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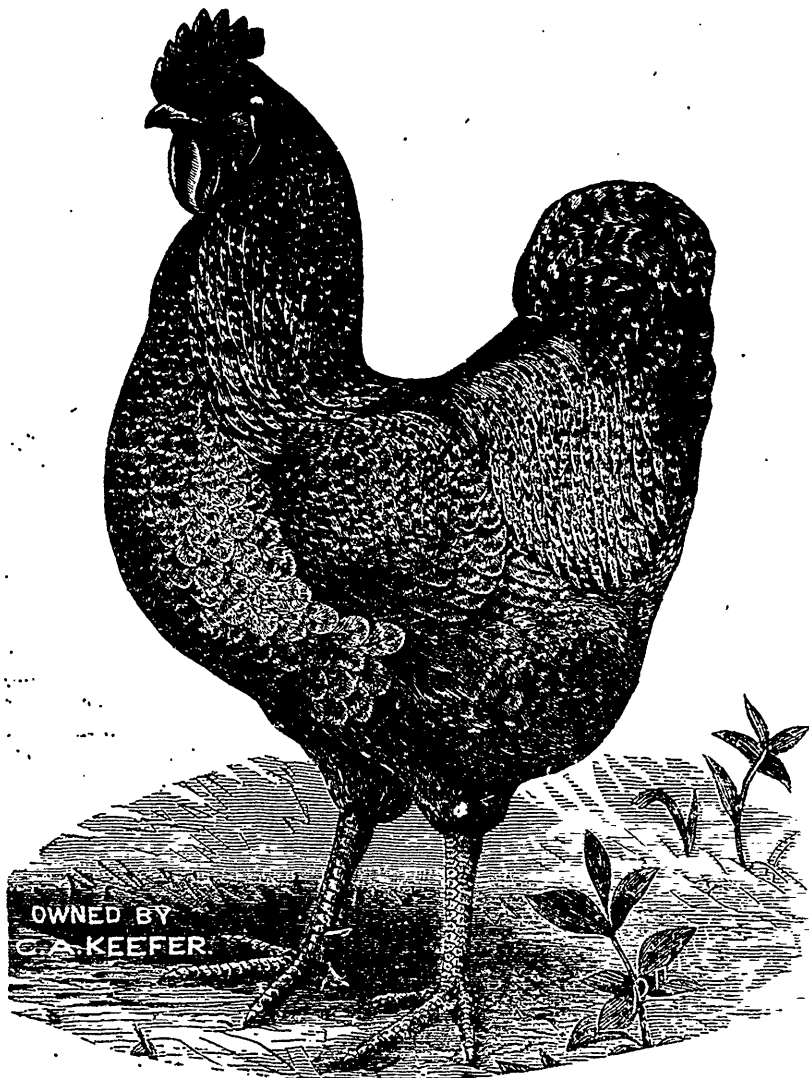
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1880.

No. 10.



**"CHICAGO 1st,"** the Champion Plymouth Rock Cock of America,  
*Owned by C. A. Keefer, Sterling Illinois, U. S.*

"Chicago 1st" won 1st and special prize at Central Iowa poultry show, Dec. 1877, (as a cockerel); Jan. '79; 1st and special at Western Poultry Club, Jan. '79; 2nd at Buffalo, Jan. '79 (the highest 1st and special at the Grand National Show, Chicago, Jan. '78; 1st at Northern Indiana Poultry Show, Dec. '79; 1st and special at Show, Dec., '78; 1st at Indiana State Poultry Show, Central Iowa Show, Decr. '79, and 1st at the great

Indianapolis show, Jany. 1880, scoring higher than any other Plymouth Rock in the show.

To show that "Chicago 1st" is not a mere chance hit, but one of a really fine family, we may state that Mr. Keefer, at the Rock River Valley Poultry Show, won 1st and 2nd on fowls, 1st and 2nd on chicks, 1st and special on breeding pen, specials for best cock, hen, cockerel, and pullet. At the Central Iowa show, Dec. '79, 1st, 2nd and 3rd on fowls, 2nd on chicks, special for best cockerel, and special for best three pairs. At the great Indianapolis show, 1st on cock, 3rd on hen, 3rd on cockerel and 3rd on pullet. At the Ontario Poultry Show, Guelph, Canada, 1st and 2nd on hens, (only birds he exhibited.)

Besides the above he has won over 300 prizes on his Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Games at the leading shows of the West.

It is probable that Mr. Keefer will again exhibit at the show of the Ontario Poultry Association this winter, when many of our readers may have an opportunity of seeing this magnificent bird.

### Poultry in Small Runs.

Editor Review,

The question is often asked, can fancy poultry be successfully kept in small runs or yards, and if so, how small? Now this is a question of very great importance to many who live in towns and cities, and which prevents hundreds from keeping a few choice pure-bred fowls, because so many think that poultry will not thrive or do well without a large farm run. Now I wish to answer the above question by saying that *any variety* of fancy or pure bred fowls can be successfully kept in *very small* enclosures, and that those who feel disposed, either in country or town, can keep a few profitable pets in the shape of fancy poultry, even without a yard or run at all, provided they have any old out building, such as wood-shed, horse-barn, cow-house, work-shop, or any place under cover where they can place a few boxes, say four feet square, which will accommodate a trio of any of the large breeds, and where, with a little extra care, they can be kept in fine condition from year to year, and where they will produce nearly as many eggs, in fact more eggs, during the long cold Canadian winters than if allowed to run at large and look for a roosting place in some tree, or on a fence, as is often the case on farm runs in the country. All that is required to keep a trio of fowls healthy in a box four feet square the year round is to provide them with plenty of food, but only just what they will eat up readily, plenty of pure water every day, give them some kind of green food every week, such as onions, cabbage, turnips, apples, or a small bunch of clover hay tied up tight and hung up in

one corner of their box, they will enjoy it very much and spend one-half their time picking at it. Their box must be kept clean and well supplied with dry coarse sand. A few boxes of poultry kept in this way will well repay their owners in fresh eggs for the table, besides it being a pastime and pleasure to look after them and provide them with their little wants, and one is never annoyed by their scratching up their flower seeds in the garden, roosting on the dash of the carriage, or up over the feed box, on the harness pin etc. Perhaps some may say: That all looks very nice on paper, but has Thomas ever tried it? Yes, Thomas has tried it for years, and with the best results, as hundreds can testify that have visited my yards while breeding poultry in Canada, where I usually had from twenty to thirty trios so confined in boxes side by side in a building built expressly for that purpose. Besides the boxes containing trios I have had as many as fifty small boxes two feet square in which I kept single cock birds and extra hens intended for exhibition.

