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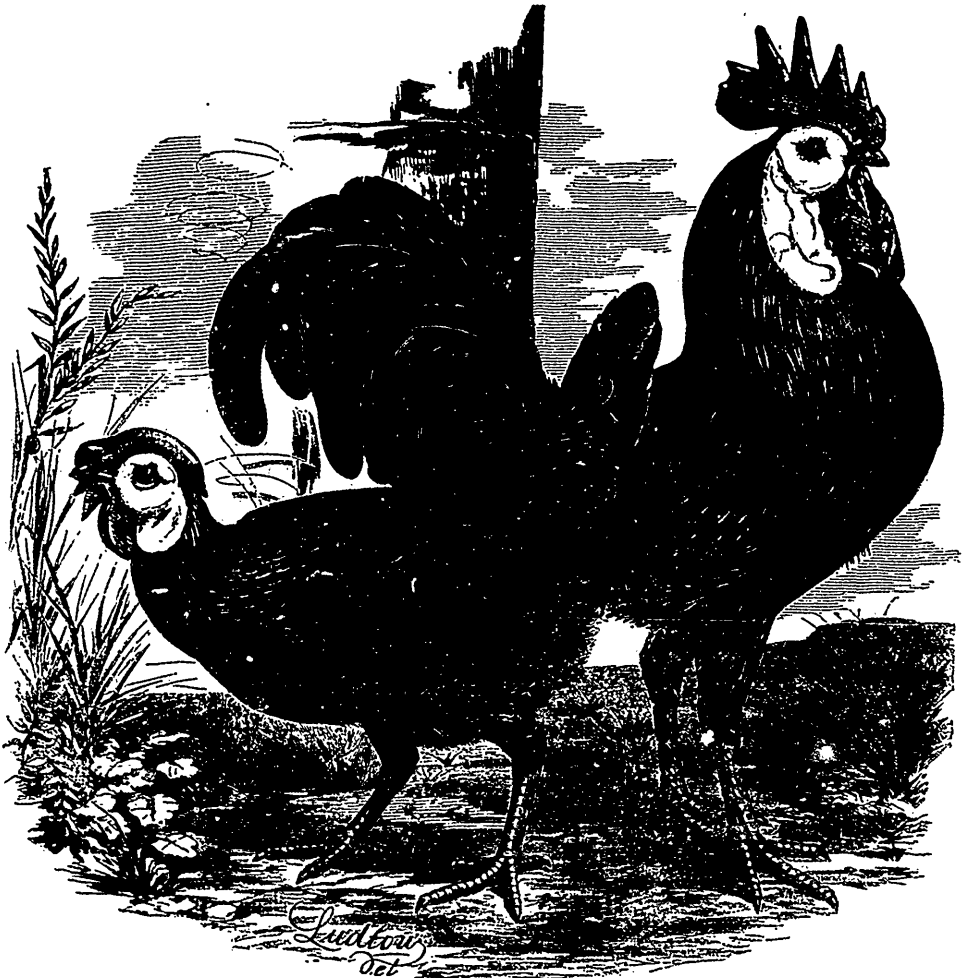
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MAY, 1880.

No. 6.



## BLACK SPANISH.

Black Spanish fowls, of which the above is a good representation, have been very successfully bred in Canada for many years, and although it would naturally be supposed that our cold climate would place fanciers at a great disadvantage when competing with those in more temperate localities, yet it is universally admitted that Canadian breeders are very far in advance of their American cousins in the production of fine specimens of this variety. When it is considered that Spanish were originally natives of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea, a much warmer climate than ours, and that very few varieties are so susceptible of injury from changes of temperature, it will be understood that great care, good judgment and perseverance have been necessary to bring them to the high standard and to keep them there for so many years. Too much credit cannot be given

those breeders who have brought about this result.

Many who have not tried it imagine that the breeding of Black Spanish to a high standard is a very simple matter, but there are few varieties which require more care, patience and perseverance from the time they leave the shell till ready for the show pen. No fancier need attempt to breed them for successful competition unless he is endowed with the above named qualities.

At no time within our knowledge have Black Spanish been so popular in Canada as at present, and at no time has such a number of fine birds been in the country. We look forward to seeing, next fall and winter, the largest and finest exhibits ever made in America.

We copy part of an article from *Fanciers' Journal*, written by W. J. Nichols, on "Breeding and Preparing for Exhibition," which will be read with interest by fanciers of this variety:—

"Many poultry fanciers think it is a very easy matter to breed Spanish, for there is nothing but the face, comb and style to be considered. To those who are of this opinion, I would say try them, and then they will soon find it is no easy matter to produce a really first class bird. Face is, of course, the first point, but not a mere incongruous mass of white, hanging in numerous creases and folds which, when opened, almost sickens one from the horrible stench it emits, but a nice smooth surface, and yet we must not altogether despise those coarse-faced birds, for they are often very useful to breed from, especially when in-and-in breeding has been carried on too closely, but for show purposes they ought not to be encouraged. One of the most successful hits I ever made in breeding was in matching one of these heavy-faced birds with some small but beautifully smooth-faced pullets which had not been crossed for some years; by this means I obtained a greater size of face without the coarseness.

"In selecting birds for stock purposes, the hens should be round and smooth in face and the lobes free from tucks or folds. This is of more importance in the hens than in the cocks, for if you breed from hens with badly-shaped lobes, most of the cockerels will have very bad lobes too. The combs should be small, hanging gracefully over one side of the head. I prefer the comb always to hang on one side rather than to see them change from side to side with every motion of the head. When this is the case they are generally very large and thin at the base, and unsuitable for breeding cocks with good combs. Occasionally a hen is seen with an erect comb, but do not breed from such a bird, for the cockerels will have wretched combs. Some fanciers object to breed from pullets. My own experience is that there is very little difference whether pullets or hens are used. I rather prefer hens;

but these generally commence to lay so late that they are useless for early chickens.

"The cock should have a large face, the white reaching well towards the back of the head, for I have noticed that birds with a good breadth of face seldom have a pinched or a ribbon lobe. He should have a bold, upstanding carriage, with good length of leg; this latter point is of great importance, for however large the face may be, unless there is plenty of leg, with a long neck to give the body a commanding and graceful appearance, the face is never seen to advantage, and the bird looks over-laden in head and dumpy in the body, for he cannot move his head with that freedom and grace so characteristic of these birds. Small and petty combs are most desirable, but big combs are often the result of trying to get large faces, as I shall presently show.

"Wry tails, squirrel tails, and round backs are common in Spanish, probably owing to the close in-and-in breeding, which has been carried on for some years. However good the birds may be in other points, never breed from any with either of these malformations, as a large number of the chickens will inherit the same deformities; and here I would just mention, be very careful when purchasing birds out of a selling class to see that they are without any of these blemishes, for many otherwise very good birds are put into these classes, and the judges, being tired or too much hurried to look at the class carefully full through, frequently give a prize to Spanish only because they have a nice face.

"Then there are birds with white feathers in their bodies, and also a few totally white; but these are unsuitable for breeding, and even when a few white feathers are seen in a pullet, after two or three moults, she will become almost white.—White legs are invariably a sign of old age, and those with black legs mostly show a smutty or dark appearance in the white of the face.

"To exhibit Spanish in the best possible condition requires some amount of practice and a very great deal of patience. Trimming, or more properly speaking, plucking out the small feathers and hairs on the face to make it look whiter and rounder, is a very tedious labor; one bird often takes hours to do thoroughly, and unless done it is useless exhibiting. To prepare these birds for exhibition, it is necessary to keep them from the cold winds and out of the heat of the sun, for if exposed to either of these, the white will be flushed or pinky. The face must be thoroughly washed at least three times a week for a couple of weeks before they have to be sent away, and if half an hour is devoted to extracting small feathers out of the face with a fine pair of tweezers, the trimming will not be so troublesome. In washing, plenty of soap

and warm water are all that is required, using a soft piece of sponge, and if there are any sores, taking care not to knock off the scab. Milk is used by some, but this is a mistake, for it clogs up the pores and dirt soon accumulates. With cocks, when the white hangs in folds, after washing and thoroughly drying the face, if a little violet powder is dusted between the creases it keeps them dry and sweet. I have heard of all sorts of cures for scabby faces, but nothing equals a liberal use of soap and water and an occasional table-spoonful of castor oil given to the bird.

"Frequent washing the face and lobes keeps them clean and free from sores, and makes them soft and supple, and often adds much to the length of the lobe. In washing or trimming, an assistant is not required, for by tying the bird's legs together, and letting their bodies rest between your thighs, sitting on a chair, you can hold them perfectly well.

