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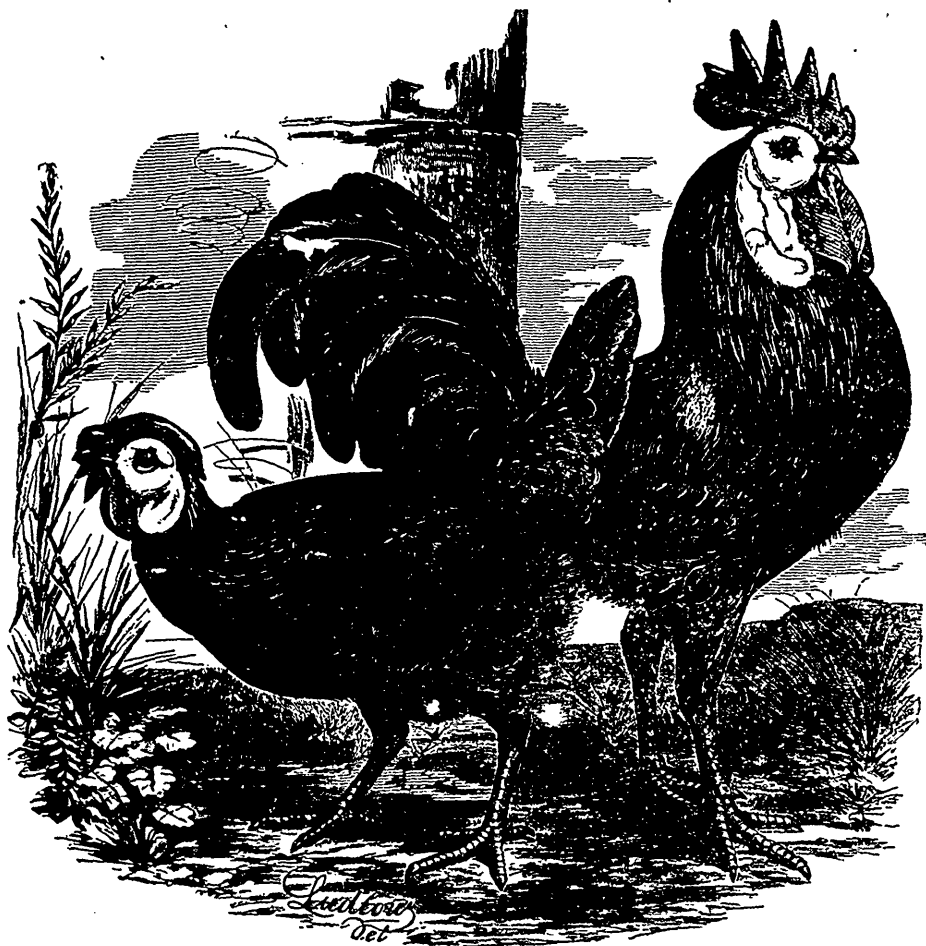
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. I.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 12.



## WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

The following notes on this variety are from the pen of one of our most successful breeders:

As the name implies, there is no doubt but that this handsome and aristocratic looking breed of fowls comes to us from Spain, and it is, in my opinion, better known to the non-fancier than any other. Just get talking to any one who has never

kept poultry, and the chances are that the first breed he will mention will be Black Spanish. He will say that he has heard that they are a fine breed, and I quite agree with him. I have bred Black Spanish for a number of years, and I consider them the best fowls I have kept. You will often hear it remarked that they are a very tender fowl, but I

do not consider them any more so than any of the other large single-combed breeds. I consider them just as hardy as the Leghorns, and I have kept both kinds in the same house, where the combs of the Leghorns have been frozen and the Spanish not, and I think it a mistaken idea some people have got about their being so tender. Now Canada is much colder than some of the States which lie to the south of us, yet Canadian breeders have carried off the principal honors at the Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit shows for some years on the Black Spanish. Now, if they are such a tender variety, how can they be brought to such perfection in our cold climate? It is true they have some bad qualities, as have all breeds. They cannot be confined as closely as some varieties, or they will become addicted to feather and egg-eating. But give them a good run and no breed will give a better return for the trouble bestowed upon them.

The chicks should be hatched rather early, that is, not later than the 15th of June, as they are longer in fledging than any other variety I know of; they must have their feathers well grown before the early fall frosts catch them, or they will not thrive well, but will gradually pine away and be worthless.

They lay a fine, large, snow-white egg, and, I believe will lay a greater weight in the year than any other variety, and as winter layers cannot be excelled. They are non-sitters. As a table fowl we cannot praise them so highly; the flesh is of good flavor and juicy, but its dark color is not generally liked.

They are one of the oldest established breeds, and in the past have not received that attention which their many good qualities entitle them to, but I am pleased to see that fanciers are now taking quite an interest in them. At our late shows some very fine specimens have been shown, and the entries are becoming larger year by year; and I believe the day is not far distant when the Black Spanish class will be as large as any other at our exhibitions.

The *Standard of Excellence* describes Black Spanish as follows:

#### DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Clear red marks in the face or above the eyes; the comb of the cock drooping or twisted; legs other than blue, or dark leaden-blue; face so puffy as to obstruct the sight; wry tails, or other deformity; small or erect comb in the hen.

#### THE COCK.

**HEAD AND FACE.**—Head, long, broad and deep, and the plumage a rich, glossy black:—Beak, rather long and stout, and of a dark horn-color:—Eyes,

red, full and bright:—Face, pure opaque-white, long and deep, the greater the depth of white surface the better, provided it is smooth, free from wrinkles, and the sight is not obstructed, rising well over the eyes, towards the comb, in an arched form, extending towards the back of the head and to the base of the beak, covering the cheeks, and joining the ear-lobes and wattles.

**COMB:** Bright red, large, single, firmly set on the head, stiff, erect, straight, free from twists in front, or falling over to either side at the back, deeply and evenly serrated, and rising from the beak, between the forepart of the nostrils, and extending in an arched form over the back of the head, free from excrescences or side-sprigs, and not too thick at the edge.

**EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES:** Ear-lobes, pure opaque-white, very large and pendant, rather thin, smooth, well expanded, and free from folds or wrinkles; extending well on each side of the neck, hanging down very low, not pointed, but regularly rounded on the lower part, and meeting in front, behind the wattles:—Wattles, bright red, very long, thin, ribbon-like and pendulous, the inside of the upper part white.

**NECK:** Long and gracefully arched, the hackle abundant, and reaching well over the shoulders, and rich, glossy black in color.

**BACK:** Slanting evenly to the tail, and, in color, a rich, lustrous black.

**BREAST AND BODY:** Breast, full, round and prominent—color, deep black:—body, of medium width in front, and narrowing to the tail; the general plumage a rich, brilliant black.

**WINGS:** Large, well and smoothly folded against the body: the primaries and secondaries a deep black, and the wing-coverts a rich, lustrous black.

**TAIL:** Large, expanded, and rather upright, but not carried over the back, or squirrel-tailed, and deep, rich black in color; sickle-feathers, large and gracefully curved,—rich, metallic-black in color; tail-coverts, abundant, nicely curved, and a brilliant glossy black in color.

**LEGS:** Thighs, rather long and slender, and the plumage a rich, deep black; Shanks, long and slender, color, blue or dark leaden-blue.

**CARRIAGE:** Upright and proud.

#### THE HEN.

**HEAD AND FACE:** Head, long, the plumage a rich, deep black; Beak, long and stout, and dark horn color; eyes, full and bright; Face, pure opaque white, smooth, and free from wrinkles, with great breadth of surface, rising well over the eyes in an arched form, extending well towards the back of the head and to the beak, covering the cheek, and joining the ear-lobes and wattles.

