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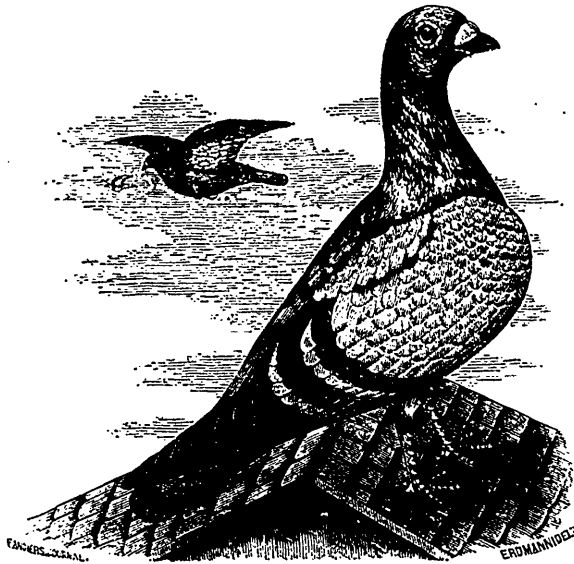
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, JULY, 1879.

No. 8.



THE HOMING ANTWERP.

(The publisher and staff of no journal on this continent have worked so faithfully, with both pen and purse, to promote and encourage the pigeon fancy, particularly that of the Homing Antwerp, as those of *Familiar Science and Poultry Journal*. In our efforts in this direction we have received valuable assistance from the editor, Mr. Wade, and manager, Mr. Starr, for which we tender our thanks. We are indebted to them for the above engraving.)

Of late years a taste for Homing pigeons has been growing among pigeon fanciers. The fact that they were employed so successfully during the Franco-Prussian war to carry dispatches from the seat of war to Paris, when every other mode of communication was closed, brought them more prominently before the world than they ever had been, and showed that they were not only birds of beauty but of great usefulness, when properly trained, in extreme circumstances. The brilliant services they rendered France in her time of need, gave a grand exhibition of their merits, and won

for them fame which shall last so long as birds of this kind live. But apart from this, Homers have been well known for a long time, and highly valued in various parts of the world, for their flying characteristics. In Belgium, we are informed, the number of Homing pigeons exceeds that of the population of the State, which is about 5,000,000 inhabitants. The province of Antwerp, especially, has long been noted for its superior Homers, and for the amusement it derives from pigeon flying. And now, and far more extensively than ever, France is interesting herself in the propagation of birds that may either be used in times of national danger or flown for amusement in times of peace and prosperity. Nor is America behind her sister nations in this matter. Thousands of lofts exist over her immense continent, in which nothing but the best bred Homers are found. Canada is the last we shall refer to, and perhaps she is the least in her show of interest for the production of this useful and beautiful bird. But we shall not re-pine, for the event that awakened fanciers else-

where to the merits of Homers, has made fanciers here also, and at this moment we have hundreds of amateurs who are busily training their birds in the high hope that they will yet be able to compete with the best trained anywhere.

"But, you ask, "how or by what marks are good birds to be known? Have they any distinguishing features?" They have. Though there are thousands of pigeons that get the name of Homers almost useless for flying purposes, still there are a few points which, if observed when selecting, will invariably find good birds. As these points have been brought out well by a writer in "*The Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin*, we shall quote what he says:

"First, the birds should *appear* large, without actually being so; they should be thoroughly clothed with broad feathers, which, however, should fit them tight, firm, and compact as a skin; the eye should be large, prominent, and of blood red color, for, I am convinced that the deeper and richer the eye, the stronger and more powerful is the vision, though, perhaps, not so lasting, or so free from disease (especially cataract) as the white or red pearl eye. The amount and depth of color of the eye, therefore, I would urge as an excellent point, and I dare say it may have been observed that invariably, when one eye is attacked with temporary cold or chronic disease, that a certain perceptible pallor of the irides follows, as a consequence; and this gradual decline or diminution of depth and brilliancy of color of the disordered optic, is invariably accompanied by a gradual but certain *increase of richness and brilliancy of the irides of the healthy organ*. Thus it seems to be only a reasonable hypothesis, that the strength and power may as a rule, be fairly judged by the richness, depth, clearness and brilliancy of the color therein. I have known innumerable instances wherein the total destruction of *one eye* has been immediately followed by a greater depth of richness becoming apparent in the other organ; this may be a matter open to question, but I do not hesitate to give my opinion, and to combat the subject, if necessary.

"However, look well to the eye, for "faculty" or natural "instinct" may do much for the "Homer;" but the sight (that brilliant and powerful telescopic organ of vision), depend upon it, is the main, the almost *sole* guide by which the pigeon makes discovery of his home.

"Tis the natural instinct of Pigeons to have a desire or fixed inclination for a certain locality (home), where'er that place may be, and to yearn, as it were, for that habitation—their city of refuge. 'Tis then their nature, a part of their constitution, to made strenuous and determined efforts to reach there, from what ever quarter they may be liberat-

ed; but be assured that the inward "instinct," that supposed incomprehensible "faculty," is completely useless without these primary means of observation, and of this positive conclusion I think I could adduce sufficient proof, if it were necessary, to consider the subject fully and fairly in these notes. Well, then, the eye is preferable of a deep, rich red color, surrounded with a fleshy circle, of moderate size, which, in young birds, is rather of a dark shade, but which, at maturity, assumes a pasty white appearance. The eye excrescence must not overhang, nor be too full in front, or it is somewhat of an impediment to the bird's vision.

"The entire head should be large, and well arched from back to front, and across from eye to eye; the occiput, or hind part of the cranium, should be prominent, and from this point to the forehead, or back part of nostril wart, should be long; the nostrils large and expansive; the back thick and strong, but not actually long, although, at a general survey, it may *appear* so; the under mandible, in strong, matured birds, is also slightly marked; the jaw should be strong and powerful; the entire head presenting, on the whole, an elongated appearance, without gaps or hollows observable, as is seen too oft in the fore part of many birds. At this point, more particularly, there should be a distinct fullness, which gives to the general view, a little of the down-faced look; and this point shows the complete unity of form of the two most important elements in the composition of the Homing Pigeon, viz.: the coarse, rough British Dragoon, and the big, bold, frilled Belgian, owl specimens, last of which have unmistakably proved upon their individual merits to have been capital aerial travelers.

"The long-faced, strong "beard" is a very good homer up to, say fifty miles; and they, too, have been crossed in with others at times, with, perhaps, some advantage to high and light flying, but certainly not to beautify. The spiky beak, the beard, and the white flights are often seen in the issue of noted birds, and these are deemed of quite equal value to members of the flying circle, as the most attractive color or marked specimen.

"The greatest point, however, for first consideration, is the quality, stamina, endurance, physical power, and reliable pedigree of the stock, upon which one is about to practice, and from which so much pleasure can be derived, if only a fair and reasonable, regular systematic course of training be enforced upon the birds. My advice, then, to those who care not for beauty in any of her various shapes or colors, but who believe that "beauty is as beauty does," and go in for "homers," appreciating them simply and solely for the extraordinary capacity for aerial work, is to *begin well, at once*, for no manner of care or training can develop the high order of instinct out of a "dummy," or mere

ordinary flyer. There must be a naturally implanted faculty at first upon which to operate, as it is the case with birds of good descent. Commence, then, with such, obtaining them from some reliable source, not heeding too much the inky impress, with which so many birds are marked; but of your purchases, keep, practice, and expend time and money on "Homers." Let your selection be from several well-known good stocks, from which (by regular and judicious crossing) you will be most likely to obtain and perpetuate the *right sort*, which, if not of prepossessing appearance, still possess the hidden, internal extraordinary qualifications of the proper Voyageur."

Poultry on the Farm.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR:—Now that the fancy are deep into coops and chicken feeding, a few remarks upon the subject may not be inappropriate. Respecting cooping, probably the small hut, into which the hen may retire at night, and, when it suits her, during the day, with a slatted coop for her to run out into, can not be much improved upon where a large number of chicks are raised, and where the space is limited. I find this plan does very well, and have not lost a chick this year so far. Last year I partitioned off a large yard into a number of smaller ones, and allowed hen and chicks to run free; the partitions being made so that the chicks could not get through. This did very well, not a chick being lost during the season, but was unhandy to keep clean. Now, let me say right here to the farmer part of your readers, that the former is just the plan, in my opinion, for them. Only one variety is usually kept by a farmer, and he can thus prevent endless annoyance and frequent loss at little expense.

