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CANADIAN

Poultry Review.

VOL 3.

Devoted to Poultry and Pet Stock.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA:

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. FULLERTON.

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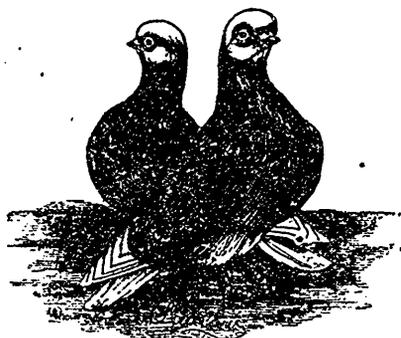
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Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1879.

No. 1.



THE ENGLISH SETTER DOG "PARIS,"

Property of L. H. Smith, Esq., Strathroy, Ontario, Canada.

With this number we give an engraving of the celebrated English Setter dog "Paris," owned by Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Ontario. We make no apology for the picture, as it is a correct and admirable likeness of the dog, as all who have seen him will recognize. "Paris" has been exhibited in all parts of the United States and Canada, and we are safe in saying no dog has been seen by so many people, and none so well known. He was first exhibited in Detroit in 1875, and was then awarded a special prize; he was next shown at Memphis, Tenn., where he won a silver cup for the best Setter in the show. He has also won the following prizes:—Silver cup for the best Setter at the

Centennial; first prize, also special prize for the best Setter at New York 1877; special at Boston, 1878; special, Boston 1879; champion, St. Louis, 1879. "Paris" has also won five prizes in field trials in the Southern States, thus showing that he is not only handsome to look at, but also handsome in the field.

In issuing this engraving and notice of this wonderful dog, it is as much for the benefit of our poultry fanciers as for any other class of our numerous readers, for we could not possibly have a better illustration of the good result of careful breeding in domestic animals than is given in the subject of our notice. "Paris" belongs to a strain of English Setter that has a well authenticated pedigree of nearly one hundred years; and, singular to say, has only been bred out once in all that time. The breed known as the Laverack Setter was bred in England by a gentleman of that name for fifty years without any outside cross whatever, and many of that strain are still being bred, showing beyond any question of doubt that few know to what extent in-breeding can be carried in domestic animals. There are many pure Laveracks now on this continent, but "Paris" has an outside strain of blood, and belongs to what is known as the Llewellyn breed. The Laveracks all trace back to one dog and one bitch, the Llewellyns the same on that side, and to one sire and dam only of the outside strain. A casual observer would think it impossible that any breed of domestic animals could be kept up by such a continued course of in-breeding, but the correctness of their pedigree is beyond all question, and although the breed was only imported to this continent six years ago they are to day the favorite dog of the American sportsman, and prices varying from \$100 to \$600 have been frequently paid for individual specimens, while any quantity of the common and carelessly bred American Setters can be had for the asking. This breed is in as high favor in England as it is here, and the value placed on some good specimens may be judged from the fact that Mr. Llewellyn, the founder of the strain, and owner of perhaps the best specimen now living, "Count Windem," was offered last summer by an American sportsman £500 for him, and refused the offer. The breed is now becoming plentiful in the United States and Canada, and wherever exhibited, either at shows or in the field, the American bred dogs has had to succumb to his superior qualities. A good specimen only need be seen by the side of an American to at once show the blood-like qualities in the one, which the other one does not possess. It is singular that till this breed of dogs was imported no one thought any importance was attached to the pedigree of a dog; to day the very first question asked by every sportsman and dog fancier is, *pedigree?* evidently show-

ing that they have realized the fact that in dogs, as well as all other fine bred domestic animals, pedigree is of the first importance.

Preparing Fowls for Exhibition.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I can assure you it was not my fault willingly that No. 6 of my series of letters did not appear in your last number. It was a press of business and a want of time. You know how it is yourself: if a man comes in late and tired from business (and now I have to drive eleven miles to my business each morning) he does not get chicken into his head (so easily as into his stomach) with sufficient distinctness as to enable him to write even as modest a letter as I do. So I have neglected you until now, and I fear I am too late for November, but, hope not, as if I am of any use to your readers at all—and I certainly do not presume I am to the "old heads"—it is just at this time.

Now, of course, all of you have got your birds well grown, and are ready to put them in shape for their first show, so I shall tell you—not how you should do, but how I do, and I think I do about right, or at least as I have been able to learn from a ten years reading and as long an active experience. All we read is not always practical, and therefore practical experience is better than theory—at least in this business, and the young exhibitor will find that after all it takes *work* to get ready for a poultry exhibition. At least is this the case if he exhibits ten or more varieties. And if he has been to a good show and looked over Mr. So and So's fine exhibit of a dozen varieties, and supposes he can make as good a show at his first attempt, he will be doomed to a sore disappointment. As I said before, by this time the birds are well grown, and of course each one knows by this time the different birds he will be able to put in the show-pen. This he has learned by the use of the *Standard of Excellence* and a critical examination—or what is better still, the assistance of some good judge.

Having decided on the specimens he means to put in trim, how to do it is the next question. First of all, see that the yard and house are free from nail points and splinters, or anything that could tear or break the feathers in case of a bird coming in contact with them. Also see that there is nothing at the end of the roost that the bird can rub against while on the roost. If the end of the roost comes up to the wall it is well to put a little piece of smoothly planed board from the roost to the wall at an angle of 45° or such a matter, so that he cannot rub himself and ruffle his plumage. Then you must see that the birds do not quarrel, and if there is a quarrelsome one in the yard put him

out by himself, so that he does not disfigure his mates. Of course it is not necessary to say that the droppings must be removed each morning, and fresh, clean sand, or dry earth put in, as cleanliness must be strictly observed in the preparation for the show pen.

As to condition: The bird must not be fat, neither must they be lean, for either a fat or lean chicken is not in its best and healthiest condition any more than a fat or lean horse is. Therefore to put a fowl in its best possible shape it must be in the best and most vigorous health, and this the breeder can always judge for himself by strict attention to feeding.

Another point which is nearly always neglected by exhibitors, and which does them great harm, is the wild condition in which they put their birds into the show pen. I have often seen a fine pair of Leghorns, Hamburgs, or in fact almost every variety of fowls, standing crouched up in the darkest corner of the show coop, trying to hide themselves from the gaze of every one who comes near them, and if the judge wants to examine them he cannot get them out of their corner long enough to get their symmetry, nor can he get his hands on them without breaking or ruffling feathers, and starting up as much squacking as a hawk would. And ten chances to one he either passes them in disgust, or puts down one or the other as "wry tailed." Or even if he does attempt to "figure" them he will cut them for symmetry, condition, &c., till he puts them clean out of the race. I have known this to be the case and therefore caution all against getting beaten in this way. Per contra: Look at that fine pair of Light Brahmas as you approach the coop, they step up to the front to see what you want, and show themselves off to the best advantage; and if you want to get a better view and put them down on the floor outside of the coop, they strut around you and wonder what it all means. You can wager your last "nickle" their owner knows his business and has had them on "dress parade" for weeks before, and has put them through their facings so often that when you pull out a wing to examine it they will stand up and pull it back without jumping back and hiding in a corner. And this pair the judge can examine as he likes, and the chances will be that they come in for a ticket, as the man who put them in such shape knew what he was doing. So before you go to the show, if you have not an exhibition coop, take a common goods box, and put some laths in front of it, and into this put your bird every day for a few hours to tame him down. And every time you or any of the family go near him, have a bit of meat, bread or something he is not used to, and something he is fond of, and you will soon see how quickly he will step up to the front

of the cage. Then as he picks the morsel from your hand, touch and stroke him with the other hand, and he will soon get used to being handled. As he becomes used to being handled pat him under the bill and make him *stand up* after the manner of a horse jockey showing off a horse to a purchaser. In this way you get him used to standing in his best position, and this is just the way the judge will stand him up to get his symmetry, and you would not believe—till you saw it—how much difference there is in the symmetry of a bird before and after he has learned his lesson. All this is a part of the tricks of the trade, and it all tells in the show room and if you would see *tickets* on your coops you must learn it and practise it also.

