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# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 7.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, AUGUST, 1884.

No. 7.



PAIR OF DARK BRAHMAS.

## Breeding Dark Brahmans.

By L. C. R. NORRIS-EVLE, IN "POULTRY".  
(Continued.)

I can imagine someone of the school which holds that feather is the first point, feather is the last point, and feather all the intermediate points,

if he has had the patience to wade through this article so far, begin to mutter "Does he consider feather to be nothing, as he has so far said nothing about it?" To him I would answer both "Yes" and "No." For breeding I care little as to the quantity of feather in the cock, provided that he is

well feathered on the middle toe, and is well feathered at the difficult place—namely, on the shank just under the hock. Increased feather is easy to breed on the hen's side, and is from a breeder's point of view such child's play, that it is simply a question, as a rule, how much you put together in the parents as to how much you are going to get in the offspring. I suppose there is no breeder living of six months' experience who cannot easily produce any reasonable amount of feather in his first year's effort. Purity of color, type, head and comb, and shank-feathering are matters for patience, the greatest care, and frequent disappointment, and these are the true difficulties of breeding Dark Brahma cocks. I should, however, take care that my stock cock has not too much hock in proportion to his toe, foot, and shank feather. In fact, if I could find a bird with a good foot and shank and a look about his hock as if his feathers had forgotten to grow there, that is the bird I should prefer, though in the show pen some might put him below other birds with more hock and even less feather in foot and shank. The ideal feathered Brahma is a bird with a perfectly soft hock and an immensely feathered foot and shank, the feathers standing well out of course. Therefore, I would get as much feather below the hock and as little at the hock as may be.

I should as a rule avoid a bird that runs narrow across the saddle. You can't get too much width nor too much rise in the saddle provided the bird is not squirrel-tailed.

So much as to the style of cock I should select to breed from if I had the opportunity. One reason I like the cock not to be too heavily feathered is, that in such birds one can see in what proportion the feather is disposed over the various parts of the leg, while in a heavily hocked bird the abundant feather somewhat conceals any deficiency (which may nevertheless be there) of shank-feathering in proportion to the hock feather.

Having now stated my views as to the selection of a cock or cockerel for breeding purposes, there comes the selection of the hens to suit him. This cannot be safely made without a knowledge of the back breeding of the hens, as a hen may look most desirable in all points for breeding cocks, yet she may bring to one's yard an unlimited number of faults, and those intensely hereditary, of which externally she gives little or no trace, but which, if her offspring be bred from, may prove a long-continued source of annoyance. Such fault, besides such matters as comb and leg-feather, are yellow tinge in hackle and saddle, brown or grizzle on wing or shoulder, twisted or slipped wings, and other faults. Now, no man can detect some of these dangers in those hens which are really a perfect mine of them, to be sprung on the unlucky

purchaser as his chickens develop; but a strain which has bred free from them for several generations is quite reliable, and the hens of such a strain, though worthless for show, are really nearly as valuable as show hens.

Having well-bred hens to choose from, I should select those with best and most massive bodies, as wide between the hocks as may be, with fine heads and combs, and should be careful that the edge of the hackle is of a clearly defined and of a very pure white color.

I should not attempt to breed black-breasted cockerels from sharply pencilled hens, as most cockerels thus bred would be too much mottled on breast and fluff for the show pen. Some of the very best cock-breeding hens have a brownish tinge, and such should never be rejected for their poor color. Very light-colored hens will breed good cocks if of a good cock strain, provided that the under-fluff be sufficiently dark. I am also inclined to think that black-tailed hens have a tendency to breed cockerels without white in tail, and that white in tail is the masculine correlative to a well-pencilled tail in the hen. Depth of chest and good feathering on foot, especially on middle toe, and also just under the hock, should be looked for, and a good broad rising cushion. I think I may say that if such a cock as I have before described be mated with hens of the above description every cockerel bred from that pen will be fit to show.

I should mate the light-colored hens spoken of above with cockerels almost too dark for perfect color. I ought also to warn breeders against rejecting either cockerel or hen for want of size only, if good otherwise. I remember some years ago having pointed out to me a rather mean-looking hen, good in quality when handled, but looking rather "a weed" in a run with others, and the most successful breeder of Dark Brahma cocks of his day said to me, "There, that's the mother of my best cockerels; you would not think it, would you?" Since then in my own yards I have had immense stock from small hens and from small cocks, of course in each case mated with birds of good average size.

As to the question of hocks, avoid a long-pointed narrow hock. A bigger hock, if broader in proportion, is far better both from a breeding and exhibition point of view in my opinion. I consider myself that heavily hocked birds are in the same position as under-feathered birds—one has too much, the other has too little, of a desirable point. Both in the breeding pen require correction, the birds mated with them being at any rate free from the same fault.