The descriptions we get of poultry houses and accommodations in poultry papers would be very convenient and very desirable, but are not practicable. No farmer is going to lay out money to erect such costly houses when the returns are so small. But a great improvement can be made.—There is a wide difference between these poultry palaces and a good, substantial, comfortable house, suitable to the ordinary farmyard; and this will pay, whether the farmer keep one of the improved varieties, or still sticks to the old mongrels. If it but prevents the endless annoyance of having troops of chickens hanging about the door all day, which cannot be left open for a moment if unguarded without a number of them making a raid into the kitchen, and seizing upon anything they can get their little bills into. Farmers know this is no exaggeration. Again, a large per centage are unavoidably lost by being trodden upon, and being dragged through the wet grass by the hen. On

the other hand we have the loss, which frequently amounts to no inconsiderable sum. Gardens are destroyed, vegetables and falling fruits are devoured, or at least rendered useless; and last, but not least, tempers are not improved. But there are times when grain and fruit are out of their reach, or not in a state that they can do it much injury—that is, the old fowls—and then there is no reason why they should not be given their liberty at such times. But every farmer knows how desirable it is to have them restricted to closer quarters in seeding time. By destroying wheat or other grain when ripe, the loss is not so great, as they will eat only what they need, though they do trample down and destroy a quantity in so doing; but in seeding time every grain picked up is twenty destroyed at least, and the land is not only useless for the season, but becomes a hot-bed for the production of rubbish. Therefore it is wise and economic to confine them during those seasons at any rate. That this confinement differ as little as possible from their usual freedom is also important.

A substantial houses can be built at very little expense in which they can be housed in winter, and into which they can retire during wet weather or during the heat of the day. But my farmer friends may be ready to say, This is all very well, it is easy to point out grievances, but not always so easy to remedy them; let us hear what is considered cheap and sufficient. Well, to a farmer who wishes something sightly and substantial, concrete is your material. You can build it yourself. Or if preferable, a couple of loads of lumber will build a very nice house. Let it be lined inside and out with cheap lumber, on 2 by 4 studding and fill in the space between with concrete. A few loads of sand and gravel, with a few bushels of lime will do it. When finished give it a good coat of lime inside, in which mix some coal oil. I would be in favor of building on rising ground, and putting in no floor. The floor can then be spaded occasionally, after removing droppings. As to plan and size of building, I cannot do better than refer an enquirer to description of building given in "Notes from Waterloo." But in a place where lumber is not to be had, or if considered too expensive, a very nice log house could be made, or even of slabs. Keeping it clean being one great essential.

The yards may be made any size and shape with very little work or at little expense. Small cedar or other posts sunk 2½ or 3 feet, and 4 feet apart, and 6 feet high, will support a fence 9 or 10 feet high; and if lath is used, three strips to nail to will be needed. A fence the height of two laths will puzzle even a Leghorn to get over it; that is if the lath are nailed to the inside so that there is nothing to catch on. If lath are not obtainable,

and there is a saw-mill in the vicinity, get a couple of loads of strips which are cut off the edges of the rough-edge boards, use a rip-saw a little in improving one edge, and a yard can be made of these which will be just as serviceable as though made of iron. In the yard in which chicks are to be confined, these may be nailed three inches apart, and by using the third strip to nail to, a lath can be nailed between each two pickets, which will make your yard chicken-proof; or a few straight cedar rails can be split into lath, which will answer the purpose splendidly.

A plum or apple orchard is just the place for fowls.

But the objections urged against confining fowls are, they do not lay as well, and have to be fed.—In answer to the first objection I would say, there is a vast difference between this kind of confinement and confining them in a close building, and very often neglecting to give them water and grass, and nearly everything else. To the second, I can only say they have to be fed, and they had better eat the grain out of the bin than off the ground after being sown. But farmers have so much first-class chicken food at hand that a large amount of otherwise useless, or comparatively so, material may be utilized. Where a number of cows are kept, plenty of milk is to be had, and this is pronounced by all poultry authority to be first-class poultry food. Experience leads me to conclude that sour milk or buttermilk is not so good alone as when mixed with scalded meal, or chopped grain of any kind, or shorts and bran with potatoes; this made into the consistency of thick soup will be eaten greedily, and I am confident is a healthy and nutritious food, and, to a farmer, the cheapest kind of food.

Another advantage in keeping fowls confined, if this can be called confinement, is that all the eggs laid are got, and got while fresh.

In conclusion permit me to say that it is with a feeling of sorrow I learn that you have regularly forced upon your notice, an educational medium, the whole tendency of which is to inculcate principles of selfishness. These works are always put forward ostensibly with the object of benefitting their purchasers and readers, but one has not to study them very thoroughly to be convinced that the personal advantage and aggrandizement of their author is the only subject which is kept prominently before the mind of the reader. The author is the centre of the system; every other interest is made subservient to this one object, his exaltation at any cost. Such a person has only to discover that another's interests interfere with his own to become his most relentless enemy. This is the good and lawful spirit of emulation gone mad—a plant which, when kept pruned and culti-

vated, is good and salutary enough, but when suffered to run wild, becomes blind ambition, which recognizes nothing as good but what will contribute to the feeding of its own insatiable appetite. But this one, like all the rest of its kind, is not likely to do much harm, as in order to accomplish much this spirit must be backed up with the intellect of a Napoleon. Men can be bewildered by the master-strokes of a genius, and deceived, but even then, it is likely to carry its slave to ruin, as was the case at Moscow. Any man of common sense becomes disgusted with the fulsome flattery bestowed upon friends, who are likely to suffer in consequence, and become sharers of the distrust of honest men. The unjust and unprovoked attacks upon others, whose only crime is that they happen to be making legitimate efforts to attain to the same position to which he aspires, the cunning insinuations thrown out against a rival's character in order to injure him, that he may reap the benefit, have only to be read to make the author contemptible.

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, June 28th, 1879.

The Fancy Thirty Years Ago.

(From T. B. Miner's Poultry Book.)

(Continued.)

Dr. Bennett gives the following description of the different importations:

"PALMER'S IMPORTATION.—This is the largest pure stock ever yet imported, from Shanghai. The cock will weigh thirteen pounds, and the hens eleven pounds, at maturity, and occasionally they will exceed these weights. My friend, Solomon H. Austin, Esq., has produced chickens of this stock, which, at six months old, weigh eleven pounds and a half, cocks, and ten pounds, the pullets, each. The plumage of this stock is of a darkmahogeny color, very rich and beautiful. They have all the marks of the best of the Shanghai race—comb, single and serrated, though occasionally they have the pea-comb, wattles ordinary size, wings and tail short, legs heavily feathered, etc., etc.; but in the color of their legs they differ from their race, frequently having dark or greenish legs. Their eggs are very large, and they are equally prolific with other Shanghaes. A cross between the Palmer and the Perley Shanghaes, was called 'Cochin-China,' at the last fair (1852,) of the 'New England Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry,' and took the *first premium* as such! but I desire to be henceforth delivered from all crosses of fowls whatever.

"FORBES' IMPORTATION.—This excellent variety is known as the fawn-colored, or buff Shanghaes. The body is buff, the neck yellow, the back slight-

ly penciled with light brown, of the hens; and the cocks are usually of a redish-dominique. They have all the other marks of the best Shanghaes.—The cocks average from eight to ten pounds, and the hens from seven to eight pounds, at maturity, or at two or three years old. Though the eggs are rather small, the fowls are very prolific, and are greatly admired for their beauty.

"FULLER'S IMPORTATION.—These magnificent fowls are known to novitantes as the 'Marsh stock,' and are fully described under the head of 'Imperial Chinese Fowls,' with the single exception of the beautiful penciling of each feather, as with the touch of the most exquisite master. The dark or green-legged fowls of this stock, are decidedly the best, being of greater specific gravity, of larger actual size, and more prolific. I now speak of the best importation of this stock—that of 1848.

"PERLEY'S IMPORTATION.—These birds are of a very bright yellow, with black tails, and neck penciled with black. They are of a very uniform color, and of greater specific gravity than any of the Shanghae race, though they are not quite equal in actual size to some of the other varieties. The cocks will weigh from seven to nine pounds, and the hens from six to eight pounds, at maturity. They lay a much larger egg than the buff Shanghaes, and are not near so feathery. The hens of this breed are the handsomest of any of the Shanghaes.

"PICKARD'S IMPORTATION.—These birds are perfectly black, though the cocks usually have some chesnut color mixed with red. Otherwise they resemble the 'Forbes' Importation.' They are very handsome, and are much sought for.

"WHITE'S IMPORTATION.—These are the famous 'gray Shanghaes,' but more properly of a dominique, or owl-color. They are not the Brahma-Pootras, by any manner of means, but are uniformly of a grey or dominique color, all over. They are fine looking birds, and have the usual marks of Shanghaes.

WIGHT'S IMPORTATION.—This breed is perfectly white in plumage, both cocks and hens, and are very superior birds in every respect. They exactly resemble the black Shanghaes, with the exception of color.

"DE GRUY'S IMPORTATION.—This is one of the very best importations ever made. The imported cock weighs twelve pounds and a quarter, and the hen eight pounds, though she is yet young, and has not near attained her full size. The color is a bright yellow, and the birds have all the usual characteristics of the best blooded Shanghaes. I think them equal to any I have ever seen. Mr. De Gruy, in a letter to me, of the 10th of December, 1852, in speaking of these fowls, says: 'I consider them extraordinary birds, and the finest, largest, and best ones in America.'

(To be continued.)

A Chapter from Early History.

CHAP. II.—COCHIN-CHINAS. BUBBLE NO. 1.

A public meeting was called at the legislative hall of the Statehouse, in Boston, which had the effect of drawing together a very goodly company of savans, honest farmers, amateurs, poulterers, doctors, lawyers, flats, fanciers and *humbugs* of one kind or another. I never attended one of the meetings; and only know, from subsequent public and private "reports," what occurred there.