So much for the putting into condition and taming or handling process. But in what I have said of condition I have not touched an important part of the condition, and that is the care of white or colored fowls, except black ones. If white or parti-colored fowls are kept near smoke, or in a city, their plumage must be cleansed, and the quickest and most effective way of cleaning is washing them about two days before they go to the show. But as this can only be done by those who know how, it should never be attempted until after it has been seen done by an expert, therefore I will leave this part of the subject, at least for the present.

Now, about the manner of showing birds. I am opposed to showing in any way but singly, and if compelled to show in pairs, a partition of cloth or pasteboard should always be put into the coop to save the plumage of the female. To show a fine Light Brahma pullet with a large, vigorous cockerel—and if he is in the proper health and condition to show to advantage he necessarily is vigorous—is sure to unfit her for any further show purposes that season. And the same is true of almost all classes. A good, vigorous cockerel will bulldoze the life out of a pullet, and put her entirely out of condition in a day. Therefore, if you must show in pairs, put in a pasteboard partition if you would attend more than one show with the same pullet.

In the choice of hampers for shipping birds to the show, use *round, cloth-lined* ones if possible, as in a round hamper there are no corners for a cock bird to get his fine tail foul in and break his feathers. The best hamper is the round willow hamper with lid on top, and lined with cloth. This, with a little cut straw or clean chaff, will weigh about eight pounds, ready to put the birds into. Thus by its use you save express charges as well as the fowl's plumage.

Food is seldom necessary to be put into a hamper, unless for a long journey. And I would never put water into one, as you are sure to soil the plumage if you do. For this reason an attendant

should always go with the birds to attend to their wants. I have found that tying a small piece of bread, partially saturated with a little Port wine, into the hamper, is an excellent plan, as the effect of the wine is to partially stupify the bird, and thus render him less restless on his journey.

On arrival at the show room be there yourself and see to unpacking your birds, and also see to their first feed and water. The first drink they have—and they will be thirsty—should have a little citrate of iron in the water, enough to taste pretty strong, so that they will not drink too much—and if they do drink considerable it will do them more good than harm, as the iron will act as an invigorating tonic, and liven them up and give a good appetite. But—good night, and conclusion next number.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, Pa., Nov. 7th, 1879.

Many Matters.

Editor Review,

DEAR S.R., - Being, as we are, in the midst of the poultry harvest, and that at a time when the lengthened evenings affords several additional hours of leisure, we may reasonably expect a large increase in contributions to REVIEW; I shall, therefore, shorten up my letter for this month, and make room for some of our older hands, some of which seem to be a long time in getting started.

I must say that I have been not a little disappointed in my first year's reading of REVIEW, not in the quality of the matter it contained, for friends Lockie and Lambing's letters have been worth double the price of the REVIEW; but where are all the others whose names appear from time to time as successful exhibitors, and members of committees of management. Not even a sigh has been heard from many of them during the year. It is always a farce for such men to say that they understand and appreciate the efforts made by REVIEW in its endeavors to keep the fancy well informed upon all matters relating to their interests. There is not a fancier in Canada can say anything less truthfully, and a mere admission of, the truths of this self-evident fact goes but a short way in its maintenance, and is but a very small part of their duty to it. I do not doubt in the least but that nearly every fancier in Canada does admire the REVIEW for the straight forward and honest manner in which it is conducted; proud of it also because of its reliability. He feels that, like a man whose reputation for truthfulness and uprightness is unsullied, that praise from it is not flattery, nor censure undeserved. In a word he trusts it.

The REVIEW may be slow in taking its true position among the poultry journals of America, but

strong and durable foundations are not built in a day, they are not of a mushroom growth; and as truth has always conquered in the past and integrity been ultimately rewarded—though many a time the reward seemed long in coming—we can safely predict a glorious future for REVIEW. There is an element in our human nature which leads us to prefer present good, but the experience of all demonstrates that what is worth possessing, what is really valuable, has to be worked and waited for. Pebbles can be picked up off the road any day, but we have to go to Africa to pick up diamonds, and do some rather careful searching after getting there, requiring time and diligence. Now, though we cannot at present compare our REVIEW with some of the American journals in size, and number of contributors, and extent of circulation, yet for reliability and honest endeavor to benefit and assist the fancy, it has no superior.

In retrospecting the past year, any honest fancier must acknowledge that if he has failed in his duty towards the REVIEW, it has not been because it has been undeserving of his support, but that the course pursued by it merits the support of every honest man. Then, are we to conclude that our genuine fanciers are as few as the pages of the REVIEW, as the past year would seem to indicate. Are some actuated by the narrow-minded and selfish motive, that what they have gained they are determined to use for their own exclusive benefit? To such I would say—if there are any such—does not the history of the past emphatically declare that those who have been most ready to impart information to others are they who have been most successful. What would have been the effect upon himself if James Watt had sought to conceal his improvement from the world, and employ it in his own factories, for his own exclusive advantage? We can see plainly that it would have been ruinous. Or have we a fancier in Canada who will assert that I. K. Felch will be a loser financially because of the information he has given lately respecting Light Brahmas, which, to a breeder of them, is invaluable. Well he knows that he will be immensely the gainer by giving the fancy to understand that he knows his birds. One such letter is worth to him a good many premiums.

The prize list is far from being a correct index of the ability of the various successful exhibitors. Money will purchase exhibition birds, and worse still, and more to be regretted, they can be borrowed. And I would say to everyone desirous of purchasing eggs especially, and who have been scanning the prize lists to ascertain who have been the most successful exhibitors, strive also to ascertain if they raised those birds themselves, or were they borrowed for the occasion.

A fancier who does not take sufficient interest in

his birds to take a pleasure in discussing the merits and habits of his pets, also systems of keeping, feeding, &c., is not any too likely to raise desirable stock. I know there are exceptions to every rule, and that there are to this I know, but this one will be found as little subject to modifications in this respect as most of general rules.

But as I promised to cut it short this month, I shall not say anything to my farming friends this time, but shall conclude by offering a few remarks upon yourself—if you will permit a few remarks upon your late attempt at a "blow." Now, sir, if you call that blow I am afraid your readers will be led to confound bluff with logic. Euclid has not built up a single proposition or problem more solidly upon his elements than your blow is built upon strong and substantial facts. It may be that this is an orthodox blow. If so, there are a great many in poultry journals which are something else; but I am afraid you have the majority against you, and that yours is not pure-bred.

"The Review ahead in Canada;" and this said in a bluff! My astonishment is so profound that I find myself inclined to express it in interjections only. And are we to receive or suppose this as inflation? Sir, every reader of the Review will tell you it is contraction rather. And what you are going to do! why it is not a zephyr.

But, after all, to speak seriously, I am convinced that every reader of the Review—friend Lambing included—will not think any the less of it on account of its adhering to solid facts in its attempt to repeat the fable of the frog. No fear of the same result in this case.