**COMB:** Bright red, large, single, serrated, droop-

ing over to one side of the face, and free from side-sprigs, or duplicature.

**EAR-LOBES AND WATTLES:** Ear-lobes, pure opaque white, large, pendant, smooth, well expanded, free from wrinkles, and regularly rounded on the lower edges; Wattles, bright red, small, and well rounded.

**NECK:** Long and graceful; color, rich, glossy black.

**BACK:** Slanting evenly to the tail; the plumage a lustrous black in color.

**BREAST AND BODY:** Breast, deep, full and prominent, and, in color, rich, deep black; Body, rather long and deep, and in general plumage a rich glossy black.

**WINGS:** Ample, carried close to the body; the primaries, secondaries and wing-coverts being a rich, deep black.

**TAIL:** Large, carried rather upright, but not over the back, the two upper main tail-feathers being slightly curved, especially in pullets; color, rich, deep black.

**LEGS:** Thighs, rather long and slender; the plumage a rich, deep black; Shanks, long and slender, and, in color, blue or dark leaden-blue.

**CARRIAGE:** Not so upright as that of the cock.

**POINTS IN BLACK SPANISH.**

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**Profits of Poultry.**

If possible, the buildings intended for poultry should be placed in the orchards, and should be enclosed by a fence, or not, as the circumstances demand. Fowls and pigs are the very best cultivators and enrichers possible to find for fruit trees. While the trees are young, a little protection of the bodies from the swine is necessary, but fowls are not injurious to young trees or growing fruit. On the contrary, they are a benefit and protection. They keep the earth loose about the trunks, and clear the premises of insects. When in health, fowls are continually scratching and picking, and tearing up the old sod. It is their nature. They stow away in their gizzards many noxious worms and insects that damage either the growing fruit

or the tree itself. By all means locate your hen-houses in your orchards and fruit-yards, or plant orchards and fruit trees in the yards.

An "egg farm!" And pray why not! Ten good hens will pay as large a percentage on the money invested as a good cow; and with less labor, and no expenditure of utensils or fixtures, beyond a comfortable home, and quiet, unmolested quarters. A single hen does not require much ground for range and forage, but where many are kept, a considerable area is necessary. A hen will produce from 150 to 200 eggs in her first year; and reckoning at the lowest number from a single hen, amounts from ten fowls to 1500 eggs, or 125 dozens annually. Allowing the average price of 18c. per dozen, it amounts to \$22.50. A hen will consume a bushel of grain annually. (Some hens will not do it, while others will require more.) The hens should be kept in good laying condition. No account is made, of course, of the grass, or other green food or animal diet, as it foots up little or nothing in cash outlay. Allowing a bushel of corn to a hen, ten fowls will need ten bushels, and reckoning it 60c. per bushel, (which is more than the farmers have been receiving on an average for the past, or will receive for the coming season), it amounts to \$6, which, taken from the total yield, leaves \$16.50. This might be called net profit. The first outlay for the hens, if purchased, should not exceed \$10. Good hens, choicely bred, can be bought for that sum. Of course fine hens, bred to a feather, with fine points, will always command a higher figure, as their beauty fits them for exhibition purposes, but their plainer sisters are equally as good, if not better, for egg production. Besides there is a chance of getting a few fine chicks. A still larger profit may be obtained where the fowls are raised in one's own yard.

Eggs pay better than the raising of chickens, but chickens must be reared, as the stock of hens should be kept up; and if the yearly supply of pullets is not raised, the business runs behind. There are not many who follow the poultry business. Most lose their stock of patience from one cause or another the first season. Hens give their owners quick cash returns. A good common farmer's cow is worth from \$45 to \$50. A good cow will make two 80 pound firkins of butter per annum, which, at 20 cents per pound, amounts to \$32. This is not clear profit. The keeping of the cow, at the lowest estimate, costs 50 cents per week, which, for 52 weeks, amounts to \$26, leaving \$6 to pay for the work. Beside this, the refuse milk will keep a pig growing through the summer, which, with the aid of a little corn in the fall, will make from 150 to 200 pounds of pork. At 9 cents per pound, the pork would be worth \$14, which, added to the

\$6, will make the sum of \$20, which might be termed clear profit, for the butter and milk used in the family will repay for the trouble. This is a fair average estimate of a cow for a year, and I think the fowls are not rated too high. Some breeders will do better even than that, and others not so well.

Perhaps the cow might yield a larger percentage if the milk be sold, and the yield be forced by stimulating food, but the chances even then are not more favorable. It is a good cow that will yield 10, or even 8, quarts per day, day after day for five or even six months in succession. At the least calculation, a cow should yield milk for eight months of the year, and for this period eight quarts is the safer estimate. The cow must be milked wet or dry, cold or hot, at a certain time, and the milk removed either to the dairy or the cooler, and thence to the factory or market. The time may, in a measure, be chosen for the gathering of the eggs. The eggs can wait a few hours and not spoil if the weather be unfavorable; so, also, can the hens. Hens are valuable in orchards, and can be allowed there when it would not be prudent to admit the cow for a moment. On a farm we generally calculate to keep both, but the smaller stock is apt to be neglected and treated as a nuisance.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

### Notes from Waterloo.

#### No. 2.

The best food for domestic poultry, and the most economical method of feeding, covers a wider range than is, at first, generally supposed, as so much depends on the class of fowls, their age, amount of range, the season of the year, &c. Among the different kinds of grain which must necessarily form the largest proportion of their food, corn, either whole or crushed, is one of the best, but being of an oily and fattening nature should not be largely fed to laying hens, especially those of the large breeds, as they are inclined to fatten readily; but for the evening feed in winter there is nothing to equal whole corn. Wheat is excellent food, and is in some respects better than corn, but not so economical, as corn can be bought just now for about one cent per pound, while wheat, even at its present low figure, is about one and a half cents per pound, and the difference is usually greater than this. Wheat screenings, at one cent per pound, are good for a change, but inferior in nutrition. Some of the American breeders complain that screenings cause roup in their fowls, but I have never heard any such complaint in Canada. There may be some injurious element amongst theirs from which ours is free. Barley is first-class food; in fact in Britain it is considered the staple, but

here the price is generally too high for profit as compared with other grains; if it can be had for about one cent per pound it will pay well. Oats, especially when chopped, are good, either for growing stock or laying hens. Buckwheat is highly recommended by some, but I have had no experience in feeding it.

Every poultry keeper should, in winter especially, have a daily feed made by boiling with the water used for washing dishes, spare milk, &c., all the scraps from the table and kitchen, including bones, pieces of meat, potato and apple parings, and waste vegetables (excepting cabbage, which is better fed raw), add a small quantity of salt, and occasionally some pepper; let this be well boiled and mixed with chopped grain and bran until dry enough to crumble; cover and keep warm till morning and you will have a breakfast that will make the hens "shell out" lively, even in the coldest weather.

Adult fowls of all the large breeds should never be fed all they will eat. This is a point of the utmost importance: feed regularly, but never give all they will take. Over-fed fowls are always dull and lazy, liable to disease, lay few eggs, and those they do lay will seldom hatch. Keep them "hungry and lively;" compel them to take exercise by burying with a rake all their grain amongst the dry clean earth; this will help to keep them warm, whereas if perfectly idle they are apt to acquire bad habits, such as feather-eating and egg-eating, habits that are more easily prevented than cured.

About twice a week in winter they should have a feed of raw chopped cabbages, onions, potatoes, apples, turnips, beets, or carrots. Turnips are highly relished, but must be fed sparingly as they are too laxative.

A handful of fine cut hay, or what is still better, the sweepings of the hay-loft, containing clover heads, leaves, seeds, &c., is eagerly picked over, and a good share of it eaten with advantage.