On this *first* occasion, however, after a great deal of bosh and stuff, from the lips of young men and old men, who possessed not the slightest possible shadow of practical knowledge of the subject proposed to be discussed, it was now resolved that the name of the (now defunct) association then and there formed, should be "The New England Society for the Improvement of Domestic Poultry"!! Now, the only objection I ever raised to this title was that it was not sufficiently *lengthy*! When applied to for my own views on the subject, I recommended that it should be called the "Mutual Admiration Society." But, though I was thought a good deal of by its members,—especially when the concern was short of funds,—in *this* case they thought my proposed title was altogether too applicable; and the original name, above quoted, was adhered to.

I was honored with the office of vice-president of the society, for Massachusetts; to which place I was re-elected annually, I believe, until the period of its death. For which honor I was not ungrateful, and in consideration of which, "as in duty bound, I have ever prayed" for the association's prosperity and weal.

The first name that was placed upon the list of subscribers to the constitution of this society was that of His Excellency Geo. N. Briggs, formerly Governor of this commonwealth. He was followed by a long list of "mourners," most of whom probably ascertained, within five years from the hour when they subscribed to this roll, that causing the cock's spur to grow between his eyes was not quite so easy a thing to accomplish as one "experienced poultry-breeder" at this meeting coolly asserted it to be! How many attempted this experiment (as well as numerous others there suggested as feasible), I am not advised. But I am inclined to think that those who did try it found it to be "all in their eye."

While these gentlemen were arranging the details of the new "society," and were deciding upon what the duties of the officers and committees should be, I quietly wrote out to England for information regarding the somewhat notorious "Cochin-China" fowl, then creating considerable stir

among fanciers in Great Britain; and soon learned that I could procure them, in their purity, from a gentleman in Dublin, whose stock had been obtained, through Lord Heytsbury (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), direct from Queen Victoria's samples. I ordered six of them,—two cocks and four hens,—and in December, 1849, I received them through Adams and Co.'s Transatlantic Express.

At this period there was no telegraph established from Boston to Halifax, I believe. Some of the reporters for the daily city papers usually visited the steamers upon their arrival here, to obtain their foreign files of exchanges; and here my birds were first seen by those gentlemen who have made or broken the prospects of more than one enterprise of far greater consequence than this "importation of fancy fowls" could seem to be.

But on the day succeeding the coming of those birds, several very handsome notices of the arrival of these august Chinamen appeared in the Boston papers, and a vast amount of credit was accorded to the "enterprising importer" of the outlandish brutes, that were described in almost celestial language!

After considerable trouble and swearing (custom-house swearing, I mean), the officers on board permitted my team to take the cage out of the steamer, and it was conveyed to my residence in Roxbury, where it arrived two hours after dark.

I had long looked for the coming of these Celestial strangers, and the "fever," which I had originally taken in a very kindly way, had by this time affected me rather seriously. I imagined I had a fortune on board that steamer. I looked forward with excited ideas to beholding something that this part of the world had never yet seen, and which would surely astound "the people," when I could have the opportunity to show up my rare prize,—all the way from the yards or walks of royalty itself! I waited and watched, with anxious solicitude,—and, at last, the box arrived at my house. It was a curiously-built box—the fashion of it was unique, and substantial, and foreign in its exterior. I supposed, naturally, that its contents must be similar in character. The box contained my "Cochin-Chinas,"—bred from the Queen's stock,—about which, for many weeks, I had been so seriously disturbed.

I am now well satisfied that the "Cochin-China" variety of fowl is a gross fable. If such a breed exist, in reality, we have never had them in this country. Anything (and everything) has been called by this name among us, in the last five years.

I was anxious to examine my celestial friends at once. I caused the box to be taken into a shed, at the rear of the house, and I tore from its front a piece of canvas that concealed them from view, to behold a ——— well *L'n'importe*—they were *Cochin-China* fowls!

But, since God made me, I never beheld six such birds before, or since! They resembled *giraffes* much more nearly than they did any other thing: carnivorous, omnivorous,—fish, flesh, or fowl. I let them out upon the floor, and one of the cocks seized lustily upon my India-rubber over-shoe, and would have swallowed it (and myself), for aught I know, had not a friend who stood by seized him, and absolutely choked him off!

This is truth, strange as it may seem; but I presume they had scarcely been fed at all upon their fortnight's voyage from Dublin, and I never saw any animals so miserably low in flesh, in my life before. What with their long necks, and longer legs, and their wretchedly starved condition. I never wondered that the friendly reporters spoke of their appearance as being "extraordinary, and strikingly peculiar."

These were the original "Cochin-China" fowls of America. And they probably never had the first drop of Chinese blood in their veins, any more than had the man who bred them, and who knew this fact much better than I did—who knew it well enough.

I housed my "prize" forthwith, however, and provided them with everything for their convenience and comfort. The six fowls cost me ninety dollars. They were beauties, to be sure! When I informed a neighbor of their cost, he ventured upon the expressive rejoinder that I "was a bigger d——d fool than he had ever taken me for."

To which I responded nothing, for I rather agreed with him myself.

Nine months afterwards, however, I sold him a cock and three pullets, four months old, raised from those very fowls, for sixty-five dollars; and I didn't retort upon him even then, but took his money. The chicks I sold him were "dog-cheap," at that!—*Burnham's History of the Hen Fever.*

Answer to Waterloo's No. 7.

"There, certainly that is clear as mud." Very positively expressed. Some may think that if so, it is, because "Waterloo" says so, and fixes it by using the word "certainly." Well, in what does the obscurity consist? In the word "material," or in the word "comparative," or in its being illogical to illustrate by referring to man's work in the use of steam and electricity to accomplish desired results? To control the elements of nature, whether it be electricity, or steam, or the coloring matter in the fowl, so as to give preponderance to man's efforts to change the combinations in the usual operations of nature, he must find out and use some other law which suits his purpose.

To obtain fowls with plumage in color contrary to what was, originally as to clearness of white

and black, and to have those colors just where we wish in them, continuity of use of the most suitable fowls to produce given results will in time, I think, secure the ideal of the Standard of Excellence as interpreted by Magrane. Choose continuously dark, spotted, and mixed color Brahmans as breeders, and the opposite will be the result.—If “like will,” even in a limited sense, “beget like,” who can limit the progress toward perfection?

“Waterloo” says: “being unable to teach, I was anxious to be taught.” Who does he imagine can be competent to teach the experienced writer of the criticism, prophecy, and assumption of knowledge exhibited in the first and second paragraphs of his No. 7 article, his statement in the third paragraph, that he is “unable to teach” notwithstanding.

My friend, J. L., it will not pay either you or me to be captious; we cannot help each other, nor can we help others by harshly expressed opinions, or by severe replies. I have, without intention, offended you; you struck back in bad temper. I have explained and tried to show you how unconsciously a man may have the fault he condemns in others. I shall not enter into acrimonious controversy, but will hold myself responsible to do you justice by making recompense, if I have injured your feelings by misunderstanding you, or by replying too severely to your remarks. You will, by reading the American poultry journals, find that I have never been “non-committal on the question of under-color.” I hold with reference to any point required by the Standard, or contrary to it, that “like begets like”—not a perfect image without variation, but a likeness to that by which it was produced, sometimes inferior to the parents, sometimes superior.

In reply to your last paragraph in No. 7, I would say that the “heavy and light artillery” I have to bring to bear on “Waterloo,” will be perfectly harmless, as the ordinance consists of light and heavy Brahmans, some having light, and some dark under-color; the four families I use for breeding being distinguished for some desirable qualities, and these are amalgamated by using breeders from each as experience and necessity requires. Our system of breeding satisfies us because the results are to our mind, and consistent with the theory of “like begets like,” and to an extent proportionate to the persistence of the breeder in continuously selecting with reference to the results desired.

We raise Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Brahmans on the same system. Last year we raised over six hundred chicks on our farms, and this year we have so far about four hundred of those varieties. Our fowls rank as high as any, and this year distinguished breeders are hatching eggs from

our stock, and from the stock of other breeders who are famous for their success, to test the qualities of each, and the result will be made public. I have no fear for my chicks because I know their family characteristics for years past, and I hope that you will be constrained to acknowledge that I have decided views on under-color and all fancy points.

JOHN FLEMING.

☞ Sherborn, Mass., U. S.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 8.

The poultry fancier is often greeted with such remarks as “How can you take up your time with such trifles as chickens?” and an answer that will be satisfactory to the querist is often hard to find; yet nearly all will admit that amusement and recreation, relaxation from the care, worry and vexation of business or labor is not only advisable but necessary, and certainly no more innocent and healthful recreation can be found than in the care of poultry, pigeons, cage birds, or animals of some kind. And in the evening, surrounded by his pets, watching their development, noting their peculiarities, faults or beauties, in feeding and caring for them, the artizan forgets his toil, and the merchant his ledger and bank account.