Friend Ward, of Chicago *Poultry Journal*, lays it down as a condition of fitness for the position of editor of a poultry journal that he be a successful breeder of one variety at least, and have a fair knowledge of the rest. Now, sir, I have often wondered why you, whose success with every variety you have adopted has been so marked, have never told us about them—of course they have spoken for themselves a few times—but since reading your hurricane I have ceased wondering.

Hoping I have not taken undue liberty,

I am yours fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, Nov. 27th, 1879.

Delaware.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR,—I think what will suit you best for me for your December No. will be \$1 for my coming year's subscription, so please find it enclosed.

Am glad to see by the last Review that you have taken a stand that will compel those wishing to read and advertise in your valuable journal to pay

for the privilege. That is as it should be. This credit business has ruined many a good and useful undertaking. I hope you will stick to your text, and should you lose a few subscribers and advertisers by doing so, you will be money in pocket by losing them.

Below you will find a few general notes from Delaware, that may be of interest to some of your many readers.

E. R. Grant and myself had a poultry sale in Dover, Delaware, on the 15th of November. Bidding was lively but low; the prices realized were from \$2 to \$3 per pair. Quite an interest was shown for fancy poultry, and we are bound to cultivate it.

Richardson & Robbins, cannery, in Dover, on Tuesday, 25th November, bought thirteen tons of poultry. They paid out during the week to the farmers \$6,700 for poultry alone. On Tuesday there was a line of wagons, unbroken from 9 a. m. until 3 p. m., waiting their turn in front of the factory to be unloaded. And for every pair of chickens that weighed ten pounds, live weight, the owner would pocket \$1; and for every pair of turkeys weighing thirty pounds they would pocket \$3.30. Of course they bought little and big at same rates, 10 cents per pound for chickens, and 11 cents for turkeys, geese and ducks. On the same day, Tuesday, 25th, there was over a ton sold to another party, making over fourteen tons in one day, and it keeps up like that as long as the supply lasts, which will be until about the 1st of March.

What are all the Canadian poultry breeders about that they do not come down here and make a fortune out of poultry in a few years? It can be done. One farmer sold \$90 worth of turkeys, all of his own raising, on one day. The editor of the *State Sentinel* says that the poultry in this state is worth as much money as the corn crop, and I believe he is not far from the mark. There is no rump with poultry here; I have not seen a case of it since I came down.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., Dec. 1st.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 11.

The return of cold weather and snow reminds us that our fowls are to be confined in a small space for the next three or four months, and if this place has not already been made suitable, no further time should be lost in making it so, as the proper wintering of fowls in this climate is a difficult and important matter. I am frequently asked, "are your buildings frost proof?" does water freeze in them?" Now, if we used no fires, how many of our dwellings would be actually frost proof? The only frost proof buildings are those made with

double or hollow walls, and very few openings, or under ground cellars, neither of which would furnish sufficient light or ventilation, and without these requisites fowls could not remain healthy for any length of time. It is neither necessary nor advisable to attempt to make a poultry house impervious to the frost. A neighbor of mine last winter had a White Leghorn cock that in day time had the run of the barnyard, and roosted at night in a building the best part of which was the roof, for the wind and snow had free access at the sides, yet in the spring the bird's comb did not show the slightest injury from frost. So the great desideratum is pure dry air, avoiding direct draughts on the fowls. Have the floor and lower parts of the walls as close as possible, with sufficient ventilation at or near the roof to carry off the foul air; two openings, one at each end, are better than one, as they assist in causing a circulation. If possible have the windows in the south side, as in winter especially, they are greatly benefited by the sunlight, and will eagerly shift themselves around to bask in its rays.

Cleanliness must be observed. Fowls cannot long remain healthy if their droppings are allowed to accumulate, and any smell offensive to human beings must be injurious to them.

They drink large quantities of water, which should always be supplied to them fresh and clean.

Feed in moderate quantities, and at regular intervals, and never more at a time than they will eat up clean. If grain can be scattered amongst straw or dry earth, it will furnish them with exercise and assist in keeping them warm, but this should not be done unless their droppings have been removed. Employment in scratching for their food likewise prevents them from acquiring habits of pecking each other, feather-eating, etc.

This, no doubt, may appear to some to be a great deal of labor and trouble, though the genuine fancier never grumbles at the labor in caring for his pets, and we have to consider that without similar care we cannot expect a supply of eggs in winter, the time they are usually scarce and high in price, and also that after a long winter's confinement we expect to hatch next season's chicks from their eggs, and how can strong and vigorous chicks be raised from fowls debilitated by having been kept in damp, filthy, or badly ventilated buildings.

These are simply general hints, as no special rules can be laid down that will be suitable for all circumstances, as localities and buildings vary so much, and even the different varieties require different treatment or care, but the thoughtful, watchful owner will, even if a new beginner, soon learn to detect a want or an injury, and provide a remedy. If unable to do so let him state his case plainly in the REVIEW, and some of the older and more

experienced breeders will help him out of his difficulty. In passing over a rough field in a dark night the traveller is annoyed by striking his foot against a stone or elevation of the ground, or stepping suddenly into a hole or depression; the inequalities require his attention and occupy his thoughts, but he would pass over the same place in daylight and scarcely observe or think of them. Thus the veteran in poultry keeping, as in all other matters, has the daylight of his own experience, as well as that of others, to guide him, and avoids the mistakes he formerly made.

This is one of the great benefits of a live paper like the REVIEW. One contributor's views may only be suitable for a portion of its readers, but "many men of many minds;" when different persons state their views and experiences, all are benefited.

So, friends, even at the risk of repetition, I again ask you to write for your paper. If you know a better method than those already published of rearing, mating, feeding, or housing, let us have it; if you have anything new to offer in regard to making nests, coops, water dishes, or other fixings, do not keep it back. If you are young in the business, tell us of your difficulties or discouragements, and no doubt there are plenty who have both the ability and will to give you the requisite information.

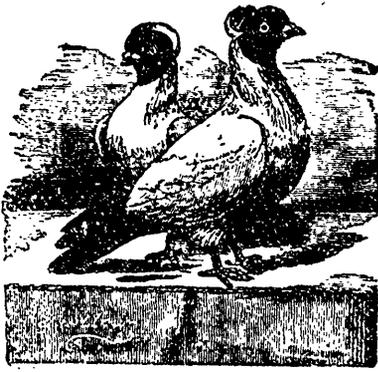
J. L.

Waterloo, Dec. 6th, 1879.

KEEPING THE FOWLS WARM.—A warm, comfortable poultry-house will pay as well as any other farm building. Hens will lay just as well, and as many eggs, in a plain structure with few fixtures, as in the most ornamental and expensive one—the essential requisites being comfortable protection from cold winds, suitable food in regular sufficiency, and good, pure water. The way to make farming pay is to produce that which sells best in your market at the highest prices, and the highest prices rule when the demand exceeds the supply. Small flocks of poultry are proportionately more profitable than large ones. Six hens will often produce as many eggs as twelve, each being kept in one enclosure. Such is my experience and observation.—W. H. W., in *Country Gentleman*.

He "houses" his farm implements in the corner of the fence; his fowls roost in trees during the storms of winter; his manure pile leaches into a roadside ditch, and wiping his nose on his coat sleeve, he makes plaintive complaint that farming don't pay.

The terrible—"Ma, is ladies ducks?" Ma—"Why, no, Willie, what in the world put that into your head?" Pa (at the window)—"Whoopee! Willie; come 'ere quick and see these yere dogs a fightin'. Jus' look at 'em though!"



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.
 Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)
 Guelph, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.
 Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.
 " C. B. Capron.
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessy.
 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.

Homing Incidents.