Fresh clean water they must have always within their reach. Fasten the water dishes to the wall high enough so that they cannot scratch the dirt into them.

The true system of keeping fowls in confinement is to imitate the natural and proper conditions as nearly as possible; the closer they are confined the greater necessity there is for providing them with what they would be enabled to get in a state of freedom.

I have given you thus far my method, and trust that many of the other readers of the Review will give theirs, so that by trial and comparison we can arrive at the best plan—that which combines economy in labor and food with the highest condition of health and productiveness in the fowls.

Waterloo, Nov. 1st, 1878.

J. L.

### Roup.

This is one of the worst diseases the poultry breeder has to contend with, and at the same time it appears to be the least understood. From what experience I have had I believe that it is a disease that, when once well seated, there is no permanent cure for. If you do "dose" the ailing bird and restore it to seeming health, it will always be weak, prone to catch cold on the least exposure, and the chicks raised from such birds are never to be relied on as first-class. At this time of the year, when the cold fall rains are beginning, it behooves all breeders, and particularly the novice, to look well to his flock, and see that none of them are subjected to unnecessary exposure. See to it that they have day, *well ventilated* quarters at night, with a good run during the day, and this unrelenting foe of our pet stock will give them little trouble; and if any show the least sign of it, such as sneezing and snuffing, look to them *at once*.

Roup is nothing more or less than consumption, only in a fowl it is known as roup, and in a human being as consumption. If a person catches a severe cold and begins to cough, immediate steps are taken to cure it; and if not, it goes on, and soon the victim has the consumption, then the doctors say there is no help, it is only a question of time when the patient will die. If a chicken catches a severe cold it begins to sniff and sneeze, and if not attended to soon begins to run at the nose, grow listless, refuses to eat, mopes in some secluded corner of the coop, and in time will die. When a human being dies of consumption they are said to be nothing but skin and bones, and we know when a fowl dies with the roup it is reduced to a handful of feathers and bones. Now what is the difference? Does it not stand to reason, then, that treatment of the same nature will have the same result in each case? Is it not better when a bird is so effected to cut off its head than endanger the health of the rest of the flock? I know there are many nostrums advertised to cure this disease, and also there are the same for the cure of consumption, but who ever knew any of them to do what was claimed for them, except in very rare cases, and then when the disease was not deep seated, but taken in its early stages. No doubt some of the nostrums will have the same effect in rouse if taken in time, but how much cheaper to use simple home remedies and keep your money in your pocket.

Last year I had a valuable Cochin hen taken with the roup while I was away from home, and when I returned I found a bird I considered beyond help, but to please some of my friends that believed roup in its advanced stages could be cured, from time to time I used various advertised reme-

dies, and let agents for said remedies doctor the bird, promising \$5 to any one that would cure her; but they all failed and the bird died. When she died she was nothing but a mere skeleton with a few feathers on it.

Now, my practice is to watch my flocks closely, (eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and also of success in poultry breeding,) and as soon as one of a flock begins to sniff, or sneeze, or show any sign of the disease, I take them out, put them in warm, dry quarters, feed them warm cooked soft feed with a little sulphur and red pepper. If there is any discharge from the nostrils I wash their heads with strong soap suds, with a few drops of carbolic acid in it, and now, I have no trouble from this disease.

Let me say to the novice not to trust too much to the glib advertisements of these unprincipled men who promise to cure everything, and are getting to be the curse of honest men in this as well as they are in other kinds of business, but rely a little on their own judgement, use a little common sense, and remember that animal nature is one and the same thing in man, beast or fowl, and that when the vital parts of a fowl are eaten away by disease you cannot restore them by putting a few pills, with a high sounding name, down their throat, no more than you can restore the lungs of a man after they are destroyed by consumption by putting pills down his throat; but watch closely for the first symptoms of this fast increasing disease, and not let it get a foot hold in your flock.

Saginaw City, Oct. 20, 1878.

"K."

### Ramblings.

As I have, since my return from Delaware, been rambling around the country considerable, and attending a good many of the Fall exhibitions, I thought a few general remarks about the poultry departments at these shows might not be out of place in your valuable journal, and perhaps will interest some of your numerous readers; if so I shall feel myself amply repaid for giving them.

The first exhibition that I attended after my return was the Central Fair, at Guelph. It is hardly necessary for me to say that there I met many old friends and fanciers, residents of that pleasant town as well as many from a distance, and enjoyed a day or two of real pleasure chatting with them; and I have no doubt but I speak the experience of all the exhibitors, who annually visit this show, when I say that I was cordially received and well used by the officers of that exhibition.

The poultry department was the only part that particularly interested me, and is the only one I shall make any remarks on. The show of poultry was, I thought, the smallest I ever saw at Guelph, but the quality of the birds shown was very good,

except in some classes, namely Light and Dark Brahmas, and Dorkings, all varieties. These varieties struck me as being very poor, and as they are among our very best and most useful birds, breeders of these varieties should stick a pin here, and see to it that they are not allowed to go down hill, as they are now evidently doing. I have no doubt, however, but the Brahma class would have been much better represented only for the non-appearance of our old jovial friend, Sharp Butterfield, who is usually strong in this class. (By the way, I hear he is going out of the fancy; I hope it is not true, as the poultry department at our exhibitions could hardly do without his valuable collection.) There were far too many empty coops—every breeder should stick a pin here, and try and have them all filled another year; the prizes are very good, and every breeder, with a good stock, can make money by showing strong at Guelph. The pigeon class also was not as well represented as it should have been. Pigeon fanciers, wake up! there is money in pigeons, but you must get and keep first-class stock in order to realize it. *Good birds will always sell.* Where are all our rabbit fanciers? Can they not see that there is now one of the best chances to make money out of these beautiful pets ever offered. There is not a single pair of rabbits shown at any of our exhibitions worthy of the name. Who will be the first to import some grand specimens, breed a lot of stock from them, win a lot of prizes, sell a few hundred dollars worth, and pocket large profits? It can be done, as I know from experience, although I have no rabbits now; all that is wanted is a good stock of good specimens, with a small "ad." in each number of your valuable journal, and, my word for it, it will pay.

I did not notice many birds changing hands at Guelph, but think the reason was because the most of the birds shown were wanted by their owners for showing at other shows shortly to follow, and also for breeding purposes.

South Ontario show was my next to visit, and, for a country show, it was hard to beat. Last year the society erected a fine building expressly for poultry, (other counties should follow their example) which I, have no doubt was the cause of such a fine, large exhibit of fancy fowls at this show. Quite a number of fowls changed owners at fair prices, and a few at ruinous prices, as on the last night of the show the building was broken into, and several pairs of birds changed owners without even having pot-pie prices left in their coops. It is a pity such ardent fanciers of pure bred fowls could not be discovered and receive their deserts. In Delaware, if caught at such work, their zeal would probably be rewarded by administering to them twenty-five lashes at the whipping

post, which, I think, would have a tendency to check their desire to start in the fancy poultry business in an illigitimate way, for some time at least.

THOMAS.

(To be continued.)

Editor Canadian Poultry Review.

In your October number I notice a communication on hens feather-eating, from Mr. Kennedy, of Saginaw City, with which I was much pleased. I have not been troubled with these cannibals for years, as since I have regularly salted their soft food, I have not had a single case. I attributed my immunity from the nuisance to my hens being so well-bred that they knew better than to go back to a wild and savage state, never dreaming it might be the salt. If salt is the specific for hens feather-eating, it is very valuable to know for a certainty. Perhaps other fanciers so troubled will try it and give their experience. "Loomis' Poultry Bit" I never saw on a fowl but once, that was at an exhibition, and the way those bitted hens went for the poor cocks' hackles and combs it was pitiable to see, and the poor hen-pecked fellows stood in corners taking it all as a matter of course. The only use I see for the "bit" is, to have your birds well *marked* in the show pen.