THOMAS.

Camden, Delaware, Aug. 23rd, 1880.

(To be continued.)

### A National Poultry Society.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—It seems to me that if anything is to be done in the organization of a national poultry society, that the present is the best time to get to work. This is the time of the year when fanciers are brought together at the various exhibitions, and if the already existing societies would each make one of these great shows a place of meeting, and extend an invitation to all interested in this matter to attend and aid in discussing it, something might be done. The final step of organization might be left off till the Brantford show, but in the meanwhile at the lesser shows much might be done in arranging preliminaries, so that at Brantford all would be in readiness for a united effort.

That obstacles will present themselves there is no doubt, and probably the most formidable one has already shown itself in the indifference of the leading fanciers about the matter. There seems to be some influence prevailing more strongly as we go westward, which has a tendency to lull into inactivity those fanciers who are unfortunate enough to be placed in that part of our glorious Dominion. Is it some atmospheric influence which, acting upon the nervous centres, incapacitates for active exertion, or is it a protentious silence in which the great tidal wave of inexpressed opinion has been obstructed by the-rocks and bays of business, only to rush with tremendous force upon the fancy? The latter, it is to be hoped, is the case, and that the rush will soon take place is also desirable.

But this society question demands the most careful consideration, especially if it include the compilation of a Standard. In my humble opinion the beginning of this work is to enlist the sympathy and support of at least nearly all the fraternity in the Dominion; and they must be induced to take some part in its organization. And here the representative system seems to recommend itself. The fanciers of the Dominion are widely scattered—much more so than those of the United States—which will render it nearly impossible for to so select a place of meeting but that the majority will have an immense distance to travel; and if a few are left to do the business, and the rest are not responsible in some way, the result will be a continual fault finding; but if each subordinate or local society select one or more of its number to represent them, and notice being previously given of the business to be transacted, pledged or instructed to carry out the views of his society, it gives all a voice and makes them responsible.

The history of the A. P. A. can be studied with advantage in the formation of the C. P. A.—not that they have been infallible, but its very imperfections can be turned to account by enabling the founders of the C. P. A. to provide against a repetition of those abuses on this side the line. But is I. K. Felch such a mighty clever man, and the rest of the A. P. A. so pliable and disinterested, that he rules the whole thing absolutely and to his own advantage, as so many American fanciers would lead us to believe? Well, suppose such is the case, how far are those very grumblers responsible for it? Surely a man who permits an abuse to exist, while he has a vote or can have, is to a certain extent responsible for its continuance. I believe the A. P. A. is open to all applicants for membership. But here the argument of distance applies; and what but this has given rise to all the grumbling. A few men necessarily took hold of it in the first place, and left the majority out in the cold to criticize, cavil and carp, while if these men had been made responsible in the first place, neither the abuses of which they complain so bitterly, nor their complaints would have existed. Voting by mail would also seem to recommend itself strongly in the Dominion.

One glance at the map of the Dominion will convince even the most skeptical of the impossibility of securing a fair representation from all parts of the country, no matter where the sitting may be held. Now cannot something be done towards enlisting members through medium of Review, who will agree to meet at Toronto or Brantford to organize this society? A column or page might be devoted to the publishing of names simply of those who are willing to give this their hearty support.

In conclusion. I must say I have no desire to dic-

tate to the rest of the fraternity, who in many cases have been engaged in the work probably ten times as long as I, but simply wish to throw out these suggestions, and shall not be at all annoyed if some brother fancier deems it his duty to tear them to pieces. Hoping to hear from some of the old friends of Review upon this subject, or some other,

I am yours fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Aug 28th, 1880.

### Sundries.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—This sultry weather causes perspiration to flow freely, but *ideas* are scarce, and come only at long intervals: hence I dub them "sundries" and go on a hunt for them.

In July number of your journal I find a few erroneous ones, belonging to *other* persons, therefore try to "set 'em up again." Mr. Thick's article on page 140 speaks of "the mammals or hatching ovens." The "maamals" were a peculiar portable stove sometimes used for hatching. The *egg-ovens* were large underground apartments surrounded by arched ovens for the eggs, over which fires of dried camel dung were kept burning to supply the heat. Many of the earlier writers on poultry have confounded the two, and from some of these, Mr. Thick has doubtless obtained the idea that they were one and the same thing.

The M. de Lora (Sora?) spoken of, I believe turned out a myth. Parties visiting the locality where he was said to be, could find no such person, and no one conducting any such business. There was, though, a large poultry breeding establishment at Blair, in Charny, near Paris conducted by Madame de Linas, who kept twelve hundred laying hens.

Regarding Reaumur's book on artificial incubation. Dr. L. Sturtevant of Framingham, Mass. has a copy, which I have seen, and there is a copy in one of the large libraries of New York city, (the Astor, I think) which makes four copies of the work still in existence. I tried to obtain a copy some years ago but could hear of only the one at the British museum and the two I have just mentioned; Mr. Thick's makes the fourth, and probably there are no more.

On page 142, I see "A monster Poultry Farm." The writer has got things a little mixed. Mr. Baker's place is let to the Palisade Poultry Company, who are running the business. Our mutual acquaintance, Jno. Salisbury, Jr., is superintendent of the concern.

The enterprise is a monster one; the buildings being without doubt the largest and finest in the world: but the "Farm" is limited to about sixteen or twenty acres. Mr. Baker never made it pay and gave it up nearly three years ago: he was not

practical enough in his management of it. The "Company," now in their second year, are reported to be doing well and steadily increasing their business. They keep a few thorough-bred fowls, and sell eggs and breeding stock from these at the usual prices for such stock; but the mass of their production is of all kinds and sorts, the eggs being bought of farmers and keepers of poultry wherever they can procure them freshest and best. In connection with the poultry raising business they have established a large egg trade, supplying hotels and private families in New York city with eggs, every one of which is warranted to be perfectly fresh. In this trade, they receive eggs from sources hundreds of miles from the city, the stipulation being that they must be shipped daily and not over forty-eight hours old.

