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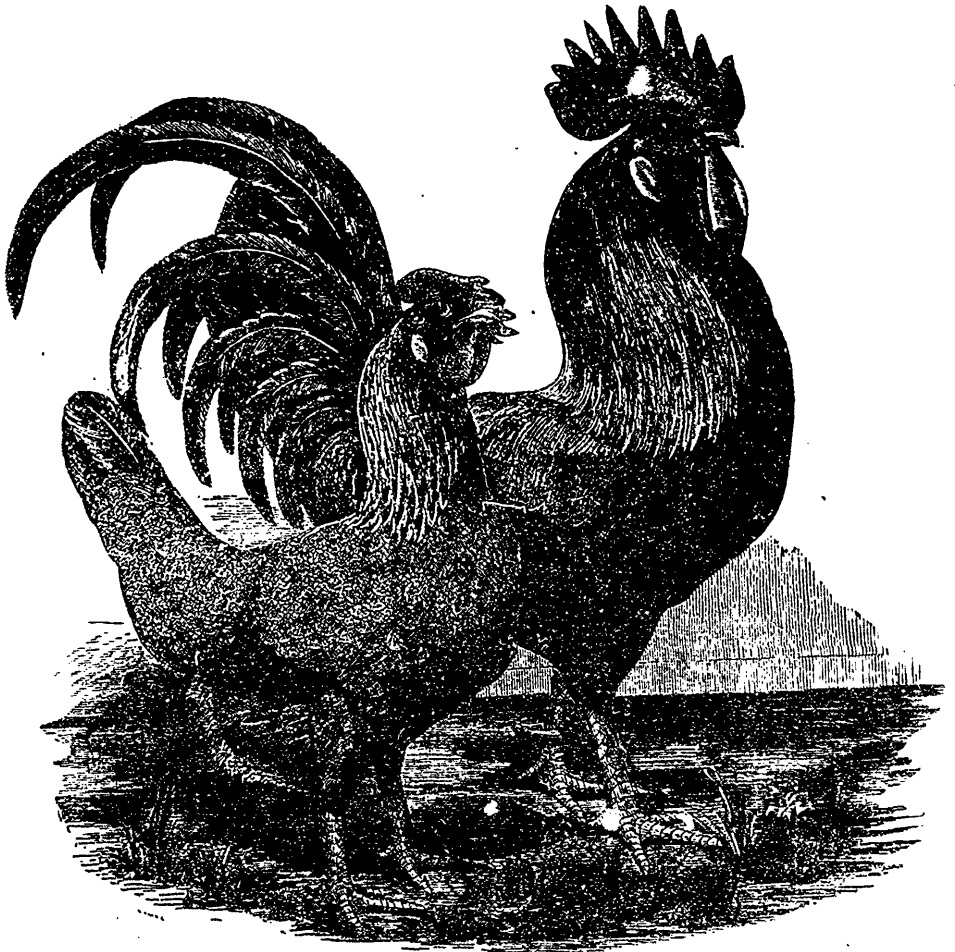
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

VOL. 4.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, DECEMBER, 1881.

No. 12.



BROWN LEGHORNS, as bred by W. Stahlschmidt, Preston, Ontario.

Langshans.

By F. J. GRENNY, *Brantford.*

In order to breed real ones, it is essential to procure either eggs for hatching, or a breeding pen of birds, from those who have the real *simon pure* Langshans. From observation and experience in breeding them, I find there has been a great deal of spurious stock palmed off on the public, 'ubbed

Langshans, and as they are not in the American Standard yet, a large number of those who went in for them this season, are in the dark as to what constitutes a good Langshan. Some who obtained eggs from me, complained of light leg feathering, and others that the little balls of canary color and black down were badly mixed, and that a black bird would not result from them, however the Standard sets forth the correct way. Recently Mr. Felch has written up a Standard, which seems to

answer well and differs very slightly from the English one as given here, written by Major Croad, and which I am satisfied, will be safe for us to follow in breeding the very popular Langshan. Several times this year I have had the privilege of inspecting various coops of what were said to be Langshans, imported from different parts of Eastern and Western States, by my enterprising and enthusiastic friend and neighbor, and the senders of which all claimed to have the only and finest Langshans in the United States, and the quality of the most of them can be summed up in one word, *rubbish*, the Black Cochins shape and color being apparent at a glance; the legs and bottom of feet, show more or less yellow, and yellow is mentioned below as a disqualification, not because it *ever* appears in the Langshan, (there never was a Langshan with a trace of yellow on any part of it) but because a mongrel Cochin has been palmed off on the public as a Langshan.

One of the points advanced in favor of Langshans is their unsurpassed table qualities, and when occasion offered, I have, in a limited way, verified this claim; cockerels at four and one half months weighing seven pounds; roasted, were pronounced ahead of anything in the chicken line yet offered.

A number of the Langshans (so called) coming from the U. S., were ornamented with twisted and lop combs; this is very bad, and no one should think of breeding from birds with this defect; not even after having it frozen off, (an ingenious way to get rid of this objectionable feature.)

In case these remarks should do my friend above an injustice, I would state that he has now Langshans imported from England, which are right.

In conclusion, my advice to breeders of the lordly Langshan (so aptly styled by Rev D. D. Bishop) is to keep an eye on the flag (Standard.) Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

STANDARD OF LANGSHANS.

COCK.

SIZE.—In fowl of such remarkable merit for table purposes, size must be the first consideration; and an adult bird should weigh not less than 10 lbs.

CARRIAGE AND SHAPE.—Sufficiently long on the leg to give a graceful carriage to the body; head carried well back with full-flowing hackle; good wide shoulders, and very long meaty breast; fan-shaped tail carried rather high, with plenty of glossy side-hangers, and two sickle feathers some six inches or more beyond the rest. General bearing, that of an extremely active, intelligent bird.

COMB.—Red, single, straight and large; fine in quality, and evenly serrated, being free from side-sprigs.

BEAK.—Dark horn color, strong, well tapered, and slightly curved at point.

HEAD.—Small for size of bird, full over the eye, and carried well back.

EYE.—Large, bright, and intelligent, and ranging in color from lightish brown to very dark hazel, with black pupil.

DEAF EAR AND WATTLES.—Brilliant red, fine in quality, and rather large.

NECK.—Sufficiently long to give symmetrical appearance to, and harmonize well with, the other proportions of the body.

BACK.—Broad at shoulders and raising rather abruptly to tail, the saddle being abundantly furnished with rich hackles.

BREAST.—Deep and meaty, a long breast bone being absolutely necessary to the production of "white meat" in excess of offal.

WINGS.—Well clipped up and having very brilliant coverts.

TAIL.—Fan-shaped and abundantly furnished with tail coverts and distinct sickle feathers projecting beyond the rest for a distance of six inches or more.

LEGS.—Wide apart, medium length, well feathered down to hocks (not vulture hocked), the feathers running down outside the legs and centres of the two outer toes on each foot, [This leg feathering is much less than in the Cochin, and its profuse cultivation is strongly to be deprecated.]

FEET.—The toes should be long and straight; small of bone, and, like the legs, a dark slate color, with the skin between the toes and scales a *vivid pink*.

PLUMAGE.—Dense black throughout, with a brilliant beetle-green gloss upon it. Purple or blue tinge should disqualify, as should white feathers in adult fowls.

HEN.

SIZE.—Not less than eight pounds when fully grown.

CARRIAGE AND SHAPE.—Gracefully rounded outline, free from that lumpy and squat appearance which result from short breast and excess of offal—general appearance, that of an active, intelligent bird.

PLUMAGE.—Same as cock.

COMB.—Medium size, erect, fine in quality, and evenly serrated.

TAIL.—Fan-shaped and full, carried rather high. In other respects the hen resembles her mate, as enumerated above.