Flattery is not friendship; consequently it should not be employed when it serves to mislead, misinform or betray. And, as a reporter of carrier pigeon races, this truth was always borne in mind. Truthfulness, the best of virtues, should always be aimed at; for the more it is exemplified in our dealings and doings, the greater the esteem and respect that will be entertained for us, however humble our situation. The breeding of Homing Antwerp carrier pigeons is no inconsiderable source of both pleasure and profit to thousands of people in this world. From earliest history their merits have been traced. Their utility in both times of peace and warfare has been severely tried. Therefore, let us continue in advancing and fostering the fascinating fancy, until, in a few years hence, America, in this connection, may stand comparable with its older competitors, the foreign pigeon clubs.

Having liberated hundreds of birds, within the last three years, belonging to the leading and most progressive fanciers and amateurs of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, a few heretofore unmentioned incidents of these numerous flights, inevitably come to my mind.

As a novice in the strange business, our curiosity had longed to witness a flight. Well, one day this anxiety and impatience was gratified by a *bona-fide* race, between Hamburg and Philadelphia—distance, seventy five miles by rail. The birds were liberated one at a time, and, singly, were soon out of sight. Towards the last, an aged gentleman whose son was competing, determined to attach long pieces of rags to the tails of his two birds, that it might accelerate their flight. But no, it was a poor rule, for No. 1 carrier remained to see whether his successor would receive similar treatment. He did. He also could not appreciate the advantage of such a caudal appendage, and as indifferently as you please, they soared to a neighboring barn, to rest at ease. The old man followed, cheered, hooted, threw stones, and finally got them started. The time made was not so remarkable as to warrant publication.

At another time an amateur liberated three extraordinary (?) birds here. They quietly sailed into my loft. Next day I caught one while it was feeding with the chickens, observed the owner's name, sent a "P. C.," and he came and very kindly took them away. Fortunate in finding the owner of such "extraordinary" stock, eh! And when we humbly said, "haven't got much faith in them birds," he had the charming audacity to get mad!

In another instance, four birds were to compete, to be liberated singly, at stated intervals. Bird No. A was let go, and soared as high as a neighboring house-top; Nos. B, C, and D followed, and very graciously allowed us to make a more complete inspection, by alighting on a shed, where a number of common birds were seated, watching the departure of their honored guests. Of course they were surprised, yea confounded, when these "blue-blooded" visitors made themselves so familiar amongst this lower class, who were only raised for shooting-matches. No record made.

Thus we might continue to enumerate many other incidents of a similar character, but we do not wish to detract from the subject, or disparage the fascinating sport. Far from it, let me assure the reader. Rather let this be accepted as an appeal to you to select good and reliable strains when stocking your lofts, for then the unpleasantness of such scenes as are herein described will be avoided.

The success of flights in this country is something remarkable, as the last race between Hamburg, Pa., and different points in New York and New Jersey, demonstrated. Out of sixty-seven

birds liberated in the afternoon, over one hundred miles away from home, all but two arrived home the same afternoon—one the following a. m., and only one bird was lost.

My own experience in training birds, and having had charge of the leading races of the representative Homing Antwerp carrier pigeons, has convinced me that, with good specimens, a gratifying result will almost invariably follow.

In making your purchases, select men who have a reputation at stake and are known to be honorable. As the birds are very strong and hardy, you will find that they will multiply rapidly, and afford a world of sport and enjoyment—neither demoralizing nor debasing.

With highest regards to the editor of the REVIEW and members of our fraternity,

Very sincerely,

OLIVER D. SCHOCK.

Humburg, Pa., Nov. 25th, 1879.

The Food of Homing Birds.

(From the French of Dr. F. Chapuis.)

What, and by what rule, to feed pigeons, are questions of about equal importance. Fanciers generally, imagine it is enough to calculate the quantity of food required for a certain number of pigeons, and to feed it to them two or three times a day, or to give a day's or week's portion at once, allowing the birds to help themselves. Such however, is not the custom among skillful breeders, and the rules by which they are governed we will try to make plain. The staple food for pigeons in France is the vetch (*Vicia sativa*, Linn). When this is of good quality, the pods are dark colored, well filled and heavy; the seeds of equal size. Sometimes, by reason of a wet season or from having been imperfectly harvested, the vetch remains of a dull, greenish color; when cut, it gives out a mouldy smell, and the pod is irregularly filled. It should not be fed in this state. It is sometimes mixed with rye and oats; this last mixture is bad, because of attracting mice that ruin the vetch while devouring the oats. The vetch should be a year old before being fed. Two year's old is still better, it being then more wholesome. If it is preserved unaltered through this time, it is a guarantee of its having been well harvested and when in good condition. Feeding the vetch when green or when imperfectly cured, exposes the birds to disarrangements, producing, especially, diarrhoea, which weakens them to such an extent that they seem unequal to any exertion; hence, must not be put to too long flights.

Though the vetch is the food par excellence, experience has proven it to be of greater value when mixed with small kidney beans than when fed a-

lone. In spring and summer it is, however, fed alone, or some wheat, hemp or rape seed are added, giving sparingly of the last two, as with these it is better to give none than too much. In winter, wheat forms a good basis of food, but at first is apt to prove relaxing, though the birds soon become used to it. By its long continued using, the bird gains in fat, so it is not a desirable food when training for a concourse. Some fanciers through the training season feed the vetch alone for a few days, then give a few handfulls of wheat for a change. Hemp and rape seed are very stimulating. If used with care, they are excellent for the preparation of a bird for a flight, that is, during the months of June and July. Give a handfull say to six pigeons, feeding one kind one day, and the other the next.

Pigeons are very fond of salt. If it is not indispensable to their existence, it is of great use. The various authorities upon pigeons give many ways of providing it: some in the form of a well seasoned stuffed and baked cat or fox, taken in the season of their salaciousness. Others advocate placing in the loft a block of rock salt. As this is affected by moisture, the pigeons insert their beaks into the crevices and drink the salty liquid they find there. There is another plan greatly used and found useful, as combining many excellent features. Take about half a bushel of coarse sand, an equal quantity of potter's clay well dried, and mortar from old buildings; add to these a quantity of the larger vetches, and break all into small fragments. Add further six or eight pounds of broken egg-shells, several handfulls of green anise seed, four pounds of hemp seed and two pounds of ground salt. Mix thoroughly dry, or with water. Some use one way, some another. Some substitute rape for hemp. They are equally good, but rape has the disadvantage of being very attractive to mice. The mixture is placed in a covered wooden trough or tray, set at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the cover at the lower side being pierced with five or six holes an inch and a half wide, by three inches long. Care should be taken that the mixture is not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and that the openings are large enough to prevent the pigeons heads being caught in them.

The value of this compound is readily to be seen. The coarse sand provides the small stones necessary to the digestion. The egg-shells furnish the females with the calcareous matter needed in the formation of the egg and its shell, and the rape seed and salt are the condiments the pigeon seeks with such avidity. The pigeon, though essentially graminivorous, can be made omnivorous. It can be fed upon bread, potato, boiled meat, and become accustomed to rice and barley; but all these are unprofitable, if it is possible to procure the vetch.