The hatching room of this company is somewhat novel. It is a small square room, around three sides of which are hot water pipes, between these pipes are shelves on which are shallow boxes or drawers holding each sixty eggs. I believe there are about a hundred of these boxes. A small opening on one side is fitted with a spring door which is just large enough to allow a drawer of eggs to pass through; the spring closing the door immediately the drawer is passed beyond it. An attendant inside passes the boxes through to another outside, where they are turned, sprinkled, and tested, and then replaced on the shelves. The room is provided with automatic ventilators, which regulate the heat very evenly, a difference, however, of three or four degrees, is not considered as affecting the hatch to any extent.

Well, friend F., this was not what I set out to say, at all, but having said it, I'll let it go, and defer the original subject until another time.

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

Rye N. Y., Aug 20th, 1880.

### Our Halifax Letter.

#### SMALL PROFITS.

Some little notice has been taken of the subject under the above title. One writer is of the opinion that it is better to chop off the head of the fowl rather than sell it at too low a figure; and another believes in selling at a low figure, but in a sufficient quantity to make a fair return, while still another, in a lengthy article, endeavors to show that a good price *must* be charged for fowls and eggs because they cost the seller in the first place a large amount. Every man has a right to his own opinions, and further, has a right to act upon them if he see fit, and if I can make money by selling my stock at reduced figures, I can do so, and not all the arguments of the entire poultry community

can convince me that I am not doing right. For do I not keep *my* own books, and cannot I tell whether or not the balance is on the wrong side? But admitting that the arguments of all who have written upon this subject are correct, what do they amount to? It is nothing but theory, and I am not afraid to wager that fifteen eggs is nearer the average annual sales among the entire fraternity than fifteen dozen.

#### PETS.

X Roads strikes the nail on the head in his article upon the above subject in the August number of the REVIEW. There is no doubt that many are induced to keep pets because their friends do, or because they think it would be "nice." One of the great harms done to poultry breeding is the number of youngsters who are induced to purchase fowls with the belief that all that is required to ensure success is to procure a number of some fancy breed. They hand them over to the care of their hired man or the servants, and deem their duty to be nothing but the seeing of the bills paid. They advertise eggs for sale from premium stock, and if they are successful in disposing of any, the purchaser, if a beginner, is generally disappointed with the result, becomes disgusted with the "hen business," and judges the whole fraternity from this one sample. No one need go into the business of raising fowls with the expectation of succeeding unless he is prepared to give them his personal attention.

#### A CANADIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

No doubt your readers will think I am "gone" on this subject, and I must plead guilty of having the formation of such a society much a heart.

One writer has had the courage to touch upon it, but gives a very poor excuse for the Ontario fanciers. "Gallinae," in writing upon this subject says: "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.*" Is it possible that the fanciers of Ontario are so wanting in ambition and energy that they will not take the initiative in an undertaking when they know it to be a worthy and necessary one? Are we to understand that they are of that selfish stamp that will quietly and with folded arms watch the efforts of others to build up a structure, into which, on completion, they may enter on equal terms with the builders? If so there is little hopes of such a society being organized. The "setting agoing" of a new organization is the main difficulty, and here is where "all the energy they possess" is required. To the fanciers of Ontario, from their numbers and experience, we naturally look for leaders and workers in all undertakings likely to be beneficial to the fancy, and

such an enterprise as the formation of a Canadian Poultry Association should recommend itself as worthy of the best efforts of every one of them.

P. Cock.

Halifax; August 25th, 1880.

### Fancy Prices.

Perhaps there is more money fooled away on fancy stock than on any other one thing. But this is not to say that those purchasing fancy things always pay more for them than they are worth. The true value of fancy stock depends much more on its real quality than it does on the figures paid for it. I mean by this that a chicken or a pigeon might be sold for one hundred dollars and possibly be cheaper at that money than one out of the very same nest would be at one dollar and fifty cents. I believe few fanciers view this matter in the same light as I do, and hence so many fix the price themselves which they are willing to pay for what they want. This price is generally a low one. The consequence is they do not get what they want; they get second or third rate stock instead of first, consequently they fool their money away.

No real fancier will sell his best stock at low figures. He may advertise at low figures, but it is invariably the poor stock and culls that go. No careful, honest fancier can afford to sell his choice stock at low figures, such as is usually paid for poor specimens. No one knows so well as successful breeders the difficulty of breeding fancy stock up to a high standard, and none know the value of them better than they do when they get them. If amateurs would just watch the successful breeders they would see they are the very men who themselves snap up the very best specimens offered for sale at our shows, paying sometimes such prices as almost scare young fanciers. And this, mind, is no bulling the market, for pigeons, poultry, &c., sold at these fancy figures to experienced breeders are all bona fide sales—the cash is paid and the property change owners; and very often too the purchaser gets the best of the bargain.

Many people do not seem to understand how it is that a man can follow one fancy for perhaps a lifetime, and every now and again pay for particular specimens what seems almost ridiculous figures. He is laughed at by those who think they know all about it, but really know nothing. I have a fancy which I have followed for years, and have paid such figures for specimens that suited me as caused some of my friends to think I was mad. Subsequent events proved that they were more in danger of going to a lunatic asylum than I was. None know so well the value of really first-class specimens of fancy stock as a successful breeder

does; it is he who knows the thousand and one disappointments to be met with before he can point to any single specimen of his stock and say: "There is my standard." It is comparatively easy to breed specimens that will score seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of perfection, but to put five or ten per cent. on the latter is not easily done. And as to perfection itself, that is something that few fanciers attain at all; certainly those who buy second-class stock to breed from never do.

At the present time there is a great interest being taken in homing pigeons, and we occasionally hear of very high prices being paid for birds that have performed their 300 to 500 miles fly. I do not keep homing pigeons; if I did I would rather pay \$200 for a pair of breeding birds that had flown 500 miles than I would have 25 or 30 milers at 10 cents each; and I could prove in figures that, barring accidents, I could make more money out of them. Perhaps the greatest pigeon fly on record, taking the distance and difficulties of the route into consideration, was that from Rome to Brussels. £75 stg. was offered for the third bird home in the last race—dear knows what would have been paid for the first. Now, supposing a fancier had purchased the first cock and first hen bird home in that race, he could have said what no other man in the world could: "I own the two best proved homers on earth." This, mind, is the pinnacle of the homing fancier's ambition; none can get beyond that. Some may think they have as good, and perhaps have, but they lack the diploma—they have not the proof.