"As I have already stated, to exhibit these birds successfully it is necessary to keep them in confinement, moderately warm during the winter, and cool in the summer; but directly we shut them up then their combs are sure to increase in size, and this is especially so with cocks, their combs growing so large that they are often quite unfitted for exhibition.

"A practice, which has been done only within the last two years, is to cut away a large piece off the back of the comb to prevent its lopping over, and a great many birds have received prizes, although mutilated in this way. Every Spanish breeder knows that to get a good comb, well set on the head, is quite as difficult to get as a good face, and more difficult to keep in proper order, and yet judges will give prizes to birds with cut combs. This I think a great mistake, and I do hope we shall see no more birds with cut combs carrying off prizes; but rather let judges encourage small and pretty combs than sacrifice everything for face alone; if they will only do this, I am sure we shall get smoother faced birds which will not require large pieces of white to be cut away from over the eye, or between the beak and the eye."

#### Changes in American Standard of Excellence.

APPDEDEX NO. 4.

At the Annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January 12th and 13th, 1880, the following amendments were adopted:

Resolved, That in Houdans the color of ear-lobes is stricken out from the Standard.

Resolved that in Black Cochins the color of legs is changed to read black or nearly so and bottom of feet yellow.

Resolved, That in Black Leghorns the color of legs is changed to read "black or nearly so."

Resolved, That the disqualification clause of White Polish (plain and bearded) be inserted "feathers" other than pure white instead of "color" other than pure white.

Resolved, That in disqualification clause of Golden Spangled Hamburgs, which now reads "solid black or laced breast," the words, "or laced," shall be stricken out.

Resolved, That in White Hamburgs specimens with flesh colored beaks and shanks shall compete on equal terms with those with blue or leaden blue beaks and shanks (mating in show pens when exhibited in pairs) until December 1st, 1883, after which the Standard shall recognize only blue or leaden blue beaks according to Standard of 1876.

Resolved, that disqualification clause in White Crested Black Polish is amended as follows: White feathers or feathers which are tipped or spotted an inch or more with white or gray shall be disqualifications. Smaller tips or spots of white or gray to be cut severely as defects.

Resolved, that disqualification clause in Brown Leghorns is amended as follows: White feathers or feathers which are tipped or spotted an inch or more with white or gray shall be disqualifications. Smaller tips or spots of white or gray to be cut severely as defects.

C. A. SWEET, President.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Sec. and Treas.

#### The Poultry Fanciers of Halifax.

##### A VISIT TO SOME OF THE YARDS.

The efforts of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, in the direction of the improvement of the feathered tribe, have not been without effect, as was shown at the fourth exhibition held under their direction on the 9th, 10th and 11th of the past month. This association has been in existence only four years, but within that short time rapid strides have been made in perfecting the different varieties of fowls bred in the Province.

My object in writing this article was to give a fair and honest account of the breeders of Poultry in Halifax, the birds they breed, their poultry houses, manner of caring for stock, etc. I find, however, that such an account will occupy too much valuable space, so have curtailed, to a certain extent, my remarks; but should I omit, by some chance or other, the establishment of some important fancier, my excuse will be that as "Rome was not built in a day" neither can a full visit be paid to the Halifax poultry fanciers in that limited space. Having an afternoon at my disposal, and wishing to have a quiet chat with the fraternity, I determined to visit their several estab-

lishments, and there gather from them the various causes which have led to their success as breeders of high class poultry. I started first for the yards of the oldest breeder in Halifax, and one of the most enthusiastic fanciers I ever met. I refer to the President of the Poultry Association,

ANDREW DOWNS.

His yards are situated at Nos. 200 and 202 Agricola St. His aviary is very fine, many birds of rare plumage being represented there; love birds, cat birds, mocking birds, goldfinches, doves, etc. From here I was conducted to his fowl department, and was much surprised at the complete system shown. Mr. Downs has not a great amount of room, but with all the varieties bred here with judicious management, is able to give them sufficient; his pigeon loft is well arranged and stocked with birds of extra merit, as the many prize tickets in his possession will show. He informed me that he thought the association would be the means of opening the eyes of our farmers, and showing them the desirability of breeding blooded stock. At present the indications are favorable. The next place I visited was that of

GEORGE PIERS,

another of the old breeders. His yards are situated at the Dutch Village. His stock is very fine, and one of the largest in the Province, he breeding almost every variety. His specialty is Rouen ducks, and the specimens bred by him are certainly excellent. His information was that he produced a strain of his own, and was confident that it could not be excelled by any American breeder. In close proximity there are the yards of

ANDREW MACKINLAY,

formerly of the firm of Mackinlay, Richey and Co., which was dissolved last fall, and he and Mr. Richey starting out on their own accounts. The birds kept by this gentleman are Bronze Turkeys, Pekin ducks, Silver Penciled and Black Hamburgs, Partridge Cochins, B. B. Red Games and Bantams. He has lately added to his already large establishment a pigeon loft, which contains some of the best procurable stock in America. His strain of Pekin ducks are fine, never having been beaten at any show. Mr. Mackinlay was the first to import this variety into the Province, and the majority of the birds found in the province are from his stock. He informs me that he could hardly supply the demands for his birds. Mr. Mackinlay has as fine, if not the finest, establishment in our city; his runs being very extensive, his management superior, and his fowls of the best. He said as I left, "If you keep straight down this road you will come to Berchen, where the yards of

GEOFFREY MORROW

are situated." I kept on in the narrow path and arrived at my destination safely. Mr. Morrow has

some fine Game fowls, and has a still finer place to keep them in. His place is beautifully situated on the shores of the North West Arm. He is a most indefatigable fancier, rearing the choicest fowls each spring—to be killed by cats and rats or stolen by the lovers of the pit in the fall. Notwithstanding the many trials which beset Mr. Morrow, he is generally successful at our shows, and had he the same success as others he would come out strong.

E. G. KENNY

lives but a short distance from Mr. Morrow, and I looked at his place. His fowls are very fine and well kept, he breeds Rouen ducks, Dominiques and Polands, also Red Pyle Game Bantams. Leaving here I strolled leisurely into town, turning into Cunard Street and stopped at No. 97, and found

W. H. GIBSON

at home. He was delighted to have some one to show his stock to and expatiate upon the many virtues of his birds. He breeds the Asiatics, his favorites being Black Cochins and Dark Brahas, and certainly his birds are very excellent. I gathered from him the information that quite a trade was springing up between Canada and the United States in this branch of industry, and he had it on good authority that Canadian stock was giving great satisfaction. He has shipped several coops of fowls to distant points of the States, and in every case his birds have given satisfaction. He has also done a large trade in eggs the past season, and expected to double it in the coming spring. Mr. Gibson is one of the *business* fanciers and is determined to combine profit with pleasure. May he succeed. He is also a partner in the firm of

GOUDGE AND GIBSON,

whose strain of black Spanish is so well known that it is unnecessary for me to say anything on their behalf. My next visit was made to

THOS. GOUDGE,

who has his poultry house situated off Compton Avenue. He breeds Houdans, Light Brahas, and Partridge Cochins. At the late exhibition he was successful to a very large degree, and the judge informed him, when speaking of his Cochins, that it would be next to impossible to find a better lot anywhere. Mr. Goudge says his house is so built that water will not freeze in it even in the coldest weather. This is a great point, and I think he is the only fancier who has as yet been able to accomplish this. As I was leaving, Mr. Goudge remarked that if I was going North I had better look in and see the establishment of

M. H. RICHEY, JR.

I determined to do so, and finding him in, was conducted to his hennery, which is quite a credit to him. He has four houses, three of them occupied

by B. B. R. Games, and one by the new breed lately imported by him, Langshans. He has gained an enviable name for his games, which have carried off all the highest honors at every show at which it has been his good fortune to exhibit them; and certainly his birds deserve the highest honors for they are beautiful. The Langshans are similar to the Black Cochin in many respects, but Mr. Richey informed me that the advantages claimed for them are that they are better layers, not so liable to sit, and as table birds being far ahead of all others, the flesh being most delicate. I gathered quite an amount of interesting matter from Mr. Richey, but will only be able to give briefly a few of his statements. He said the chief secret of success was cleanliness; that prevention was better than a cure, and that in the majority of cases where hens are sick, the best remedy is to cut off their heads at once. But notwithstanding this he is well stocked with books upon the diseases of fowls, and has the remedies at hand. He has been successful in curing many cases by these aids, which would without them have been lost. He is having quite a demand for his stock this season, and is afraid he will not be able to fill all the orders already received.