We now come to the second part of our question ; the rule for feeding. Beginning with about the middle of March, the pigeon should be given all it will eat, because the laying, hatching and rearing of the young begins about this time. While an abundance of food should be given, care should be taken that none is wasted. With a little experience, the amount necessary can be easily determined. They should be fed at least twice a day—three times is better. To have healthy young, the first feed must be early, say between five and six o'clock in the morning. At this time the crops of the young are empty. If the parents can find nothing at hand wherewith to fill them they must go abroad to seek it, and the young suffer from hunger and cold. It is difficult to make up for the loss occasioned by late feeding. The second feed should be between noon and two o'clock ; the third at twilight. From the first of August to the last of October, great care must be taken to provide not only a sufficiency of food but that it shall be of the highest quality—this to pass the pigeon safely and well through the critical period of moult. After this both quality and quantity must be restricted to the actual need to keep the bird in condition. Experimenting fanciers estimate the demand of a pigeon, under ordinary circumstances, to be a tenth of a pound of food daily—lessening the quantity in warm weather and increasing it in cold. Unless great care is taken, the increase will cause the female to commence laying. The eggs in such a case should be taken away. If she is allowed to hatch and raise young at this time, when the true breeding season arrives, she will have become exhausted and be unfit to rear healthy young. As to the males, they will begin mating if allowed to do so, and by February the large feathers of the wings will be dropped, so that by July, the time of flying, both male and female will have progressed to the nakedness of full moult ; and the fancier will be unable to engage them in the concourses.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

The New Jersey fanciers have fully organized their Society and elected Mr. Louis Waefelaer, President ; Mr. Crane, Secretary ; Mr. Serrell, Treasurer. Five of the members possess large flocks of homers, and expect to have both old and young birds in abundance with which to commence training for the season of 1880.

The New York and Brooklyn Homing clubs have amalgamated.

We tender our thanks to the New York and Jersey City fanciers, who advertise in Review, for a splendid willow shipping hamper for homing pigeons.

The Management at Toronto Exhibition.

Editor Review,

DEAR SIR, I am sorry to see that a correspondent in a contemporary journal, over the *non-de plume* of "Justice," has endeavored to fix the blame of what mismanagement and dissatisfaction there were at the Toronto exhibition on the shoulders of one of the committee of management. Having been present most of the week of the show, I endeavored to inform myself thoroughly in its working, and I must say that the insinuations thrown out are unjust, cowardly and uncalled for.

With your permission I will endeavor to refute a few of the assertions made by the writer referred to.

First charge.—"The largest exhibitor was one of the directors of the association, and from the first he assumed entire control of the poultry show in all its branches." Now, all who have taken the trouble to examine the prize list of this show will know that five gentlemen were associated on the committee of management, and as but the name of Mr. Doel appears as an exhibitor in this department, this gentlemen must be the one referred to. The facts of the case are, that the gentlemen associated with Mr. Doel seeming to have other and more congenial duties to attend to, deserted, and threw the whole work on him ; and, rather than allow the exhibition to fail, he did all that one man could do to perform the duties of the committee. Now, it is quite evident to any who has had experience in running a large poultry show, that one man, no matter how able and experienced, will be found unable to attend to the many matters that are dependent upon the committee for execution, and that any deficiency in the management should be charged to those who deserted their post, not to the man who stuck faithfully to it, and did all in his power to make the show satisfactory both to exhibitors and visitors. What stronger argument could we have in favor of appointing "the largest exhibitors" to such posts ? There is no charge of the official position being made subservient to advance his own interests or those of his friends.

Second charge.—"The above party is a personal friend of one of the judges, from whom he bought a large number of birds a few weeks prior to the show." Now, that one of the judges should be a personal friend of Mr. Doel's is not at all strange, as it would be rather a difficult matter to select a judge, who was at all acquainted with that gentleman, who would not feel himself honored by his friendship. That he should have purchased birds from one of the judges before the show is an evidence of commendable enterprise on his part, and reference to it can only be regarded as an insinua-

tion against the integrity of the judge, which the writer has failed to establish in his criticisms of the judging, and is unworthy of notice.

Third charge.—“It was considered doubtful whether more than one-half the birds shown by such exhibitor were *bona fide* his property.” *Considered doubtful!* Oh! “Justice;” you have allowed your personal animosity and jealousy to lead you into making yourself contemptible.

Fourth charge.—“The prize cards were made out by a large exhibitor.” Yes; by the party before alluded to. After trying every means to get the proper parties to attend to it, he took it in hand, rather than allow the show to close without their being ready for the coops—which would assuredly have been the case had he not made them out.

Mr. Editor, I do not believe that you will think it necessary to refute such charges, as their author's imbecility and spleen are so apparent, and as nothing emanating from such a source could prejudice fanciers against the object of this attack. Having been associated with him on several occasions in the management of poultry shows, where excellent opportunities were had of forming an opinion, I know Mr. Doel to be one of the most honorable and efficient workers in Ontario, and the honorable position he has so long held, both as a citizen and fancier, is a most effective refutation of such calumnies; and having heard some of my brother fanciers, who saw evidences of his self-sacrificing courtesy at Toronto, express strong condemnation of this slander, I am constrained to raise my voice in the cause of justice and honesty.

Hoping that Mr. Doel will forgive the liberty I have taken with his name, and that you, Mr. Editor, will pardon my placing a, to a certain extent, personal matter before your readers,

I beg to subscribe myself,

FAIR PLAY.

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1879.

Turkeys for England.

Among the many articles of diet with which Canada has endeavored to stuff the capacious maw of the English nation, dressed fowl are among the latest. The venture to ship dead fowl, turkeys particularly, to Britain was first made about four years ago, and has since developed into an established business. Each year a number of operators in this section made shipments with varying success, but owing to a combination of circumstances the number of shippers this year is smaller, and the total shipments proportionately less.

The great drawback to a profitable trade in poultry between Canada and England lies in the character of the stock, and the mode of feeding. What

is true of all classes of animals is none the less true of turkeys, namely that good stock and good feeding pay. The majority of the birds raised in this section are so underfed that they are scarcely worth shipping, and are little better than a skeleton.

There is an equally good opening for geese as for turkeys in England, but if the Englishman is fastidious in the matter of turkey, in geese he is much more so. Our ordinary geese would not be looked at on the English market, while were a better class bred there is no doubt but that the market could be made.

The price paid in this section by shippers has run from 6 to 7 cents per pound on foot, a figure which the present advices do not justify.

Cock Crowing Nuisance.

We are amused at reading in THE LONDON FIELD of a gentleman who threatens to prosecute his neighbor for a nuisance, because his cock crows early in the morning and disturbs his slumbers. The neighbor asks the question, can he do it? The answer he receives is that he can, and gives cases in which like actions have been taken, and finishes up by saying, whether actionable or not, he has no right to keep a cock which annoys his neighbors by crowing, either during the night or early in the morning.

Some correspondents step in and offer remedies. One is, to place a hood on the cock's head, just leaving his bill and breathing apparatus exposed, but fixed in such a way that he can't open his bill to crow; this night-cap arrangement is to be placed on his head every night. Another correspondent suggests placing a board above the roost lengthwise and at such a distance from it as to allow the cock to sit on the perch but not stretch himself to crow. He asserts that the cock will not crow if he cannot stretch himself at full length to do it.

We certainly pity a man who has neighbors who complain of such a thing being a nuisance, but we pity the poor unfortunate man whose nerves are so weak that the crowing of his neighbor's cocks are a nuisance to him. We should be of the opinion that it is the neighbor he wants to be rid of and not his cocks.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FLIGHT.—A society in the suburbs of Antwerp, held, on the 30th of August last, a race for young pigeons, the liberation taking place at Chateauxvoux, (a distance of about 520 kilometres, or 323 English miles) at 5:30 o'clock, a. m. In spite of a northerly wind, the arrival of the first pigeon was recorded at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, and the same evening nine of the prizes were decided. By 8:30 o'clock the next morning the eighteen prizes offered had all been awarded. We cannot call to mind any similar instance. It is a remarkable circumstance for pigeons about five months old to fly so long a distance as this, with a speed of about 825 metres a minute (900 yds a minute, or 30½ miles per hour).—*L'Epervier*.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

	3 Mon.	6 Mon.	12 Mon.
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

Those who want good Leghorns cheap, should read Mr. W. Stahlschmidt's announcement this month.