The hens for cock-breeding should not only be without much sharpness of pencilling on breast,

but also on fluff, as there is a great tendency, inherent in hens well pencilled on fluff to throw cockerels pencilled on fluff also, which is not desirable, and which increases every moult the bird lives through. At any rate, a cockerel which is much pencilled on fluff should also have a more or less mottled breast. An adult cock may be black-breasted with a little mottling on fluff, as the mottle-breasted and fluffed cockerel will generally moult out black-breasted, but will retain or increase the mottling on fluff.

The chief aim to be kept in view in cock-breeding is, in my view, the pure blue color of the white and the lustrous color of the black. These are the rarest, most difficult to obtain, and most beautiful points in a Dark Brahma cock in my opinion, and the others are, in my experience, so much easier to obtain that my advice to a beginner would certainly be, Fix your eyes on color. Get head, comb, size, shape, feather if you can, and improve them gradually, but never lose sight of what it will cost you far more to regain—color.

### The Plymouth Rock—Its Origin, and How to Breed and Mate.

BY W. F. JAMES, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

*Continued.*

In mating you are striving to establish the exact balance in color, to bring both cocks and females to a medium color and then *keep them there*. It is an exceedingly nice point to attain. It is only when your females approach medium color that yellow shows itself in the bill and the scales of the legs begin to brighten. It is easy to get a yellow bill on the females if you will tolerate white in the tail or primaries, or if you only have the feathers barred for a part of the way from the tips.

Some breeders prefer to work for years breeding medium birds together and selecting the lighter ones, year after year; but this is a tedious way of obtaining the desired point. I prefer going straight to work to produce what I want every season, and to do this I make two matings, one for pullets and one for cockerels. To mate for pullets I select my *lightest hens*, say twelve or thirteen—as I find from experience that the larger the number of females put with a male bird the larger number of pullets you will get—and with them I mate a *very light*, vigorous cockerel, taking care, however, that however light he may be, that he is *distinctly barred* all over. From this yard I get the desired colored pullets, but the cockerels will go to the pot, being too light. For cockerels I select *medium* colored pullets, taking care they have good yellow legs and beaks, and mate with a medium dark cock, and get the desired colored cockerels, but some of the pullets will be too dark. This yard should not

contain more than seven or eight pullets, and if the cock is vigorous the cockerels will preponderate. If I wish to produce the proper color distinctions in one yard, having a very fine male bird—such as "Pilgrim," for instance,—from whom I wish to breed both males and females, I mate an equal number of pullets, light, and hens, medium, with the medium male, and get the desired result. In both these matings there will of course be some of each sex which will be too light or dark, as the case may be, but the percentage will be good. Another mode of mating will be to keep the two yards of light hens and medium pullets separate, and let the medium-colored male, if he is a strong, vigorous bird, serve both on alternate days.

(To be continued.)

### Langshans.

Editor Review.

So much had been said for and against the Langshan fowl, and no very satisfactory conclusion in reference to them arrived at, I obtained an imported trio of the late Major Croad's strain to try them.

I have so far found the hens excellent layers of a fair-sized egg. Having set Colored Dorking and Langshan eggs at the same time, upon their hatching I found the Dorkings hatch better, chickens stronger, and still are more forward. There was a much larger proportion of Langshan eggs clear and not impregnated. The first lot of chicks were hatched May 2nd, and the Dorking cockerels have been crowing for a week, but no sign of the Chinamen talking yet. In size the Dorkings are the superior so far. I intend to keep a few pullets both of the Dorking and Langshan together in order to test their earliness in laying, and also their table properties at certain ages. For layers I am very favorably impressed with them, and if they turn out as good for table as is said for them, I think they will be a valuable addition to our poultry; and, in my opinion, will be the best farmers' fowl, next to the Dorking.

I have not found the hens such inveterate sitters as the Cochins, but easily broken up. The chickens feather faster than other Asiatics, and when hatched have a good deal of white about them, which white kinds will, in my opinion, make the best colored fowls.

I agree with J. W. Bartlett, in your July number, that the Dark Brahmas are not such inveterate sitters, as I used frequently have hens that did not cluck the whole season, and when you did not want them to sit were easily broken up, if taken at once.

Re Langshans. In carefully examining the Langshans at our various exhibitions, I am pretty

well satisfied that many of them have no Langshan blood in them, but are nothing but the modern Black Cochin. Whatever relationship the present Langshan has to the original Black Cochin, I notice that the Langshan in all its actions is entirely different to the modern Cochin.

Wm. H. DOEL.

Dorchester, July, 1884.

I would like to see a new departure among all our old fanciers and breeders in Canada. We have not a judge worth their pay, so say some. I hope some of our young—very young—breeders are well posted for judging. Now, why cannot some of the leading exhibitions, such as the Industrial, offer prizes for amateur judges, with an entry fee, and thereby encourage our young fanciers to judge, as our old ones should hang their heads in shame that they do not know now many points in a bird's comb, etc.?

W. H. D.

### Chic. Houses vs. Chicken Coops.

Editor Review.