F. C. STEVENS

is a breeder of that very handsome variety of fowls, W. C. B. Polish, and that he knows how to care for them is apparent from the prizes awarded him at the late exhibition, he gaining every prize in that class. He also breeds Brown Leghorns and pigeons.

GEORGE M. RITCHIE

is noted for his superior breed of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, his yards being at the N. W. Arm.

W. B. LITHGOW,

who has in his possession some of the finest specimens of Golden Pencilled in the Dominion, has his houses at the south end. At the late exhibition the G. P. Hamburg cock shown by Mr. Lithgow was considered by many to be the finest bird on exhibition. My last visit was made to the yards of

J. S. MCKAY,

who breeds Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns and Dominiques. His runs are well arranged and stock first-class; his Black Spanish are imported birds from the yards of one of the largest and most successful breeders in Canada. There are many other breeders of note in our city to whom I should have liked to pay a visit; but the time at my disposal being exhausted it was impossible to do so. I was on my way to the yards of

JOHN NAYLOR,

but was informed that the space occupied by him for this purpose was very limited, being confined to the shop window in his office. I cannot see how it is possible for him to succeed in so small apart-

ments, but of course he knows best. My next visit shall be to some of the establishments of our outside breeders, in which I shall include that of  
MR. J. PENNINGTON,  
of Sackville, N. S., who has such a good strain of Light Brahmas. This gentleman informed me that it was his intention of building a large and commodious house, in order to better carry out his plans for breeding.

PEACOCK.

Halifax, April 21st, 1880.

### The Poultry and Egg Trade.

Editor Review,

The copy of the returns of the number and value of eggs exported from the Dominion for the year 1879, published in your last issue, should call the attention of our farmers and all others interested in the matter, to what gigantic proportions this trade is capable of being carried. To think that eggs alone to the value of \$674,000 should have been exported in one year, will seem to many who have not given the subject much attention, to be almost incredible; but to get the true value of this business we must add the large home consumption as well, which would more than double the sum. Go still further and add the value of dressed poultry exported and consumed, and we have an enormous amount. A little thought given to this subject should lead to a more general recognition of the desirability of still further cultivating this business, our market being almost unlimited. The question presents itself, who is it that has been most instrumental in helping along and bringing this branch of industry to such vast proportions? Without doubt a great measure of the credit is due to the fanciers and breeders of thorough-bred stock throughout the country, for by their persistent efforts, not only has the quality in egg producing powers of our domestic poultry been improved and increased, but they have induced so many to take an interest in poultry matters, that where ten years ago we had one fancier we now have hundreds. It is the many persons who keep poultry on a small scale (not that there are many large establishments from which the supply is drawn) that makes the numbers and value so great, most of the eggs for export being gathered in small lots from the different sections of the country. The poultry journals have also done a great deal towards this end; by their well written articles and advice given. If all who have any inclination would heed the advice given and keep poultry not only for the amusement and recreation it affords, but also have a view to the main chance viz: profit, (for profit there is in it,) it would yield a larger return for the amount of capital invested and with less labor than almost

anything else. It should be the aim of all who breed poultry to endeavor to increase the size and quality of the eggs, because it costs no more to raise stock which will produce large eggs, than that which will produce small, and the day is not far distant when our egg trade will be carried on by weight, not by number as now done, or else the price will be graded according to size, which is the case in the French egg trade. When this is done those who have the good stock will reap the benefit; therefore those whose object is profit should see to it, that they raise stock only from the fowls which now produce the largest and best eggs. In a short time, by a little careful management and attention to this matter the egg production of a flock of fowls can be greatly increased. Hoping, Mr. Editor that you will continue to keep this important matter prominently before the public, and that when the next annual returns are published they will show a still further increase,

I am yours, &c.,

W. H. GRISON.

Halifax, N. S., April 30th, 1880.

—To secure the fertility of geese eggs there must be but one gander to every five or six females. It is always well to give them separate apartments from those where the other fowls are kept, and water should be accessible at all times in the breeding pens. It is best not to disturb the goose when sitting, as, although a steady and constant sitter, she will leave her eggs often enough to feed and drink, when she desires. To save her from going away too far, and so running the risk of the eggs becoming chilled, both food and water should be placed near enough to be readily accessible, and yet not attract her attention to the feeder. When the eggs are hatched it is best to confine the mother for some days in a coop, or a movable pen is much better than a coop. The pen being movable, can be placed in dry grass during the day, allowing the goslings no access to water beyond what they need to drink, which can be placed in a shallow pan until they are two weeks old, after which the mother and young may have their liberty upon clean grass. At night, or in stormy weather, the pen may be removed under shelter to protect the goslings from becoming chilled. The food for goslings should be meal scalded, and mixed with water or milk at first, and a few leaves of early beets, turnips, or cabbage cut fine, which will prove very beneficial. When they get their full liberty they will live upon grass, but if it is desirable to have them grow rapidly and become plump and fat, they should get meal mixed with butter-milk or skimmed milk once a day. When young, the goslings are subject to cramp, caused by getting wet and cold; this is more particularly the case

with early spring broods. Hence it is necessary to insure them clean and warm nests at nights and not allow them out mornings until the dew is off the grass; nor should they be allowed to remain out in the cold, spring storms. Neither should they ever be allowed to roam about muddy and filthy barn-yards.—*Rural Home.*

—In addition to the quantity of albumen required in the organism of the fowl, the laying hen requires an extra amount for ovarian organization, the white of a hen's egg being about 12 per cent. of albumen, and this must be furnished in her feed. By making a chemical analysis of the different grains, you will find that wheat contains a larger amount of albumen than any other grain. Therefore, it is the grain to make the base for egg-producing food. The other important items are, when fowls do not have a large field to range in, to give them once a day, if possible, a feed of chopped meat and more or less green food. Chickens are like the human family in one respect, in that they like a change in food. As a proof, take fowls that have been fed on one kind of grain for some time, and do not seem to have the appetite that you would think they should have, give them a little cooked food, such as a cake made from coarse cornmeal and scraps cooked together, or some other grain than that which you have been feeding, and you will see that they will jump for it and eat it in a style that will be satisfactory to the most exacting. While wheat is one of the best feeds for producing eggs, it is of little value for fattening purposes compared with corn, as corn contains a great deal of fatty or oily substance which puts the flesh on fowls in a very short time. Pure water is also a very essential item to the health of fowls, or, if you have milk to spare, that is better still, as it not only moistens the food, but also contributes albumen, which goes to the formation of the egg.—*Stockman.*

—I had a dark Brahma cock who trained himself to look after a large brood of chickens. As I did not wish to breed from the cock, I kept him in a disused pig-sty. The chickens were under a hydro-mother in a yard close at hand. When I fed him, the disconsolate widower used to call to his dream wives; the chickens hearing the call, got under the pig-sty door. At first the cock told them roughly to begone, and used his beak as an ungentle persuader. But the hungry chickens would not be denied, and the gentleman—being a real gentleman—made the best of a bad job, and took them to his arms. No hen ever brooded her chickens with greater care; no chicken ever had greater affection for their mother. It was a proud day for the cock when the chickens finally decided

to have no more to do with the hydro-mother, but to live entirely in the pig-sty. The cock had a tender heart. I wish I could say the same for his flesh; for we ate him, notwithstanding his virtues. He was tough!—*L. S. Journal.*

—A good deal has been said about Monsieur de Lora of France, the most extensive breeder of poultry in the known world. His market for chickens and eggs was Paris. He had no use for setting hens raising all his chickens by artificial incubation. He began business with a few hundred dollars. His product of eggs annually, for a series of years, averaged 50,000 dozen weekly, which, with the sales of his early chickens, yielded him \$280,000 gross, and a net profit of \$135,000 for the year. The successors to his business follow the same course which De Lora adopted in the matter of feeding. De Lora fed his stock upon animal matter chopped up, varying the fare with vegetables and grain, cooked. During the three months in the fall of the year he used to send to the Paris market over 100,000 dozen fattened capons. A few years ago the net profits of the business were estimated at 50 per cent. upon the gross annual receipts of nearly \$100,000.—*Boston Cultivator.*

### Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Brantford, Ont.—Jas. C. Montgomery.  
 Chatham, Ont.—Sam. Holmes.  
 Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.  
 Fisherville, Ont.—G. H. Pugsley, (Cayuga Ex.)  
 Guelph, Ont.—John Campbell.  
 Hamilton, Ont.—R. Mackay.  
 Kingston, Ont.—McAdams & Sawyer.  
 Montreal, No. 20, Fort Street.—Fred. Whitley.  
 Peterboro', Ont.—Jas. Saulter.  
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Chase.  
 " C. B. Capron.  
 St. Catharines, Ont.—A. W. Bessey.  
 Strathroy, Ont.—Dr. E. Nugent.  
 " Jas. Fullerton.  
 Toronto, Ont.—Chas. Goodchild.  
 " Thomas Adams.  
 Waterloo, Ont.—Jas. Lockie.  
 Woodstock, Ont.—J. J. Spracklin.  
 Yorkville.—Geo. Hope.