Our list of subscription premiums is crowded out this month. We have received a number of valuable additions to it, which will appear next issue.

We have made arrangements with an agent for the collection of over due accounts, and they will be placed in his hands in a few days. Those indebted to us will consult their own interests by remitting at once

J. J, St Thomas, Ont. asks; How many fowls can be kept on 10 acres of land? Will some of our readers, who have tried it let J. J. know, through next month's issue.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The position of a member of a committee of management of a poultry exhibition is seldom one of pleasure, and never one of profit; and it must be a matter of wonder to thinking men, how gentlemen will, year after year, without fee or reward, exert themselves in getting up exhibitions, for the benefit and pleasure of others. We see them give a week of their valuable time, late and early, to the work, which is often more onerous than their ordinary avocations, collecting special prizes, fitting up coops, etc., and putting a degree of energy and enterprise into the undertaking which, if brought to bear on their own business, would bring them

much profit. And why do they do it? Simply that fanciers may have an opportunity of comparing their birds with those of others, and of showing the public the best specimens of the different varieties, so as to advance the fancy, and thereby benefit breeders. How many fanciers are sensible of the great amount of labor and energy expended for their special benefit and accommodation? How many ever give it a thought at all? As the winter shows are now coming on, and as it is at these that the greatest amount of gratuitous labor is given, we would ask fanciers to give the matter their earnest consideration.

The great majority of fanciers have got into the habit of considering shows as a place where they have unlimited license to growl against the management. Trifling mistakes are eagerly seized on, and magnified into huge and unpardonable blunders. No allowance is made for difficulties; no credit is given for the exertions put forth. Now this is not as it should be. These men are elected by the fanciers themselves to use the funds placed at their disposal to the best advantage, and to make what they deem the best arrangements for the general good. They are generally chosen for their ability and experience, and are not usually lacking in their attention to the interests committed to their charge. They frequently neglect their own business, thus suffering actual pecuniary loss, and in all cases give a great deal of valuable time, to make the shows successful and satisfactory. Instead, then, of adding to the injustice of accepting such services without any compensation, the injury and insult of whining complaints, and unreasoning fault-finding, fanciers should, at the very least, give assistance, and make them feel that their services are duly appreciated.

What gives greater force to these remarks is that fanciers themselves are often directly responsible for the very evils of which they so loudly complain. If they would cheerfully and scrupulously comply with the rules made by themselves for the government of poultry exhibitions, they would greatly lighten the labor of the committee, and cause the whole machinery of the shows to work with the least possible jar or friction. One fruitful source of trouble and annoyance arises from the neglect of exhibitors to make their entries within the time specified for receiving them. It is wonderful how many men, of otherwise good business qualities, make a habit of regarding the rules as a perfect dead letter, and the very last minute as "time enough." The utter lack of promptness so often shown in this particular has been a powerful hindrance to the success of our shows, and we would urge all fanciers to avoid it in future. True the managing committee, with an earnest desire to oblige fanciers and make the shows successful, have

shown the utmost leniency, and have even allowed the rules to be violated rather than have any dissatisfaction among the tardy ones, who might in justice be shut out altogether. When fanciers become fully alive to the fact that they, as well as the management have duties to perform, and that on their faithful performance depends much of the success of the shows, there will be fewer complaints, and better managed exhibitions.

We do not by any means advocate the doctrine that the management of our shows should always be regarded as perfect, and never amenable to criticism. We only ask fanciers to consider both sides of the question, and do their fair share, and then if the committee have neglected their duties, they have a perfect right, in the proper manner, through the proper channel, and at the right time, to express disapproval. On the other hand, if the committee have faithfully performed their duty, fanciers should not be niggardly in showing their appreciation. Always bear in mind that success is secured only by great efforts, that your approval is their only reward, and that a just acknowledgement of their services will encourage them to continue at succeeding shows, their unselfish labors and exertions.

The Shows

The show at Indianapolis will again offer our fanciers an opportunity of testing the quality of their stock against that of their American cousins. Although Indianapolis is not so convenient for Canadian fanciers as Buffalo, still we may expect them to put in a good exhibit. The Indiana fanciers are making every effort to secure the most successful show yet held on the continent. and as there has always been close friendship between Western and Canadian fanciers, the latter will do the best possible to assist them in their laudable ambition. The address of secretary, and other information, will be found in advertisement on fourth page of cover.

The Annual meeting of the American poultry Association will be held during the week of the show, and matters of vital importance to the fancy will be brought up for consideration.

The exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, on account of its provincial nature, will in future, rank first among our Ontario shows. The exhibition of 1880 will be held in the city of Guelph, on the first week in February, opening on the 3rd and closing at noon on Friday, the 6th. The regular prize list is out, and a large list of valuable special premiums will be issued about the middle of January. Society's prizes for single birds. Ample opportunity is given fanciers to secure prize lists and make their entries, and we

would remind them that on no consideration will entries be received after January 27th. Reduced fares on Grand Trunk and G. W. R.; also reduced express rates. Get your prize lists early and be fully posted. See ad. on 4th page of cover.

The Annual Exhibition of the Montreal Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, will be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of Feby. They offer a splendid list of prizes on dogs and nearly all varieties of fowls, pigeons, birds, rabbits, squirrels, cats &c. Birds shown in pairs. We understand that the society has received from England, a lot of the most approved wire exhibition coops, and will have all the details of the show complete and attractive. We would urge on our Western fanciers each to send a few pairs of their best birds to this show. The address of the secretary is J. R. McLaren, Jr., 63 College Street Montreal, Q.

It is to be regretted that the time of holding this show and that of the Ontario Poultry Association should clash, as many of our western fanciers would undoubtedly have exhibited at Montreal had this not been the case, and it will preclude some of our Montreal friends, who have generally helped us here, from attending. A little correspondence between the officials of our societies before fixing their dates would be an advantage to all.

The Midland Central Poultry Association will hold their annual show at Peterboro on 10th, 11th, and 12th of Feb., thus giving those who exhibit at Guelph and Montreal an opportunity of showing here also. The society is full of enterprize and always offers an attractive bill of fare. Those who can possibly exhibit here should, but they must not expect easily earned honors. The Secretary James Sautler, will send prize lists on application.

The Saginaw Valley Poultry Association hold their fourth annual exhibition from January 22nd to 27th, inclusive. Canadians generally contribute large exhibits to this show, and have always been well pleased with the result. Daniel Allen, Esq., of Galt, Judge; C. T. Beatty, Secretary-Treasurer, East Saginaw, Mich.

We would recommend every fancier to send \$1 for a member's ticket of Midland Central Poultry Association. The ticket is a beautiful piece of lithographic work (ahead of some of our contemporaries' chromos). It was designed by Jas. Sautler, Esq., Secretary of the association.

Shows to Occur.

National Exhibition, Indianapolis, Indiana, 8th to 15th January, 1880. H. C. G. BALS, Secretary and Treasurer, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.

Nov. Scotia Poultry Association, on the last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of Feby., 1880.

Saginaw Valley Poultry Association, Saginaw, Mich., January 22nd to 27th, 1880, inclusive.