WM. H. DOEL.

### Extraordinary Experiences.

Which heading, were not the pun older than a poulturer's sworn-to spring chicken, might have been written "Eggs-traordinary Eggs-periences." One evening, at Guelph, during the progress of the late Central Fair, some half a dozen fanciers met to talk over the affairs of the chicken world. These men, although their mouths were pretty much occupied with fowl, were not foul mouthed; and although they spake much of the chicken, there was no chicanery about them; their egg statements were made in an eggstatic sort of way which showed their hearts to be in what they said. They felt it good to let their fellow fanciers know and learn at their experience, and did not by any means hide their light under a chicken coop. Eggs constituted the subject under discussion, and marvellous stories of more marvellous henfruit were told. Some of eggs laid—in the stories—were of such gigantic proportions that the hens which laid them could have got inside the shell and lost themselves. Then there were small eggs. Each successive narrator cut under the proportions of the egg mentioned by his predecessor, until the eggs got down to a size compared with which a pea would seem to be a mountain. The object in blowing about very small eggs may not be, at first sight, apparent; but

it is easily explained. You see, these men were truthful, and fearing they might have stretched their veracity somewhat in the big egg business, they sought to make amends—to create a possible average—by introducing the little eggs. Then one man branched off the subject. He told of eggs one inside the other, like those ivory balls the Japanese carve, but the promptness with which the members of the company frowned him down informed him that there was a point beyond which even egg stories should not go. There is no saying to what length the man might have gone. He might have had eggs laid in strings like beads, in bunches like grapes, flat like a half dollar piece, or square like a die. But he could not impose upon that virtuous party of voracious fanciers.

Then came ducks. Mr. G—— boasted of his grand flock of Aylesburys, and told of the avidity and grace with which they were capable of assimilating acre after acre of pollywogs. He drew it pretty mildly, for everybody knows that his Aylesburys are capable of most anything—when the story is judiciously told. He said, "By the way, Mr. M——, you were once a great fancier of Aylesburys; what became of them?"

Then Mr. ——, feeling that it was necessary for him to keep up his end of the conversation, made his statement:

"Well, yes; I kept them once, and found them splendid layers. My brother, during a visit, fancied them, and said he would like to have them, as he had a summer cottage on the Island, and could keep them nicely. In a letter lately received he informs me that the ducks had found the location so delightful, the air so salubrious, the scenery so grand, and the *tout ensemble* of the place so eminently bully, that they had given up the slavish, commonplace, everyday work of laying eggs, and kept continued holiday. They were too full of admiration for the beautiful in nature to have room for anything else. It may have been that Hylan's performances in his shell had shown them their inferiority, and they declined to do anything further with their shells. No saying. One thing, however, is certain, they haven't produced an egg since!"

Then Mr. B—— told of his ducks. These were none of your ordinary ducks—they had three legs each! When swimming two feet did the propelling and the one aft did the steering. On dry land two feet were used at a time, and the third rested, while walking. And when they stood still all three legs were utilized, making the duck look like an animated and diminutive surveyor's tripod.

"You see," he continued, "I never had to invest in much real estate for these ducks—each one provided its own yard."

"How was that?" from all sides.

"Why, everybody knows that three feet make a yard, and three duck's feet make a duck yard!" And that man never smiled even the shadow of a smile.

Then it came to Mr. D——'s turn. He said that one morning, as was his wont, he arose early to sniff the songs of the birds and listen to the song of the morning breeze. He discovered a hen upon her nest and in the act of laying. Ah! said he, now I will have a fresh egg for breakfast. He wandered on, feeling comfortable about the diaphragm, over which he occasionally passed a caressing hand. Sauntered back. Still on. Another turn and back again. Still on. Many turns, and many returns, and still that hen stuck to business. At last there was an egg, and the hen was near by announcing the birth to the world in a prolonged and joyous cackle. He grasped the prize, hastened to the house, seated himself at the breakfast table, and was self-gratulatory after this strain: "A real fresh egg! What a luxury!—one that our city brothers, who are not fanciers, never enjoy; poor fellows!" Enter the egg. He fondles it, breaks it—phew! It was about half gone in the incubation business. What followed cannot be described. There was a sudden rush to a window; there was something yellow and white, and—let's see, yes—red and brown, shot like a rocket through the fragrant air. That man, when he had calmed down, thought the matter over. It was clear to him that that hen had taken in the situation when she saw him hovering about her nest, and had "hatched" a diabolical plan to disappoint him. It must have been so, for ever since, when she chanced to meet him in his early fresh air walks, she held down her head, and her countenance wore a guilty look.

This sad tale set the jolly party of fanciers thinking, and after a deep silence, only broken by muttered maledictions upon the fresh egg, which unconsciously escaped Mr. D——'s lips (the maledictions, not the egg—that had escaped his lips before), each man arose and went his way. It is possible, however, in view of the proximity of a comfortable looking bar, that some of the story tellers were not too sad to smile.

### Southern Fair, Brantford.—Prize List of Poultry.

HELD 8TH, 9TH, 10TH AND 11TH OCTOBER.

DORKINGS.—1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains. Chicks—1st G. T. Simpson; 2nd, W. W. Smith.

BRAHMAS.—Light. 1st, D. K. Huffman, Northfield Centre; 2nd, Jabez Rowe. Dark, 1st, Jabez Rowe; 2nd, Isaac Crew. Chicks—Light, 1st, D. K. Huffman; 2nd, J. W. Buck. Dark, 1st,



George Hope; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**COCHINS.**—Buff, A. McEvoy; 2nd, W. M. Smith. White, 1st, George Hope, Port Hope; 2nd, G. T. Simpson, Falkland. Partridge, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, James Atkinson. Chicks, Buff, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. White, 1st, W. M. Smith. Partridge, 1st, same; 2nd, J. Atkinson.

**SPANISH.**—1st and 2nd, W. W. Smith. Chicks, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, J. W. Buck

**LEGHORNS.**—White, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. Brown, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, C. Edmondson, Brantford. Black, 1st, W. W. Smith; 2nd, W. G. Burr. Chicks—White, D. Todd & Sons; 2nd, W. Sanderson. Brown, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, F. J. Bishop. Black, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, H. G. Burr.

**GAMES.**—Black-breasted red, 1st, D. Perley; 2nd, J. C. Montgomery. Duckwing, 1st, James Smith; 2nd, D. Perley. Chicks—B. B. Red, 1st, D. Perley; 2nd, J. C. Montgomery. Duckwing, 1st, Jas Smith; 2nd, A. Turner.

**POLANDS.**—White-crested black, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, George Hope. Golden, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, D. K. Huffman. Silver, 1st, D. Todd & Son.

**HAMBURGS.**—Golden, 1st, G. T. Simpson; 2d, C. Edmondson. Silver, 1st, G. T. Simpson; 2d, W. M. Smith. Black, 1st, G. T. Simpson; 2nd, Edmondson. Chicks—Golden, 1st, W. M. Smith, 2nd, G. T. Simpson. Silver, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. Black, 1st and 2nd, same.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd G. T. Simpson. Chicks—1st, W. Sanderson; 2nd, H. Edmondson.

**HOUDANS.**—1st and 2nd, G. T. Simpson. Chks. —1st and 2nd, G. T. Simpson.

**CREVECOEURS.**—1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**LAFLÈCHE.**—1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**BANTAMS.**—Golden Sebrights, 1st, G. T. Simpson; 2nd, C. Sumnerhays. B. B. R. Game, 1st, A. Turner; 2nd, D. K. Huffman. Duckwing, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**TURKEYS.**—Bronze, 1st, G. T. Simpson; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Any other variety, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, D. McDiarmid.