All true fanciers have an ambition to possess the best, and it no doubt is this which in a great measure causes such prices to be paid for specimens which so many are anxious to obtain, but outside of this wish to have and own the best, there is a true value in a first-class specimen that an ordinary one does not possess, and no successful fancier can afford to sell his choice stock at anything but fancy prices, and none who know their business will do it. No matter how careful breeders are there are many poor specimens crop up. To fanciers these are really worthless, and should never be sold or bred from, but, stupidly enough, there are those who always want cheap stock, and they buy such, and perhaps think it is cheap, but it is not. There is an old and true saying, and it applies to fancy pigeons, poultry or any other fine bred animals just as well as to any other one thing, it is, "the best is the cheapest;" and speaking as a successful breeder, and I believe I have been that, I would to-day rather pay fifty times the price of an ordinary specimen for a first-class one. In short, I would pay anything in reason, and to some ideas, out of reason too, for a really first rate individual; while an ordinary one I would not own any

longer than I could get rid of it.

It is all nonsense for any one to labor under the idea for a moment that fancy stock is worth no more than common. Reflection would convince the merest tyro of the stupidity of such an idea. To commence with good stock costs more, they need better houses, attention and accommodation, and a hundred little etceteras and expenses are coupled with successful breeders' operations that the owner of common stock know nothing about. He cannot afford to sell at prices paid for common, and he does not do it, and his best specimens he never parts with at the price of ordinary ones; and the best possible proof that I know of that the really grand first-class prize winning specimens are worth what they fetch, is, that the very best breeders and fanciers are generally the men who are the purchasers.

#### × ROADS.

#### Ostriches at the Cape.

In the Cape Colony in 1865 there were eighty domesticated ostriches, according to Government returns; in 1875 there were about 140,000; and now there are in South Africa nerrly 500,000. Thus ostrich farming, as at present practised, has only been carried on for about fifteen years, and an interesting point yet to be settled is the average duration of an ostrich's life. Some farmers fix it at twenty or twenty-five years, others at forty or fifty. There are at the present time in the Cape Colony ostriches which have been domesticated for sixteen or eighteen years, and to judge from the quality and quantity of feathers they produce, their procreative energy, their sprightliness and general phisique, show no more sign of declension than birds of four years old. But there are also birds which were known before domestication was attempted, whose ages are put at about twenty-five years, of which the same may be said. One of these formerly the property of Sir Walter Currie, may now be seen in the Albany district. Another is to be found on the farm of a Mr. Van der Reit, near Port Elizabeth. According to the story of the natives on the farm, this bird, a female, has been domesticated six years, and had been known to pay periodical visits to the neighborhood for twenty years previously. This would make its age scarcely less than thirty years. This ostrich, from being a creature of the "veldt," became a creature of the farm in an unusual manner. Wandering near the the camps where some of the farm ostriches were kept, she suddenly leaped the fence, mated with the cock of the camp, and from that day became as tame as the average of farm birds. This freak seems the more singular when it is known that ostriches except when panic struck, never jump fen-

ces. The simplest and most flimsy fences are not unfrequently used by farmers, and wild birds have been observed even to avoid going over pieces of uneven ground. When panic struck with fright, however, they are more terribly impetuous than any flock of sheep, and nothing will stop them. They have even been known at such times to run against a stone wall, killing themselves by the concussion. These panics occur often from the most trifling unusual sight, and among troops of birds in the highest state of domestication.

It has been said that there are two different species of the South African ostrich, and Mr. Anderson in his interesting book on the birds of Damaraland, endeavors to make out such a case, but on evidence which must be insufficient. He formed his opinion from the examination of imperfect remains of two or three birds, which he believed were black females, the ordinary female being brown or drab. But it is quite possible he may have mistaken the sex; and travellers and hunters do not corroborate him. Moreover, ostrich farming has repeatedly exhibited such difference in birds, that it would take more than isolated cases to prove the condition. Differences in the size of birds, the hue of plumage, the color of the visible skin, and the size and appearance of the eggs, such as Mr. Anderson pointed out, may be seen in almost in any part of the Cape, on almost any farm. If birds are well managed their feathers will be full and of richer color; if in poor condition the feathers will be affected. If their health is low the skin will be pale and sickly, and if in good health, particularly at the breeding season, it will be of a rich and fresh tone. Some birds may be nearly six feet high in body, with the top of the head eight or nine feet above ground when in a natural position; others may be scarcely more than half the size. The same remark applies to the eggs, some of which may weigh only 2½lb., others 4lb. Some egg shells are closely pitted, others are as smooth and polished as a billiard ball; but this, to the experienced farmer, would merely indicate that the latter was a sterile egg, incapable of producing a live chicken. Another point of difference which Mr. Anderson supposed he had discovered was that the specimens he found had double rows of long quills on the wing; but numerous instances have occurred where birds have developed as many as four rows of white feathers on each wing. But while there appears no just ground for believing there are two distinct species of the ostrich in South Africa, the fact remains that the birds habituated to different districts develop slight differences of color and size. The ostriches caught on some of the sandy plains of the Transvaal, for example, are alleged to have larger and broader feet, while those reared on the hard rocky soil of the

neighborhood of Jansenville are said to have small hard feet with short toes, the latter probably merely the effect of the hard ground in wearing off the horny substance of the toe. Again, the feathers of the birds from the high and dry Karoo districts—where the warping sun and the electrical state of the atmosphere may have the effect of “dressing” the feathers to some extent—are alleged to be considerably richer and more graceful than those of the cooler and damper districts of the coast; in the same way that feathers from the wild birds farther inland are deemed superior to those of the tame ostrich of the Karoo. But such differences are no more than might be observed between the feet of a man who habitually walks barefoot and those of one who always wears boots.

(To be continued.)

### James M. Lambing's Letter.

#### THE A. P. A. AND THE STANDARD.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I meant to write you every month, but for the reasons given in a private letter of this date, I have not been able to keep my promise.

Since writing my last to you, a new mania has seized the poultry fraternity—a heresy that threatens the destruction of our fraternal organization and bond of unity, the American Poultry Association and the Standard of Excellence,—I refer to the attacks on the A. P. A. and Standard that have appeared in several of our poultry journals. Now, I find no fault with any man for harboring opinions at variance with my own, and I find no fault with a writer for criticising what and whom he pleases, but when these criticisms come from selfish motives, such as personal pecuniary gain, or a selfish jealousy, it is quite another thing. If our criticisms are for the purpose of pointing out our errors and mistakes, and have for their prime object the improvement of the A. P. A. or Standard, then they are just and laudable; but looking over the articles and their evident object we can scarcely conclude that they are for future good.