In poultry-doctor books are found the descriptions and causes of the various diseases which attack poultry, and not a few of these diseases are attributed to improper food, lice, &c. Now, I do not mean to say that the causes named are not fruitful sources of poultry diseases, such as cholera, roup, and the thousand and one ailments to which chicken life especially is subject, but I do say most emphatically that a cause not commonly named in doctor-books is a more fruitful source of disease and weakness of constitution than either of the others, viz.: the want of sweet, pure air in their summer houses. I believe the ordinary tent-coop, so generally used, is the worst possible shelter that can be provided for young chicks. In the first place they are necessarily too low in ceiling; the tainted or breathed air, loaded with the cast-off particles of the body, rises to the top only to be crowded back again upon the inmates, which are compelled to rebreath this vitiated air. The lowness precludes the possibility of much ventilation without direct draughts.

Again, the floor cannot very well be made larger than 9 square feet. The result is that as soon as the chicks get any size they have not room to sit apart around the hen on a hot night, but are huddled into a lump, which cannot fail to be deleterious to the health of the flock. But will they sit apart in a larger and higher room? may be a reasonable enquiry just here. I have good reason to believe that they will. In an apartment with a ceiling 7 feet in front and 4 behind, with 24 feet of floor for each brood, I find they spread out all

round the hen, and after the hen leaves them they continue to sit well apart.

Again, the probability that the tent coop will not be kept as clean as the health of the flock requires, on account of the difficulty and annoyance of removing them from place to place, makes matters still worse. They should be cleaned daily, or every second day at the furthest, which very few will continue to do.

But why, it will be asked, cannot the tent coop be ventilated at the gables sufficiently to carry off all foul air? Well, I find by experience that they can't. My last experience in this line was to bore a great number, probably 50, one inch auger holes in both door and gable. Yet when the door was opened in the morning the sickening smell was proof enough for me that this state of things was not favorable to health. To-day a lady enquired of me if I could account for her chickens all being weak on their legs. In reply I said that I had come to the conclusion—and was now writing out the result of my observations for the benefit of beginners—that it was caused by being confined in too small a place at night, and I ascertained that it was just as I had surmised.

I had quite a few chicks with log-weakness during the time I used the tent-coop, but since it has been thrown aside I have not seen a symptom of anything of the kind, and I have given the permanent chicken houses two years of a trial. More than this, I have never had a sick chick of any kind during these two years.

For the benefit of the beginner I shall describe what I have substituted for the moveable coop. In the first place, they are permanent buildings, fronting the north, so that shade can easily be provided. For 120 chicks three of these should be provided. Mine are built 6 x 12 and 6 x 18, 7 feet high in front and 4 behind, all inside measure. These are divided by moveable partitions into apartments 4 feet wide. These partitions are made light by making a frame of four strips of inch lumber 2½ in. wide, allowing the cross pieces to project 1½ in. past the upright pieces, which serves to hold them on rests nailed to the studding, and tacking on these frames cheap canvas or cotton. Each apartment has a small door to the north. I find slide doors very handy and more durable than having them on hinges. They should have doors inside and out. Over these doors is put an ordinary slatted runway, to confine the hen and allow the chicks to pass through. A temporary roof thrown over these runs affords shade all day to both hens and broods. If this awning is made 7 feet high the attendant can pass under it while feeding, &c., and it is much more convenient. A few old sash affords plenty of light. This I find very handy; when the doors are closed for the night the morn-

ing feed is placed just inside the door, and the chicks can thus help themselves at least quite a little earlier than I should be either able or willing to supply it in the morning. For ventilation large holes can be left at the ends, and slatted over to keep out vermin, and the air passes at such a distance above the chicks that they are safe from any direct draughts. If boards are nailed horizontally, one at top in front can be hinged so as to be let down on a very warm night. The main door at end can also be slatted half way down, so there will be plenty of pure air.

Now for cleaning. The attendant enters by the main door into first apartment, and the hen immediately retreats into her slatted run; the small door is closed behind her, and the first partition lifted and set aside, closing the doors behind the hens as they retreat. Ay this means the house is cleared of all the hens and chicks, and can be cleaned and sprinkled with sand in three minutes.

I have three of these houses, each enclosed by a close board fence, so that the summer's stock can be divided into three flocks, according to age. This prevents the younger broods from being run over and trampled upon by the older ones in their scrambling for food, and the younger birds can be fed more expensive food without being robbed by the older ones.

I must say that upon no consideration would I go back to moveable coops of any size or kind.

One of these buildings can be put up with the same amount of lumber required for a sufficient number of tent-coops to accommodate the same number of chicks that the buildings will. Of course there may be a little additional expense for shingles, but I will venture to assert that any one who puts up one and enjoys the convenience for a few months will never return to coops. I may say in conclusion for this month, that I had intended to write—at the solicitation of some of the readers of the Review—a letter expressly for beginners, explaining how birds are judged by "scoring," but as I have been very busy lately getting up a hatching house, and repairing and making alterations in my poultry house. I shall have to leave it off for another month.