SCALE FOR JUDGING LANGSHANS.

Size	- - - - -	50 points.
Condition	- - - - -	20 "
Richness and density of color	- - - - -	20 "
Head and Comb	- - - - -	5 "
Legs and feet	- - - - -	5 "
		100

DEFECTS IN LANGSHANS.

Want of size	- - - - -	30 points.
Crooked breast	- - - - -	20 "
Lop comb	- - - - -	5 "
Leg weakness	- - - - -	20 "
Bad color,	- - - - -	10 "
Want of condition	- - - - -	15 "
		100

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Yellow legs, yellow at base of beak or around the eye. White or colored feathers, blue or purple sheen. Wry tail, crooked back, or slipped wing, Any plucking, trimming, or other fraudulent practice.

This standard with notes was sent by Major A. C. Croad, Manor House, Durrington, Worthington, England, to Mrs. R. W. Sargent, Kittery, York County, Maine,

Artificial Breeding of Domestic Fowls.

By WILLIAM HENRY THICK, 393 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

No. II.

Having several times attempted in vain to communicate to my three capons by the aforesaid methods the talents I wished them to acquire, I sent them at last to the woman who had the management of the poultry yard of the lady before mentioned, they came out of her school very well instructed, but not till ten or twelve days after they had been put under her discipline. Her method was neither to pluck the feathers off their breast or rub it with nettles, nor to make them drunk, but she kept a capon alone for a day or two in a deep but not very wide bucket, which was covered with boards, taking him several times a day out of the bucket to put him in a basket where he finds some food, soon after giving him for companions two or three of these little chickens who have already some strength, and are fledged so far as to have some feathers in their wings and even appearance in their tails; they are left with him and made to eat together. If he abuses them she parts them for a time, and the next day puts the same or some other chickens with the capon into the bucket, which lets in but very little light. By means of these operations, repeated several times a day and for some days together, the capon will contract a habit of living with two or three chickens; the number of these must be increased by degrees; he accustoms himself to the company of the last as he has done to that of the first, and when you have at length put seven or eight chickens with him, and he seems to have taken a liking to them, you may afterwards give him a greater number without any risk, he being now brought to the point of showing the greater satisfaction as the number of chickens is increased. He may then be set at liberty, and will set on them as hens do on their chickens, whenever they stand in need of being warmed; he will lead them to places where he thinks they can find any food, will cluck like the hens to call back those that stray too far away, and will redouble his clucking when he finds some dainty bits for them to come and share

with him. The first days of his education are the most difficult, they seldom pass without the death or lameness of some chick; these dismal scenes must be expected, as they are not to be repeated afterwards, they are the price of the instruction of the capon. By means of the same education you may be equally successful in causing cocks to grow as fond as capons of leading and tending young chickens. When capons and cocks have once been taught how to nurse chickens, it is a talent they keep till the end of their lives; if you leave them unemployed for several months together, you find them again endowed in the spring with the talent, or a few lessons will suffice to make them resume it.

I have some hopes that it would be possible to bring up chickens with success at all times of the year without the charge of supplying so many capons with corn. It seems to me that one might expect that the same hot-bed of dung which had served them in lieu of a mother to cause them to be hatched, might also serve towards preserving their life and make them grow, and that one might also use these baking ovens or others wherein the eggs they had been hatched from had been placed. The success answered my expectations to the full, but not without paying for the pleasure I had had to see thousands of chickens hatched, but the grief of seeing a great many of them die. But the series of my trials towards bringing up chickens either by means of the heat of dung or by means of a common fire that costs nothing, or but very little, at least taught me methods to do it with success, that were as plain and sure as I had desired them. They are in so many respects superior to the method hitherto employed that the reader will be of the opinion that there would even be a benefit to be obtained by taking from the hens the chickens they themselves have hatched, in order to tend them according to some of these new methods. I shall begin by explaining those which require the use of a hot-bed, as they will leave me but very little more to say concerning those that shall have the heat of common fire.

(To be continued)

Poultry Keeping.—For Beginners.

By A. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y., U. S.

The exhibition season now at hand is usually the commencement of an attack of "Hen Fever." The sight of the fine specimens brought together in the show rooms, stimulates the latent love of feathered pets in many a visitor; and with others, the rumors of five, ten, fifteen and more dollars, paid for certain specimens, arouses the financial element of his nature, and he is impressed with the idea that he can "go and do likewise" *v. e.* can

raise just as good birds, and sell them for just as much money.

The next step is to own some of the coveted specimens; and here is where we will begin our advice.

Select good specimens—not necessarily those which won either first or second prize; if they are of the same stock, or of other good prize winning strains, they will do. Notice the male while crowing that he gives a long, clear, full note; not a hoarse cracked, chopped-off wheeze. See that the eyes of all are bright and clear, and alike in color; and the plumage is full and glossy. Never select a bird with a defective leg; see that it is smooth and clean and of good color; and if your choice are of any single-comb variety, look well to the combs that there are no side sprigs there. It is one of the most difficult defects to get rid of that we have; it crops out year after year in successive generations, and re-appears after we have imagined we have eradicated it.

Our birds selected we must prepare our quarters for them, economy and space available, may here be consulted. If one has resolved to keep fowl, he will find a place to put them.

In New York city, a gentleman in an aristocratic neighborhood made use of the flat roof of his home, which was first covered with sand and then surrounded with a neat wire fence. Any quarters will do, however, if possessing *three* essentials, viz: *shelter from winds and storms, dryness and cleanliness.* And to succeed fully, these three are imperative. As to warmth, only so much is necessary as to prevent freezing of feet or combs. The use of fire is objectionable; it makes the birds tender and induces roup, catarrh, and other diseases.

Provide a box of fine sand and ashes for a dust bath, (which place under cover so that it will keep dry), also a box or barrel of fine gravel to use when the ground is frozen, and the fowls unable to procure any outside. Add to this a box of ground or cracked oyster shells or old lime rubbish, to use in same way, and then you are ready for the winter's campaign.

If you desire eggs from the start, you must feed for it. But if you make your hens lay during the winter, you may expect them to take a rest in the spring—perhaps just at the time when you need the eggs for setting. In feeding for eggs, always give warm or cooked food in the morning. Equal parts of corn meal and wheat bran, with a little ground scrap cake, or the table scraps thrown in, and scalded together, make a good feed, alternate with oat meal or barley meal; small potatoes, boiled and mashed with meal and bran; damaged rice, treated the same way, are all good. Occasionally throw in a dash of red pepper, and of powdered charcoal, and about once a week a mess of chop-

ped onions is beneficial.

For the middle of the day provide a spot where you can put a layer of straw or chaff or old hay, and give them oats, barley or buckwheat, sown broadcast among the straw. This gives them exercise in hunting for the grain. At night give them whole grain, corn, wheat, or barley. I use second or third quality wheat, and find it an excellent feed. In all cases where possible alternate the grain, giving one one day, another the next and so on.

These changes of food are not *positively* necessary; fowls will lay eggs on corn alone, if treated to a daily mess of table scraps, or if they have the range of a stable yard, but if treated to a generous change of diet, they will lay enough more to pay for the extra trouble many times over.

Our caution to beginners, *do not over-feed*, give them what they will eat up clean and no more. You need not expect over-fed (and therefore over-fat) fowls to lay eggs, any more than expect an over fat cow to give a large yield of milk.

Be particular about their drink. While snow water *may* not hurt them, pure fresh water is more likely to do them good. Provide suitable drinking vessels, and see that they are kept clean. If the weather is very cold, only leave the water in their vessels a half hour or less, just long enough for the fowls to drink, unless you use a warming fountain. This may be made by any tinman. Take a square tin box, with the usual cup or trough on the lower edge; into the middle of the bottom insert a fruit-can, with one end (the lower) open, set the box up on legs, and place a small lamp so that the chimney rises two-thirds up the can. The heat from it will prevent the water freezing in the coldest weather.