C. T. BEATRY, Secy., East Saginaw, Mich.

Vermont State Poultry Association, Rutland, Vt., January 6th, 8th and 9th. FRED. A. FIELD, Secretary; I. K. FELCH, Esq., Judge.

MONTREAL POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.—The above association will hold its annual exhibition on the 4, 5, 6th Feb. 1880. Entries close Jan. 20th.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr.,
Secy., P. O. Box 1233.

Ontario Poultry Association, Guelph, 1st Tuesday to Friday in February, 1880. Geo. Murton, Secretary.

Franklin County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Chambersburg, Pa., 1st annual exhibition, about the 1st of Jan'y, 1880. T. M. Nelson, Secy.

Northern New York Poultry Association, 2nd annual fair, will be held at Glen Falls, N. Y., on January 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, 1880. M. A. Dunham, Sec'y, Glen Falls, Warren Co., N. Y.

Midland Central Poultry Association, annual show, Feby. 10th, 11th, 12th, 1880. Jas. Saulter, Secretary, Peterboro, Ont.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.
American Sebrights and Brown Leghorns.

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.

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.—6 trios of fine White Leghorn chicks, March hatch, \$8.00 a trio—perfect beauties.
G. H. PUGSLEY, Fisherville Ont.

FOR SALE.—1 Houdan cock and 4 hens, good ones, from imported stock. GEO. SUNLEY,
Guelph City Poultry Yards.

FOR SALE.—1 S. S. Hamburg cockerel and 3 hens, for \$4
GEO. SUNLEY,
Guelph City Poultry Yards.

FOR SALE.—A number of first-class Houdan cockerels, of our celebrated strain.
THOS. BOGUE, Strathroy P. O., Ont.

FOR SALE.—A fine trio of Buff Cochins, from McClelland's strain,—will make fine birds—the trio for \$5.
GEO. SUNLEY,
Guelph City Poultry Yards.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Golden Poland chicks—took 2nd prize at Toronto—price \$3. Also Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, W. F. Black Spanish, and Black Hamburgs—the latter from imported stock—all good birds, price \$3 per pair. W. & A. WRIGHT, Richmond Hill, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Pair Rouen and pair Aylesbury ducks, weight 16 pounds per pair. Must be sold. Have no room for them, \$2.25 per pair.
JNO. G. JONES, Forest.

FOR SALE.—6 B. B. Red Game cockerels, bred from imported stock, 2 Silver Duckwings, 1 Golden, 1 Red Pile, and 12 pairs of White Leghorns.
R. & T. McDONALD, Paris, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Brown Leghorn Cockerels, good birds, from choice stock, for \$1 each. First draft from my yards to introduce my stock. JOHN MORRISON, Jr., Oban, Ont.

FOR SALE.—For want of room, will sell 60 White and Brown Leghorns, fine birds, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 per pair; cockerels \$1 to \$2 each.
W. STAHLSCHEMIDT, Preston, Ont.

FOR SALE.—3 very fine Light Brahma hens, 1878 hatch, also some first-class L. Brahma pullets, very cheap.
GEO. SUNLEY,
Guelph City Poultry Yards.

FOR SALE.—Light Brahma and Partridge Cochins chicks, good birds, from first-class strains.—Must sell for want of room. JAMES LOCKIE,
Waterloo, Ont.

FOR SALE.—12 Bronze Turkey chicks (cocks), from prize stock at Guelph Poultry Show, also 6 fine young hens.
JAMES ANDERSON,
2in Box 95, Guelph P. O.

FOR SALE.—Pit Game cocks and stags, B. B. Reds and Duckwings, strong, healthy birds,—or will exchange for exhibition Pile, Black, White, Spangled or Duckwing Games.
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FOR SALE.—A fine large Newfoundland pup, 20 months old, thoroughly trained, as a watch dog. Will make a 150 pound dog with care. I bought him from Chas. A. Andrews, West Berford, Mass. one of the best breeders of Newfoundland dogs in the United States. Pedigree given if required. Will sell him for \$10, cost me \$25, selling him because I have no use for him—a grand watchdog.
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The large and valuable stock of fowls formerly owned by C. E. L. Hayward, are now owned by J. Hayward. This stock is well known to be the largest and best stock of poultry ever got together. All orders for fowls or eggs in future will be promptly attended to. A large lot of Langshams and other kinds for sale at reasonable rates. Save this ad. for future reference.

J. HAYWARD.

Lock Box 39, Peterboro, N. H., U. S.

American Dominiques, (Exclusively.)

Have bred them for years. No better stock in the West. 40 pairs chicks \$4 to \$7 per pair; 1st prize pair at Michigan State Fair, \$10.

Describe what you want. Satisfaction to all or money refunded.

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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



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

Of the following varieties:

Carriers, Pouters, Tumblers, Jacobins, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpeters.

Took 1st Prem. on collection at Provincial Exhibition Toronto, '78, against six competitors,—my first exhibit.



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

CUP DARK BRAHMAS,

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

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W. H. GIBSON,
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Breeder of

Standard DRAK BRAHMAS,

BLACK COCHINS, PEA-COMB PART'GE COCHINS.

EGGS from either variety, \$3 00 per setting, or two settings for \$5.00. Warranted fresh and fertile, and carefully packed to carry any distance.

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J. PEART,
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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. 11y



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 26. 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



E. T. NIMS,
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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



ANDREW MUNRO,
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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.



GEORGE HOPE,
P. O. Box, 94, - Yorkville, Ont.,
Breeder of

18 Varieties of High-Class Poultry,

And the largest breeder of

FANCY PIGEONS

in the country. First-class BELGIAN CANARIES, GLASGOW DONS, or Scotch Fancy. Also Lop-Eared and Angora Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Correspondence promptly ans'w'd 9-1y

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A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.



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Breeder and Importer of
High-Class Poultry,

Light and Dark, BRAHMAS, Par and Buff
Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish,
W. C. B. Polish, White Games, Aylesbury Ducks and
Japanese Bantams. Eggs for Hatching after Feb. 1st,
1879, \$3 per 13, or 26 for \$5. Japanese Bantam's Eggs \$1
a Piece. 4-1y



JAMES ANDERSON,
Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,
BREEDER OF
L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,
ROUEN & AYLESBURY
DUCKS.
L. BRAHMAS—A fine lot for sale.

BRONZE TURKEYS, from prize stock at Guelph show, five dols per pair.
DUCKS—60 Aylesbury and Rouen, from the stocks of Messrs. H. Guez, of
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Light Brahmas,

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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



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Black-breasted Reds, and Pit Games,
Red Pyles, Black Red Bantams, Red Pyle Bantams.

Also, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden Spangled
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Stock first-class. Eggs in season.



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BLK. HAMBURG, direct from Rev. W. Serjeantson's
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Duckwing and Red Pyle Bants. Eggs \$3 doz.; Bants, \$4.



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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.



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Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of
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Awarded 1000 Prizes, the last three years. Fowls
always for Sale, and Eggs in season.

Write for what you want. 1-1y



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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



DR. NUGENT,
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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. 7-1y



THOS. BOGUE,
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Breeder of

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EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 51y



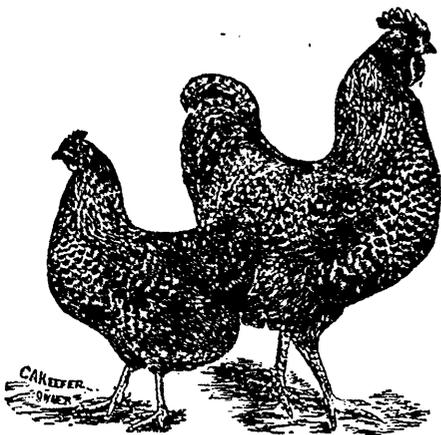
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Has for sale an unusually fine lot of

PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKS,

Fit for Exhibition in the closest Competition,
Out of the famous cock.