**GEESE.**—Bremen, 1st and 2nd, C. Edmondson. Toulouse, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. Any other variety, 1st and 2nd, same.

**DUCKS.**—Aylesbury, 1st and 2nd, W. W. Smith. Rouen, 1st, G. T. Simpson, 2nd, C. Edmondson. Any other variety, 1st, T. Craig; 2nd W. & J. Moyle.

**PIGEONS.**—Collection, 1st and 2nd, J. C. Montgomery; 3rd, H. O'Brien.

Collection of Asiatics, 1st, W. M. Smith.

Collection, other than Asiatics, 1st, G. T. Simpson.

**EXTRAS.**—Guinea Pigs, J. C. Montgomery. Ferrets—Alfred Ash.

### Central Fair, Hamilton.—Prize List.

**DORKINGS.**—1st, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; 2nd, James Main, Trafalgar. Chicks, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, J. Aldous, Berlin.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, Jno. Eastwood, Hamilton. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, R. McKay, Hamilton.

**POLANDS.**—W. C. B., 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. Golden, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, John Aldous. Silver, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, J. Peart, Burlington.

**GAMES.**—Black-breasted Red, 1st, P. C. Brown, Hamilton. Silver Duckwing, 1st, George Foster, Hamilton.

**COCHINS.**—Buff, 1st, J. Aldous; 2nd, Mark Hill, Hamilton. Black, 1st Gurney & Ware, Hamilton; 2nd, J. J. Baker, Trafalgar. Partridge, 1st, J. Peart; 2nd, John Aldous. Chicks, Buff, 1st, James Main; 2nd, John Aldous. White, 1st, J. Peart. Partridge, 1st, Mark Hill; 2nd, James Main.

**BRAHMAS.**—Dark, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, A. Amor. Light, 1st, J. Peart; 2nd, R. McKay. Chicks, Dark, 1st and 2nd, J. Peart. Light, 1st, E. Clarke & Son, Ancaster; 2nd, A. Amor, Hamilton.

**SPANISH.**—1st, J. Peart; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**HAMBURGS.**—Golden Pencilled, 1st, Mark, Hill; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Silver Pencilled, 1st and 2nd, H. F. Waddell, Hamilton. Golden Spangled, 1st, J. Aldous; 2nd, J. Eastwood. Silver Spangled, 1st, J. Aldous; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Black, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, J. Aldous. Chicks—Golden Spangled, 1st, J. Eastwood. Silver Spangled, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, J. Eastwood.

**LEGHORNS.**—White, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith. Brown, 1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**DOMINIQUE.**—1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**HOUDANS.**—1st and 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**BANTAMS.**—Sebright, 1st and 2nd, James Main. Black-breasted red game, 1st, Gurney & Ware; 2d, W. Robinson, Barton. Duckwing, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, Geo. Foster, Hamilton. Chicks—B. B. R. Game, 1st and 2nd, J. Eastwood. Duckwing, 1st and 2nd, R. McKay.

**TURKEYS.**—Colored, 1st and 2nd, James Main. White, W. M. Smith; 2nd, C. Marshall, Binbrook.

**GEESE.**—White, 1st, James Main; 2nd, A. Thompson, East Flamboro'. Colored, 1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, R. Carey, Millgrove. Chinese, 1st, J. Hewer, Guelph; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**DUCKS.**—Aylesbury, 1st, J. Peart; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Ducklings, Aylesbury, 1st, J. Peart; 2nd, W. M. Smith. Rouen, 1st and 2nd, James Main. Pekin, 1st, G. J. Baker; 2nd, W. M. Smith.

**GUINEA FOWLS.**—1st, W. M. Smith; 2nd, James Main.

**FEA FOWLS.**—1st, P. Filman, Barton; 2nd, H. Drummond, Waterdown.

**PIGEONS.**—Fantails, White, 1st, John Aldous; 2nd, W. Waldhof. Black, 1st and 2nd, W. Waldhof.

Carriers—1st and 3rd, same.

Pouters—1st, Gurney & Ware; 2nd, W. Waldhof.

Tumblers—1st and 2nd, same.

Jacobins—1st and 2nd, same.

Barbs—1st and 2nd, same.

Trumpeters—1st and 2nd, same.

**RABBITS.**—Common, 1st, Mark Hill; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside.

**EXTRAS.**—Pair Magpies, W. Waldhof, prize recommended. Pair Tumblers, blue red Archangels, same, prize recommended. Black Hamburgs and Silver Pencilled do., H. & F. Waddell, prizes recommended.

For the Canadian Poultry Review.

### Homing Antwerps.

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

(Continued.)

After having shown, in my communication of last month, the progress the flying fancy has made in the States and in Canada, and as the fancy is little understood among the new beginners, I will give a few explanations of how to breed, to train and to race the birds.

The first object, and the essential one, is to secure real able stock. Of the necessity of this there is no doubt, and all writers, whether English, Belgian, German or French, agree on this point. And I will mention here that good stock is very scarce in this country, and that a great deal of the so-called long-distance stock advertised for sale is nothing more or less than common trash, blown up to secure good prices. Good young birds are worth, in Belgium, from \$5 to \$10 per pair. At a public sale or young squeakers that took place at Brussels, in Belgium, in 1877, they brought \$7.50 a pair, and this year they brought over \$8 a pair. These were birds belonging to a gentleman named Mr. Phillipard, of Vise. The pigeon paper, *L'Epervier*, has chronicled the result of both sales. The editors of the above named paper, Mess. Brunin, Freres, No. 9, Montagne de la Cour, at Brussels, Belgium, buy to order pigeons sold at public sale, and can be consulted about the price good birds are worth in Belgium. Old birds that have distinguished themselves in long distance voyages, cost from \$10 to \$30 a pair, according to merit. Two thousand francs, (\$400) has been refused for the bird that won the first prize in the race from Rome; and birds that won the 30th or 40th prize cannot be bought under 400 francs (\$80) each. I only mention the above facts so as to guard fanciers against imposition and false pretences of unscrupulous sellers.

When a new beginner in the flying fancy has secured two, three or more pairs of good flying stock, he should not at once commence to train them. His object should be to commence by breeding a few pairs of young ones, and after they are about three months old, he can begin to train them, that is if the season is not too far advanced; because, let it be well understood, the flying season commences only about the 1st of May, at which time the training of the old birds is commenced, and that the

season closes about the 15th of September, or, at the latest, the commencement of October.

So, then, the young birds, bred in March, April, May and June, can be trained the latter part of August and September, or even yet in October. The distance you should risk to train them from must depend on the number of young ones you can put on the road, as with a few birds you should not risk so far as with many, as those with many can better afford to lose some than those that have a few only; any fancier, no matter how good his stock is, will always lose some while training.

However, a careful fancier, in order to lose as few birds as possible, will carefully study the state of the weather and wind when he is training.—Cloudy, hazy or foggy weather should be particularly avoided, as in such weather the best birds may get lost. Contrary wind is also a great obstacle, particularly when the birds have to fly a great distance. So, then, always train your birds with as favorable wind and as clear weather as possible. When a bird should come home one or two days after being set free, it should at least have eight days' rest before sending it off again, as birds come home generally much fatigued, and need rest to recuperate their strength.

If a race is going to take place, don't send your birds often to the place the race is going to be flown from; if they have flown from this place once before, it is sufficient; and it happens often that a bird comes the first time that it flies from a place faster than the second or third time. Sending them often to a place tires them out, and besides makes them indifferent to return fast to their coops. For distances of five to 20 miles birds may be flown every two or three days, according to the state of the weather; but from distances of twenty to one hundred miles twice a week is enough, and for further distances they should not be sent more than once a week only.