As a precaution, it is well about once a week to put a little tincture of iron in the drinking water; or if you have it, some "Douglas mixture." It is a good tonic, as well as a preventive of disease.

Last, but not least, is cleanliness. Keep the floor of the poultry-house well covered with dry earth or sand, raking up the dropping every few days and adding sand or earth. A little kerosene poured over the perches occasionally is a destroyer as well as a preventive of "mites" (usually but erroneously termed lice.) Twice a year—spring and fall—or oftener if deemed advisable or necessary, give the house and nests a coat of whitewash. If a few ounces of crude carbolic acid is added to the whitewash before applying, it sweetens up the place as well as acting as a vermin preventive. Make the nests according to your own fancy; the shape is immaterial, but for the Asiatics they should be not less than twelve inches diameter inside. I find it is best to turn the openings away from the light, making a kind of "back entrance"

as it were. Whether the pullets of the present are more retiring than their ancestors, or more diffident, I can't say, but they seem to prefer to transact their domestic business away from the light.

During extremely cold weather, gather the eggs in the middle of the day. If left until night, some of them may get frozen. Put them (if to be kept for setting) in boxes of bran, with the large end down, if covered with bran two or three inches deep they will stand a temperature of nearly zero without being hurt.

Setting, hatching, and care of young chicks must form the text for future articles.

Our Lefroy Letter.

Editor Review.

By the time the REVIEW again comes to hand the year 1881 will well nigh have run its course, and still our old friend, the REVIEW, comes to hand with the regularity of clock-work. As this seems to be a natural time for friends to throw off the cares of business and again re-assemble beneath the old roof-tree of home, that they may by their natural sympathies and congratulations energize each other for a continuation of the conflict of life. Therefore, at this natural breathing time permit me to congratulate you upon the steady onward march of the REVIEW. The very fact that it has unflinchingly continued its first fair, square, impartial policy throughout its history is, in my opinion, the strongest proof of its stability and progress. To the casual observer its progress may not have been remarkably apparent or brilliant, but there is no doubt that it is the gradual onward movement of a great power. You may well be proud of your production, so may the fanciers of the Dominion, for if it is a true criterion—as no doubt it is—of the poultry interest in Canada, then this interest must be in a healthy condition. Permit me also to wish that it may have not only a continuation of its past success, but that it may partake of the present commercial prosperity, and make that progress which its sterling merits deserve.

That the poultry business is on the increase in Canada there is no doubt, and this is an encouraging out-look for the REVIEW. In this immediate vicinity, where a few years ago the name of a fancier was hardly known, we now have seven engaged in raising fancy poultry, besides two or three young men just commencing, and a number of farmers doing away with the old common variety, and raising thoroughbreds exclusively. Most of these fanciers have commenced with good stock, got from reliable men and noted breeders. So I have no doubt that advertising space will be needed for quite an additional number next spring.

I, like a good many more Light Brahma men,

am curious to know what changes will be suggested in the Standard respecting this grand variety. To me its present requirements seem to demand such a perfect combination of symmetrical proportions, and such a perfect location of colors, that I am at a loss to know what change can be desired. Of course we can have the short, low, vulture hooked English bird, with more of the Cochin, with very little effort, or the white under-color, by simply purchasing a good White Cochin. All authorities seem to agree that the original L. B. had dark or bluish under-color, therefore this white under-color must have been secured by the intelligent fancier, or by a cross upon the White Cochin. Lewis Wright stoutly affirms by the latter, and I have no doubt he is right, for if the original bird was dark, if the white has not been secured by this cross, then they came from the dark by judicious or intelligent selections to secure this point.

Now let any one who owns a yard of dark birds just look over them year after year and see if he does not find the darkness of the under color simply a continuation of the color of the hackle, wings, and tail; therefore when a bird of a dark under-colored strain is deficient in color of hackle &c., he is white in under-color, and if such light birds were raised as breeders the present light under-colored bird could not be produced. But it may be said, Why will not that light specimen which possesses all the Brahma characteristics secure this light under color just as well or better than to introduce a foreign cross such as the White Cochin? There is no doubt but that this cross gives fresh energies or vitality to the offspring, and thus enables the experienced to succeed, while in the light specimen the very lightness declares it to be a poor specimen in physical stamina.

I see that Mr. F. J. Grenny has taken up the subject of Toronto and the P. A. of O., candidly and fairly, and as he accedes to Toronto the right to have the show of 1883, after that we will be in a better position to judge of the relative advantages of the places named. As my object was to provoke a discussion upon this subject, I do not feel disposed to say a great deal more upon it, at least not just now. There are a number of fanciers, no doubt, interested in this matter, and I should like to hear from some of them. In explanation I would say it is my opinion, but only *my* opinion, that for the association to entertain the claims of any place to this show upon any other grounds than superior facilities, is "drumming," or seeking to benefit the place at the expense of the show. I did not intend to accuse either the association or any person directly with this drumming.

In my opinion a show with a low or nominal entrance fee, if all birds not disqualified are

scored, will bring more entries than the most liberal prizes which can be offered; so at present many who do not expect a prize, or hardly know what they have in quality, would exhibit simply to compare their specimens with others, if it could be done at less cost. A beginner is likely to put his chances of a prize at a large discount when he recollects he is competing with veterans.

I do most heartily agree with Mr. G. about "understanding express charges," but to have to understand two of them is much more difficult than to get an inkling of the meaning of one. For instance, to fall into the hands of the Canadian, American, and Vicker's, or any two of them, is what makes a fellow smile. As for American exhibitors, I can't see that Toronto is less direct on the whole than either Brantford or Guelph when the East is taken into account.

Since writing I have ascertained from Crispin & Bro., that it cost them 35cts carriage on five specimens from here to Toronto and back. In general, or where there is not a daily through freight, I admit this means of transport is not practicable, but where there is it can be done satisfactorily I am certain, and one glance will satisfy that Toronto is a long way ahead of any other place in this respect. How many of the fanciers of Canada can reach Brantford without getting into the clutches of two express co's? I, for one, have to meet two from Lefroy to Georgetown, and I should not at all wonder if I ran into the American from Georgetown to Brantford. And if they carry at all the shipper pays all right. Hoping that the show at Brantford will be eminently successful, and far more so at Toronto next year,

I am Yours Fraternally,

GALLINÆ.

Lefroy, Dec. 1st, 1881.

Fowls at the Central Exhibition, Guelph.

- Dorkings.—2nd, W Benham.
 Brahmas.—2nd, W Sunley.
 Black Spanish.—1st and 2nd, W A Suddaby.
 White Leghorns.—1st, Henry Sallows; 2nd, Oliver Henry.
 Game.—1st, J J Gibbs; 2nd, H Sallow.
 Hamburgs.—1st, Wm Sunley; 2nd, John Lyon.
 Houdans.—1st, W A Suddaby.
 Plymouth Rocks.—1st, W Sunley; 2nd J W Boyce.
 Bantams.—1st, O Henry; 2nd, J W Colson.
 Ducks.—Aylesbury: 1st, J W Colson; 2nd, Jas Anderson. Rouen: 1st, Jas Anderson; 2nd, J W Colson.
 Geese.—Any color: 1st, Jas Anderson; 2nd, Jno Hever.
 Turkeys.—1st, Jas Anderson; 2nd, Chas Hawes.
 Pigeons.—1st, W Moffatt; 2nd, H Henry.
 Special for best turkeys, bred by a farmer in the County of Wellington, 1st and 2nd, Jas Anderson.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS OF 1881.