To the young, especially, the care of pets is not only pleasant but is also valuable training, for as they require to be regularly attended to, it forms and encourages habits of regularity and order, fosters a spirit of kindness and gentleness, and stimulates reflection and inquiry that will prove valuable in after years, whether these years are passed in the work-shop or the counting-house, on the farm, or in the senate chamber.

It is a matter of surprise that so few farmers, or their sons, are fanciers. And surely if the mechanic or business man, living in a town or city, with only a few feet of space, can and does succeed in raising fowls, the farmer, with plenty of out-buildings and scope for runs, might be much more successful. “But,” they say, “We have no time for such things.” Yet they do not work as many hours the year round as the mechanic does; still the latter can find time to attend to his fowls, even although they require a great deal more labor than the farmer's do, on account of being confined.

Farmers complain that their boys grow up with a distaste for farm life, because it is dull and monotonous. Well, the remedy for this is simple and not very expensive: get a setting of eggs or a trio of pure bred fowls, and give them to your boy, to be his own property; subscribe for the REVIEW for him, and you will soon see him show a desire to understand about their care and management; and

his spare hours, instead of being taken up with idleness or worse, will be devoted to studying their habits and wants, to making nests, coops and other fixings for them. He will be pleased to invite his young friends to see and admire his stock, and will anxiously look forward to the next township or county show in hopes of being a prize winner.

Farmers, try this, and you will be surprised and delighted to find it the best investment you ever made. You will find that your son has become more manly and self-reliant; has taken a greater interest in home and its surroundings, and has learned lessons that will develop a good character, and fit him for the battle of life

J. L.

Waterloo, July 4th, 1878.

Care of Eggs Deserted by the Hen.

Mr. Wm. Stahlschmidt sends us the following letter, which we publish in full, believing that it contains hints on the care of eggs when deserted by the hen that will be found useful to many of our readers:

Toronto, 10th June, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—From the two last sittings of eggs you sent me I got seventeen chicks; the balance of the eggs, with one exception, being bad—without chicks. I came very near losing one of the sittings altogether. The hen, after sitting sixteen days, left the eggs, and must have been off the nest some six or seven hours when I discovered her. I took the eggs into the house and put them in warm flannel for about two hours; I then put them in water heated to 105°, and kept them in for about two hours. In the meantime I made a small nest, thinking to force the hen to sit on them, but to my astonishment, in the morning she was as much off them as she could get, and only two or three of the eggs were warm, the rest quite cold. The eggs by this time must have been altogether some 17 or 18 hours in this state, when I was fortunate enough to get another setting hen, and place the eggs under, not feeling very sanguine, you may be sure, of the result, although all of the eggs at that day had the appearance of having chicks in them, upon examining them by candle. One day later than the proper time I was surprised, and agreeably so, to find nine chicks hatched. They certainly are not as healthy looking as though they had no mishap, still I have hopes of being able to raise them all. I mention this experience of mine to you that you may inform others, for many a hatching, I feel sure, is abandoned in just such a manner, when they might be saved if taken care of.

I beg again to say that I am pleased with the dealings I have had with you, and will recommend you to any of my friends wanting this kind of fowls.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. BELFOR.

Communication.

Editor Review,

I was somewhat interested in Mr. Carson's letter that appeared in May number of Review, respecting a basket of eggs for incubation coming short; and beg to add a few words, having experienced similar results myself during some of my first importations. I am satisfied that if parties wishing to grow pure-bred fowls could be assured of getting eggs by express in safe condition there would be a great many more improved fowls raised throughout the country. My experience has assured me of getting things prompt and in good order by instructing the shipper in every case when exporting, to accompany the basket or box with affidavit as to contents. This applies to such articles as come free of duty—if subject to duty their value must be stated—this saves the custom house officers detaining them for examination, and much delay and other bad results.

Fancy poultry require invoice of value to accompany the way-bill since the new tariff. Parties importing such from the States would do well to have them shipped at *owner's risk*, as by doing this they save one-half the usual rate of express charges. Also remit the shipper a trifle, with instructions to make a light coop of cloth, stretched upon a light frame, fixed securely to a wooden bottom, inclosing the whole thing, and the birds will not be tampered with. For food, supply them with boiled grain; with this they will not require watering, except in very warm weather, when a hole can be cut and drink supplied on the outside; this will only be found necessary when the journey is long and the weather very warm.

S. TILSON.

Tilsonburg, June 30th.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.

Guelph, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.

Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.

Paris, Ont.—J. A. Case.

" C. B. Capron.

St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey

Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.

" Jas. Fullerton.

Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.

" Thomas Adams.

Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.

Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.

Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

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



The Waefelaer Prize Cup.

Flying Matches of St. Catharines Club.

A match was flown on June —, by one bird each from the lofts of Mr. A. W. Bessey and Mr. C. Ayre. They were liberated by Mr. J. A. Case, at Paris, distant from St. Catharines 63 miles. Mr. Bessey's bird arrived home in 73 minutes, and Mr. Ayre's in 79 minutes; Mr. Bessey's bird winning by 6 minutes.

Messrs. Wilson and Ayre flew their young birds from Port Colborne, a distance of 22 miles; Mr. Ayre's bird "Lottery" covering the distance in 27 minutes; Mr. Willson's bird in 46 minutes.

Mr. Bessey writes us:—On July 2nd I sent five birds to Dorchester, a distance of 100 miles from St. Catharines. Three of them arrived home in three hours. One came next morning; he was shot through the body. The other came at 11 o'clock, with his legs shot all to pieces. How he got into his loft I cannot tell, as he was unable to move around. They must have been shot on the first day, as the wounds were discolored, and the blood perfectly dry.

Don't you think birds are of the right sort that will return under such circumstances?

Mr. James Grist Claims that his Birds have Accomplished the 500 Miles Flight.

We are in receipt of a copy of "*The Sun*," (Philadelphia), dated June the 24th, with the following paragraph marked:—

"Mr. James Grist called at the *SUN* office on Monday, and showing letters, telegrams, etc., to prove all that he states, says that he expressed three of his birds to Dayton, Ohio, which is five hundred miles, air line, from Philadelphia, last week, to Mr. Wm. L. Bates, who had been recommended to him by Mr. Newhall, of Germantown, with the orders to liberate the pigeons early Saturday morning, which was done by Mr. Bates, at 5 minutes past 7 o'clock, in the presence of Major Loury, the postmaster of Dayton, and a number of others. The first bird arrived home at Mr. Grist's, 2017 Ridge avenue, at 4:15 P. M. Sunday, and the other two shortly after that time. This is one of the most wonderful performances we have ever heard of, 500 miles never before having been accomplished by a carrier pigeon in one flight, and if what Mr. Grist says is correct, and he certainly seems to prove all he asserts, he is justly entitled to the prize offered by the *Fancier's Journal*, having succeeded in doing what has been attempted so very many times, and always failed."

Several fanciers have for some time past been training their birds for the flight of 500 miles, for which certain rules and regulations were laid down for their guidance so as to insure a fair understanding. Mr. Grist seems either to have misunderstood or ignored these rules, and his claim, under the circumstances, is a matter of surprise to all, and not likely to be entertained. Mr. Van Opstal, of New York, and Mr. Waefelaer of Hoboken N. J., visited Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing the birds for which the great honor was claimed, and these gentlemen, from their long experience in flying matters are very likely to arrive at correct conclusions, do not appear to be satisfied that the 500 miles flight, on this continent, is yet an accomplished fact, as the following extract from the *Fanciers' Journal* will show:—

"Many letters written by Jas. Grist to different parties and publications, including Jos. M. Wade and the *Fanciers' Journal*, saying that Messrs. Van Opstal and Waefelaer had visited Philadelphia to see the birds that had completed the wonderful flight from Dayton, O., and, after examining them, had expressed themselves perfectly satisfied that they had flown the distance, and were entitled to the prize. These letters being sent to these gentlemen for verification, Mr. W. replies:

"I deny that Mr. Van Opstal or myself ever mentioned to any one that we were satisfied with the performance. We would have called it a won-

derful performance if there had been sufficient proof to satisfy us that the birds had flown the distance. The birds shown were not marked by any Philadelphia society, as Mr. Grist claimed; the only marks they bore were the numbers in red ink, said to have been stamped by the loosing parties in Dayton, O., and these did not agree with the numbers the dispatch sent from Dayton calls for."

L. Waefelaer's Pigeon Lofts.

Editor Review,

Being interested in the Homing pigeon fancy, I have visited the lofts of several of the older fanciers in the neighborhood of New York and Philadelphia, and of many fine ones I have found those of Mr. Louis Waefelaer, of Hoboken, the largest and most systematically arranged.

Loft No. 1 contains five pairs of lately imported long-distance Homers; No. 2, training loft of old birds; No. 3, training loft of young birds; Nos. 4 and 5, breeding lofts. In the various lofts a flock of over 300 Homers.

The loft of old trained Homers contains the birds which have flown from Cresson, Penn., 240 miles distant from New York; from Petersburg, Penn., also Steubenville, Ohio, 343 miles, air-line. Among the number is "Francisco," the champion long-distance Homer of America.

The offspring of the lately imported birds, those of the old trained Homers, and from other breeding lofts, are sent the first year a distance of 200 miles. By training both sexes, and selecting for breeders those that come the longest distance in the best condition and fastest time, Mr. Waefelaer is enabled to keep his flock of Homers up to the highest possible average.