When the A. P. A. was first organized, it was to harmonize and unite the poultry interests of America, and to frame a Standard of Excellence by which birds could be judged so that the fancier in Maine knew what the fancier in Texas meant when he said he had a Light Brahma cock scoring 90 points. To make it plain: this understanding could not be had unless we had some universal guide by which to measure our ideas; hence it became necessary to frame a Standard of Excellence by which values or defects could be measured. This was done by uniting in committees the different ideas of different individuals so as to harmonise. As is well known, these ideas were very

different, and were governed by the pecuniary interest of the several individuals, as well as by their fancy or ideal bird. When these ideas came together in the committees of the different classes of fowls, all could not push their ideas on the others. In Light Brahmas the Felch, Autocrat, Duke of York, Philadelphia, and other strains, came in for their share of the Standard, and as they were very dissimilar in some respects, somebody had to bend his idea to meet those of his neighbor. And to their credit and good sense be it said, they did bend till they came together and framed a Standard that all could subscribe to. This had to be gone through with for all varieties; and finally, when they had met and re-met, hashed and re-hashed it, till all were satisfied, it was all put together and we have the American Standard of Excellence as a result of their labors.

But we are told it is not perfect! Well, who said it was perfect? I will, however, venture the opinion that it is as near it as most books on similar subjects—or any other subject. Why, after nearly three centuries, it is determined to overhaul and re-translate the Bible—the Bible that we have all been taught was God's own book, and of course perfect. And now after ten years labor it is to be presented to us as perfect by a strong corps of revisers. Now do you suppose it was by ridiculing the ideas and convictions of each other this has been accomplished? Was it by holding the Bible up to scorn and ridicule, and the revisers as rogues and interested ringsters, that this has been accomplished? I fancy not. And as long as we attempt to *improve* the Standard by abusing the A. P. A. we will not have a perfect guide. If cool and unprejudiced council prevailed instead of personal jealousies and bickerings, we would soon have the desired change.

The Standard cannot be made to *fit* every man's chickens, for if ever we undertake to do such a thing we lower the Standard; but we must make a Standard representing the highest type of the several breeds, and shape our matings to reach that point. And if we cannot reach it this year we may next, and when we do reach it we must again *raise* and not lower it.

Now, some little revision is necessary—the Standard's best friends know this. But when it is to be done it must not be done as a hook and ladder company goes to work at a fire,—by tearing to pieces and scattering—it must be done by careful, cool, conservative thinkers, each working for the good of the fraternity rather than his own little *hen yard*. It must be done by those who are willing to give and take—by those who are willing to raise the Standard to perfection if it disqualifies every bird they own. This is what we want, and what we *will* have—a Standard that commands the



respect and confidence of the entire fraternity, and holds it together for good, holds it together and makes it *one* as a fraternity. If not for it we would be as a mariner at sea with neither compass nor rudder, all aiming at we know not what, and striving to convince everyone that all are wrong but ourselves. We must have a Standard if we would remain a fraternity.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, Sept. 1st, 1880.

### Artificial Incubation.

BY WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 338 Gloucester St.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

#### No III.

The first intimation we have in ancient writing of the practise of hatching chickens artificially, are to be found in those of Democritus, Aristotle, Diodorus and Pliny. The latter says, "The Roman empress, Livia, hatched an egg by carrying it about in her 'warre bosome,'" and this, doubtless, gave rise to the device, "to lay eggs in some warme place, and make a fire underneath, to give a moderate heat, but evermore the eggs must be turned by man or woman's hand, night and day, and so at set time they look for chickens and had them." (Hollands Plinie.)

On the revival of arts in Europe a method similar to the Egyptian spread successively to Malta, Sicily, Italy, thence to France and England. Alphonsas the second of Naples set up a hatching oven at his country residence; one of the Dukes of Florence also sent to Egypt for a person to superintend an oven for him. Charles the Eighth of France, in 1496, had one built at Amboise, and Francis First, another at Mont-richard. According to a curious entry extant of the expense of the oven at Amboise, we find the following, "Paid Messr. Nicholas Vicens, an Italian, for fourteen days by him taken and employed for working an oven at the said palace of Amboise, for hatching and rearing chickens without hens, which he has done for the King's pleasure during this time, at the rate of four sols two deniers per day, and has been paid, as appears by his receipt, the sum of fifty eight sols, four deniers." If this entry be correct, the Italian could only have partially succeeded in the process, unless he was employed for the last two weeks only, the time of incubation being the same as with the hen, three weeks; although occasionally I have hatched out in nineteen days.

In the "Theatre d'Agriculture," the father of French agriculture, Oliver de Serres, describes a little portable oven of iron or copper in which eggs were placed, surrounded with feathers and

covered with soft cushions, heat being communicated by means of four lamps, but he says it was more curious than useful. Naturally it would be if no attention was given to the proper gradation of heat and turning of the eggs. A like want of accuracy occurs in Aristotle, who says the Egyptians cover eggs with dung in order to hatch chickens, a circumstance quite impossible, although chickens may be hatched by the heat of dung as Reaumur has exemplified, if other conditions are fulfilled. A similar plan was tried by Bradley and Darby, in England, as stated in the Country Gentleman's Director, but here the same want of knowledge occurs. Bradley says he "made a hot bed of dung or tanner's bark, placed the eggs in a vessel like a garden pot, but not so deep, half filled with wool, on which the eggs were placed, and then covered with four inches more wool; this vessel when placed into the hot bed was covered with a glass frame such as is used for cucumbers," and no further attention appears to have been paid, and we are asked to believe that live chickens were hatched out.

M. de Reaumur, not satisfied with dung as a generator of heat, tried the fire heat of a baker's oven. A small carriage on wheels was constructed, in which were several drawers containing rows of eggs, and he was so satisfied with his experiments that he was of opinion it might be advantageous in point of economy to introduce this method extensively. A full description of his experiments and hatching boxes I purpose giving in due order.

M. Dubois' method is a copy of some later experiments of M. de Reaumur, the only difference being in the material for generating the heat,—he burnt balls of clay kneaded up with small coal, and two pounds of coal added every five or six hours was found sufficient to keep the proper temperature. Below a chamber ten feet by ten, with a low ceiling, and a door covered with tapestry, M. Dubois placed a metal stove, with a pipe rising into the chamber to heat it. The eggs were placed in baskets suspended by hooks from the ceiling, and marked with the date on which it was hung up. At the end of four or five days the eggs were examined and the infertile ones removed; from the twelfth to the fifteenth day the cords to which the baskets were suspended were lengthened, bringing them nearer the floor where the heat was not so great; the eggs were moved daily, (that is, turned,) and at the proper period the chicks hatched out. What proportion of chicks to the number of eggs in the basket we are not informed.