- Cochins.—1st, W A Suddaby.
 Brahmas.—1st, J W Colson; 2nd, John Lyon.
 Black Spanish.—1st and 2nd, W A Suddaby.
 White Leghorns.—1st, W A Suddaby.
 Games.—1st, John Campbell; 2nd, J & W Greenshields.
 Polands.—1st and 2nd, W A Suddaby.
 Hamburgs.—1st, W A Suddaby; 2nd, F G Spragge.
 Houdans.—1st, W A Suddaby.
 Plymbuth Rocks.—1st, J & W Greenshields; 2nd, J W Colson.
 Ducks.—Aylesbury: 1st, J W Colson; 2nd, E Passmore. Rouen: 1st, Jas Anderson; 2nd, J W Colson.
 Geese.—Any color: 1st, James Anderson.
 Turkeys.—1st, Jas Anderson; 2nd, Mrs T Card.

Variations of Birds.

To the casual observer the birds of the air are all alike, that is, all the birds of the same kind are alike, and one specimen is not seen to be superior to another; but in reality, and to the ornithologist, or one who studies the nature and habits of birds, there are differences to be seen in different individuals. I will take as an illustration to explain my meaning the cat-bird, one of our best songsters. Many think that all male birds of that kind sing equally well. Such is not the case. We will commence by finding the nest, with say four pretty little blue eggs in it. Now all these eggs, so far as the keenest eye can detect, are precisely the same, one is an exact counterpart of the other; there is no difference in either size, shape or color. When we next visit the nest there are in place of the eggs four little wee birds. We detect no difference, perhaps, in them; but when we next visit the nest these little fellows are nearly large enough to fly out, and what do we see now? Why, there is one fellow already finer and larger than any of the rest, and he always sits on the top or in such a position that his big mouth (which is larger than any of the others) is always open first and ready for the food the parent birds bring to them. The consequence is, from infancy you may say there is one bird in that nest superior to the rest, and if that bird is a male the chances are that in vigor and song he will be superior to any of the lot. All of the same nest are no more all superior specimens than all the apples on one tree are alike good. No one knows this to be a fact better than the cage-bird fancier. I have in my time had many cage-birds; some have been superior whistlers and songsters, while some of the same kind, although male birds, have been very moderate. At the present time I have a mocking-bird, a very fair bird, but a neighbor has one which is much superior both in size and song. I have had the English blackbird, thrush and other English birds, also

many different kinds of Canadian birds, and I find this rule holds good with all; some specimens are quite superior to others, both in size, style and song.

I believe in some instances locality has an influence on birds; but where this is the case all are affected, and those from one locality will be, as a whole, superior or inferior to the others, as a whole, from another locality; but in each case individuals differ from each other, as I have set forth.

As an illustration of birds differing in different localities, I never had this more plainly illustrated to me than I did a few winters ago. I brought a large number of quail from the Southern States to this neighborhood, because we had a very severe winter, which threatened our native birds almost with annihilation. I had several native birds which I was keeping through the severe weather, so when the Southern birds were turned loose in the place—I was keeping them with our home birds—I had a good chance to see the difference. Now, these birds were all of the same species, our Bob White, or common quail, but the Northern birds were quite one-fourth larger; while a good, well-fed Northern quail will weigh eight ounces, a Southern bird will not weigh more than six to six and a half ounces.

Now, there is some reason for this, and the conclusion I have come to is, that on account of our severe winters, all our small and weak birds are killed off continually, and only the large and robust specimens live through and propagate their species the next season. The consequence is by this process working so long it has actually worked a difference in the whole race. My theory may or may not be correct, but one thing is sure, the birds are all of the same species precisely, and the difference in size is a fact, and there must be a reason for it; if this is not the reason then what is?

But, returning more particularly to my subject, The difference of individuals in the same locality and same family, although to the casual or careless observer is not noticeable, those who take a sufficient interest in bird life know it to be a fact, just as much so as the shepherd knows there is a difference in the individual appearance of every animal in his flock.

Some of the Old Country bird-fanciers will listen to the skylark as he rises up into the heavens, and detect his good and bad notes just as accurately as a skilled pianist detects the faults of his pupil who is sitting at the instrument.

Strathroy, Dec., 2nd, 1881.

× ROADS.

There is no better investment open at the present time to the fancier who has stock to sell, than an advertisement in the Review.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

Winter Separation of Sexes of Fancy Pigeons.

Various are the opinions of fanciers upon this subject, and we would like to have more information from recent experience. Old writers generally advise separation, and many modern fanciers still adhere to the advice. But the fashion seems to be changing, and our best American fanciers are frequently found holding the opposite opinion. Perhaps causes of climate created the theory originally in Europe, and yet we find it prevailing in the north of Great Britain, where, according to the modern idea, the lowness of temperature ought to have prevented all inclination of the birds to breed in winter.

Very recently Mr. J. Dunleavy, of Glasgow, a pouter fancier of considerable experience, wrote me that he separated his birds in September; and on the other hand, Mr. Chas. Beshier, one of our leading American fanciers says he prefers keeping his birds together in winter, as a cold loft keeps them from breeding, and they thrive better when allowed to remain together.

I have myself tried both systems. My lofts are so arranged that a solid partition divides the loft, and to each compartment is attached a large cage, built upon the ground, and covered with wire netting. By this arrangement I can separate my birds, giving both sexes open air exercise the same day, instead of having to turn them into the aviary upon alternate days. I separated the sexes during the winter of 1879-80, and found the hens laid just as frequently as if they had been mated; in fact I thought they laid even more rapidly, and were consequently more weakened. Another objection to the method was that the birds evidently pined for the society of their mates.

Last winter, 1880-81, I allowed the sexes to remain together, but fastened up the nesting places and removed all facilities for building. The result was that most of my birds did not breed; but some would lay upon the floor, where their eggs were frozen or broken, and then they laid again too soon. It should be remembered, however, that there was a great difference in the winters, the first being very mild, the last very severe. This season, so far, I have not separated my birds, and many of them are breeding now, which is very undesirable. The past summer was so exceedingly warm, that my birds seemed quite indifferent about breeding after July, although their moult did not commence until later. I am aware that fancy pigeons, being generally natives of a warm climate, usually enjoy warm weather, but really there seemed something peculiar in the effects of the long, dry, hot season

we had last summer, upon my birds, and I attribute their present disposition to breed very much to their unusual inactivity during the summer. Very few young birds hatched in the winter are raised, but it seems doubtful whether it would not be best to allow the birds to follow their own natural inclination, and make the attempt to breed, even should they lose their young. I have not fully determined the question to my own satisfaction, and should like to hear the result of others' experience.

P. S. HUNTER.

Loyds P. O., Va., U. S., Dec. 1st, 1881.

Pigeons at the Industrial Exhibition.

Editor Review.

Will you kindly allow me a few words in reference to the late Industrial Exhibition, held at Toronto.

I notice that you say in your October issue, "We considered "J. B. J.'s" criticisms honest, therefore we published them." I am quite sure of that, or they would never have appeared in the REVIEW.

The next time "J. B. J." takes notes at an exhibition, he should take more trouble to arrive at the truth, so that his report and criticisms may be more reliable. I call your attention to the following errors:—In the tumbler class, long-faced, father-leg, he has to my credit a second prize for a pair "bull-eyed" blue bald-heads. I did not show a pair of that variety except in collection. I own but one pair, and their iris is white or pearl. I will here mention that it would be better to do away with word "bull-eyed," as many of the fancy do not know what is meant by it. I suppose he means black. If so, why not say so, and with birds having a colored iris state whether white, red, yellow, etc., and the matter is clear to all.

Again, "J. B. J." gives me credit of a third prize for a pair of solid white tumblers. I never owned a pair in my life.