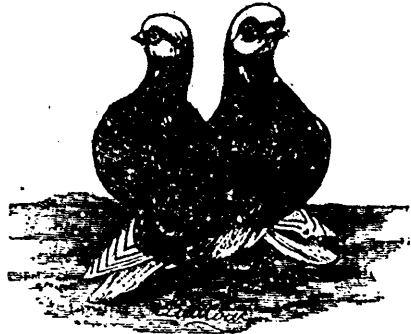
Now that my hatching house is no longer a thing of imagination, but a realized fact, I may at some future time give a description of it for the benefit of beginners.

Yours sincerely,

STANLEY SPILLETT.

Lefroy, August 2nd, 1884.

If you have anything to sell don't fail to have it advertised in the Review next month. The earlier you sell the greater will be your profit. Have copy in before Sept. 8th, to secure space in the large show edition.



## Pigeon and Pet Stock Department,

—CONDUCTED BY—

H. B. DONOVAN.

No. 222 Argyle St., - Toronto, Ont.,

To whom all communications, items of news, &c., on these subjects should be addressed.

### Questions and Answers.

I have poor luck with my German Canaries this year. I have two pairs, one two years old and one of last year's birds. The two year old hen laid three eggs in April, and sat on them a little over three weeks. I took the eggs from her and found them all rotten, and she has never laid since. The same pair brought out seven birds in two settings last year. My young hen laid three eggs early in April, and sat on them nearly three weeks, when she left the nest. I broke the egg a few days after, and there was a fine bird in each, only dead, of course. In the latter part of May she laid two eggs but never sat on them. Now sir, if you can give me any advice, or tell me where the trouble lies, in next issue of Review, you will greatly oblige.

CHAS. JOLLIFFE.

Arnprior, July 28th, 1884.

Ans.—If the eggs laid by the two year old hen were unfertile, the cock was probably out of condition or not "fresh" enough. They require to be fed on egg and bread crumbs for some time before mating, and all the time they are together. If the eggs were fertile, they may have got a chill during the early stage of incubation; or perhaps you did not supply them with proper nests and nesting materials. The non-hatching of the eggs laid by the one year old hen was probably due to one of three causes, either the birds are too young or are closely related, or the eggs got chilled. The hen not sitting is most likely due to vermin in the nest, which worried her so that she could not stay on. For general information see Review for February, March and July, 1884.

The moulting season is at hand, and extra care will be required.

### Trial of Flying Tumblers.

Editor Review.

It may interest the readers of your journal to hear of a trial of flying tumblers which I lately witnessed here. It took place on Whit Monday, which is observed as a holiday all over England. I was called upon to act as time-keeper. The birds were the property of Mr. J. Beddin, of Wolverhampton. They were set on the wing at 8 o'clock, a. m., the weather being all that could be desired, and the little wonders continued in the air for 5 hours and 37 minutes. The birds flown, four in number, were what is known as Macclesfield Tipplers. I may here state that while I was in the south of Devon I saw a flock of 21 of these birds remain on the wing for 8 hours and 17 minutes.

Canadian fanciers should have flocks of these wonderful and interesting pets, as with their clear air and prevailing fine weather they would have such advantages in training them that their flocks should soon excel those of their English cousins, whose opportunities for training are irregular on account of the frequency of cloudy and dull weather. I have no doubt Canadian fanciers would soon be amply repaid in cash and pleasure for the outlay in importing a few of these birds to improve their present stock, or to start new kits altogether. The fancier can spend many of his leisure hours pleasantly in watching those little acrobats performing their graceful feats away up in mid air, and I hope when I return to Canada I may have the pleasure of witnessing many such pleasant sights as that which claimed my attention on Whit Monday in England.

W. R. KIKENS.

Wolverhampton, June 11th, 1884.

### Hand-Feeding.

Editor Review.

Pigeon gossip at this season is naturally somewhat scanty. The loft is at present the centre of interest, so I will devote my letter this month to a few remarks on hand-feeding.

With exhibition stock it is of the highest importance, particularly where size is aimed at, that the young birds should be kept growing all the time, anything which checks their growth, by however little, being of serious moment. There are two periods when the young birds are specially likely to suffer from want of food; first, when the old birds are preparing for the next nest, *i. e.*, when ten days or a fortnight old. As soon as the hen has laid, the cock usually resumes his duties properly, and they are all right till the next batch is ready to hatch, when they are turned adrift for good. At these periods the squabs should be ex-

amined each evening, and if not properly fed, the want must be supplied in the former case by means of fine meal mixed with warm water, in the latter by peas which have been soaked for about twelve hours previously. The peas are best admitted by opening the beak with the left hand and pushing them down with the right, but when in the meal stage the beak of the squab is too tender to bear such rough usage without being strained or twisted, the best plan is to place the meal in one's mouth and pump it into the crop of the squab. *Do not try to blow it*, or the squab will get more wind than meal. The proper action is soon acquired with a little patience. Some fastidious persons object to this method, but it is much better and more natural for the bird, and with a little practice the more *cleanly* and *expeditious*. A dozen squabs may easily be filled in eight minutes.