Monsieur Copineau, instead of the dry heat of the oven or stove, made use of hot water, carried in pipes along the floor of a chamber con-

structed for hatching, with pipes or flues for ventilation and regulation of the heat, and vessels of water placed in various parts of the chamber to render the air moist, thus assimilating the process of the sitting hen—an excellent plan, proving M. Copineau a close student of nature.

Mons. Bounemain's method was: Drawers or shelves, similar to those of M. de Beaumur, lined with woolen cloth, and supported by cross wooden bars, with a small tub filled with water placed in a chamber 10 by 12 feet and 6 feet high; the drawers held about ten thousand eggs, and above each row of drawers pipes full of hot water run in such a manner that the water may return to the cylindrical boiler after heating the eggs; the eggs are turned and examined as in other instances; the heat is rendered more constant by a regulator adjusted to a side door placed before the grate of the furnace, the damp heat being similar to that of the hen, the application of the heat is more naturally managed, the liquids in the egg not so much exhausted by evaporation, the chicks more readily free themselves from the shell at the due time of exclusion.

(To be continued.)

#### 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. Pearl.  
 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. Sautler.  
 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.

—Mr. M. Springer, of Strathroy, has purchased Mr. D. M. Telford's entire stock of Birmingham Rollers, numbering 16 birds, among them some imported. This addition, together with his own fine stock, gives Mr. Springer a numerous and excellent kit, and it is a grand sight to see them perform on a fine morning.

—Mr. Verrinder, of Jersey City Heights, is determined to have for his Homing Antwerps the best record for long distance in America for this year. He has sent four birds to Indianapolis to be liberated, 600 miles distant from their home. Every precaution has been taken so that no doubts can arise as to the genuineness of the flight, if successful, and of this Mr. Verrinder feels confident, if his pets escape the birds of prey and pot-hunters. The birds chosen have all proved themselves good in previous races.

#### Belgian National Pigeon Race.

The national race in connection with the Belgian *fetes* took place on Saturday, July 24th, On Tuesday the 20th, upwards of 3,600 birds were dispatched from Brussels to Lamothe, a town in the south of France, close to Arcachon, twenty five miles beyond Bordeaux, and 480 miles in a direct line from Brussels. The birds were liberated on Saturday morning at half-past four, the weather being telegraphed as superb, and the wind south-west. The first bird arrived at a quarter-past four in the afternoon, and the last prize winner at a quarter-past six. The velocity of the first must have been about 1200, and that of the last 1000 yards per minute. The arrival of nearly 800 out of the 3600 birds was announced on Saturday. It is needless to say that the weather must have been exceedingly fine over the whole of France for such magnificent results to have been obtained, contrasting strongly with the disastrous losses of last year. The entry fees of the birds produced about £900. The honorary prizes as usual were given by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Count de Flandres, and the city of Brussels; and in addition, there were supplementary pools of various amounts. We congratulate our Belgian brother colombophiles on the success of this grand national race.

SM.—A few supplementary notes completing those which appeared in your last issue on the subject of this great event, will, no doubt, prove interesting to your readers.

The exact number of competing birds reached the unprecedented one of 3630, and the local receipts, derived from various sources, the marvellous amount of 60,000 francs (£2,400).

The wonderful success of our race, the most important that ever took place, was due to various causes no doubt, and the Government grant of 1000 francs increased this year the interest of the match, for it materially helped to swell the amount of prizes of honor annually contributed by His Majesty the King, the Count of Flanders, and the Corporation of the city of Brussels.

The committee, moreover, had decided that birds could be entered in two different classes, viz., a single entry of 6 francs, or a double one of 14 francs; in this manner 3630 were marked for prizes derived from the single entry, and only 2142 for the two entries of 6 francs and 8 francs respectively.

This wise determination procured a clear gain of 1488 additional competitors in the race.

The arrival of the first bird was telegraphed from Pecq, near Tournai, at 3.5, and the first Brussels bird was produced at 4.42.

By the time the match was over upwards of 687 telegrams had been received, in addition to 84 birds not telegraphed, but forwarded by runners to the club.

Your readers can readily understand that the correct classification of so many birds, according to the adopted rule of velocity proper, is a most arduous task, and upon inquiry, I find that the work is not yet completed. I have, nevertheless, been able to obtain the following information, which I hasten to forward, so as to be in time for your approaching publication of Saturday next.

The winner of the first prize will prove to be the Brussels bird whose arrival was registered at 4.42, and the 363rd, or last prize, will be carried at latest by 6.11.

The whole match will consequently have lasted barely one hour and a half

Thus has ended the Great National Pigeon Race for 1880, concluding, as it does, with the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian Independence. C. H. MILLS.

—London Field.

**THE CONTINENTAL RACE.**—The English fanciers have, as a whole, been very unsuccessful in their flights this season. Of the race from Rheims, France, an average distance of about 260 miles from the homes of the birds competing, Mr. John Logan writes to the *Fanciers' Chronicle* as follows:—"Out of the thirty-six birds that were sent to Rheims fifteen were hens. Of these fifteen hens eight laid in the baskets between Saturday night and Monday morning, so that nearly one-fourth of the birds that went to Rheims were by bad management totally incapacitated from competing with success. Our luck with the weather has been bad, and some of us are inclined to give the 'pot-hunter' what seems to me rather more than his fair share of blame, but at Rheims, at any rate, some of the competitors have no one but themselves to blame." One gentleman describes the weather as "thick as pea-soup."

—Should the weather be favorable a few of the Strathroy Homing Antwerps will be liberated at the exhibition grounds some morning during the show now being held at Toronto.

### Annual Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of O. P. A. for the Year 1880.

Ontario Poultry Association in account with Geo. Murton, Treasurer.