With fresh running water in all his lofts, shallow tubs with running water for bathing, changes of sound, wholesome food, (some of which was imported for his special use,) old mortar always at hand, a large lump of rock salt in all the lofts, a regular feed of broken shell and ground bone once a day, floors covered with coarse gravel, which is removed at frequent intervals, his entire flock is kept in fine, strong, and healthy condition. A sick pigeon is not to be seen on his premises.

The Homers, on returning from a flight, enter a trap, in which they are readily caught and examined for marks and countermarks. As the prompt catching and timing often determines the winner, these traps are an important auxiliary. Each training loft is provided with one.

I am yours respectfully,

WM. VERRINDER, JR.

Jersey City Heights, June 30th, 1879.

Pigeons that are shut up must have green food.

Editor Review,

I give you herewith the names of my nine Homers that flew from Pittsburg, June 15th and arrived in the following order:—

- No. 8—Blue cock, "Grand Duc."
- " 6— " " "Prince Charles."
- " 4—Silver dun, "Francisco."
- " 8—Blue checker "Bombay."
- " 2—Blue cock "Constitution."
- " 1—Blue, white wings, "Bassett."
- " 3—Silver Dun cock, "Lexington."
- " 10—Blue cock, "Ten Broeck."
- " 12— " " "Alfonso."

All the above birds arrived in good condition, notwithstanding the terrible storms and contrary winds they were obliged to go through after they were liberated.

I have thirty five young birds on the road now, and they are doing very well.

Yours respectfully,

L. WAEFELAER.

Hoboken, N. J., July 1st.

Moming Matters.

By J. VAN OPSTAL, 4, LEWIS ST. NEW YORK.

Editor Review,

Since my last report to your valuable paper, we, the New York fanciers, have been quite busy in training and training our carriers in long-distance races, preparatory to our 500 miles race during the month of July.

On the 15th of June we flew our birds from Pittsburg, Pa., 315 miles, air-line. The weather was not as we would have desired it, and our instructions at Pittsburg were not carried out. To any place, at least of any great distance, we generally recommend not to let our birds fly with contrary wind, and the contrary was just done, as they were tossed with north-eastern wind, which was exactly in the wrong direction. Here in New York the wind was south-west, or favorable, as our messengers had to come from the south-west, and we therefore hoped that at a certain distance towards New York they would meet the favorable breeze; but they must have met with great obstacles as none of our twenty-seven birds returned that day. That some of them would have returned the same day there is hardly any doubt, but about 5 o'clock a terrific thunder and rain storm, coming from the south-west, burst over our city, lasting for about one hour. That our birds were caught in this storm there is no doubt, and it is quite certain also that this storm prevented them finishing their journey the same day, as on the 16th, the second day, our birds commenced to arrive quite early. Mr. Donner's first bird came at 4:58. and at 9 o'clock, a. m., he had six of his seven birds home. My first bird came at 5:25, my second

at 5:40, and at 9 o'clock I had five out of my eight birds home. Mr. Waefelaer's first bird came at 6:13, and at 9 o'clock he had five birds home of his eleven. Mr. Husson's hen, called "The Nun," was not home at 9 o'clock, although she was boasted up by somebody in the *Fanciers' Journal* as having flown, on the 16th, from Pittsburg, 315 miles, in 270 minutes.

I must here mention that my bird "Jupiter," for two years champion of all the birds in the United States, came home sick from the voyage from Pittsburg, and died a few days after. I have several young birds from him, and trust they may do as well as their father.

In the race from Pittsburg, Mr. Waefelaer had entered eleven birds, Mr. Donner seven, Mr. Van Opstal eight, and Mr. Husson one.

On the 28th of June we had our race from Steubenville, Ohio, 355 miles, air-line. The entries were: Waefelaer, seven birds; Donner, 6; Van Opstal, 4; Husson, 1.

Our birds were liberated at 6:15, a. m., with western wind,—a little cloudy. They made only four circles and then went right in the direction of their home—which proves that I am correct in saying, in last number of the *Review*, that when a bird is always trained in the same direction that it knows almost as soon as it is liberated which way to look for his loft.

On the day of our flight from Steubenville the wind was favorable, but the weather was very hot, the thermometer marking 95 degrees in the shade.

Only three birds of our eighteen came home the same day. The first being one of Waefelaer's, arriving at 8:33; the second, Van Opstal's, at 3:12; the third, Donner's, at 5:45. On the 29th, the second day, they arrived in the following order: one of Donner's at 9:15, a. m.; one of Van Opstal's at 12 o'clock; one of Donner's at 11; two of Van Opstal's found in the coop between 1 and 4:40, p. m.; one of Waefelaer's at 5, p. m.; one of Waefelaer's at 7, p. m.; and one of Donner's at 7, p. m. These are all the birds that came home up to the present time, and as my four birds were home among the seven first ones, I have reason to be well pleased with the result of the race.

A misfortune happened, though, to one of my birds that flew in the above race: it returned with the loss of one eye, which must have been bitten out while in the basket. It was one of my best and most reliable birds, and that he is a good one is proven by his ability to return with one eye, while so many others could not return with their two eyes. I will not be able to fly him any more in races, but he will prove a valuable bird for breeding purposes.

Mr. Waefelaer gives, in the last number of the *Review*, the result of a race from Huntingdon, Pa.,

208 miles, air-line. This was not an official race—that is to say, that there were no watchers to see the arrival of the birds, and Mr. Donner and I deny the correctness of Mr. Waefelaer's report.

On page 129 of your last month's edition you say that you received a photograph of Mr. Waefelaer's cup which he offered in connection with his challenge, alluded to in the April number, and that the challenge not being accepted Mr. Waefelaer now claims the champion loft of Homers. If Mr. Waefelaer had made an acceptable challenge, I, and no doubt others, would have accepted it; but his challenge called each to fly twenty birds from Cresson, Pa., 245 miles, air-line, which he well knew nobody would accept. When a man is earnest in issuing a challenge, he proposes to fly one or two birds, not a loft of twenty. In answer to his claim of the champion loft of Homers, I will simply state facts, and leave it to your numerous readers and flyer fanciers to decide.

Mr. Waefelaer flew twenty-five birds from Hamburg, Pa., 106 miles, on April 30th; on May 8th he flew the same lot from Millersburg, Pa., 155 miles, air-line. I flew from the above places only ten birds, and Mr. Donner also flew ten birds, all young ones of last summer, and bred by myself. Mr. Waefelaer's twenty-five champion birds dwindled down to three from Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Donner has four left of his ten, and I have also four left out of my ten; one, my "Jupiter," having died after coming from Pittsburg, 315 miles, air-line. Who can claim the champion loft of Homers now?

On or about the 19th of this month we fly from Columbus, Ohio, 500 miles, air-line.

After mailing my letter I received the *Epervier*, giving account of the departure of the pigeons for Madrid, the Capital of Spain. It says:—

"CITY OF LIEGE CONCOURSE OF MADRID.—ABOUT 800 MILES.

"The expedition of the Carrier pigeons that participate in the concourse of Madrid, took place on Sunday, June 10th. The number of birds to fly in this race is 483. An express wagon, decorated with the Belgian and Spanish flags, took the baskets or hampers, nineteen in number, to the railroad depot. This is the second concourse from Madrid; the first occurred in 1852, and since that time not another concourse of such importance has taken place, except the one from Rome last year. The first concourse from Madrid, in 1852, only brought together sixty-five competitors.

The letting loose of the birds has taken place on Saturday, June 14th, at 4:15, a. m., in presence of the Spanish authorities and of the Belgian Secretary, who have interested themselves greatly in this great trial. Notwithstanding the early hour

of the setting free, a great multitude of people witnessed the starting of the birds.

The value of the prizes amounts to 20,000 francs (\$2,000).

Another pigeon that was lost last year from the concourse of Rome, has just returned. The bird, a blue checker hen, belongs to Pierre Lambrecht, at Herstal, near Liege.

New York, July 8th, 1879.

A Challenge.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—The time allowed the Toronto Flying Club to accept our challenge to fly from London, Ont., a distance of 108 miles, having expired, we must express our regret that they have not thought best to arrange a match with us, as we meant business on a fair and friendly footing. This settles the club challenge.

Now I, A. W. Bessey, of St. Catharines, being the first importer and breeder of Homing Antwerps in this city, being anxious to get up a good flying match, desire it to be understood that I will fly five birds from my lofts against five birds from the lofts of any other breeder in Canada, for a silver cup and the championship of Canada; the distance to be not less than 100 miles; the match to be flown six weeks from date; first three birds home to win.

If the above challenge is not accepted by August 1st, then I shall claim to have the "Champion Loft of Canada."

Yours truly,

A. W. BESSEY.

St. Catharines, July 5th, 1879.

Editor Review,

I have the pleasure to inform you that my silver-dun cock, No. 4, "Francisco," was the champion in the flight of eighteen Carriers from Steubenville, Ohio, and he has thereby been the lucky winner of the gold medal of the value of \$50, as well as the first prize of entries. He has flown the distance of 343 miles, air-line, in 8 hours and 18 minutes. This is the fastest time on record for such a distance.