The training with young birds should be careful. They should be tossed the first time a few minutes from their coop only, the second time one mile, then two miles, then four miles, in two or three different directions; then eight miles in the direction you want to train; then fourteen or fifteen miles, then twenty-five miles, then sixty miles, then one hundred miles, then one hundred and fifty miles, and then two hundred miles.

Old birds that have been trained the year before will not need so much training. They can be sent the first time five miles, the second time ten miles, the third time twenty-five miles, then fifty, then ninety, then one hundred and fifty, then two hundred and ten, then two hundred and seventy-five, and then three hundred and fifty miles.

Renew your subscription to the Review at once.

For the Canadian Poultry Review,

### Pigeon Notes.

By JAMES GRIST, PHILADELPHIA.

I often receive letters from those to whom I have sold trained Flying Antwerps, asking, "When can I safely allow my birds their liberty?" I would always advise that these birds be not liberated at all. All the pigeons I have ever tried to domesticate to my loft,—that is, old, flown, imported birds—the experiment of liberating has proven entirely disastrous. To obviate the evil effects of too much confinement, some years ago I had built in my garden two mammoth aviaries or wire cages, for "prisoners," which gives them all the liberty they require; and I would recommend this plan to all who have old imported birds. It is almost impossible to domesticate them; they will be restless in a strange place, and ever on the watch to escape; even after being confined for two or three years, they are willing to return to the old, old home, though it may be three hundred miles distant.

#### BREEDING.

I always separate my pigeons, males from females, about the 1st of August, of every year, and mate them up about the middle of February. My reason for doing so is: Birds hatched after August seldom go through their moult successfully, as the keen cold winds and low temperature take them off in winter at a most astonishing rate. Late hatched birds, as a rule, are weak; in physical development they are far inferior to March, April, May or June birds. These are the best months for raising Homing Pigeons to secure good muscular development.

#### ALTITUDES AND DISTANCES.

The following table of altitudes and distances shows the height to which a Homing Pigeon has to rise to enable it to see "landmarks" at varying ranges. As an illustration, say a bird is reconnoitring 68 feet high, he would see the entire landscape within a radius of ten miles.

DISTANCE, MILES.	HEIGHT, FEET.	DISTANCE, MILES.	HEIGHT, FEET.
2	11	65	2892
4	24	70	3362
8	43	75	3851
16	175	80	4381
20	273	85	4946
25	427	90	5577
30	616	100	6845
40	1695	110	8282
50	1711	120	9852

The above table assumes the landmarks to be on a level with the sea, such as rivers, large barren plains, woods, etc., etc. In the case of mountains, Homing pigeons would discern them at a much greater distance. A "Homer" on the summit of the Andes could see two hundred miles on a clear day.

I omitted to inform you last month that one of the birds that was tossed at Pittsburg, a distance of 300 miles, was but twelve months old. Excellent work for a youngster, is it not, friend Fullerton. I have named him "Young Gladiateur." His parents are grand bred birds, having flown in Belgium, from Paris to Brussels, 240 miles as the crow flies; Orleans, 325 miles; Portiers, 400 miles; Marseilles, Bordeaux, Morceaux, each 500 miles, and various other places, in official races, too numerous to mention. They bear the best reliable pedigree of any two Homers in the United States or Canada. Charles H. Mills, President of the Ablona Club, of Brussels, Belgium, can furnish the proof of their flights.

I have in my possession a bird 18 years old, and he is as merry as a cricket to-day. I believe he is the only pigeon on the continent that is able to fly at night. He has flown a distance of five miles, with the night as "dark as the ace of spades."

It may be of interest to your readers to know that the first international race between English and Belgian amateurs took place July 20th, 1830. One hundred and ten birds were sent to England from Belgium, one hundred of which reached their respective homes. Good work for those days, was it not?

Philadelphia, Nov. 5th, 1878.

#### Sale of Homing Pigeons.

I have sold to Mr. A. W. Bessey, of St. Catharines, Ontario, the following Homing Pigeons:

Cock, (4196), 3 years old; color, blue. Performances: Paris to Brussels, 240 miles, as a young bird, in 1875; Orleans, 325 miles; Portiers, 400 miles. Hen, (3029), 3 years old; color, blue. Performances: Paris, Dijon, and Orleans; hardly ever missed winning a prize. Both imported March 8th, 1878, from the city of Brussels, Belgium.

Two young hens, (1811,) (1812), 7 months old; colors, dark blue and blue. From stock that has flown 500 miles in Belgium; cock bird cost \$20 in gold, hen \$15 in gold. These have flown as far as Mt. Union, 189 miles.

Young Cock, (4017), surnamed "The Iron Duke," from my best pair of homers, that cost me to import, in 1876, \$30 in gold. Has flown as follows: Harrisburg, 106 miles; Mt. Union, 189 miles; Cresson, 252. Color, blue; age, 8 months.

JAMES GRIST,

2017, Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia.

A pair of Ostriches at a recent sale in South Africa, brought over \$1,400, while the average price per pair at the sale was \$1,000.

A White Swift was shot at Whitby, England, lately, measuring five inches with alar extent of eleven inches. Its legs and toes were feathered.—*Land and Water.*

# Canadian Poultry Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

JAS. FULLERTON,

—AT—

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, CANADA.

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.

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	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One Page .....	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
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Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

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

## Close of Volume 1.

This number completes the first volume of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW; and we embrace the opportunity so fittingly presented by the attainment of the full age of one year, to have a few words with our friends on our past success and future prospects.

Scarcely any new enterprise can claim exemption from a struggle with difficulties; and in launching the REVIEW among so many other aspirants to public favor, we were confronted with obstacles, not the least of which was the great and almost universally prevailing depression. Notwithstanding, it gives us much pleasure to say, after the issue of twelve numbers, that our success has been fully equal to our expectations. We are conscious of many shortcomings, but despite them all have gratifying evidence in letters from our patrons that our efforts have been appreciated. The generous forbearance, the words of encouragement, the valuable assistance extended to us from many different directions, at once draw out our warmest gratitude, and stimulate us to continued and increased exertions in the future.

The value of a magazine depends very largely on the number and ability of its original articles; and we have always felt that in this respect the success of the REVIEW must depend chiefly on the fanciers themselves. We are pleased to say that our list of contributors is rapidly increasing, and now includes a number of the most experienced fanciers on this continent. It will be our constant endeavor to add to the list, and make the REVIEW worthy of our rising country. We freely offer the use of

our columns, and earnestly invite all who may have information in our specialties to contribute their quota in aid of a great and growing industry.

We are in duty bound to return our cordial thanks to subscribers, contributors, advertisers, and all others who have assisted us, as well as to the Press for favorable notices given; and as an evidence of our gratitude, we pledge ourselves to devote all profits arising from the REVIEW to its improvement, till it is second to none. In other words, we purpose devoting to it our time and labor, without fee and reward, until such time as it shall have attained a standard, both in excellence and circulation, which will warrant us in taking some remuneration for our services. With this assurance we can confidently appeal to Canadian fanciers to give it their cordial support, as with their aid we can accomplish our cherished object.

Briefly, then, we can look back over the past with a good deal of satisfaction. We believe we have fulfilled all our promises. We have made many friends, and have lost none to our knowledge. We can look forward to the future with hope and confidence. We occupy vastly better vantage ground than we did one year ago. With an able staff of contributors, the opportunity of making selections from the best poultry journals published, an established circulation, a good advertising patronage, and the benefit of experience, the REVIEW is fast becoming one of the established institutions of this country. We would remind our friends, however that our journal is not so thoroughly established, that it can flourish without their assistance and patronage. The REVIEW is bound to succeed, not *without* but *with* the generous support of those interested in our specialties; and just in proportion to the extent of that support will be its success and improvement. We again thank all for past favors, and feel assured that their efforts will not be lacking to make our future career one of upward and onward progress.