#### RECEIPTS.

To cash	Entry Fees	\$565 70
"	" Specials,	41 50
"	" Receipts at door,	79 91
"	" Commissions on sales,	8 15
"	" Government grant,	700 00
"	" Members' subscriptions,	121 00
		<hr/>
		\$1516 26

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

By cash amount due Treasurer last audit,	\$ 36 73
" for wages,	50 00
" " Wood,	16 00
" " Caretakers,	48 00
" " R. McKenzie, in office,	5 00
" " Refreshments for Judges,	6 84
" " Teaming,	7 00
" " Entry Books,	5 00
" " Feed, &c.,	16 80
" " Printing account,	71 50
" " Posting bills,	2 50
" " J. M. Bond, account,	1 82
" " J. Ogg, account,	8 00
" " Geo. Feek, gas-fitting,	2 00
" " Wm. Sunley, putting up stoves	13 50
" " T. Fenwick, loan of stove	2 00
" " A. McBean & Co., account	1 20
" " H. Murton, oat hulls,	1 50
" " J. McClelland, expenses to Directors' meeting,	6 50
" " Geo. Murton, Secy. salary,	100 00
" " Petty cash ac. postage, &c.,	12 95
" " Prizes account,	933 50
	<hr/>
	\$1347 99

By cash balance, cash on hand . . . 168 27

\$1516 26

Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Ontario Poultry Association, with the Auditor's Report for the year 1880.

#### ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

*Dr.*

To cash Receipts per Statement, . . . \$1516 26

*Cr.*

By cash expenses account, . . . 401 54

" petty cash, . . . 12 95

" prize account, . . . 933 50

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By cash balance on hand, . . . 168 27

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\$1516 26

#### AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, have examined the various accounts initialed by us, and find them correct, showing a balance of \$168.27 to the credit of the Ontario Poultry Association.

Signed, E. MORRIS, } Auditors.  
CHAS. DAVIDSON. }

Windsor, Aug. 18th, 1880.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 16TH 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 incl being about ten lines.

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

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

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

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

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

Address,  
JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

Near the end of last month we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from our old friend and correspondent, Mr. James Lockie, of Waterloo. Although his business allows him little time to gratify his love for the fancy, his interest seems unabated. He extended his journey westward, and purposed interviewing Sharp Butterfield.

Mr. J. B. Jones, one of the noted pigeon fanciers of Toronto, and a friend of many years standing, also dropped in. We had a pleasant chat and viewed the lofts. He has made about fifty entries of pigeons at Toronto exhibition, where, he says, there is a certainty that the largest and best collection will appear that has ever been brought together at any show in Canada.

Canadian fanciers will be pleased to again find Mr. H. M. Thomas a contributor to our pages, and he says it is "to be continued." A number of our occasional contributors complain that they cannot find time to write on poultry matters, but friend Thomas can, and, judging from his letter before us, would venture to say that he has more on hand than any two of them. He writes: "I am this year running three of my fruit farms, and two of them are located three miles distant from my home farm in different directions, causing me considerable running back and forth; have also two other places rented out on shares, on which are large quantities of peaches, and all these, or the produce of 8,000 trees, have to go through my hands before being shipped, besides any amount of apples, pears and berries. Then my stallions, sheep, poultry, 120 acres of corn, also wheat, oats, peas and root

crops require a lot of looking after." Still he finds time to write for REVIEW, and considers it a pleasure.

### Some Points for our Patrons.

Among those who have never had any experience as journalists, there are not many who understand and appreciate the difficulties and trials that surround an editor. The actual routine work is onerous, but this is the easiest part of his labors. To judge what should and what should not be published; what grievances, personal or otherwise, should and should not be aired; to hold the balance between contending parties; to manage the finances, and at the same time protect the interests of patrons, is a task of no small magnitude. And what makes the labor greater, and success more difficult of attainment, is, that very mistaken notions are widely prevalent in regard to an editor's duties and responsibilities. To correct some of these is our present purpose.

*It is a mistake to hold an editor responsible for everything that appears in his journal.* He is, indeed, legally responsible for any libellous matter appearing in his published contributions or correspondence. But he is certainly not responsible for the suggestions, statements or opinions of contributors or advertisers. We have a undant reason for gratitude to the many esteemed contributors who have done so much to make the REVIEW interesting and valuable to its readers. We have great confidence in their judgment, and in every case we believe they give their honest sentiments and the results of their experience. We have also many advertising patrons, and we believe among them all there is not one who is not thoroughly upright and reliable. But we wish it to be understood, once for all, that while we take all reasonable pains to admit only advertisements and contributions of a proper class, from parties of well known respectability and integrity, in neither case do we hold ourselves responsible. In both cases our patrons must accept them in good faith, with this proviso, that we stand pledged to expose any advertiser proved guilty of fraud, and that our columns are open for the correction of any misleading or inaccurate statements made by contributors.

*It is a mistake to ask or expect an editor to publish everything that is sent him for insertion.* Each one who writes for publication is very liable to be so much attached to his own production as to overlook altogether its defects, and count upon its insertion as a certainty, entirely irrespective of its value or suitability. Hence its rejection is the cause of great offence, and bitter disappointment. The editor is regarded as a stupid ignoramus, who cannot appreciate talent, or as an unjust judge

who hinders the righting of wrongs and the removal of grievances. With regular contributors there is seldom any trouble; their articles are almost always good and timely, and even if occasionally condensed or rejected, they have too much good sense to be offended. It is from those who know very little about writing, who have mistaken notions about the functions of the journalist, or who are wholly absorbed by their own personal interests or grievances, that the severest censure comes. For them, for all, there are some points well worthy of consideration.

Remember, that an editor's position is a very delicate one. It requires no small degree of judgment, tact and firmness to accept only what is good and suitable, and to reject what is worthless, or positively mischievous.

Remember that an editor must consult, not the wish or inclination of any individual writer only, but the benefit and instruction of his readers generally. He is under obligations to keep up the character of his journal, and cannot possibly do so, unless he retains the sole right to decide what should and what should not be published. Besides the very bargain he has made with his subscribers renders it imperative that he should use only the choicest material at his command, so as to give them the best possible value for their money.

Remember that while the official acts of public men are legitimate subjects of criticism, mere personal grievances should never find a place in a public journal. To give them space would be both *unkind*, *unjust*, and *dangerous*; unkind to the writer who may be wholly wrong and soon relapse into a more sober state of mind, and to the object of his wrath who may be quite innocent; unjust to his readers who have no right to be troubled with such effusions, to the exclusion of other matter; and dangerous as it might make him liable to an action for libel. Even in treating of public grievances the editor must be careful to admit only what is consistent with politeness and courtesy.