The time-takers were Messrs. D. Rothmuler, Esq., Brooklyn, and Wm. Verrinder, Jr., Jersey City, both members of the New York Continental Flying Club. The birds were liberated at Steubenville by D. Meyers, Esq., agent Adams' Express, and one of the editors of the Steubenville *Herald*.

LOUIS WAEFELAER.

Hoboken, June 30th, 1879.

Advertise in REVIEW.

Feeding and Care of Young Chicks.—No. 4.

At this season of the year the fancier who means to be represented to advantage at the fall and winter shows, has his growing chicks at least five months old. At least he should have his Asiatics that age now, for if he has not he will fail in the points of size and weight, which, by the way, is quite important to him in the show pen. Besides size and weight, which the bird will not have without age, he will also have a fully developed plumage, which will give him another advantage over a younger bird.

But as the hatching is done and therefore cannot be changed by anything I can say now, I will let that pass, and proceed to that which is more important—the proper development of what are already hatched and large enough to work on to advantage. This is a hot month and it must not be forgotten that the chicks need the closest attention.

Fresh clean water must be given them at least twice a day, and I prefer to keep my water fountains out of doors on the ground under some bush, where the sun cannot get at them; this keeps the water cooler, and it also prevents the chicks from scratching the dirt into them. For fountains I use the earthen fountain, as I think it is easier kept clean and sweet, and will last longer than any metallic kind. Every morning the fountain should be emptied and rinsed out clean, so as to remove all dirt—the chicks will leave more or less soft feed on their bills when eating and this is washed off into the fountain when they drink, and in a single hot day will become sour and unhealthy. Another thing I have found of importance to the Asiatic varieties, if you want large birds, and that is to put in the breakfast when you shut up the house at night thus giving them a chance to get an early meal. If you do this you will find them at it as soon as daylight, or long before you are abroad.

After they are five or six months old I have used a fountain hopper filled with a mixture of wheat and cracked corn. This hopper I have so arranged that I can let the chicks at it at will, and yet not allow them to waste it. This gives them a chance to get the early meal spoken of above without a chance of its being sour, which might be the case if soft food was used in a hot sultry night. But when it can be done make the first meal soft feed. All this is on the supposition that you are not troubled with rats.

Once or twice a week feed one meal of cracked corn which has been sprinkled with lamp oil—coal oil as it is called. This will prevent the possibility of cholera, and keep your chicks healthy and their appetites sharp and keen.

For general feed and care there is no change ne-

necessary further than suggested in last months' article, except as given above. But both food and water should be abundant, fresh and sweet and given as often as it is eaten; but in no case should so much be given that a portion is left to sour and become unhealthy. As a rule I do not believe in giving or using tonics, egg or tonic foods, nor anything of the kind to young chickens, as they do not require it. If you have a moderate sized yard or run for them, with sufficient grass to furnish plenty of green food, and then give plenty of healthy food and clean water, you will find they need nothing else. Nature needs no medicine to do its work—it is only when nature's laws are violated that medicine becomes necessary. Where, however, the fancier is compelled to confine his flock to a limited yard a little appetising tonic may be necessary. With this I leave you for the month.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, Pa. July 1st.

Do not give up a setting of eggs if the hen has strayed away or was shut out from them until they have become cold. I had one sitter that by accident was shut out from her nest for nine hours, and the eggs were quite cold, but I put her on again, not expecting to get any chicks, or at least not more than two or three; this was about four days before the chicks should chip the shell. On the 23rd day one chick came out, and by the 26th I had seven all doing well.

JOHN M. FRESER,
Teeswater, Ont.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a society has been formed in Troy, to be known as the "Eastern New York Fanciers' Society," having for its object the advancement of Poultry and Pet Stock in general. It is formed under the laws of the State, and each stock-holder is responsible. The capital is \$500.00; shares \$10.00 each. At a meeting held yesterday the following gentlemen were elected officers: President,—H. B. Thomas, Troy; Vice President,—D. C. Denison, Greenbush; Treasurer,—E. Corning, Albany; Secretary,—Thos. H. Richardson, Green Island.

Yours truly,
T. H. R.

Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y., }
June 24th, 1879. }

LARGEST BOOK PUBLISHED.—The new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, just issued, is believed to be, in the quantity of matter it contains, by far the largest volume published. It now contains about 118,000 words defined, and nearly 15,000 words and meanings not found in any other one dictionary. The Biographical Dictionary, just added, supplies a want long felt by the reader and student, in giving the desired information so briefly. Never was any one volume so complete as an aid in getting an education.

Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH AT
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—BY—
JAS. FULLERTON.

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Any paid up subscriber will receive 25 cents commission on each yearly subscription sent at \$1.00. And anyone not now a subscriber, by becoming such, can get up clubs on same terms.

Through the voluntary kindness of a few of our best breeders, we are enabled to offer the following inducements:—

I hereby offer to the person first obtaining from this date twenty new subscribers to your Poultry Review at one dollar each, one pair of B.B.R Games, to be delivered after 1st October next. They will be from my prize winning pedigreed pair, "Mr. Henry" and "Jenny," score of cock, 92½ hen 93.

Yours truly,
W. H. RICHEY, JR.

Halifax, N. S., May 23rd.

I will give one setting of eggs, Brown or White Leghorn, to the person that sends you five yearly subscriptions to the Review; and a fine pair of Brown or White chicks,—to be delivered about October 15th, 1879—to the one that sends you 15 yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Yours truly,
W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
Preston, Ont.

Permit me to offer a pair of Buff Cochins, from Mr P. Breidings stock, and very nice birds too, to any one getting up a club of twelve yearly subscribers to Review, at \$1.00 each. Birds to be shipped at any time after September 1st 1879.

S. SPELLETT.
Lefroy, Ont.

For every five new subscribers at \$1.00 each I will give one setting of eggs from any variety I breed except Black Hamburgs.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD.
Sandwich, Ont.

J. E. Horsman has made a reduction in his price for Bantam eggs.

Game fanciers, read the card of Mr M. H. Richey, Jr., Halifax, N. S.

A card from Mr. H. M. Thomas informs us that he is enjoying the pleasure of entertaining a number of Canadian friends at his residence, Camden, Delaware, and cannot find time this month to contribute to our pages.

Shows to Occur.

Industrial Exhibition, Association of Toronto.—From 1st to 19th September, 1879. H. J. Hill, Secretary.

Provincial Exhibition, Ottawa.—Date not announced; probably 22nd to 26th of September.

Central Fair, Hamilton.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30th, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Oct., 1879 Jonathan Davis, Secy.

The Western Fair, London.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept 29th, 30th, and Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1879. W. McBride, Secy.

The Rock River Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its first annual exhibition at Sterling Ills, in December, 1879, from the 9th to 12th, inclusive. R. H. THOMAS, Secy.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO.—On another page will be found the advertisement of this association. Their show will be the first of the season, and every effort will be made to make it a grand success in every particular.—Committee of Management of poultry department: Messrs. W. H. Doel, (chairman), A. McGregor, P. J. Edwards, W. H. Howland and Ald. T. Allen. The list is very complete and liberal; about \$750 is offered in prizes on poultry, pigeons, dogs, cage birds and other small pets. Entries close first week in August. Get a prize list at once.

The Fall Shows and Poultry.

No one, we presume, will attempt to deny the value and importance of poultry exhibitions. Were they entirely abolished, the interest in fancy stock would soon become nearly extinct among the mass of the people, the work of years would be lost, and a retrograde movement would at once take the place of improvement and advancement. But while those exhibitions devoted specially to fancy stock are of primary importance in continuing and stimulating the public interest, the various township and county exhibitions held during the fall are by no means unworthy of notice. These shows extend over a wide area, and are visited by the masses of the people, so that a proper degree of attention paid to poultry and fancy stock at all of them would have even a greater influence in the

right direction than is now exerted by poultry exhibitions proper. At nearly all of these shows prizes are offered for poultry, but for several reasons they are not satisfactory. The manner in which the prize lists are made up is enough, in most instances, to convince the progressive fancier that they are the work of men who have little knowledge of the valuable additions made to our varieties during the past few years. The most valuable varieties are often ignored altogether, while others of ancient date, or now almost obsolete, are prominently mentioned. The facilities for showing fowls are often very defective, and no shelter or coops are provided. Great lack of judgment is shown in the appointment of judges, who are often quite incompetent, and it is not uncommon to hear them say, when brought to account for some error, "I don't pretend to know much about poultry."