In yellow Jacobins he states, "Mr. Hope took 2nd prize with miserable specimens of this most beautiful class;" and I notice again, in his reply to Mr. Walford, where he has to back down respecting Mr. James' birds being what he again terms bull-eyed, he acknowledges his mistake, and states that the bull-eyed pair should be placed to the credit of George Hope. My birds have the pearl iris, and for a nice color can be backed against anything "J. B. J." can show. At the time of exhibition, when about half their feathers were out, they might not look so well as one would wish; but when one fancier takes upon himself to criticise another's birds, he should make allowance for the season of the year.

There are many other things which your correspondence was badly advised in, that might be rectified. His statement that the silver medal was first

placed on Mr. Weldon's cage, I know to be incorrect. If he had said that Mr. Weldon represented five varieties of pigeons in his collection, and that Mr. Hope represented thirty-five varieties, it would have been much nearer the mark than stating that Mr. Weldon had thirty-one birds and Mr. Hope forty-birds.

Now about the prize-list. He seems very much dissatisfied with it. That it might be better arranged there is no doubt, but to state that a good pair of pigeons are of more value than a good pair of fowls is absurd. If he can see no more value in poultry than he can in fancy pigeons, he must be short-sighted indeed. I, although perhaps as large a fancier of pigeons as any in Canada, could never see any real value in pigeons beyond what the fancy gives them. But how could we in our every day life dispense with poultry. Where could our wants be supplied in the shape of light puddings, custards, ham-and-eggs, and various other uses which might be mentioned? Can the pigeon, if we dispense with the fowls, supply their place; or where would we look for a substitute for eggs, etc.? When our friend asks again, better go the whole thing, and say, Give me the same prizes as you give for Short-horn cattle, for my pigeons are just of as much value.

Yours faithfully,

Rose Hill Poultry Yards,
November 5th, 1881.

GEO. HOPE.

Editor Review,

Below you have extracts from a letter which I received this day from Mr. J. Sweet, of Stratford.

"Received the silver-duns on Thursday evening, and am well pleased with them. They are a splendid color, good heads, bold carriage, and powerful wings. How do you manage to breed such light headed hens? We have some English fanciers who are going to import long faced Antwerps from England next spring; but I am sure the pair I get from you will compare very favorably with any English birds I ever saw, and I was a great deal amongst them."

Respectfully,

H. SWEET.

This is the pair that "J. B. J." in his article, called "color very bad, hen looked sickly, and no showing qualities about them"

Yours truly,

JNO. JAMES.

Toronto, Nov 12th, 1881.

I have just received by Steamer "Moravian," from Glasgow, a pair each of red-pied, blue-pied, and yellow pied Pouters, and a pair of white Fans, from the best breeders in Scotland; with black pied Pouters and yellow and blue Fantails now on the way and shortly to arrive. The birds are really grand, and surpass for style, anything I have seen.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH.

Yorkville, Nov. 15th, 1881.

When the Wiltshire Recter heard that a Bath clergyman, Mr. Bullen, was winning high honors with his pouters at the best shows, his curiosity became so great to see these birds and their owner at home that he hunted them up, and this is a little of what he says of what he saw :

"The Pouter, as most know, requires quite different treatment to any other pigeon. Like a baby if he is shy he is not worth looking at; and as a baby must see company, and be talked to, and drawn out, so must a pouter. He must be familiar to sauciness; far from being afraid of you, be pleased and proud to make your acquaintance. In short he must be made a companion in order to be companionable. To achieve all this and keep his birds in show, Mr. Bullen has given up a room in his house to them—a room looking to the back, which with another tenant would have been the house keeper's room. Here live the Pouters in state, in pens of goodly proportions; and through the open window they can pass into a wired enclosure, the whole space of a town garden being appropriated for their flight. Surely no city living pouters were ever better cared for. The room immediately below the one in which live the pouters—a cellar in fact—is occupied by the feeders, which also have their place of flight as well. These feeders are good sized runts, their size being kept up by an occasional cross with a prize bird. Now let us in thought enter what I will call Mr. Bullen's pouters' parlor, for a papered room in a Bath house is too good to be called a pigeon loft. Around at a suitable height for inspection—that is, about the height of a table, are arranged the spacious pens in which at the time I saw them the birds were confined. Some of the pens are made of smooth, round bars of wood; these Mr. Bullen prefers, as they, unlike the wire, cannot injure a feather. Others are of the usual wire, but of different shapes and sizes. Mr Bullen keeps his birds warm—this is a great point—and they are healthy. The food usually given is peas and tares; in the show season Indian corn and beans. Sand and gravel are at hand. The sexes are separated in the winter season, a plan which is, I believe on the whole the best. I forgot to mention that the pens are 22 inches in height, and two feet broad and deep. An open space is in the middle of the pouter parlor.

All men have not a turn for pigeons, but those who have and are compelled by profession to reside in a city, may take example by Mr. Bullen and see how they can utilize their space and have and enjoy their pets. I could not help noticing anon, what I have often noticed before, how different to all other pigeons is the Pouter. Not alone his upright man-like form—for this bird does stand up like a man and look at you—but how unlike other pigeons he is in gesture and bearing. They are,

as a rule, little flyaway birds; he stands, and stares, and struts near you. How companionable the fellow is; what a social fellow he is; how much more there is in him than in others. He keeps one from being dull, for you cannot feel alone in his company. I have heard of a clergyman who said he used to go out and thin his grapes between the heads of his sermon. Perhaps Mr. Bullen finds petting his Pouters equally successful, and after a run into his "pouter parlor," there come to his mind and pen

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

My Poultry Yards, &c.

Editor Review,

I feel diffident in making a beginning, as, never before having written an article for publication, I am at a loss for such subject matter as would be of sufficient interest and importance to claim the attention of the critical readers of the popular Review.

I will, however, give you a short description of my poultry yards and a partial resume of my work for the year which is now near a close.

The Mount Pleasant Poultry yards, on which I have been located a little over a year, are situated about five miles from Brantford, on the East side of the street leading to the village of Mount Pleasant; and contain 20 acres of land, having a pleasant exposure to the South-east, gradually sloping down from the level of the street, and being well sheltered from the West and North-west. There is a large orchard on this slope. When I came here there was, besides the dwelling house, a large barn, and I erected on the North and East sides of it, two large lean-to houses—the one on the South containing 8 pens, 8 by 10 feet, and the other containing 4 pens, 8 by 12 feet, with passage way and double room of coops on inside for single birds. Into these houses I brought part of my stock from my previous place of business. Since that time I have erected 8 new houses in places easy of access, and in sheltered situations on the slope of the hill. Each of these houses contain two or three pens each, with cages on the side for single birds, and with an outside run to each of about 8 by 30 feet. I am just now finishing a large new house running North and South, 120 feet long by 18 feet wide, with 12 pens, with outside runs for each pen, 10 by 30 feet, passage way, and double row of coops for single birds. I would like to have given you the plan and elevation of this house, as the arrangements and conveniences are the most complete of any poultry house I have seen, and I think it could be adapted to the requirements of any one who needs to build a new poultry house.

I am breeding about 60 varieties of land and water fowls, all my houses being now full, and

amongst these are many of the rarer varieties, some of which are very seldom seen, such as Pekin bantams, Japanese bantams, Japan Fur-fowls, Silkies, Mandarin and Wood ducks, Sebastopol geese, &c., &c. I find most of these rare birds to breed well, and prove hardy with me, and I find them sell rapidly and at good prices. In addition to my large stock of poultry I have lately commenced the importing and breeding of dogs, and have, at the present time, Colleys, English Bull Dogs, Black-and-tan, Skye and Scotch Terriers, St Bernards, Mastiffs, &c., &c. in my kennels, and I find the dogs sell remarkably well.