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

STATIONS wanted at several towns on Great Western between Toronto and Windsor, and further west on connecting lines in Michigan; also on Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad, west of Attica.

### The Homing Pigeon.

The pigeons formerly used as messengers, were mainly of carrier descent, such as horsemen, skinnums—the cross of the first two with tumblers—and long-faced beards, which no doubt were merely beard-marked skinnums, and bred in the same way, but for marking especially. On the continent, the pigeon now chiefly used for match tying is the Antwerp carrier, or Belgian voyageur, which has been bred from a judicious mixture of several long and high flying varieties. The first of these, a pigeon that can itself do long distances, is the smerle of Liege, which is quoted in Mr. Tegetmeir's book as capable, when matured, of doing 500 miles in 12 hours in fine weather. The smerle is the opposite in appearance of the dragoon type, being arched and broad in skull, with a short thick beak, and with evident appearance of owl descent, some of them even showing the frilled breast. The next is the continental cumulet, a pigeon noted for the length of time it can keep on the wing. I have seen it mentioned that these pigeons have flown as long as thirteen hours at a stretch, the distance covered during that time being probably nearly or quite 500 miles. They are of various colors, but blacks and reds, with white tails or white flights, or with both, are known as varieties, while pure whites ticked with red on head and neck, are also a well-known race, distinguished in France as the *Pigeon volant cou-rouge*. The cumulet is much alike in size and shape, to the common clean-legged flying tumbler. It is rather longer in beak; it has a pure white iris, which is larger than usual in pigeons, the pupil being small and contracted. The third ingredient of the composite bird now known as the Antwerp carrier, is the English dragoon, known in Belgium as the *Bec-Anglais*; and the fusion of these three varieties has taken place during the present century, and a race of pigeons has been established, remarkable for their power of flying long distances in quick time. The cross of the dragoon with the smerle or cumulet is called a demi-bec, and the cross of the dragoon-smerle with the cumulet, or dragoon-cumulet with the smerle, a quart-bec. The quart-bec, bred over again to the smerle or cumulet, takes after its progenitors, so that among the best pigeons there are various types of skull, some after the owl strain, while others are more run out in head and beak. The chief colors found in the Antwerp are blue blue-checker, mealy, and red-checker, and these colors pied to some extent with white. These colors are the most natural, being what are found among semi-wild pigeons, and in process of time have doubtless asserted themselves as the hardiest and fittest for the severe work they have to perform.—*The Homing Pigeon*, No. 1, E. S. Starr, Publisher, Springfield Mass.



### Hints to Beginners.

I think there is hardly any difference of opinion on the head of the best food for a homing pigeon, for all agree that for birds that have hard work to do, there is no food so good for them as the *very best tic beans*, and this is the food I advise fanciers to have before their birds in a hopper from May to January; but as it is necessary for them to have a change of food I generally throw mine whenever I go into the loft a handful or so of wheat, gray peas or tares, and now and then a few grains of Indian corn. This later they are very fond of, but I can not think it is good for them, for it is too fattening, and many of the best Continental fanciers have a great objection to it, although there are many who use it largely. During the latter part of February, March, and April, I feed mine on tares, for it seems to me that the young birds do better on this than on beans. Two-thirds of the Belgians feed their birds by hand; that is, they throw them the food on the ground two or three times a day.

There should always be a good supply of fresh water in the loft; one of the earthenware fountains purposely made for pigeons is the best thing I know of for the purpose. Pigeons are very fond of water to bathe in, and it certainly is good for them, although not absolutely necessary; for of the many hundreds of lofts that I have visited on the Continent, I never came across one where a bath was supplied, and whenever I inquired the reason they had not a bath, I was always given the same answer—namely, that they preferred letting the birds bathe outside whenever it rained, to making their lofts damp by having a bath always for them; and there is no doubt that a damp loft is very bad indeed for them. If a bath is given, the water should be changed very frequently, for the birds will drink out of it; or, better still, adopt my plan of having a fountain constantly playing, so that the water never gets fouled.

I need hardly point out to beginners the advisability of *keeping their lofts thoroughly clean*. I have mine cleaned out every morning, a little clean sand spread on the floor, and it is lime-washed two or three times a year. A lump of rock-salt, and a little old mortar and broken brick-ends in the loft, are both necessary and good for the birds. Before concluding, let me impress upon the mind of the beginner one thing above all others—namely, that without clear weather the very best birds in the world cannot do well, for the pigeon sees, and does not feel its way home.

In conclusion I would advise the young starter, when he has got over his first year, and begins his second, to breed only from proved workers, and when he has a pair that are producing good young ones, never to separate them as long as they are

able to breed, and never fly them a yard, but keep them solely to breed from. He should also remember that the great secret of success in flying is, first and foremost, to get the best birds that love or money can produce. Secondly, to make them comfortable, and attached to their homes, by letting each have a place of his own—his own nest, his own roosting-place—so that if he does get lost through bad weather, he will not take up his quarters at the first loft he comes across, but fight until he finds his own dearly loved home. I would strongly recommend a beginner to pay a visit to the loft of some well-known and successful flyer, for more can be learned in half an hour by this means than by days of reading.—JOHN W. LOGAN, in *Lice Stock Journal*.

—For training homers, Louis Offerman, the veteran homing fancier, gives advice as follows: In training old birds, after liberating at three miles from their loft from each of the cardinal points, loose them at six miles, in the direction from which they are to be trained. Give one day's rest, then toss at 12 miles. Again allow a day's rest, then toss at 24 miles. After two day's rest, double the last distance, making 48 miles. Three days later, send them ninety miles; nine days later, 200 miles; two weeks later, 275 miles; two weeks later still, 375 miles; three weeks later, they may be loosed at 500 miles. In training young birds, after three months old, take them, as with old birds, three miles from home, losing them at this distance from the four points of the compass. Then start in the direction from which they are to be trained, loosing at 6, 10 and 14 miles, with a days rest between each flight. Then follow from 24, 36 and 48 miles, with three day's rest between each. Increase the distance from 48 miles to 70, then to 100 and 150, giving a week's rest between each toss. After the 150 miles' flight, allow a three weeks' rest, then loose at 200 miles, and here close the season.—*The Homing Pigeon*.

—We tender our thanks to Mr. W. A. Crane for a copy of the diagram prepared by him, showing the relative positions of the different Antwerp lofts within a radius of fourteen miles of New York City Hall. The centre of the diagram is the City Hall, around which circles are drawn, one inch equals one mile, and straight lines representing the points of the compass; also gives the direction and air-line distance of most of the principal cities from which races will take place. It has been officially adopted by the Hudson Co. Antwerp Club, New York Pigeon Club, Newark Pigeon Club, and Orange Homing Antwerp Club, and from it time allowance is computed. It size is 30 by 40 inches. Mr. Crane, P. O. box 1319, New York City, will send copies, postage paid, for \$1 00 each.

### Items from L'Espervier.

We have before now had occasion to refer to the colombophile meetings of former days, but never before have seen actual documents on that subject going so far back as those now before us, through the kindness of a subscriber. These refer to a meeting at Frankfort on the 29th July, 1823, and comprise a testimonial, which was originally accompanied by a bouquet, presented by M. Simon Darimon, president, to M. Nicolas Salmon, proprietor of the first pigeon come to hand and certified to at Petit Spa. This testimonial bears outside some verses addressed to the successful pigeon.

In some pigeon matches we have seen the prize refused to an amateur whose pigeon had lost the marks and numbers affixed at the departure, though still bearing the countermarks. This strict decision, which, nevertheless, is in conformity with the rules, ought to serve as a lesson to persons charged with the marking of pigeons. When marking birds attention ought to be given to see that the stamp is imprinted on new feathers, or at least not on ones liable to fall out, a fact which any amateur can ascertain.

It appears that to destroy the red lice which sometimes infest the nests of the pigeon loft, it is sufficient to moisten the under side of the birds' wings with oil of hemp seed, a couple of applications of which are generally sufficient to free the birds from these insects.