A mistake made by many at first is in omitting to give sufficient water with the food. When able to peck for themselves the squabs will generally be all right till about three months old, when the worst period of the moult begins, and many are lost of that terrible "wasting" disease. The best remedy for which is *prevention*, which may in most cases be gained by keeping the loft *dry* and clean and free from draughts. The loss then will be very small; mine has not exceeded three per cent for some years past. Many of my friends, who are less particular in their management, have lost as many as twenty per cent. If once really badly attacked the case is next to incurable.

The chief event last month was the conviction of a steward of a provincial show (a man well known in the fancy), for stealing a pouter, and he richly deserved his sentence of three months.

There has been talk of founding a Pigeon Club, analogous to the Poultry Club, to try and check some of the trimming and faking which goes on, but the success of the Poultry Club has not been such as to inspire great enthusiasm in the pigeon fancy for a similar one, and the project will probably drop through for the present.

OLLUF.

### Going Light.

Almost every post is bringing us queries as to how to treat young pigeons that are going light. Hardly any of our correspondents tell us anything of the conditions under which their birds are kept—not even whether at liberty or in confinement—which makes it doubly difficult for us to diagnose their cases. The chief causes of this very prevalent complaint of young birds going light are: 1. A scrofulous taint in one or other of the parents. 2. Want of constitution in one or

other of the parents, caused by improper feeding, too close confinement, the too-rapid laying of or excessive feeding of youngsters. 3. And by far the largest proportion, is caused by the youngsters themselves being kept under some condition or other which renders it impossible for them to thrive. Either they have to drink dirty water, or their loft is infested with insects, or a bath is denied them, or they roost in a draft, or they have not a constant supply of salt, and old mortar, and crushed oyster shells, and grit, and green food in the form of young lettuce or otherwise, or the corn on which they are fed is deficient in quality, dirty, or unsuitable in kind. Now we have exhausted all the or's we can think of on this topic. If our readers would only apply them to their pigeons they would have no occasion to write to us for recipes for physic.—*Poultry, Eng.*

### An English Fancier's Opinion on Judging by Points.

Editor Review.

You will be pleased to hear that one of the fraternity who manufactures prize birds was last month caught red-handed. At the Maidstone show (Kent) the point of a needle was found protruding from the comb of a Hamburg cock, having been placed there to keep the spike straight. This work of art was exhibited by a Mr. James Ashton, of Motteram, W. Manchester. The bird was of course disqualified, and Mr. A. had a gratuitous advertisement in all the poultry papers; but he was not to get off so lightly. The case was taken up by the "Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," who prosecuted the offender, and in the course of evidence it was found that he had been more than suspected of a similar case before, and in fact he admitted having a stock of needles for the purpose. The bench fined him £5 and costs. We only regret he was not provided with a short lodging at Her Majesty's expense.

The plan of judging by points or "scoring," as you term it, appears to be attracting considerable notice in your columns just now, so perhaps a few additional remarks on our experience of it in England and the reasons for its abandonment may be of interest. As you, Mr. Editor, will no doubt recollect, this is a *very* old and, I hope by this time, worn out question in the Old Country, though the mania breaks out now and again in the brains of a few persons more enthusiastic than practical, to whom it appears as an infallible panacea for any and all defects in the judging system. Though often tried it has never been found to work, for the simple reason that it is impossible to satisfactorily judge a bird by means of a tape measure and pair of scales. A Standard is very valuable as a *guide to the type aimed at*, in spite of all that

prejudice says against it, but no judge with confidence in his own ability and competence would allow himself to be thus dictated to and tied to a rigid scale of points. There is in a well-bred bird a certain *je ne sais quoi*, which is neither condition nor style, but a mixture of both and more also; we try to express it by the term symmetry. An ideal bird is presumably the most beautiful, *i. e.*, symmetrical, of its breed, and the vaunted Standards are but efforts to define and analyze its various points with a view to fixing them as a guide to breeders. Yet in most Standards we find at the end a few points allowed for "symmetry," which, if it means anything in this place, signifies only absence of absolute deformity or "lopsidedness." Any departure from the ideal, therefore, is a loss of symmetry, which is the sole Standard a *judge* goes by.