## Nova Scotia Poultry and Floricultural Association.

At the annual meeting, held on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 15th., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—A. Downs.

Vice Presidents—Prof. Lawson, F. C. Elliott, and C. Willoughby Anderson.

Secretary—R. J. Wilson.

Asst. do.—Geoffrey Morrow.

Treasurer—A. Mackinlay.

Ex. Committee—I. Goudge, F. C. Stevens, Geo. Piers, W. H. Gibson, H. Harris, D. Ross, P. Jack, A. Saunders.

Auditors—James Gossip, T. S. Veale.

### Bee Department.

In our next issue will be added a Bee Department, under the editorial management of Mr. P. H. Gibbs, of Guelph, a gentleman who is well posted in all matters pertaining to this industry.

All communications for this department, must be addressed to P. H. Gibbs, Guelph, Ontario.

### Renew.

A great many have already renewed their subscriptions, but many hundreds are yet to be heard from. Renew early, and yet your neighbor to join you.

AGENTS WANTED in every city, town and hamlet in Canada and the United States, to canvass for the REVIEW. After the first one, 25 cents will be allowed on every yearly subscription of \$1.00. Get to work.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS—In the *Breeders' Directory* will be found the card of Mr. W. H. Doel. This gentleman enjoys a very high reputation among the fraternity. We will just state that being called upon to judge the poultry at a number of our fall shows, he did not exhibit, consequently his name does not appear on the prize lists; but by referring back it will be found that he has always exhibited with great success, and his stock has lost nothing in his experienced hands.

Also—C. A. Keefer, of Sterling, Illinois. This gentleman's success in breeding his specialties has been very great. We have seen feathers from his young birds, and they are splendid in color and marking. Since his great success at the National Poultry Show, Chicago, 1878, he has been dubbed "Champion Plymouth Rock Breeder of the West."

Mr. John McClelland's advertisement will be found occupying a quarter page space. Mr. M. has for many years occupied a prominent position among the eastern fanciers, is a reliable breeder, and a man of business.

In our column of Exchanges, Sales and Wants, will be found a number of good chances. Read them.

THE CULTIVATOR AND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—In another column will be found the announcement of this excellent paper; and we take great pleasure in calling attention to it. It is in many respects one of the very best papers in America. One of its characteristics is the essentially practical cast which prevades every page and every department. It has a strong staff of able contributors, and each issue contains a surprising amount of information. We feel assured that no one who subscribes for it will ever regret it. Read the advertisement.

### November.

This month will be found one of the most trying in the year, and much of the success during the winter depends on the care the fowls receive during the cold wet weather, and raw winds of this month. Many of the older fowls and late chicks have not yet acquired their full winter clothing, and will require to be kept warm and dry, and well fed. All should now receive a warm feed early in the morning. Equal parts ground corn, barley, and bran, is as good feed as can be had. Put a little cayenne pepper and salt into this, and scald with boiling water, and when cool enough feed. Supply fresh water regularly, and every second morning add a little Douglas Mixture. See that the roosting places are free from draughts. On no account let your fowls run out during the cold rains, or until the sun is well up in the mornings. Want of a little precaution now may cause you a long struggle with roup during the winter. If you have not already done so, lay in a stock of gravel, old mortar, etc., also, a stock of vegetable food, such as cabbages, turnips, carrots, potatoes, etc. Once a week sprinkle all the inside of the coops with diluted Carbolic Acid, and the rosts with coal oil, and—Renew your subscriptions to the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

At Cobourg, on October 29<sup>th</sup>, a man named Atchison was sentenced to imprisonment for one month with hard labor, for stealing a game cockerel out of the first prize pen, at the Midland Central Exhibition. The bird was the property of Mr. John McClelland, Peterboro, Ont.

*Editor of Canadian Poultry Review,*

DEAR SIR:—

As you gave notice of the contemplated pigeon fly between Toronto and St. Catharines, your readers will probably be expecting an account of it. It came off, but was not a success, as the wind blew a gale from the south-west, which made it impossible for a bird to cross the lake; and as no bird returned that day, the race was declared off. My bird, "Lady Van," flew over the course the day before the fly in one hour and seventeen minutes. Had the weather been favorable I have no doubt we should have had a good race. We shall try again, I hope with better success.

St. Catharines, Oct., 1878.

A. W. BESSEY.

Lord Mayo imported a female Emu. While his lordship was away from home she laid an egg, and his perplexed bailiff, writing to inform him of the occurrence, began his letter as follows: "In the absence of your lordship, I put the egg under the greatest goose I could find."

**Montreal Dog and Poultry Show.**

The first annual exhibition of this society was held on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. The following is the List of Awards:

**JUDGES.**—Poultry—Abel F. Stevens, Nantick, Mass; Sheldon Stevens and Wm McGibbon, Montreal. For Canaries and other birds—Chas Hughes and Alex Grant, Montreal. For Pigeons—Mr Alfred Joyce, and Mr Morrison, Montreal. For minor pets—Mr Abel Stevens, Nantick, Mass.

**ASARICS.**—Light Brahma fowl, 1st, Geo Davis, East Montpelier, Vt.; 2nd, same; 3rd, Thos Costen. Chicks, 1st, Geo Davis; 2nd, Jas S. Sriver; 3rd Geo Davis. Special prize for collection, same. Dark Brahma fowls, no prize. Chicks, 2nd H. G. Charlesworth. Partridge Cochins fowls, 1st, Geo. Davis; 2nd, W. Crowher; 3rd, Joseph Tees. Ch'ks, 1st, Geo Davis; 2nd, H. G. Charlesworth; 3rd, Chas Boon. Buff Cochins fowls, 1st, H. G. Charlesworth; 2nd, James Black. Chicks, 1st, H. G. Charlesworth. Black Cochins fowls, 1st, H. G. Charlesworth. Chicks, 1st, same.

**DOBKINGS.**—Colored fowls, 1st, Thomas Irving, Logan's Farm. Chicks, same. White, fowls, 3rd, Joseph Hickson; special prize, Thos Irving.

**HAMBURGS.**—Golden Pencilled, fowls, 1st, Chas. A Lawford. Silver Spangled, fowls, 1st, Joseph Hickson. Chicks, 1st, J. B. Patton, Sherbrooke. Golden Spangled, fowls, 1st, N H Beecher, Toledo, Ont. Silver Pencilled, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, N H Beecher; 3rd, G. W. Hardisty, St. Henri. Special prize, Joseph Hickson.

**SPANISH.**—Fowls, 1st, R. A. Elliott, St Jean Baptiste Village; 2nd, Joseph Hickson; 3rd, J Black. Chicks, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, Thomas Costen; special prize for best collection, Thomas Costen.

**LEONONS.**—White, fowls, 1st, James McFarlane. Chicks, 1st, H H King; 2nd, Thomas Costen; 3rd, Joseph Tees. Brown, fowls, 2nd, A. G. Mitchell; special prize, Thomas Costen.

**FRENCH.**—Houdans, fowls, 1st, T. G. Rice; 2nd, N H Beecher Chicks, 1st, H C Norton, Plattsburg, N. Y.; 2nd, Richard Hannaford; 3rd, E W. Bastable.

**POLANDS.**—White-crested Black, fowls, 1st, James Price; 2nd, N H Beecher. Chicks, 1st, Jas Price. Silver, (bearded) fowls, 1st, Joseph Hickson. Buff, chicks, 3rd, Thos Costen. Golden Spangled, fowls, 1st, W H Masterman. Golden, (bearded) fowls, 1st, W H Masterman; 2nd, Joseph Hickson. Ch'ks, 1st, N H Beecher; special prize, James Price.