Wooden balls covered with fulminating paper, which emits a flash when struck, are now substituted for pigeons or glass balls in shooting matches. The balls are afterwards collected, re-covered, and are ready for use again.

Belgian pigeon societies propose the formation of an association to offer rewards to encourage the destruction of ravenous birds, such as are likely to attack pigeons.

### Standard for Langshans.

**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, or trimming, or other fraudulent practice.

#### THE COCK.

**Size**—In fowls 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 hangars, 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; black pupil.

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

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

**BACK**—Broad at shoulders and rising rather abruptly to tail, the saddle being abundantly furnished with rich hackle.

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

**WINGS**—Well 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 the centres of the two outer toes on each foot. (This leg feathering is much less than in the Cochin, and its profuse cultivation is 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 scale 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.

#### THE HEN.

**SIZE**—Not less than 8 lbs. when fully grown.

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

**PLUMAGE**—Same as in 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	"
	<hr/>	
	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	"
	<hr/>	
	100	"

May

Should not, by any means, be an idle month with the fancier. It is now that full vigilance is required to keep down lice and other vermin which the warm weather brings out, and at no other time than the present will the application of whitewash, coal oil and carbolic acid be so effective. Examine every crack and cranny about the roosts, nests and coops, and if a sign of parasites is seen, wage war on them with brush and oil can. Saturate the roosts with coal oil, also the joints in woodwork and nest boxes, and after this becomes dry, give a thorough coat of limewash.

The chicks should all be examined when taken from the nest, and if any nits or lice are discovered on their heads, a small quantity of lard, rubbed in well with the finger, will destroy them. After this if they become infested they and the mother should be well dusted with carbolic powder, or some other insect destroyer. It is almost useless caring for chickens while infested with vermin, as they will not thrive.

The hen and brood should not be allowed to occupy the same spot many nights in succession, even if it is cleaned every morning. The best plan is to have the coop in which they are confined at night without a floor, and each morning turn up the soil on which they have sat, moving the coop from place to place frequently. A little diluted carbolic acid occasionally sprinkled around will do much good.

As the warm weather approaches cool fresh water should be supplied more frequently. Shallow pans should be used, so that the little ones may not be drowned in them.

If your stock has not access to a grass run, give them a daily supply of green food of some kind, and also a small quantity of animal food, which will be eagerly devoured and will greatly promote thrift.

Feed the young often—five or six times a day at least—and only so much as they will eat up clean. Hard boiled egg and stale bread crumbs broken fine, is an excellent food for the first week or two, as is also bread soaked in milk. After two weeks small grain may be made the principal food, and whole corn may be fed when they are two months old.

Canadian Poultry Review.

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—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address,

JAS. FULLERTON,

Strathroy, Ont., Canada

Subscription Premiums.

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

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

Mr. M. H. Richey, Halifax, N. S., will give a setting of Black-breasted red Game egg for every five new subscribers to the Review, limited to three sittings.

Mr. Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich, Ont., will give to every one sending us seven new subscribers, at regular rates, a setting of eggs from any variety he breeds.

Mr. H. H. King, Montreal, will give a setting of white Leghorn eggs to any one sending us five new subscribers.

James O'Donohoe, Waterloo, Ont., will give to the first to send us six new subscribers, a pair of excellent pit games.

A. W. Bessy, St. Catherines, will give to the first to send us six new subscribers at regular rates, a pair of Homing Antwerps, A. No. 1 birds. To the first to send you five new subscribers, a pair of Birmingham Rollers, excellent performers.

Fred. E. Young, Colborne, Ont., will give to the first two persons sending us six new subscribers, a setting each of Plymouth Rock eggs, from hens of Britton, Felch and Keefer strains, mated with the cock "Mark Pitman 3rd," bred by I. K. Felch—delivered after April 1st.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont., will give one setting of eggs, Brown or White Leghorn, to the person that sends us five yearly subscriptions to the Review; and a fine pair of Brown or White chicks to the one that sends us 15 yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont., will give a real fine pair of Light Brahmas, worth \$15, to the first to send us fifteen new subscribers at regular rates.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD, Sandwich, Ont., says: For every five new subscribers at \$1.00 each, I will give one setting of eggs from any variety I breed except Black Hamburgs.

Fred. Whitley, Box 1815, P. O., Montreal, will give a tip-top pair of Birmingham Rollers to the first one who sends us five new subscriptions at regular rates.

#### FOR BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

JAMES LOCKIE, Waterloo, Ont., will give a pair of beautiful Blue Fantail pigeons, worth \$6, to the first to send us six new subscribers at regular rates.

We will give the boys or girls the following premiums:—

To the first to send us five new subscribers, a first-class pair of Homing Antwerps, from stock imported from Belgium, delivered in May or June.

To the first to send us four new subscribers, a pair of young Birmingham Rollers, bred from stock imported from Birmingham.

To the first to send us five new subscribers, a setting of Plymouth Rock eggs, delivered in April, from 1st prize stock at Western Fair, London, and pronounced by the gentleman who judged at Toronto, Guelph, and Hamilton, "by far the best I have met this season."

To any one sending us four new subscribers, the American Standard of Excellence.

Now, girls and boys, don't be afraid to compete; if you are not the first, or if the prize is gone before you get the number, we will allow you the agents' commission, 25 cents on each name and dollar.

### Let Your Light Shine.

On former occasions we have made very earnest appeals to our experienced breeders to contribute articles of practical value to the columns of the REVIEW, for the benefit both of beginners and of fanciers in general. The many excellent contributions we have published for the last few months furnish the best proof that our appeals have not been in vain. Nevertheless it is a fact that many, very many, are even yet placing their light under a bushel. We would not wish to be considered chronic snarlers; on the contrary we are highly gratified with the very valuable assistance so far rendered us; and it is with a view, not simply of grumbling for its own dear sake, but to attain a still higher vantage ground of success and usefulness, that we now again call attention to the subject.

Is it not a fact which admits of no dispute that the prominent men of the fancy—men who figure as Presidents, Vice Presidents, and members of executive committees; men to whom the mass of fanciers look up, are seldom or never heard except when shows are being held? No doubt these gentle-

men spend much valuable time, and devote a great deal of labor to poultry exhibitions, but it can hardly be said that they have thus performed their whole duty. Short practical contributions from them would not only greatly benefit the fancy generally, but would so educate exhibitors, as to make their own official duties very much lighter. Nay more, by an interchange of views and of the results of experience, gentlemen in charge of shows could materially assist each other, and so secure a nearer approach to that perfection which is so desirable in our systems and management. Such a means of intercommunication would be more particularly valuable in carrying out details, for it is a well known fact that it is in the minor matters the greatest amount of difficulty and friction arises. In the preparation of prize-lists, the paying of prizes, and other similar points in the management of shows, how much might be done to smooth the machinery, and attain the best results, by the interesting and profitable articles which could so easily be furnished. We urge those who have not yet made use of their opportunities for usefulness, to wake up from their lethargy, and let their light shine. Let them not begin to make excuses; "where there's a will there's a way," and we pledge our word that when once they find that way it will not only be pleasant to themselves, but profitable to breeders in general. Now friends, let us hear from you; our columns are open; you are heartily welcome; nay more you will be conferring a favor on us and our readers by such assistance as we ask, and which we have no doubt you will cheerfully render.

### A Canadian Standard.

We are in receipt of the following circular from the Canadian Poultry and Pet Stock Association:

Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dear Sir,—At the last regular meeting of this association, held in Shaftesbury Hall, on Wednesday, April 14th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by I. B. Johnson, seconded by J. Nunn,

"That, whereas, there is no recognized standard in Canada for the judging of poultry, pigeons and pet stock, it is the opinion of this association that such a Standard should be compiled for Canada on the basis of Lewis Wright's book.

"Be it therefore resolved, That immediate steps be taken by this association to have a full and complete Standard compiled: and that the secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the various poultry and columbarian societies, and all prominent breeders in Canada, asking their views and co-operation to this end."

I, therefore, respectfully request that you will be good enough to communicate with me on the subject in general, or give your views on the Stand-

ard to be adopted for any breeds of which you like a speciality, at as early a date as possible, as our association meets the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

I am, yours respectfully,

ULYSSES BODDY,

178 Strachan Street.

Secretary.

The difference existing between the American standard and that recognized by English fanciers, is, in some varieties, considerable, and has proved a source of annoyance and dissatisfaction to several of our breeders. Many who have imported English birds, winners at the Crystal Palace, Birmingham and other great shows, have found that, when submitted to judges of the A. P. A., they have failed to receive prizes, when birds of the American type, which in England would not be favorably considered, have been rated above them.