In the breeding and selling of poultry this year I have been most successful, having had a very active demand for nearly all classes of poultry from all parts of the Dominion and the Northern and Western states. Demerara &c., and have had great difficulty in filling orders, the demand being so very great.

In addition to my large regular sales, I have sold heavily to prominent fanciers in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and West for Exhibition at the fall and early winter shows.

I will now close this, and will shortly write an article for your valuable paper, giving you my experience, failures as well as successes, in the breeding and management of some of the leading varieties of poultry.

Yours truly,
G. H. PUSLEY.

Erantford, Dec. 5th, 1881.

Chicken Cholera.

Editor Review,

In the interests of the poultry fraternity, and readers of the Review, mixed with a little self-interest I suppose, which is so apt to show itself in all our transactions and desires in the present life, I am anxious of arousing inquiry upon some matters of very vital importance and interest to poultry fanciers and breeders, viz: that of diseases which so often visit our yards and poultry houses, and with unsparing and remorseless cruelty sweep away from before our eyes, day after day, our pets, upon whom so much care and time has been expended, regardless alike either of those that have received little or no care, or those that have been tended and cared for with all the zeal and untiring energy that a fancier's love calls forth.

I refer now more particularly to that disease which, for the want of a better name, has been known as "Chicken Cholera." The nature of its working upon your flocks is so subtle and quiet that the constitution is undermined and gone before you are aware of its presence; and when once

it breaks out its ravages seem to defy all the effort and skill you can put forth to stop its course, calling to your aid all the remedies and antidotes that is given to you from time to time in the different poultry journals of the day, with but little effect.

This is a disease with which we have not been much troubled in Canada, at least we have not heard much about it; but our neighbors across the lines seem to have had a good share of it for the last few years, and for that reason I was inclined to think that the South or warmer climates would be more subject to its ravages than our more northern and colder country. But my fond hopes have been sadly disappointed, and my expectations that this scourge would never get a foot-hold in our poultry yards here, have been scattered to the winds.

This season has been marked by a visitation of this scourge among our flock, and some of us have suffered severely by it, without being able to combat successfully its ravages, or arrive at a satisfactory solution of its cause. In all my experience of thirty years poultry keeping I have never been visited with any epidemic, while my friends all round would be suffering. I used to ascribe it always to neglect and carelessness on the part of those suffering from it, and when applied to for a remedy would always add the advice that the ounce of prevention would have been better than the pound of cure. But in this case I found it to fail, as also, with one exception, the pound of cure, which I shall give hereafter.

What seems strange and puzzling was the manner in which this disease acted on different flocks in the same locality; and often it assumed different forms in the same flock. One would be subject to a form of diarrhoea, with a discharge of green or yellowish matter similar to paint; others without any discharge or any outward appearance of disease, would suddenly drop and die, reduced to a mere skeleton, although all the time eating most voraciously, and generally dying with a full crop.

And then, again, one yard would be entirely cleaned out, not leaving one specimen to remind the unfortunate owner of the prosperity of former days, while his neighbor opposite would entirely escape without the slightest indication that disease and death was at his door, and doing such mischief to his friend opposite.

Now, the only solution, to my mind, of such a different condition of things existing in the same locality is, that the tenants of one yard are prepared by a certain condition of body to receive the germ of disease, which, only awaiting such a condition, breaks out into an epidemic and completes its work of destruction. While the occupants of an adjoining yard, in a more healthy condition, repels or rejects the germ, and therefore escapes

that which has been decimating by the score their brethren elsewhere.

This I believe to be the theory advanced by eminent medical authorities at the present day with regard to contagious diseases, either in man or beast. Therefore what is required to be sought after and found is this, what may be termed unknown, condition.

Being very anxious and also deeply interested in this matter, I had some four specimens submitted to medical men for investigation—three dead and one live one—and after spending two evenings over said subjects, were unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of death, beyond an enlarged and slightly congested state of the liver. But, in fact, those gentlemen confessed themselves totally at a loss with respect to the anatomy of a fowl; showing the necessity that exists among us of having some institution, as in England and France, where all such can be sent for examination, and cause of disease or death made known. Until this can be done, perhaps the less physicking resorted to the better, for many of those powerful medicines and subtle preparations in the hands of persons totally unacquainted with their effects, are simply destructive to the health and life of the patient.

But, Mr. Editor, I think I have said enough on this subject, for the present at least, my object being to call forth opinions from others, more than to advance any myself, so I shall come to a stop when I have given to the readers of the REVIEW the pound of cure which was effectual in my case, after having tried many others, viz. :—5 grains of rhubarb, two grains of cayenne pepper, and ten drops of laudanum, in a pill, given twice a day, and sulphur mixed in their water for drinking, and this and all the charcoal they would eat, after about a week's doctoring, effectually put an end to my troubles, which I earnestly hope may never return.

PURE BLOOD

Montreal, Dec. 10th, 1831.

Mr. Geo. Burton has a Toulouse goose, bred from my stock, that laid 33 eggs in the spring and 12 in the fall the first year, and 73 eggs the second year. He wants to know if any one has a goose that can beat this. This is better than the one Mr. Anderson got from me.

W. M. SMITH.

Fairfield Plains, Nov. 30th, 1831.

The public will have them—the pens of the Easterbrooke Steel Pen Co's make, and all stationers are ready to supply them.

Over eight hundred live turkeys were sold in Strathroy market on Tuesday, December 12th.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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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.

Subscription Premiums.

The following valuable premiums are offered to those who will work for them :

- W. L. Ball, Esq., Richmond, P. Q., 1 pair B. B. Red Game chicks, value - - \$10 00
- W. F. James, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q., 1 pair Plymouth Rock chicks, value - - 10 00
- W. W. F. Bowen, Esq., Sherbrooke, P. Q., 1 pair Langshan chicks, value - - 10 00
- E. P. Ball, Esq., Stanstead, P. Q., 1 pair American Sebright chicks, value - 10 00

The first to send us 15 new subscribers at \$1.00 each will receive first choice, the second to send same number second choice, and so on.

These gentleman are very successful breeders of the varieties they offer, and the birds will be first-class specimens, well worth the price at which they are here valued.

For THE BOYS.—I beg to offer the boy (under 15 years) who secures the largest number of subscribers for REVIEW at \$1.00 each, between now and 1st January, 1832, One pair Plymouth Rock chicks worth \$8.00, subject to Mr. Fullerton's order for shipment.

WM. JURGE.

Orangeville, Sept. 9th, 1831.

An exhibition of dressed poultry will be held in Strathroy on Tuesday, 20th, December, when about \$50 will be given in prizes. Strathroy is rapidly becoming an important poultry market.

"Winter care of laying hens" will form the subject of James M. Lambing's letter for next month.

Close of Volume IV.

The ceaseless march of time has brought us near the end of another year and the close of the fourth volume of the Review. At this period of the year, when another of old Father Time's numerous progeny is nearing the hour of his dissolution, and the birth of a new year is eagerly anticipated, it is both customary and profitable to take a retrospective view of the past, and make fresh resolves and calculations for the future. As we seldom trouble our readers with matters pertaining to this journal, we trust in availing ourselves of the privilege conferred by well established usage we shall not either violate good taste, or trespass on the patience of our readers.