Again, it is possible, and indeed of frequent occurrence, for a bird to have one point so developed that, though perfect according to the Standard, it actually detracts from the value of the bird, being out of proportion to the other properties. Yet such birds are frequently in the prize-list, and if point judging were in vogue would be there more frequently than at present. The only judges who do or are likely to use a Standard to *judge by*, are the so-called "circuit judges," who are ready to judge a show throughout from a cart-horse to a canary. Let us take an instance of every day occurrence. The judge gets on all right with a few classes he understands, but by-and-by comes one, say a pouter class, of which he only knows what can be gleaned from books, so he resolves to pin his faith to the Standard. We will take two typical birds, No. 1 perfect in marking, crop, and shape of body, length of flights, etc., but a little thick in the waist, and woefully short in limb, which latter fault prevents him showing his other grand points properly. No. 2 fails in marking and size of crop, but stands up grandly on a superb pair of limbs. Judged by points the former bird is *bound to win* in a canter, although the other is far away the better bird, and no breeder who knew what he was about would allow the first to enter his loft, though he were first and crop in a dozen point competitions. Such results frequently occur with incompetent judges, and are justly attributed to their ignorance, but the best judge unless he "fudged" the score could not make it otherwise, if judging by points. I take pouters as an example as the points of that breed are more pronounced than in most, but the result is the same in any breed you name.

The feeling of ninety-nine fanciers out of every hundred is well summed up in an article in the *Live Stock Journal* a few weeks since, from which I extract the following, which comes with ad-



ditional weight from one who has had long practical experience of our English branch of the fancy: "To lay down some arbitrary Standard, and insist upon the judges acting entirely upon it, would be to judge by a yard measure, and be so purely mechanical an action that there would be no scope for real judging work to be done. Often a bird that is undeniably the best in a class, is not the one that would win if judging by points was rigidly adhered to. Standards are very valuable for the general understanding they give as to what is the kind of bird which has to be bred for, but their influence should be in the way of permeation rather than unyielding rigidity. And that this process of permeation goes on no one can doubt who has watched the course of events."

OLLUF.

England, July 10, 1884.

### The Scotch Fancy Canary.

I do not say, Mr. Editor, that I know all, or anything like all, of this most beautiful Canary, although I have bred Scotch Fancies a good many years, for it is a very difficult bird to breed to perfection. The pairing is the great thing in the Scotch Fancy Canary.

I am sure it would be better for all if we knew more of this most beautiful Canary. I will give you my idea what a Scotch Fancy Canary is.

He is a noble-looking Canary, smart to look at, and quick in action.

The head must be well carried to the front, not raised in the air; this is a great objection in the Scotch Fancy Canary. The head must be small and flat on the top; a large, coarse head or high skull are great objections.

The shoulders must be high, narrow, round, and well filled up. A hollow between shoulders is a very great objection. Some breeders do not object, although shoulders are square, if well filled up. All other points being equal, the Scotch Fancy with the high round shoulders will beat the square shoulder.

The breast must not protrude—it must not show, as we Scotch say: the Scotch Fancy must have a hollowed breast. The legs must be well jointed, and the bird must sit well down on its legs. By sitting well down it shows its front and side to more perfection. The thigh must be all covered; it must show nothing of its thigh. The Scotch Fancy that shows its thighs spoils the arch the bird must have. Wings long, and must be carried close to the body. This point adds greatly to the beauty of the Scotch Fancy Canary if the wings are carried close to the body.

The body must be long, or what we Scotch term "side," must have length of side. This is a great point in the Scotch Fancy, and one of the most

difficult points to breed in a Canary, this and back. The tail must be long, with a good swing; it must not have the appearance as if stuck on the bird, nor should it be too much swung under the pin, spoiling the circle which the Scotch Fancy Canary must have.

The Scotch Fancy Canary must be noble-looking and decided in his action, stand firm and well back on its legs, commanding in appearance must not use its wings in any way or look doubtful; must have a good, smart hop, and quick draw up, to make what should be one half-circle.—*John Hamilton, in Poultry, Eng.*

### Flight of Homing Pigeons.

The practice of flying homing or carrier pigeons, so popular in some countries, has never been properly taken hold of by the sporting fraternity of Canada, and for the last few years the little interest that was at one time displayed has to a great extent subsided. This decline of a legitimate sport is sincerely to be regretted, as its place has to a great extent been supplied by sporting of a description that, to say the least, has not an elevating tendency.

There are quite a number of homing pigeon fanciers in Toronto, and also in other cities and towns throughout the province, and some incipient races have at times been held, but no organized effort to speak of has as yet been made to bring this class of sport properly before the public. It is a pity that a provincial association could not be formed to place the sport on a proper footing. Races could then be held regularly, and if this delightful sport were better known it would certainly take the interest of many from other descriptions of sport that are degrading in tendency.

To initiate, if possible, a renaissance of the sport of flying pigeons long distances, *The News* some time ago entered into correspondence with James Fullerton, of Strathroy, editor of the *POULTRY REVIEW*, and one of the best breeders and trainers in the province, with the view of getting such details of the sport as would tend towards that object. The reply took a practical form, in the shape of the arrival at *The News* office, on Wednesday of a hamper containing twenty one splendid homing pigeons, with a request that they be liberated in order to test their speed.