A number of our best fanciers are admirers of the English type, and some of our exhibitions are judged by the English standard. Then, again, the majority, which includes fanciers "to the manor born," have become so accustomed to the American type, that it will be found difficult to get them to discard it for the English, especially as many of them have imported their stock from the United States, and are perfectly satisfied with it.

Why should we not have a standard of our own; a modification of the English and American?

But any change from the present order of things would be worse than useless unless it could be made unanimous. We would second the request of the secretary, Mr. Boddy, and ask fanciers to send in their views, and suggest that each variety be taken up for consideration in order, a copy of the standard for each variety, as amended, published in the REVIEW one month, and be open for criticism the next, and so on with one or more varieties each month, until all are completed. We will willingly give the necessary space, being convinced that much good will result from it, even if we do not succeed in producing an independent Canadian standard.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—It may be interesting to you and many readers of the REVIEW to know that we have this week received the Scotch collie, "Sandy," winner of seven 1st prizes at best shows in England. Certificates and full lists of such winnings, and a record of his performances with sheep, and tests of the kind practised there, we can furnish. Shall breed him and our imported dog, "Scotty," and imported bitch, "Bess," and believe them to be the finest three sheep dogs ever brought to Canada.

Yours truly,

H. G. CHARLESWORTH.

A farmer called on us a few days ago and volunteered the information that he had found, on trial, that his fowls paid much better than his cows, although he had excellent facilities to make the most of the produce of the latter—cheese factories in the immediate neighborhood, and a good market for butter. His fowls are the common barn-yard kind, and have just the usual farm care. He expresses his intention of procuring some of the improved varieties, and building a house for their exclusive accommodation. Will not some more of our farmers keep an account with their fowls, and thus find out their value.

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

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

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

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

McADAMS & SAWYER, Box 757, KINGSTON.  
Importers and Dealers in Fancy Pigeons

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

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

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

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

#### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

EXCHANGE.—Egg for hatching for oleander, good watch, Coach dog, or offers.

W. J. & F. SHAW, London East, Ont.

SELLING OUT.—First-class Homing Antwerps, with wonderful records, bred from the best tested, imported blood. Give me a trial if you want bargains.

JAS. C. FARLEY, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs Homing Antwerps; also a number of pairs of Birmingham Rollers—all bred from first-class stock. Address, P. O. Box 153, Strathroy, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Owing to change of business am compelled to dispose of my stock of B. B. Reds, and will sell McLelland, Allan and Cooper hens at less than half-cost. J. G. JONES, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE—3 trios White Leghorns at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per trio; Brown Leghorn cockerel, 2nd premium at Guelph, \$6.00; 1 pair Blk. R. Game Bantams, \$3.00. W. STAHLSCMIDT, Preston, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Leghorns! Leghorns!! Eggs from high bred White Leghorns, only \$1.50 per sitting. A fair hatch guaranteed or orders duplicated.

2 C. J. THOMAS, Seaforth, Ont.

**SELLING OUT.**—Homing Antwerps, selected from the lofts of Van Opstal, Tyck, and other Belgian fanciers. Also a few fancy varieties.

JAS. C. FARLEY, Brock St. Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Artificial mothers, made to hold two different broods. 60 chicks, \$6.00; 80 chicks, \$8.00; 150 chicks, \$12.00; or will sell six 60 chick mothers for \$30.00. C. A. GRAF, Fisherville Ont.

**Notice Extraordinary!!**

Having succeeded in raising a large number of chicks from them, we will sell the following high class Exhibition birds:--

—Partridge Cochin cock and hen, winners of 1st at Hamilton and 1st at Brantford; 1879 hatch, —right out of breeding yard. Price, \$15.00.

—Black Cochin cock and hen, winners of 1st at Toronto, 1st at Hamilton, 1st at Brantford, and 1st at Guelph as cock—without exception the best in Canada. Price \$20

—Light Brahma cock and hen, good quality—never been exhibited. Price \$10.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH & BRO.  
P. O. Box 103, YORKVILLE, ONT.

**FOR SALE.**

**20 Brown Leghorn Hens, \$1.50 each,**

Not less than 5 birds will be sold at above price. They are A 1 stock, are from W. E. BUMCY'S best breeding birds, and are a bargain to those who may want such.

1 Golden Bearded Polish Cock, }  
3 do do do Hens, } \$15.00 the Lot.

These birds have all large full crests, are well marked, and fit to compete favorably at any large exhibition.

**Light Brahmas.**—No pure eggs for sale just now; first-class Chicks only for sale about September.

WOULD EXCHANGE some of above stock for a few really first-class ROUEN DUCKS.

Any stock I sell or exchange will be shipped in strong Willow Exhibition Hampers.

Correspondence must be immediate.

**JAMES MACFARLANE,**  
(P. O. Box 2071,) MONTREAL, Q.

**NOTICE!**

As one G. H. Pugsley has persistently advertised having won 2nd on Light Brahma cockerel at Guelph, we hereby give notice that although we have asked him to correct this statement, he has not done so, and we publicly announce this statement to be untrue. We were the winners, and not Mr. Pugsley.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH & BRO.

**ADVERTISE MENT.**

We are compelled to come out plainly and condemn as most reprehensible the conduct of G. H. Pugsley, of Fisherville, in persistently advertising what he knows to be false. He has attempted to deceive your readers in claiming to have won 1st and 2nd prizes on Light Brahma cockerel at the last Guelph show.

On the first appearance of his ad. in the March number of the REVIEW, we wrote him pointing out this misstatement, and asking him to correct it in next issue. This he has never done, and to add still further to the deception, he a few weeks ago issued a circular containing the same deliberate untruth.

We won 2nd on a cockerel that we claimed then, and maintain still, to be the best L. B. cock in Canada to-day.

We regret that this action has been forced upon us, and trust that this kind of thing will never be repeated.

H. G. CHARLESWORTH BRO.

HENRY CONNOR, & SONS,  
SPRINGFIELD P.O., ONTARIO.  
Breeder of

COTSWOLD SHEEP, BERKSHIRE SWINE,  
and

**FANCY POULTRY,**

Consisting of

*White Leghorns, L't Brahmas,  
Aylesbury Ducks & Bronze  
Turkeys.*

We only exhibited three varieties at Western fair last fall, and won two 1st and one 2nd prizes.

Eggs, \$2 for 13, 26 for \$3. Turkey eggs, \$3 per 13.

Write or come and see.

5-2in

**FOR SALE.**

Wishing to reduce my stock of choice Poultry, I now offer for sale

**1 GOLDEN HAMBURG Cock and Cockerel,**

**1 SILVER HAMBURG Cock and Cockerel,**

Price, \$4.00 each.

They are bred from the best strains: The Golden and Silver cockerels are from Butterfield's strain.

I can supply  
EGGS FOR HATCHING,

From my Plymouth Rocks, Golden Hamburgs, Silver Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Plymouth Rocks are a cross from Thomas and Pugsley strains; Golden Hamburgs, imported birds, from Beldon, and silver from the best in Canada. All have taken 1st and 2nd prizes whenever exhibited here, but as I only breed for my own pleasure, have not exhibited elsewhere than in Hamilton.

J. MORRISON EASTWOOD,

BLAKE FARM,

5-2

EAST HAMILTON

**GAME FOWLS FOR BUSINESS.**

Black B. Reds and Duckwings also Rouen Ducks all very fine, at \$3 per pair—worth \$6.

Game Eggs, Rouen and Pekin Duck Eggs in season at \$1.00 per 9. Write for what you want.

SAM. HOLMES,  
Chatham, Ont.

4-ly

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.****EGGS FOR HATCHING**

From First-Class birds only, \$2 per 13; \$3 per 26. Eggs delivered after March 1st. Chicks for Sale this Fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence a pleasure.

FRED. E. YOUNG,  
COLBORNE, ONT.

4-ly

**75 Pairs Fancy Pigeons FOR SALE I**

I offer for sale seventy-five pairs of first-class Fancy Pigeons, mostly all prize winners, consisting of the following varieties:

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

Will sell in one lot, or in pairs at a very low figure; also a few odd birds to dispose of

Address. H. HAWSON, Jr. Port Hope, who will attend to all correspondence.

4-3m WM. SIMPSON, Port Hope, Ont.