When, four years ago, we commenced the publication of the REVIEW, the country was suffering from depression in nearly all branches of trade, and the poultry business was at a very low ebb. Local jealousies were rife, and fanciers were very little actuated by that fraternal feeling now so happily prevailing. The principal aim of the managers of the poultry journals then existing seemed to be the personal advantage of their proprietors, and they were consequently without the hearty support which alone could insure their success. Believing that success would certainly attend the publication of a poultry journal, if conducted with the intention of honestly and faithfully laboring for the good of the fancy, and with the will and the power to persevere till this fact should be placed beyond question, we determined to make the experiment. The hearty support we received from the very first, soon made it apparent that the task would be easier than we expected. Now, after four years' trial, we find our most sanguine anticipations more than realized! With one exception, all the Canadian poultry journals, which were published four years ago, or have since been started, have ceased to exist. We have always avoided any controversy with our contemporaries, leaving the poultry fraternity to be the arbiters between us, and never in any way interfered with them, except when we judged it necessary in the interest of our patrons to expose their statements or mode of doing business. When we had good reason to believe that they were in danger of becoming the victims of fraud or deception, we always fearlessly sounded the note of warning.

The contrast between the past and the present is alike gratifying and encouraging. Now we have well organized societies, judiciously and energetically managed, paying their premiums in full, and working in harmony with each other. Local jealousies, which in past years were so annoying and baneful in their influence, are dead or nearly so, and kindness and good feeling are almost univer-

sal. The poultry business is now more than ever an important branch of industry, and one of the most distinctive elements in our national prosperity. We cannot claim that all this has been accomplished by the REVIEW, but we can, without egotism, claim that this journal has been largely instrumental in producing these results, and we therefore feel no small degree of satisfaction in reviewing the fruits of our labors, aided as they have been by the hearty co-operation of fanciers generally. In saying so much, we would certainly be guilty of a culpable omission did we not acknowledge our deep obligations to our contributors, and the extent to which we are indebted for our success to their valuable assistance. We are sure we are expressing the universal sentiment of all our readers as well as our own, when we tender them, one and all, this expression of gratitude and cordial appreciation.

We cannot overlook the fact that the success we have achieved increases our responsibility. With a sense of our obligations, and a remembrance of promises made in the past, we have resolved to make great improvement in the Review during the coming year. This improvement will not consist in any change in the mechanical get-up of our journal, as this would involve the serious expense of entirely new plant, and the present form we believe to be quite satisfactory to our patrons. We purpose adding largely to our staff of contributors, and when necessary adding extra pages. The illustrations will also receive a great deal of care of selection. But in order that these and other contemplated improvements may be carried out, it is necessary that arrears due for subscription and advertising should be "paid up." Now at the close of the year many accounts have to be settled, and we hope all indebted to us will remit at once, and so wipe out old scores, commence the year with a clean sheet; and resolve to keep it so. To those who have been prompt in their payments we return our grateful acknowledgments.

We would ask our friends to assist us in extending our circulation. A little exertion on the part of each one, would, in the aggregate, make a great increase in our list of subscribers, and this result would be beneficial, not to ourselves only, but to fanciers generally.

Finally, we feel like taking courage, and going on with renewed vigor into the work of another year. Ere another issue of the Review another festive season shall have come and gone forever. May all our readers find in its pleasant associations, its cheering reminiscences and innocent enjoyments, food for thought as well as pleasure, and may a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR, not only furnish relaxation, and recreation, but also a better preparation for the untried future's labors and responsibilities.

New Advertisements.

W. Stahlschmidt, the noted Leghorn breeder, offers great bargains in his specialties. Mr. S.'s stock is second to none. See his half page ad.

C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Illinois, again favors us with an ad. Mr. Keefer's stock is good in the three varieties he breeds, as the list of awards at the leading shows in the States testifies; he has also exhibited with success in Canada.

Who wants 1st prize Light Brahmas? is the question asked by Mr. R. Mackay, of Hamilton. He has them, and the price asked is very reasonable when the quality of the stock is considered.

Bingham and Durham, Bradford, offers some excellent birds for sale, giving prices. A good chance for those who require birds of the varieties named, as they say "they are the pick of our yards."

Wm. Moore, London, in a card, calls attention to his Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks. His exhibit of White Leghorns at last Provincial, London, was very fine.

"Our Pets" is the name of a new poultry and pet stock journal, first number of which is promised for January. It will be published in Toronto, by Our Pets Publishing Company. Who make up the Co. we cannot tell.

At a late meeting of the Canadian Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, held in Toronto, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

President:—John C. Small.

1st Vice President:—John James.

2nd " " —W. J. Way.

Secretary:—Chas. Bonnick.

Treasurer:—J. B. Johnston.

Auditors:—U. Boddy and J. W. Ewing.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition Association:—For Pigeons, John James; for poultry, J. C. Small.

Executive Committee:—R. A. Eaton, J. A. Mills, J. Delworth, Geo. Hope and Harry Piper.

Editor Review,

A meeting of the directors of the Norfolk Poultry and Dog Association was held here to day, when it was decided to hold our third annual show on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of February 1882. Prize-lists &c. will be out in a few days. Prizes will be offered on dogs and poultry. Our prospects are good for a real fine show, much better than any we have yet had.

Yours truly,

A. W. SMITH.

Simcoe, Dec. 15th, 1881.

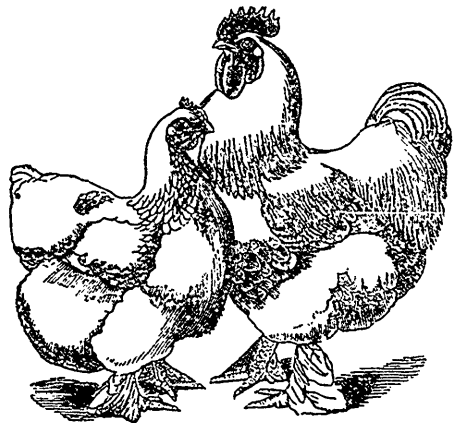
Shows to Occur.

New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock Association, fourth annual exhibition of poultry, pet-stock &c., and second annual bench show of dogs, at St. John, N. B., Jan'y 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, 1882. H. M. Wilson, Secretary, St. John, N. B.

Eastern Townships Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, at Sherbrooke, P. Q., 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, January 1882. W. F. James, Secretary, Sherbrooke P. Q.

Poultry Association of Ontario, at Brantford, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th 14th and 15th, February, 1881. W. Sanderson, Secretary, Brantford, Ont.

Intending exhibitors will bear in mind that entries for Sherbrooke show closes on January 9th.



Third Annual Show

—OF THE—

NORFOLK

Poultry & Dog Association

The Third Annual Show of this Association will be held in the

Town of Simcoe,
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

6th, 7th, and 8th, Feb., 1882,

When liberal prizes will be given for

DOGS AND POULTRY!

Send to the Secretary for Prize-lists, Entry-forms, &c.

Address

A. W. SMITH,

Simcoe, Ont.

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ROBT H. BARBER, GUELPH, ONT.
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Readers, when writing to our Advertisers, please mention that you saw their advertisement in **CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.**

THIS PAPER may be found on file at G. W. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spence St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**

NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. **W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.**

"OUR PETS," an illustrated monthly journal, to be published in the City of Toronto. First number will be issued in January, 1882. Circulation 3,000 copies. Subscriptions and advertisements solicited. Subscription 75c per annum, in advance. Reasonable advertising rates.

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WILL EXCHANGE two or three Partridge Cochins cockerels for Partridge Cochins hens or pullets. Stock must be good, as mine are

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Send to headquarters and get the purest and best. My stock was awarded 4 1st prizes at the Provincial London, 1881. I have a few fine cockerels for sale of Brown and White Leghorns, and 2 trios of Plymouth Rocks.

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We have now a choice lot of early chicks from the above, which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

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YELLOW FANTAIL and MOTTLED TRUMPETER PIGEONS.

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My fowls have won 1st, 2nd and special prizes at all the leading Western shows, of the United States, and in every State and Territory where shows are held, in the hands of customers; also in Canada and England,

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 The finest I have ever offered for sale, both for breeding and exhibition, at reasonable prices.

Illustrated Circular free.