The hamper contained birds of different colors, red checkers, blue-checkers, blues and silver duns. There was nothing particularly striking about the appearance of the birds, and to any but the pigeon fancier they would be put down as "common pigeons," but handling and close inspection show special characteristics. The skull is larger (this variety having the largest brain of any of the pigeon family), well arched, the eye keen and bright, and in grasping the body, one is surprised to find it so large and solid. The breast muscles that operate the wings are found to be of immense development, and the flight feathers are remarkably wide and strong. In training these birds they were liberated at Komoka, London, Ingersoll, Harrisburg and Oakville, before being sent here, and none of them had ever flown east before.

Thursday, as everyone knows, the rain came down heavily all forenoon, but yesterday morning a small party, including a couple of representatives from *The News*, Inspector Newhall, who acted as time-keeper, W. E. Riley, W. M. Milligan, and others assembled in the Queen's Park. Precisely at 8.30 the hamper was opened. The birds did not pause an instant. Led by one of the oldest cocks—nearly all of the birds are quite young—the flock, without circling as is usually the case, took straight away over the trees, and before one could draw a second breath were out of sight. They started very strongly, but as they had to face a very strong west wind, which blew all morning, it was not expected that fast time would be made. Yet, notwithstanding the strong wind five of the birds reached Strathroy in a bunch at 12.39, having covered the 141 miles in one minute less than four hours, rather better time than is made on the Grand Trunk railway.

Mr. Fullerton states that he has always found that when his birds are first liberated near a large body of water they become confused, never make good time, and a number are lost. Yesterday morning they started fairly enough, and made good time, everything taken into consideration, but whether all arrived safely or not we have not yet been advised.

There is a great difference of opinion among fanciers as to whether the birds are guided by sight or instinct in their flight for home, and many incidents are recorded to prove each theory. Mr. Fullerton's opinion is that the instinct is strong no doubt, but that sight is the principal factor, backed with a great love for home and indomitable perseverance.—*Toronto News*, August 2nd., 1881.

Fifteen of the birds were home before 6 o'clock on the evening of the day liberated, and two more early next morning; three have not returned.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst, the eighteen birds that returned were liberated at Bowmanville by Mr. J. H. Pearce. Although the weather was reported quite clear at Bowmanville it was very hazy in the west, and the birds did not do well. They were started at 8 o'clock, but as it was not expected that they would be liberated that day no watch was kept, and exact time of arrival is not known, but five were found in the loft at 12 o'clock, and thirteen have arrived to date, the 14th. As nearly all the absentees are the oldest birds, it is expected that they will return as soon as the weather becomes clear. Since Monday the weather has been very hazy.

#### Editor Review.

It may interest the readers of your valuable paper to learn that on July 2nd I received per steamer "State of Indiana," nine Jacobins, consisting of four blacks, two whites, one yellow, one red and one splashed, all from the lofts of Mr. Harry Jeffery, of Belfast, Ireland. They arrived safely, in fine condition, and are as good a lot of birds as I ever imported.

The breeding season here in the States has been

exceedingly hard on raising many youngsters, owing to the changeable weather, but when I compare my own success with my brother fanciers, I find I have done remarkably well.

GEO. E. PEER.

Rochester, N. Y., July 20th, 1884.

### Experience.

#### Editor Review.

We hear much said and written about hatching and raising chickens that is superficial and misleading, because premature. I have paid dearly for hasty conclusions and too easily believing the so called experience of others. To explain what I mean, let me give the results of three years experimenting with methods of hatching and chicken raising. My experiments have been in the direction of ascertaining if there were any especial modes of nest making, chicken feeding, and not least, of caring for fowl so as to ensure fertile eggs and vigorous stock or chicks.

1 As to nests. The earth theory is not only no better than many—or any—other ways, but is worse than most. The earth dries and becomes so hard that the eggs are too rapidly dried, and in many instances are smashed by the weight of the hen pressing the eggs or the unyielding earth. I lost scores of eggs in this way one season. I have found that a nest of straw—soft straw—with the bottom layer well packed and made moist, is, so far as nest influence affect the eggs, the nicest kind to make.

Again I find that an open square nest, 15 by 16 inches and 5 inches deep, bottomless, placed in a room 3 by 5 feet is the *sine qua non*. In a box the hen is more or less cramped—I mean a box nest in which she is supposed to lay and hatch. In an open nest she has no upper confinement to annoy and cramp her. Place a nest box such as are advocated (I have used many kinds) in position, hanging on the wall, perhaps. It is, we will say, 15 by 16 inches on the bottom, 12 inches front and 15 inches at back, slope roof. This is as good a nest and shape for nesting as can be made. Let the hen set to work to hatch; alongside place on the floor my open box as noted above, and set a hen on it. Now watch the two hens when coming off and getting on; see how much easier and with what little disturbing of eggs the hen on open nest work to the other. Then you can handle her and her nest much easier. In a wall room coop, about 2½ or 3 feet deep, and 4 to 5 long with one part of the front dark and the other wire, and your nest in one corner of the floor of coop, and you have the *ne plus ultra* of hatching nest method. Your hen is concealed. She gets on, not in, her nest. The wire front attracts her from the nest when she, being off to feed, is sidgety, and she does not tramp

her nest. Lastly you can easily watch and handle her, meeting all her needs at the same time as your own.