**JAMES ANDERSON,**

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont,  
BREEDER OF



**L. BRAHMAS, BRONZE TURKEYS,**  
ROUEN & AYLESBURY  
**D U C K S , & c .**

Will sell brother farmers and others Eggs as follows, Lt. Brahmars, W. Leghorns, B.B.R. Game Bants, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Turkey's Eggs \$4 per doz. 4 prizes on Turkeys at, Guelph, '80

**J. WEST,**

Brampton, P.O., Ontario,  
Breeder and Importer of



**Light Brahmars,**  
(EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

**W. M. SMITH,**

Fairfield Plains, - - - Ont.

Breeder of all the Leading Varieties of



**LAND and**  
**WATER FOWLS.**

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

Write for what you want. 1-ly



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

Breeder of

**FANCY PIGEONS**

Of the following varieties:

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

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

JAMES E. WHITE,  
ENGLEWOOD, COOK CO., ILLS., U.S.

Breeder of



**Plymouth Rocks**  
and  
**HOUDANS.**

My Birds won the highest honors at Indianapolis, Chicago, Boston, Bloomington, Milwaukee, LaFayette and Fort Wayne.

Send for Circular and Price list.

5-

**Wht. Leghorns**

Best strain in Canada.

Eggs safely packed, and shipped to any address at \$3.00 per 13.

Address,

E. KESTER,  
President Ontario Poultry Association.

BRANTFORD, ONT.

**FOREST CITY POULTRY YARDS.**

Dundas Street and Queens Avenue,

London East, - - - Ontario,



W. J. & F. SHAW, Prop's,

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
Golden Pencilled, Black and Silver Spangled  
**HAMBURGS.**

Our P. Rocks have pure yellow beaks and legs and our stock of Hamburgs is magnificent. Eggs from above \$3 per 13. Eggs from our noted W. Leghorns \$2 per 13. N. B.—'Review' goes with \$6 worth of Eggs. 4-ly

WM. HALL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.,

Breeder of

**EXHIBITION GAMES, &c.**



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

Also, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Dark Brahmars, Light Brahmars.

Stock first-class.

Eggs in season.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**



**JOHN JAMES,**

Breeder of

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

Yellow, Black and Blue **TURBITS,**

Black Yellow and Mottled Trumpeters,

**Pouters and Antwerps all Colors,**

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

Address, box 798 Toronto, or Yorkville. 3-6m

**SEABRIGHT POULTRY YARDS.**

FISHERVILLE, - ONT., CANADA.

**C. A. GRAF,**

Breeder of

**AMERICAN SEABRIGHTS  
AND BROWN LEGHORNS.**

Stock of both varieties the best procurable on the Continent. At the late Show at Guelph my Seabrights were awarded, 3 special prizes, and my B. Leghorns, 1st, 3rd and special on pullet—7 birds, 6 prizes.

Write for prices. 3-12



**W. G. BURR,**

Brantford, - Ont.

Breeder of

White & Brown

**LEGHORNS.**

At the late Show of the Ontario Poultry Society, Guelph, I won on Whites, 1st and 3rd on Cock, 1st, 2nd and special on Hens.

EGGS from either variety, \$2.50 per doz. 3-6m



**W. H. GIBSON,**

Halifax, - Nova Scotia, Canada,

Breeder of

**Standard DARK BRAHMAS,**

BLACK COCHINS, PEA-COMB PART'GE COCHINS.

EGGS from either variety, \$3.00 per setting, or two settings for \$5.00. Warranted fresh and fertile, and carefully packed to carry any distance.

1-4t.



**H. H. KING,**

36 St. Matthew-St., - Montreal.

Breeder of

Prize Winning Pedigreed

**WHITE LEGHORNS.**

Samuel Cushman's strain, just imported. Also

BLUE RED GAMES.

Eggs, Leghorns, \$3.00 for 13, or \$5 for 25; Games, \$2.50 for 13, or \$4 for 25. 3-8m



**JAMES LOCKIE,**

Waterloo, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

**High - Class Poultry.**

SPECIALTIES:

**Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, and P. Rocks.**

Eggs in season, packed in baskets, at \$3.00 per 13.

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

2-ly.



**CHAS. McCLAVE,**

New London, - Ohio, U. S.,

Breeder of High-Class

**Land and Water Fowl.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY PRIZE WINNERS.

Plymouth Rocks, W. C. B. and Silver Polish—bearded—Black and S. S. Hamburgs, White, Brown and Bk. Leghorns, Blk. R. Games, Silver Duckwing Game Bants, Rouen and Pekin Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys.

Write for Price list.

5-1y



**C. H. HALL,**

SPRINGHILL POULTRY YARDS,

King P. O., - Ont., Canada.

Importer and Breeder of 1st prize

**Buff & Part'ge Cochins**

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, AMERICAN DOMINIQUES,

Brown and White Leghorns, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, and Houdans.

My stock this season is most perfect in all the above varieties. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

On six varieties entered at Toronto Industrial Exhibition won three 1sts and 2 2nds.



**ANDREW MUNRO,**

Caledonia, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

**Bronze and White Turkeys,**

Buff, White, Blk., and Partridge Cochins, B.F. Red, Silver Duckwing, and White Games, Bartams, Toulouse and Bremen Geese, Aylesbury and Pekin Ducks.

\$3 for Chicks and Ducks Eggs, per sitting.



**WM. H. DOEL,**

Poultry Yards, at "The Cedars,"

Doncaster, P. O., Ont., Canada.

**CUP DARK BRAHMAS,**

Partridge Cochins, Black Spanish, Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Game Bantams, American Seabrights.

Eggs and Chicks in Season from all but the American Seabrights. 1-1ly



H. G. CHARLESWORTH & BRO.,  
**Stock Breeders and Fanciers,**  
 ROSEDALE AND OAKLAND FARMS,  
 P. O. Box 103, YORKVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

**Our Show Record, 1879 and '80:**

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL, September 15th to 19th.—Buff Cochin fowls, 1st and 2nd; Partridge Cochin fowls, 1st; Black Cochin fowls, 1st; White Cochin fowls, 1st; Light Brahma chickens, 1st and 2nd; Dark Brahma chickens, 2nd; White Cochin chickens; 1st and 2nd; Black Cochin chickens, 1st; Bronze Turkeys, 2nd; Pouter pigeons, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

HAMILTON, "CENTRAL," Sept 30th to Oct. 3d, 1879.—Partridge Cochin fowls, 1st, White do., 1st; Black do., 1st; Partridge Cochin chicks, 1st and 2nd; Light Brahma do., 1st and 2nd; White Cochin do., 1st and 2nd; Black Cochin do., 1st; Buff Cochin do., 1st and 2nd; Black-red Game fowls, 2nd; Silver duckwing do., 2nd; Silver Dorking do., 1st; Black Spanish, 2nd; Game Bantams, 2nd; Pouter pigeons, 1st; Carrier pigeons, 1st and 2nd; Trumpeter pigeons, 1st; Antwerp pigeons 2nd

BRANTFORD SOUTHERN FAIR, Oct. 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1879.—Buff Cochin fowl, 1st; Black do. 1st; White do., 1st; Partridge do., 1st; Buff Cochin chicks, 1st and 2nd; White do., 1st; Black do.,

1st; Dark Brahma do., 1st; Light do., 2nd. Black Spanish, 2nd; grand special for best collection of Asiatics.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 6th and 10th, 1879.—Buff Cochin fowl, 1st; Partridge do., 1st; Light Brahma, 1st; Bronze turkeys, 1st; Pekin ducks, 1st.

GREAT SHOW AT GUELPH, Feby, 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1880.—Buff Cochins: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cock'1. 2nd; pullet, 2nd; best breeding pen. White Cochins: cock, 1st; hen, 1st; pullet, 1st; cockerel, 2nd. Black Cochins: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd. Partridge cock, 3rd; Dark Brahma cock, 1st; pullet, 2nd. Light Brahma cockerel, 2nd.

MIDLAND POULTRY SHOW, at Peterboro', Feb. 10, 11, and 12, 1880.—White Cochin fowls, 1st; do. chicks, 1st; Partridge Cochin fowls, 2nd; chicks, 2nd; Buff, chicks, 2nd; fowls, 2nd; Bl'k Leghorn chicks, 1st; Silver Dorkings, 1st. S. S. Hamburgs, 1st; Pekin ducks, 1st; Rouen do., 2nd and 3rd; Toulouse geese, 1st; special for best collection of Asiatics.

We believe we have the best stock of Asiatics in America. Our breeding pens are headed by many imported English birds, winners at best English shows.

EGGS, per sitting, \$3. A few fine birds for sale. Also Jersey, Ayrshire and Durham Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Pigeons, and Shepherd Dogs.

**OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS.**


**THOS. HALL, - Montreal, P. Quebec,**

Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

**Light & Dark Brahmas,**

**WHITE LEGHORNS AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS.**

At the late show in Montreal my Dark Brahmas were awarded 1st and 2nd prizes; White Leghorns, 2nd and 3rd; Partridge Cochin Chicks, 1st and Special for best Cockerel in the show.

 To make room I will sell some of my Prize Chicks.

EGGS IN SEASON.

3-ly

Write for what you want.

**J. F. SCRIVER,**

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas.**

(EXCLUSIVELY.)

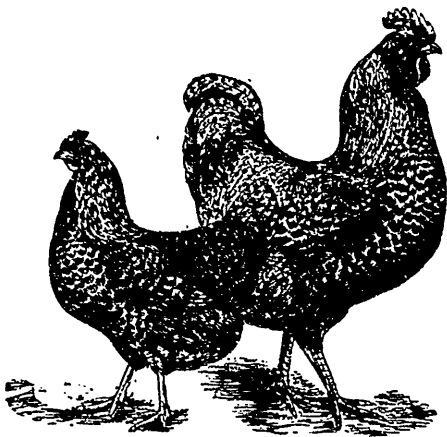
Eggs, \$2.50 for 13; or \$4.00 for 26.

At the Poultry Exhibition, Montreal, Feb. 4th, 5th and 6th, Prizes won, 1st and 3rd on Fowls; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Chicks, and 3 Specials. The above record speaks for the birds more loudly than words.

P. O. Box, 207, Montreal.

N. B.—A few splendid Cocks and Cockerels for sale. Also Hens and Pullets to match if required.

3-ly



**C. A. KEEFER,**  
 Sterling, - - - Illinois, U.S.,  
 BREEDER OF  
*Plymouth Rocks,*  
**Brown Leghorns & Black B. Red Games,**  
 Of Superior Quality.

My fowls have been awarded over 327 FIRST, SECOND and SPECIAL PREMIUMS at the largest and best Poultry Shows in the West, including Chicago, Indianapolis, and Buffalo.

With the record of prizes my fowls have won, with over nine years of careful breeding, I am guaranteed in saying that my strains are not surpassed in America.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Ref.:—Editor of Review. 1-3 ly Satisfaction guaranteed.

**Rosedale Poultry Yards.**

**A. F. BANKS,**

P. O. BOX 363,

TORONTO, ONT.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

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

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

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

**JAMES M. LAMBING,**

Parker's Landing,

Pa., U. S.

Having added to his own large stock the valuable stock of the

**The Monterey Poultry Yards,**

*For 1880,*

Is prepared to fill orders for Eggs from

Light and Dark Brahmas, W. F B. Spanish,  
 Partridge Cochins, W., Brown, & B. Leghorns,  
 Plymouth Rocks, Silver-spangled Polish,  
 Black and S. S. Hamburgs, B. B. Games and Bantams,  
 Houdans, Georgia Shawl-neck Games, &c.

Also a lot of COCKS, COCKERELS, HENS and PULLETS of several of above varieties for sale CHEAP, to make room for young stock. Want to sell a large lot of old stock this season.

*Orders for Young Stock for early Fall Shows taken now.*

Circulars free to all on application.



THOS. MORRIS, JR.,  
 Hamilton, Ontario

BREEDER OF

**LIGHT BRAHMAS, Exclusively.**

I have some splendid birds in my breeding yards of good size and exhibition qualities.

Eggs \$2.00 per doz.; or 2 doz. for \$3.00. 3-6

**BLACK B. RED GAME!**

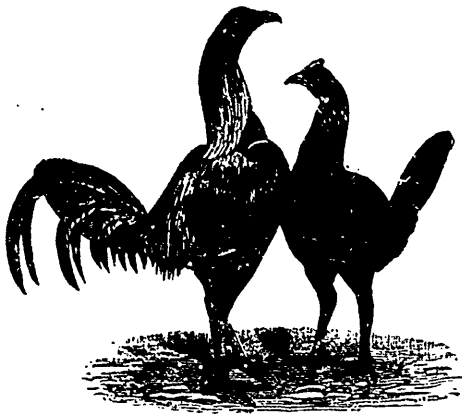
**EGGS**

From High-Class Prize Winning Stock, \$3 per 18.

Address,

DR. J. C. NICHOL,

304 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL, P.Q.



**M. H. RICHEY, Jr.,**  
 HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,  
 BREEDER OF  
**B. B. Red Games**  
 And Langshans.

I am breeding from three yards of Games this season. Cock, "Champion," score, 95 points. "M. Henry," 92 1/2 points; "Zulu," 91 points all mated with extra fine hens.

Cock "Champion" has won at all the leading American Shows this year and "M. Henry" is a veteran 1st prize cock. Zulu is a son of "M. Henry" and is a fine bird.

Eggs per 13, - \$2.00.

Will have no Eggs for sale from my Langshans, but will take orders now for chicks to be delivered after Sept. 1st. W. F. Stevens, the well known poultry judge of Natick, Mass., says of my Langshans, "they are magnificent birds."

Correspondence solicited and cheerfully answered.

**R. McMILLAN,**

GALT, - ONTARIO, - CANADA,

**Breeder of BLACK SPANISH.**

*Without doubt the finest Strain in America, and  
 Winners of the following Prizes:*

Chicago, 1876:—Cock, 1st; hen, 1st; cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 1st, and for best collection.

Philadelphia, 1876: Centennial and Canadian Silver and Bronze Medals.

Buffalo, 1877:—Cock, 1st and 2nd; hen, 1st and 2nd; cockerel, 1st and 3rd; Pullet, 1st and 3rd, and for best collection.

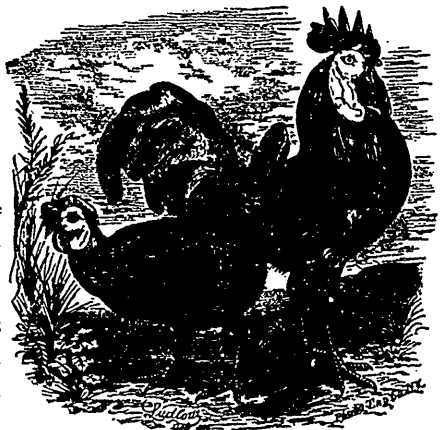
Chicago, 1878:—Cock, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; hen, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th; pullet, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, and for best collection.

Buffalo, 1879:—Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st and 2nd; pullet 1st and 2nd, and for best collection.

Indianapolis, 1880:—Cock, 1st; hen, 1st; cockerel, 1st; pullet, 1st, and for best collection.

I have also been awarded all the 1st prizes at every Canadian Show where I have exhibited.

**Birds for Sale at all times. Eggs for Hatching, \$3 per 13.**



**Prize Winning Strains**

—OF—

LIGHT AND DARK

**BRAHMAS,**

**Buff Cochins, Colored Dorkings,  
 BLACK B. RED GAMES,**

For Exhibition and Breeding.

**A FEW GOOD BIRDS OF THE ABOVE  
 VARIETIES FOR SALE.**

**Eggs for the Season at \$2.00 a Sitting.**

My Game Birds took the leading prizes at the three following shows this winter, viz: Montreal, Guelph and Peterborough,

Address:

BOX 363

J. McCLELLAND,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

**Canadian Headquarters**

—OF—

**White & Brown  
 LEGHORNS!**

**PREMIUM RECORD FOR 1879-80.**

TORONTO.—Industrial Exhibition, 1st and Diplomas on Br. Fowls: 1st and Diploma on Br. Chicks; 3rd W. Chicks.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Br. Cock 2nd; Hen 3rd.

GUELPH.—Ont. P. Associ'n—Among 72 entries in Br. and W. Leghorns, Br. Cock 1st and special; Hen 1st and 2nd; Br. Cockerel 1st, 2nd and 2 specials; Pullet, 2nd; W. Cockerel 2nd; special for best collection W. and Br. Leghorns.

PETERBORO'—Midland P. Society— Br. Fowls 1st and 2nd; Br. Chicks, 1st and 2nd; W. Chicks, 2nd, against 1st prize Chicks at Guelph; Special best pair Br. Leghorns.

My five breeding pens for this season includes the above prize winners and others of equal merit.

EGGS \$2.50 per 13, \$4 per 26, packed in baskets. After May 20th price will be reduced to \$2 for 13.

Brown Leghorn hens for sale, \$1 to \$2 each.

Name this paper.

Send for Circular.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,  
 Preston, Ont., Canada.