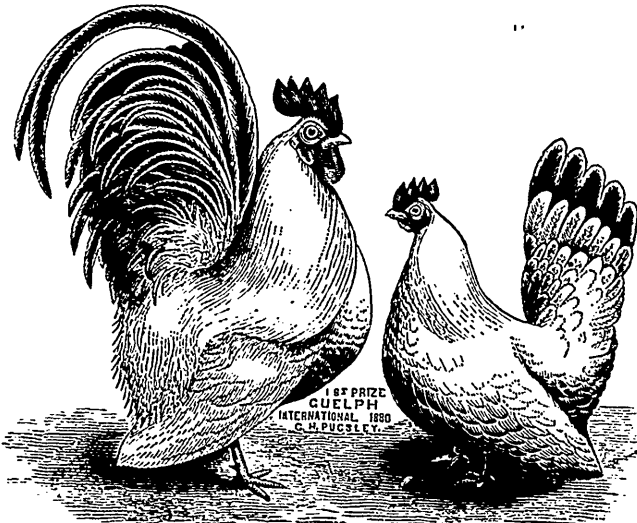
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Of the Highest Merit.

Fanciers desiring to infuse new blood into their
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Should communicate with him. Will have young
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I have purchased from O. W. DONNER, ESQ., the
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And his confreres in the Columbus flight.

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I also own the parents of “Boss” and “Sure Pop,” and
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*A number of birds, old and
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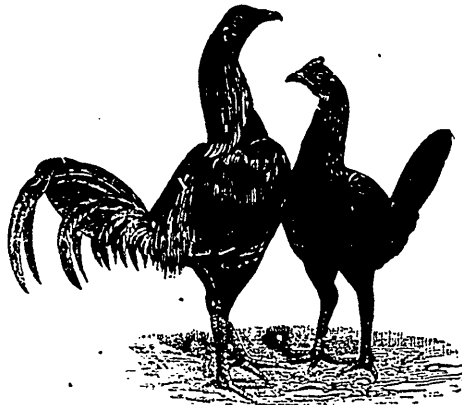
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A few very superior Black Spanish cockerels and pullets for sale, fit for the highest competition, also first-class old birds, winners of many prizes. [12-y] EGGS IN SEASON.



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

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

Eggs per 13, - \$2.00.

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

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A SPECIALTY.

1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, and 3rd on pullet, at Guelph, 1880.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and Pekin Ducks

Bred extensively also.

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At the late show in Montreal my Dark Brahmas were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochins, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

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