Remember that short practical articles embodying the results of experience, and giving hints and suggestions useful both to beginners and fanciers, will always be welcome. Never mind if you can't write like a Greeley or a Henry Ward Beecher; just get your ideas into plain intelligible language, give something really good, and the editor and his patrons will bless you for the information. This is just the kind of matter we want to make the REVIEW *par excellence* the fanciers' journal of Canada, and no matter whence it comes, or how homely its dress, it will find ready access to our pages.

Remember (and so avoid being offended,) that it is an editor's prerogative to condense or change any article sent for insertion, as to him may seem most advisable.

Remember that our space is limited, that judicious condensation is a virtue, and that the best writers are usually the most concise.

Remember that we always require the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Finally, *it is a great mistake to suppose that a journal can be run without money.* Unfortunately some of our patrons seem to be laboring under this delusion. This is certainly the worst mistake of all, but it is also the most easily corrected, if everybody will just promptly "pay the printer." A journal can't be run without money, and don't you forget it!

**A GREAT EXHIBITION.**—From all accounts it seems certain that the great exhibition to be held in the city of Montreal during the fortnight from the 14th to the 24th of September, will be one of surpassing magnitude and grandeur. The Exhibition grounds with their eight new buildings are said to be among the finest on the continent. Strangers who visit Montreal during the Exhibition time will see much to interest and amuse. The outside spectacle alone, including illustrations of torpedo warfare in the harbor, balloon ascensions, fireworks, lacrosse tournaments, athletic fetes, musical festivals, and electric light exhibitions will, it is said, be worth going a long distance to see. Arrangements are being made to accommodate an immense influx of visitors at moderate rates.

#### 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.

Brantford Southern Fair, 21 to 24th September.

Montreal Exhibition, from 14th to 24th Sept.

**ESSAY ON HENS.**—A teacher asked some time ago for an essay on hens. One of the pupils soon after presented him with the following:—Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth, nor no ears. They swallow their wittles whole and claw it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put into pillars and made into feather dusters. The inside of hens is filled up with marbles and shirt buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they will dig up more tomato plants than any thing that's not a hen. Hens are very useful to lay eggs for plum pudding. Hens have got wings and fly when they are scart. I cut my Uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet and it scart her to death. Hens sometimes make very fine spring chickens.

**IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF BLACK HAMBURGS.**—We are informed that Mr. Frank Shaw, of London, Ont., has purchased from Mr. D. Stuart, of Flint, Mich., the pair of splendid Black Hamburgs that took first as cockerel and first as pullet at the Indianapolis exhibition last winter. The purchase was made too late to allow Mr. Shaw to enter them for exhibition at the shows shortly to take place, but they will appear at the Western Fair, London. We wish Mr Shaw success with them.

**TO GAME FANCIERS.**—McDougall's "Treaties on the Game Cock" (2nd edition) tells how to breed, rear, train, feed, trim, heel, handle, treat diseases of game fowl, and also gives rules of the pit. Will send it postpaid from this office for 25 cents.

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

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

**THOS. K. DRYDEN, GALT, ONT.,**  
W. F. Bk. Spanish and B.B.R. Game Bantams.

**JAS. C. FARLEY, 77 BROCK-ST., TORONTO.**  
Fantails, Antwerps and White African Owls.

**C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA**  
American Sebrights, Brown Leghorns and Gold Laced Sebright Bantams.

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

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

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

**JOHN McADAM, Box 757, KINGSTON, Im-**  
porter and Dealer in Fancy Pigeons,

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

**WM. P. JUDD, Orangeville, Ontario,** will be ready to fill orders for choice Black Spanish chicks after October 1st. Write for terms.

**FOR SALE.**—Brown Leghorn chicks, \$3.00 per pair. They will give satisfaction. Have too many.  
C. A. GRAF, Fisherville, Canada.

**FOR SALE**—Thoro' bred White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks; a few fine cockerels for sale. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. (2) C. J. THOMAS, Scaforth, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Two pairs Brown Leghorns and 1 pair white Leghorns, first-class, no better stock in Canada. Ready for shipment now.

R. & J. SMITH, Nelles' Corners, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Three Black Spanish hens and about 75 Black Spanish and White Leghorn chicks, cheap, if taken before freezing weather, or will exchange for White Leghorns.

J. M. CARSON, Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

**H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y.,** has for sale pure bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits and Ferrets at hard pan prices; History of Games and Rules for the Pit—a fine book; Gaffs, all leathered ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. 3c for circular.

**FOR SALE.**—A Newfoundland Dog, 120 lbs.; 1 Rabbit Hutch, 1 Guinea Pig Hutch, and a large Pigeon Exhibition Coop, 12 compartments, all in A. 1 order. Write for prices. Will sell cheap.

A. W. BESSEY, St. Catharines, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A lot of young Birmingham Rollers, and a few pairs of old ones; also one White English Carrier cock, and one pair Black Carriers—all choice birds.

M. SPRENGER,  
Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Three pairs Black, 3 pairs S. S. Hamburg chicks; 1 pair Black, 1 pair S. S. Hamburg fowls; 1 pair P. Cochin chicks, also 1 pair B. B. R. Game Bantam Chicks, all first-class birds, and will sell cheap. W. SUDDABY, Guelph, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—American Sebrights and Brown Leghorns. Prices and birds to give satisfaction. Also a limited number of Gold Laced Sebright Bantams. Order early and mention REVIEW.

C. A. GRAF, Fisherville, Canada.

**FOR SALE.**—A few first-class Houdan cockerels, large crests, well bearded, sure to please; also a few Dark Brahma cockerels and Black Cochins. Must be sold to make room. Send for price list.

D. C. TREW, Lindsay, Ont.

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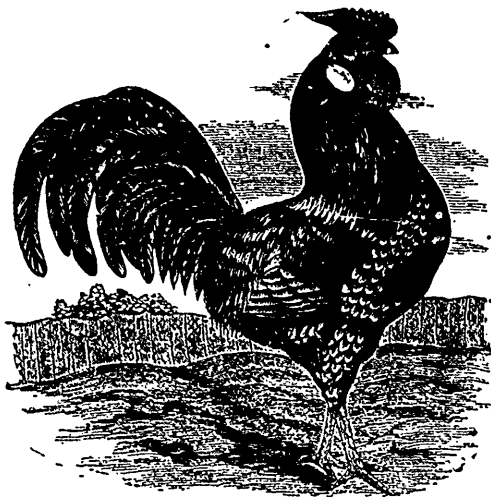
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