"Dick Deadeye,"

—Score 92 1-2—bred and mated for me by I. K. FELCH,
Esq. Write for prices, and mention Review. 10-1y.



C. A. KEEFER,
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BREEDER OF
Plymouth Rocks,
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Of Superior Quality.

My Fowls have been awarded over 140 FIRST, SECOND and SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the largest and best Poultry Shows in the West.

EGGS FOR HATCHING IN SEASON.

I have for sale a grand lot of fowly and chicks of the above varieties, both for breeding and exhibition purposes, at reasonable prices for quality of stock.

Illustrated Circular and Price List free.

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MR. JAMES GRIST has now for disposal some excellent, strong, stylish birds, bred out of the world-famous 500-mile winners, “NAPOLEON,” “HURRICANE” and “YOUNG GLADIATOR.”

Mr. G. is the first fancier in the United States to have birds accomplish such a long distance, and the first to supply the U. S. Government with his Champion Long-Distance Flying Stock, which cannot be excelled. All the imported birds are selected specimens from the well known Belgian establishments of Messrs. Pletincks, Mills, and Sman.

Will fly the above three Homing Pigeons against any other fancier's, for \$100.

Imported Birmingham Roller Pigeons:

The most interesting little Flying Pigeons living. (See November issue of Review.) Can be flown twice a day and remain up three hours, during which time they pass through the most wonderful and marvelous aerial gymnastics at an immense altitude.

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST!



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Experienced and Skillful Breeder of

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HIGHEST GRADE,

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Of Brahmas and Cochins,—Largest and Finest Strains. Thousands of Prizes won at great American Exhibitions.

ONLY EXTRA BIRDS USED FOR BREEDING.

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JERSEY, AYRSHIRE, AND DURHAM CATTLE, (all registered,) SOUTHDOWN AND LEICESTER SHEEP. SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BLACK COCHINS, WHITE COCHINS, GAME BANTAMS, PEKIN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS, BLACK SPANISH, SILVER LORKINGS, POUTER PIGEONS, GEESL, &c.

We believe we have the best stock of Asiatics in Canada, and will show 1 male and 5 females of each of above varieties, at any of our winter shows, for a prize of \$100; the birds to be bona-fide property of exhibitor, and to have been in his possession for at least three months.

☞ We have some extra choice birds to dispose of.

We first kept fancy fowls for pleasure, but having entered so largely into it, it has become a business, which is increasing every day, and being resolved to increase it still further, we shall book EGGS THIS YEAR AT \$2.50 per SITTING, from the very best we have.

At four of the largest shows this fall we took fully

Two-thirds of the Prizes on Asiatics—our specialties in Fowls.

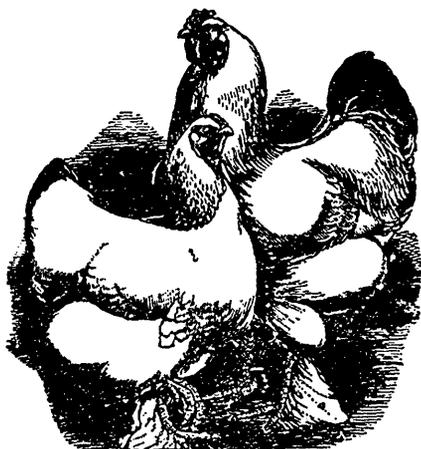
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LIGHT BRAHMAS,
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G. S. BANTAMS,
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PEKIN, ROUEN, and
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ALSO.

Grape Vines and Small Fruits.

My Stock is unsurpassed, location central and desirable for Eastern, Western, CANADIAN, and Southern customers, and

MY ESTABLISHMENT IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

☞ Prices moderate. Send for circulars.
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GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.

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

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

White-Faced Black Spanish, Black Red & Duckwing Game,

From the MOST CELEBRATED ENGLISH CUP STRAINS. Winners at all the great shows, including diplomas on 1st and 2nd prizes on Black Spanish fowls, diploma, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes on Black Spanish chicks, and 1st prize on Duckwing chicks, Toronto Industrial Exhibition, 1879; 1st on Black Spanish fowls, 1st and 2nd prizes on Black Spanish chicks, Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879.

A few very superior Black Spanish cockerels and pullets for sale, fit for the highest competition, also first-class old birds, winners of many prizes. [12-y] EGGS IN SEASON.

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Antwerp Carriers,



ALL LONG-DISTANCE BREED.

I am breeding from imported birds that have taken part in some long distance races in Belgium, also from a number of pairs selected from the lofts of Mr. John Van Opstal, of New York. I will do my best to please those favoring me with orders.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

(Philander Williams' and Josselyn's strains)

GAME BANTAMS,

(Spaulding's strain.)

A number of chicks to spare if taken soon.

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12-1y

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

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



Having sold out our regular business, and not being in a position to give our poultry the care and attention they require, we have concluded to offer for sale the entire stock, consisting of

Lt. Brahmas, Buff ^(AND) Partridge Cochins

W. C. B. POLISH,

BLACK SPANISH AND HAMBURGS.

Among the stock there is a number of PRIZE WINNERS at CHICAGO, FORT WAYNE, SAGINAW, DETROIT, &c.

Will be sold very cheap. Correspondence promptly answered.

GODERICH POULTRY YARDS,

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Proprietor,

BREEDER OF

Light and Dark Brahmas,

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Houdans and White Faced Black Spanish.

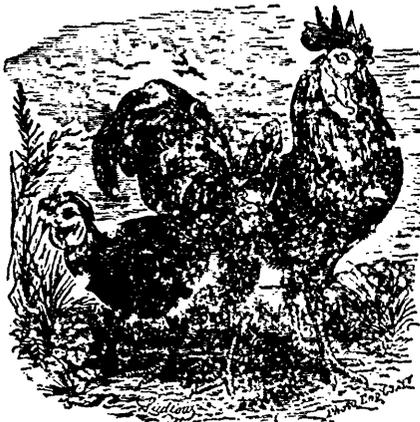
All from first-class Stock, some of which were exhibited by me at the late Poultry Exhibition, held at Guelph, Feb., 1879, and awarded 2nd premium on Dark Brahma cockerel and pullet.

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.



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) HAMBURGERS

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,
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—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 as severely as at Buffalo,) 91 and 92 points respectively. At the late Toronto Industrial Exhibition, won diploma 1st on Brown fowls and chicks, and 3rd on White chicks—the latter very young.

150 GRAND CHICKS and FOWLS for sale after October 1st, at \$1.50 to \$3.00 each, for breeding purposes. Satisfaction given.

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Send for descriptive catalogue.

Name this paper.

P. O. box, 82.

W. SANDERSON, - BRANTFORD, ONT.,

Will breed this Season from First-Class Fowls only:



Plymouth Rocks, white Leghorns,

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

Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

EGGS for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address, W. SANDERSON, Brantford, Ont.

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," (Comey'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.



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

JAMES M. LAMBING,

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—BREEDER OF—

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

FOWLS, CHICKS, AND EGGS FOR SALE.

*A L S O,***CHOLERA and ROUP MEDICINE,**

That WILL do its work.

EGG FOOD

of Games need.

that will make the most stubborn hen lay, and yet keep her in good health, and also something that Breeders and Hand-

✉ CIRCULARS FREE!!

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**