**GAMES.**—Blue Red, 1st, H H King. Yellow Duckwing, fowls, 1st and 2nd James Black. Ch'ks, 1st, same. Silver Duckwing, chicks, 1st, William Cox. White Pile, fowl, 1st, James Black. Brown Red, fowl, 1st, same. Red Pile, fowl, 1st, James Renhan; 2nd, James Black. Chicks, 2nd, R G Taylor. Spangled, fowl, 2nd, James Black. Black, fowls, 2nd, E. Moir, Cornwall. Chicks, 3rd, E. Moir. Black-breasted Red, fowls, 1st, Wm Cox, Point St Charles; 2nd, James Black, Point St. Charles; 3rd, Wm Cox. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, Wm Cox; 3rd James Black. Special prize, James Black.

**BANTAMS.**—Red Pile, fowl, 2nd, Joseph Hickson; 3rd, G. H. Charlesworth. Brown Red, fowl, 3rd, J. Black. Black, fowls, 1st, H G Charlesworth. Silver Duckwing, fowls, 1st, H. G. Charlesworth; 2nd, Jas Black; 3rd, N. H. Beecher. Chicks, 3rd, Jas Black. Black-breasted Red, fowls, 1st, Joseph Hickson; 2nd, Thomas Hall, Outremont. Chicks,

1st, John Smith, Lachine. Special prize, H G Charlesworth. Golden Sebright, fowls, 3rd, Joseph Hickson. White, fowls, 1st A O Etu; 2nd, W L Ha. dimand; 3rd, T. Verdon, St. Laurent. Chicks, 1st and 2nd, T. Verdon; 3rd, Geo Muir, St. Laurent.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—Fowls, 1st, N H Beecher; 2d, Joseph Hickson; 3rd, R A Elliott. Chicks, 1st, same. Special prize, same.

**TURKEYS.**—Wild, 1st, Joseph Hickson.

**ORNAMENTAL.**—Guinea Fowls, 1st, James Macfarlane. Special prize, same. Pea Fowl, 1st, W H Masterman.

**GEESE.**—Brown China, 1st, Geo. E. Cook, Outremont. Br. men, 1st and 2nd, Thomas Irving. Embden Geese, 1st, Andrew Allen.

**DUCKS.**—Alyesbury, 1st, John Smith, Lachine; 2nd, Geo Shelter; 3rd, Thos Irving. Pekin, 1st, Vivian le V. Dowker, 2nd, Dr. Bazin; 3rd, Thos. Costen. Rouen, 1st, A. Beauvais, Laprairie; 2nd, N. H. Beecher; 3rd, Andrew Allan. Muscovy, 1st, White Crested, 1st, Thos. H. Price.

**PIGEONS.**—White Pouters, 1st, I. B. Jones. Blue Pied Pouters, 1st, Jas. Price. Special prize, Jas. Price. White Fantails, 1st, M. Nolan Delisle. Black Fantails, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Blue Fantails, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Special prize, W. H. Masterman. Bald-head Blue Tumblers, 1st, Fred Whitley. Bald-head Black Tumblers, 1st, R. G. Taylor; 2nd, Wm. Cox. Yellow-bearded Tumblers, 1st, I. B. Jones. Almond Tumblers, 1st, W. Cox. Blue Owls, 1st, W. Cox. Silver Owls, 1st, Hart & Stroud. Yellow Owls, 2nd, R. A. Elliott. Blue Turbots, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Red Turbots, 2nd, W. H. Masterman. White Jacobins, 1st, Harry Walters; 2nd, Chas. Ludwig. Red Jacobins, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Black Jacobins, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Solid Black Trumpeters, 1st, W. H. Masterman. Black-headed Nuns, 1st, R. K. Lovell; 2nd, Jas. Price. Blue Checker Antwerps, 1st, J. B. Cousins. Red Checker Antwerps, 1st, J. Black. Special prize, J. Black. Blue Dragons, 1st, W. H. Masterman.

**BIRDS.**—Buff Belgian, 1st, Robt Willis; 3rd, Miss Allan. Yellow Buff Belgian, 1st, Robt Willis. Special for best Belgian, Robt Willis. Yellow Glasgow Fancy, 1st, Wm Thompson; 2nd, George Nielson; 3rd, William Winfield. Piebald Glasgow Fancy, 1st, George Nielson; 2nd, Wm Winfield; 3rd, Thos Darling. Buff Glasgow Fancy, 1st, Wm Thompson; 2nd, Geo Neilson; 3rd, Wm Winfield. Green Canaries, 1st, George Nielson; 2nd John Smith. Canaries and young, 3rd, Mrs A Hare. Special prize for the best long breed, Wm Thompson. Mocking bird, 1st, T G Rice; 3rd, W J Prendegrast. Indian miners, 3rd, John Roberts. St. Helena Sparrows, 3rd, Miss Hart.

**RABBITS.**—Russian, buck, 1st, Wm Nixon; doe, 1st, Wm Nixon. Lopared, buck, 1st, R I B Price; doe, 1st, R I B Price. Angora, buck, 1st, same; doe, A Z Etu. Common, buck, 1st, A State; doe, 1st, same. Special prize for best collection, R I B Price.

**Minor pets.**—Guinea pigs, 1st and 2nd, D L Ray. White Rats and young, 1st, James Robinson. White mice and young, 1st, Alfred State.

**Cats.**—Tiger cat, 1st, Mrs Pagdon. White cat and kittens, 1st, Miss David. Angora, 3rd, Mrs. Romeril.

(Prize List of dogs next month)

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Cards this size at the extremely low rate of  
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After eight years of careful breeding, I have succeeded in producing strains of my own, that for symmetry, beauty of plumage, and all high standard points, are unexcelled. A great lot of Chicks for breeding and exhibition purposes at reasonable prices. Illustrated circular and price list free. 12 1ly



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



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Of all the leading varieties, including some very fine Imported Birds.  
 American Rose Comb Dominiques and Silver D. Wing Game Bantams. Fowls for sale after the 1st Sept. Eggs in season, 2:50 per 13.  
 Lop-ear Rabbits and White Abyssinian Guinea Pigs all bred from imported stock.  
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 Correspondence promptly answered.



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Eggs, \$2 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks. 4-1



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No other kind kept. Chicks for Sale. Stock unexcelled in style and plumage. 11



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White Cochins, Silver and Golden Seabright and Bk African Bantams, White Crested Bk Polish and Muscovy Ducks. Eggs in season.



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Write for what you want. 8-6



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My Stock is all warranted in every sense, and I take great care in boxing for shipment.

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Piles, Imported—Black Reds, from Imported Birds.

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Houdans, all varieties of Polands and Hamburgs.

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Yellow Pouters, Isabellas, Black, Red and Yellow Jacobins, also Black, Blue, Red, White and Yellow Fantails bred from imported stock, also some.

**White Calcutta Fantails.**

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HAMILTON. — White, 1st. and 2nd. Brown, 1st. and 2nd.

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FROM HIS CHOICE

**Light Brahmas,**

BUFF COCHINS,

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At \$5 to \$10 per pair—According to age.

On 15 pairs of the above varieties I took Ten 1st, Four 2nd, and one 3rd Prizes during the season. 12-2

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200 White and Brown.

Having had unusual success in raising a

VERY FINE LOT OF CHICKS,

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A few Hens of my Breeding Stock, at \$2 to \$4 each.

At the late Provincial Exhibition, at Toronto, the only fall Exhibition I exhibited, I was awarded 1st Prize on W. L. Fowls, 1st on Chicks, 1st on B. L. Fowls and 1st on B. L. Chicks, against very strong competition. For other premiums awarded my Birds this year, see advertisement in this paper for April, and Prize List of the Ontario Poultry Society's Exhibition at London.

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Preston, Ontario.