As the preparation for the fall shows will soon be in progress, poultry fanciers should lose no time in bringing all their influence to bear to remedy these evils, and secure the position to which they are justly entitled. The directors of the several local shows may not always be possessed of a vast or extensive knowledge of poultry, but they will generally be found open to argument, and when the matter is fairly presented to them, will in most cases be ready to do what is right and reasonable. First of all let an effort be made to improve the prize list by giving encouragement as far as the funds under their control will allow, to the most valuable varieties of fowls; then let an effort be made to have judges appointed who are thoroughly competent, and can at once have confidence in the justice of their own awards, and inspire the respect and concurrence of exhibitors and the public; next let some pressure be brought to bear to secure sufficient accommodation. The accomplishment of these results would be exceedingly beneficial to the poultry interests of the Dominion, and will require the co-operation and active exertion of all the breeders of poultry throughout the country.—One difficulty that stands in the way is the lack of appreciation of the value and importance of poultry among the directors of agricultural societies. The prevalent feeling is that fowls are of very small account indeed in comparison with horses, cattle, sheep, grain, &c. This feeling must be combated with such arguments as may easily be brought to bear by the enlightened fancier, and by getting in the thin end of the wedge this year, an opening will be made for still greater improvement next year. A few good blows each year will soon open the way to gain for the poultry interest the place which is its just due.

This year let us have the prize lists revised and increased, competent judges appointed, and better accommodation provided; another year will bring its demands for further improvements, to keep up the interest in the work.

We trust the fanciers of the Dominion will not fail to devote some time and attention to the fall shows, with a view to obtaining better recognition for their specialty, and a place more in keeping with its importance for this rising branch of Canadian industry.

\$20,000 in PRIZES.

THREE WEEKS'

**AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT'N
AT TORONTO,**

From the 1st to 19th September, 1879,


To be opened by

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
and H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE.

\$20,000 in prizes for Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Products, Implements, Machinery, and all kinds of Manufactures, Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, &c., &c.

Cheap Rates and Excursions

on all the Railway and Steamboat Lines.

 *Entries close first week in August.*

Prize List and forms of entry now ready.

**Grand Band Competition,
BOAT RACES. DOG SHOW,**

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

And other attractions during the Exhibition.

J. J. WITROW,
President.

JAS. McGEE,
Manager and Treas.

Toronto, July 10th, 1879.

H. J. HILL,
8-in Secretary.

GEORGE HOPE,

P. Box 94, Yorkville, Ont.,

Breeder of

White, Partridge, and Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas,

Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Penciled Hamburgs, Silver Penciled Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns. Golden Polands (bearded), Silver Polands (bearded), White-Crested Black Polands, Cicilians, Golden Sebright Bants., Silver Sebright Bants., Duckwing Bants, and the largest breeder of

Fancy Pigeons



In the Dominion. My stock of really

FIRST-CLASS BELGIUM CANARIES

Cannot be surpassed. Also

GLASGOW DONS, OR SCOTCH FANCY.

**Lop Eared Rabbits, Angora Rabbits,
AND GUINEA PIGS.**

 The above are all of first-class stock. 

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Correspondence promptly answered.

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.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS, fancy lot, consisting of Quakers, Carriers, Nuns, Barbs, Turbits, Trumpeters, and Jacobins, all first-class; must be sold.


TELFER & FREMLIN, Box 1, Collingwood.

FOR SALE At rock bottom prices, fifty B. B Red Games, cocks, hens, and chicks. Write and get prices. JOHN W. DUNCAN, Wyoming, Ont.


FOR SALE—A fine breeding pen of Partridge Cochins, 5 birds, cockerel fine black breast; also a fine breeding pen of Light Brahmas, 5 birds—the cockerel bought last fall from a celebrated Ohio breeder. Price, each pen, \$6. Mention Review.

C. GRAFF, Fisherville, Ont.


EXCHANGE—Black Spanish and Brown Leghorn eggs for the same from the stock of some reliable breeder. Have two Plymouth Rock cocks for sale, 78 hatch. J. M. FRASER, Teeswater, Ont



M. H. RICHEY, JR.,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Breeder of
B. B. R. GAMES,
Prize-winning, Pedigreed Stock. Score of cock, 92.1-2 points; hen, 93 points. A few chicks for sale from these magnificent birds at \$6 per pair. Also on hand a few GOOD pit fowls at \$4 to \$6. Correspondence answered.



ANDERSON & WATSON,
AYR, ONT.,
Breeders of
Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs,
Houdans, P. Rocks,
ROUEN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS AND
W. C. B. POLISH. 41y



J. G. JONES,
Forcst, Ontario.
Breeder of
B. B. RED GAMES,
And B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.
Games from Cooper's Stock, Limerick, Ireland; reared and mated by W. F. George, La Porte, Ind., U.S.
EGGS, \$2.00 per 11; warranted to hatch. 3-6m

J. W. BUSSELL,
Hornby, P. O., Ontario.
Importer and Breeder of
Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,
Bremen and Toulouse Geese, Felkin Ducks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Colored Dorkings, White Leghorns, Game Bantams, Guinea Fowls and Fancy Pigeons.
Write for what you want. 8-1



G. H. PUGSLEY,
Fisherville, - Ontario, Canada,
Breeder and Importer of
High-Class Poultry,

Light and Dark, BRAHMAS, Par and Buff
Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Black Span-
ish, W. C. B. Polish, White Games, Aylesbury Ducks and
Japanese Bantams. Eggs for Hatching atter Feb. 1st,
1879, \$3 per 13, or 20 for \$5. Japanese Bantam's Eggs \$1
a Piece. 4-ly



DR. NUGENT,
Strathroy, - Ont.,
Has now for sale a few
pairs of young

HOMING ANTWERPS,

Bred from first-class imported stock.
Will also dispose of a few old ones, in pairs or
singly. 7-ly



J. WEST,
Brampton, P. O., - Ontario,
Breeder and Importer of
Light Brahmias,
(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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



H. & A. CLARK,
BLYTH, (Box 11) Ont., Canada.
FIRST-CLASS POULTRY.

B. R. GAME, BUFF COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, B. & S. S. HAMBURGS,
Brown & W. Leghorns, and W.F.B. Spanish
EGGS, \$2. per Doz. 5-3



CHARLES GOODCHILD,
Toronto, P. O., Ont.,
Importer and Breeder of

Belgium Flying Antwerps

And other Fancy Pigeons.

BLK. HAMBURGS, direct from Rev. W. Serjeantson's,
England. Bk. Red and Golden D. W. Games. B. Red,
Duckwing and Red Pylo Bants. Eggs \$3 doz.; Bants. \$4.



JOHN JAMES,
Breeder of

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

Yellow, Black and Blue TURBITS,

Black, Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters.

Pouters and Antwerps, All Colors,

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

Address, box 798, Toronto, or Yorkville. 5-6



WM. HALL, PORT HOPE, ONT.,
Breeder of

B. B. Red Games,

Red Pylo Game Bantams,

Pit Games, Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries
All Stock First-Class.

EGGS, \$2 PER 13.



W. M. SMITH,
Fairfield Plains, - - Ont.
Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of

LAND and

WATER FOWLS.

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

Write for what you want. 1-ly



H. G. CHARLESWORTH,
"Rosedale Farm,"

P. O. Box 103, - Yorkville. Ont.

Breeder and Importer of

PEDIGREED PRIZE ASIATICS.

Black, White, Buff and Partridge Cochins,
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

My stock this winter is most perfect in all the above
varieties. Egg, 3.00 for 13, in all but Black and White
Cochins, for them \$5.00 per 12. Watch show records. 1-3



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

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

B. B. R. BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS,

Rouen, and Aylesbury Ducks
from Bogue's celebrated stock.

EGGS, \$2.00 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1



THOS. BOGUE,

STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.

Breeder of

Buff Cochins

And HOUDANS.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 51y

"UNRIVALLED SUCCESS AT CHICAGO, '78-'79."



C. A. KEEFER,
Sterling, Illinois, U. S.,
Breeder of High-Class
PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND
BROWN LEGHORNS.

At Western Poultry Club, Chicago, Jan., '79, I was awarded on P. Rocks 4 1st, 1 2nd and 3 3rd and 9 special prizes; on B. Leghorns 7 1st, 3 2nd, 2 3rd, 2 4th and several special prizes, besides 24 prizes at Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis and Buffalo. EGGS for Hatching. Ill. circular for '79, free, with prizes taken, &c. 12-1y



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

Of the following varieties:
Carriers, Pouters, Fumblers, Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpeters.
Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



WM. H. DOEL,
Poultry Yards, at "The Cedars,"
Doncaster, P. O., Ont., Canada.

CUP DARK BRAHMAS,

Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Game Bantams, American Sobrighths.
Eggs and Chicks in Season from all but the American Sobrighths. 1-1y



A. W. BESSEY,
Box 548, - St. Catharines, Ont.,
Breeder of and dealer in
FLYING ANTWERPS,

All long distance breed, of the very best blood in America. I am breeding from imported birds that have taken part in some long distance races in Belgium. A few pairs of young birds for sale reasonable. No trash kept.
LIGHT BRAHMAS and GAME BANTAMS.—Chicks for sale after September 1st. Send for prices. All letters cheerfully answered. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. 2



J. PEART,
Freeman, - Ont., Canada.
Breeder of Superior Fowls of the following varieties:

BRAHMAS, { Light & Dark,

Cochins, Partridge & White; Spangled Polish, B. B. R. Game, White Georgian Games, B. B. R. Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per 13. Good birds for sale now. Prompt attention to correspondence. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted. 1y



ANDREW MUNRO,
Caledonia, - Ont., Canada.
Breeder of

Bronze and White Turkeys,

Buff, White, Blk., and Partridge Cochins, B. B. Red, Silver Duckwing, and White Games, Bantams, Toulouse and Bremen Geese, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks.
\$3 for Chicks and Ducks Eggs, per sitting.