Write me if you desire fine stock. 12-4-y

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- 1 cock, 1 year old, winner of two 1st prizes, \$11 00
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I warrant every young bird bred from the cockerel and hens and five equally as good, hens that won 1st prize for Breeding Pen at Brantford, 1891.

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My own strain, the production of fifteen years of careful breeding. For their true record see the prize lists of the three last annual exhibitions of the Ontario Poultry Association.

I have had long experience in mat'g these varieties, and can safely guarantee satisfactor. to those investing in either fowls or eggs.

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Our strains of poultry are the finest in the Dominion. See prize lists of principal shows.

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My Black Hamburgs are first-class, as is shown by the many premiums they have won at the best shows in Canada, and the strain has been equally successful in the United States.

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Send for new descriptive circular for 1881, giving a full description of breeding stock, premiums won since 1876, and prices of eggs and fowls. Name this paper.

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NEW PATENT HYDRO-INCUBATORS,
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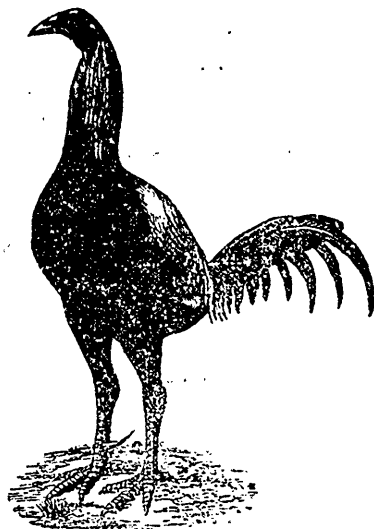
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I offer them for sale guaranteeing entire satisfaction or will refund price on return of birds. Would request intending purchasers to write early. Prices reasonable, according to quality. Can furnish exhibition pairs or breeding pens mated for breeding. Address

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White and Silver-gray Dorkings, White, Black, Brown and Dominique Leghorns; Golden and Silver-spangled and Golden and Silver-pencilled Hamburgs; Golden Polish, Houdans, Creve Coeurs, Plymouth Rocks, White Cochins, rose-comb Dominiques, Aylesbury, Rouen, Cayuga and white and colored Muscovy Ducks, Toulouse, Wild and white China Geese, Bronze and White Turkeys, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per pair.

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White and Brown Leghorns!

To make room for my Breeding Pens, I will sell my surplus stock at
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During December and January.

Write for prices, and get birds from a strain that has won at such Exhibitions as
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Send at once for new Descriptive Circular for 1881, giving full description of Breeding Stock,

Premiums Won Since 1876,

And prices of Eggs and Fowls.

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G. H. PUGSLEY, - Proprietor.

He Breeds and Imports all the leading varieties of

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Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed, Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose-bombed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Jayas, Black Sumatras, W. C. B. Polish, Plymouth Rocks, Duckwing and B. B. Red Games, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Hambletonians or American Sebrights, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright, Game and Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, White Top-knot, White and Grey Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks; Bronze Turkeys; Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol, China, African and Wild Geese; all varieties Pheasants, Pigeons, and Rabbits.

Also St. Bernard, Mastiff, English Bull, Scotch Shepherd, Scotch Terrier and Black-and-tan Dogs, making my kennel the finest in Canada.

Thousands of prizes awarded my fowls in the past seven years at the best shows in America. My birds have been pronounced by the best American judges to be the best they ever saw, and I now have the largest and best collection of land and water fowl, pheasants and dogs owned by any one man on the continent. Having sold out my merchantile business and bought a farm, I now give my undivided attention to my stock.

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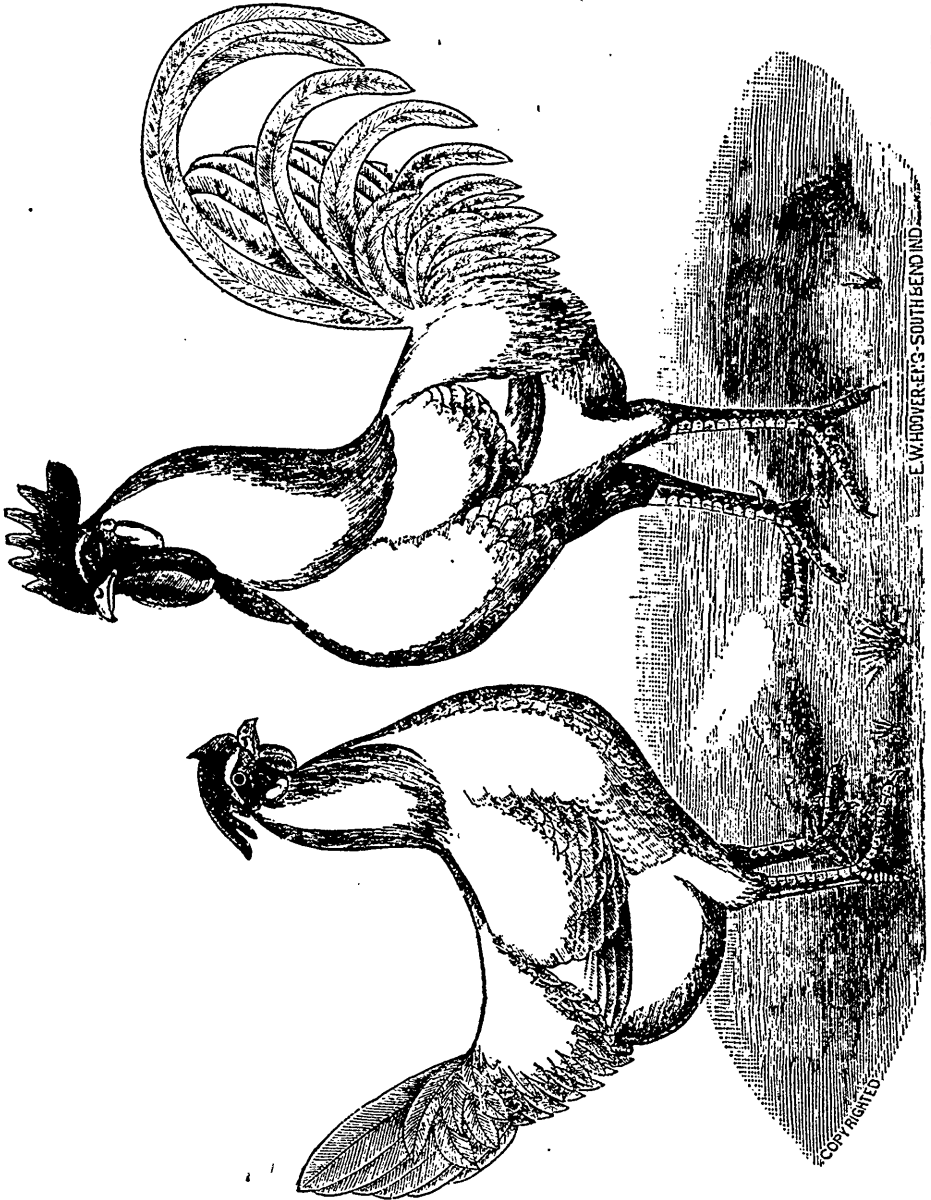


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My Leghorns have fine combs, solid white ear-lobes, pure white plumage, and beautiful symmetry.
 WILL EXCHANGE for A 1 Rouen Ducks, or Scotch Collie bitch. Will not have inferior stock.



Above cut is an exact picture of my birds "Snow Flake" and "Beauty," with which I won 1st prize at Great Central Fair, Hamilton, this month, in competition with the leading poultry fanciers of the Dominion.

I have a few fine Cockerels, Pairs and Trios for sale,

Cockerels, \$5; Pairs, \$7; Trios, \$10.

I have a few **PLYMOUTH ROCK** Cockerels (Conger and White strains),
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