E. T. NIMS,
Ridgetown, - Ontario,
Importer and Breeder of

Black Red Games

Will sell Eggs this spring at \$4 per 13.
Also a few pairs of old and young Birds For Sale.
Stock guaranteed first-class. 4-1



GEORGE ELLIOT,
Port Robinson, Ont., (P. O. box 1)
Breeder of

Light Brahmas,

Blk. B. R. Game BANTAMS,
P. ROCKS, PEKIN DUCKS AND BROWN LEGHORNS,
Lt. Brahma, P. Rock and Brown Leghorn eggs \$2.50 for 13; \$4 for 25. B. B. R. G. Bantam and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2 for 13. Fowls and chicks for sale at all seasons. At the Guelph Exhibition, 1879,—the only place ever shown—my Bantams won 1st prize for cockerel, 1st on pullet and special for best cock in the show. 4-10m



W. H. GIBSON,
Halifax, - Nova Scotia, Canada,
Breeder of

W.F. Bk. Spanish & Bk. Cochins

EGGS carefully packed, \$3 per doz.
My Black Spanish are Imported English birds from Stock which won 1st Premium at Birmingham, 1876-77.
Black Cochins from English and American Premium Stock. Young fowls for sale in season. 2-6



CHAS. McCLAVE,
New London, Ohio, U. S.,
Breeder of High-Class

Land and Water Fowl.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PRIZE WINNERS.
Plymouth Rocks, W. C. B. and Silver Polish—bearded—Black and S. S. Hamburgs, White, Brown and Bk. Leghorns, Blk. R. Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bants—Rouen and Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys.
Write for Price list. 5-1y

JAMES M. LAMBING,

Parker's Landing, - Pa., U. S.

—BREEDER OF—

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY AND WATER FOWL.*TWENTY VARIETIES.*

☞ He will send you a Circular Free.

FOWLS, CHICKS, AND EGGS FOR SALE.

WATERLOO POULTRY YARDS.

JAS. LOCKIE, - Proprietor.

Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

As I have erected additional Poultry Houses and added to my already well known Stock some of the choicest specimens on this Continent, if I cannot obtain success, I shall at least deserve it. Specialties:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, P. Rocks.

EGGS in season packed in baskets, \$3.00 per 13.

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

1-1-y

Champion Winners!**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, - SANDWICH, ONT.**

Wright & Butterfield, - Proprietors.

Winners of 18 Silver Medals at Centennial.

Breeders and Importers of First-Class Stock:

JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX, SUFFOLK PIGS,

EGGS from the following Prize Winners: Asiatics, \$4.00; other varieties, \$3.00,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Game Bantams, Golden Laced Sebright Bantams and W. Leghorns.

At Saginaw, with 21 pairs, we won 17 first prizes, 3 seconds, 1 third, and the \$40.00 collection prize; also 20 other special prizes.

At the Ontario Poultry Society's show, Guelph, we won 33 1sts, 11 seconds, 8 thirds, and 6 specials.

A Few First-Class Birds for Sale☞ **GET THE BEST****GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.**

Black and Brown Reds, Duckwings and Spangies. Eggs, \$2 for 11.
Cocks and Stags for sale cheap at all times. Send for circulars, free.

SAM. HOLMES,
Chatham, Ont.

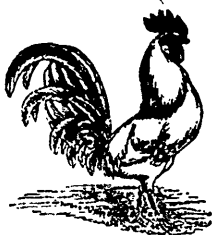
4-ly

THE LARGEST, OLDEST AND BEST—54 Pages—Monthly
AMERICAN**Bee Journal.**

\$1.50 a year: Sample Copy, 10c.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN & SON,

972 and 974 West Madison St., CHICAGO



CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

High-Class W. and Br. Leghorns.

At the Provincial Exhibition, the only fall exhibition I exhibited at in 1878, I won ALL the 1st Premiums on White and Brown Leghorns, old and young. In 1879, at Buffalo International, 3rd, on Br. Cockerel—no old birds exhibited by me. At Ontario Poultry Association's Exhibition, at Guelph, won on Browns, 1st on cock and 1st on hen, (against the 1st prem. birds at Buffalo,) 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; on Whites, 1st on cock, (against 3rd prem. bird at Buffalo,) 2nd and 3rd on hens, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, and 3rd on Pullet. 1st. prem. Brown and 2nd prem. W. Cockerels were never before exhibited, and scored by W. H. Todd, (instructed to cut at severely as at Buffalo,) 91 and 92 points respectively.

EGGS From four Yards of very fine Birds, headed by my best Cocks and Cockerels, at \$2.00 per 15, or \$3.00 per 30, packed in baskets, guaranteed 70 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction given.

HENS, from my Breeding Pens, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

Name this paper.

P. O. box, 82.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, (Exclusively.)



I am prepared to BOOK ORDERS FOR EGGS for the coming season from my splendid Standard Fowls.

NO BETTER STOCK IN CANADA.

In Pen No. 1, is a Cock, Williams' (Atlas) Strain, that took First Prize as a Cockerel, at the Great Boston Poultry Show, in winter, 1876-7. He is mated to one Hen and five Pullets, "Duke of York," (Coney's) strain.

In Pen No. 2, are my Prize Winning Fowls, exhibited at the Poultry Show in this City, in November last, where I took Second Prize, competing with first-class breeders from the United States, Ontario, and Quebec.

EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 13; OR, \$4.00 FOR 26, IF IN ONE ORDER. Orders booked in turn.

P. O. Box, 2078.

J. F. SCRIVER, Montreal.

W. SANDERSON, - BRANTFORD, ONT.,



Will breed this Season from First-Class Fowls only:

Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns,

HOUDANS, B. B. R., GAMES AND GAME BANTS,

Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

EGGS for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address, W. SANDERSON, Brantford, Ont.



GODERICH POULTRY YARDS, D. FERGUSON, - Proprietor,

BREEDER OF

Light and Dark Brahmas,

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Houdans and White Faced Black Spanish.

All from first-class Stock, some of which were exhibited by me at the late Poultry Exhibition, held at Guelph, Feb., 1879, and awarded 2nd premium on Dark Brahma cockerel and pullet.

From any or all of the above yards I will sell

Eggs for Hatching, Carefully Packed, at \$2.50 per 13; \$4 for 26.

Cash must accompany orders, which will be booked and filled in turn. Chicks for sale after September.

P. O. Drawer, 17, Goderich, Ont.



J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Ontario,

—BREEDER OF—

B. B. Red Game, Silver Duckwing, and Pyle

BANTAMS.

My B. B. Red and Silver Duckwing Bantams are first-class birds, from premium stock. My Pyles are imported and have taken three prizes at American Shows.

EGGS—B. B. Red, \$1.50; Silver Duckwing, \$2.00; Pyle, \$2.50.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for what you want. Orders booked now.

PROMOTE HEALTH AND THRIFT AND SAVE YOUR FOWLS

By using "TODD'S TONIC FOOD" for Poultry.

Retail Prices:—Trial package, 25cts., Larger size, do 50c., Two pound package, \$1.00; Sent by mail, post paid; also by express, charges not prepaid, at 40cts. per pound, in any desired quantities, put up in 2 and 5 lb. packages.

J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Sole Agent for Canada.



W. & J. B. CLARK, - Sandwich, Ont.,

BREEDERS OF

Lt. Brahmas, Buff Partridge Cochins

W. C. B. POLISH,

BLACK SPANISH AND HAMBURGS.

Sept., 1878, at Detroit, we won 18 Premiums, besides Collection.

Dec., " at Fort Wayne, Ind., we won 38 Premiums on 28 Birds.

Jan., 1879, at the Great Chicago Show, among other Prizes, we won 7 Silver Medals for best pairs in class, and 28 First Prizes, on 10 pairs.

EGGS, \$3.00 PER SETTING. TWO SETTINGS FOR \$5.00.

OVER 500 PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED MY FOWLS.

My Black Spanish have Never been Beaten at Any Show.

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

FROM MY WELL-KNOWN STRAINS OF

BLACK SPANISH (MY SPECIALTY) HAMBURGS

Golden and Silver Pencilled and Black;

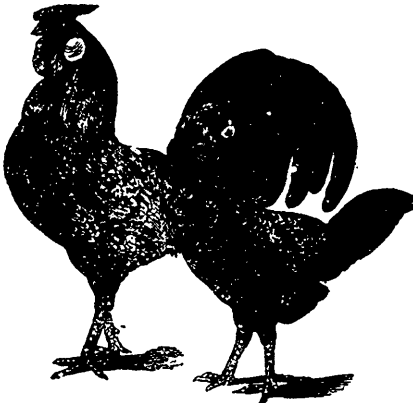
Plymouth Rocks; Silver Duckwing and

Pile Game Bants and Pit Games.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per Dozen.

Old and young Birds for Sale.

R. McMILLAN,
GALT, ONT., CANADA.



THE

American Standard of Excellence

And a yearly subscription to the

"Canadian Poultry Review," for

\$1.75.

\$1.75.