2. It is a settled fact with me, that hens may so increase and decrease their heat as to rot the eggs. Out of 450 eggs this spring I lost 241 by the over-high temperature of the hen. They must be examined by applying a thermometer, and when found rising, give vegetable diet carefully and sparingly. When decreasing, feed corn. I would use cool water to the breast feathers of the one, and warm water to the breast of the other.

3 I have learned that—given vigorous hens and not too many, say 12 as a maximum—the stock is most vigorous when the male birds are kept separate save during the breeding season. Nothing is gained by allowing the male to run with the hens the year through, while much is gained in vigour and stamina to the offspring by my plan. My male birds run in the breeding yards about four months, from February to June.

4. Lastly, for now, the birds required for stock purposes must not be forced as for early and large quantities of eggs. You can't have the life force strong in two directions. Many eggs, few and weak chicks; fewer eggs, more and satisfactory stock, all other conditions being equal.

H. W. KNOWLS

Lachute, P. Q., Aug. 5th, 1894.

### Profit on Chickens.

In this subject the *New York Herald* says:—  
“He who adopts the poultry business as his principal employment, and depends upon it for a livelihood, must not forget what his business is. If before entering into it you sit down and carefully counted the cost, as any wise person should do, and decided that on your few acres of worn out, worthless land you could raise \$1,500 worth of chickens more easily than you could raise 500 pounds of hay and twenty bushels of potatoes, don't forget the conclusion you have thus carefully arrived at. Don't imagine you are a farmer, for you are not. Don't leave your chicks to shift for themselves while you turn those few spears of hay or hoe those few hills of potatoes. Remember your business is to raise chicks and fight hawks and crows, and not to raise potatoes and fight potato bugs. If you have time to take all necessary care of your chicks and also time to hoe potatoes, and if it is settled that chicks are more profitable than potatoes, then the obvious conclusion is that you have not enough chicks to employ your time to the best advantage, and you had better set more hens as soon as possible.”

Send your fowls to the shows in light but strong and well ventilated coops.

## 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:—

	3 Mon.	6 Mon.	12 Mon.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
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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.

### In the Matter of the Circulation of the Canadian Poultry Review.

I, James Fullerton, of the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, publisher of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, do Solemnly Declare that the actual monthly circulation of the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, during the present year, has exceeded seven hundred and fifty copies each month.

That I am the publisher of said CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW, and therefore have a full knowledge of the said facts.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra judicial oaths."

Declared before me at the Town of Strathroy, in the County of Middlesex, this 23d day of June, A D 1894.

JAMES NOBLE,  
Police Magistrate.

Correspondents will please have their communications for next issue in our hands as early as possible. The REVIEW must be mailed to subscribers on the 13th of next month.

The fall trade is now about to open, and all those who have stock to sell should advertise it in the REVIEW, commencing next month, when a large edition will be run off for distribution at the shows. Those who have yearly advertisements running should put them in seasonable shape. We must have copy for advertisements not later than the 8th of September to insure insertion.

“Although many months have passed since I left your country,” is the form in which the trap is now set for the unwary poultryman by Bane, of New Concord, Ohio, and the address of the writer is changed from L. L. Johnson, Fort Scott, Kansas, to W. Griffith, New Concord, Ohio. This Bane is a fraud of the first water.

One of the provisions of the Act of Incorporation of the Poultry Association of Ontario, is that the Secretary of the Association shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commission of Agriculture an affidavit, which may be sworn to before any justice of the peace, stating the number of members who have paid their subscriptions for the current year and the total amount of such subscriptions. It is only on condition of this provision being complied with that the grant can be secured, and we understand that the books are not yet turned over to the Secretary, not even audited. There can be no reasonable excuse for this delay. The new officers are anxious to get to work but cannot move until the late officers complete their work.

We are glad to learn that a number of Ontario fanciers intend showing their birds at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Montreal from 5th to 13th September. This is as it should be, and we have no doubt they will be well satisfied with the result of the venture. We wish them success, both in prizes and augmented business. Remember that entries close on August 23rd.

The Industrial Fair of this year promises to be the most attractive ever held in the Dominion. Many new features are to be added, and considerable alterations and improvements are being made in the grounds and buildings. These improvements extend to the poultry department, which will be open in the evenings, and lighted by electric light. We hope fanciers will show their appreciation by making large entries, and being present if possible. The following are the judges appointed and the sections allotted to them: Wm. Buck, Brantford, sec. 1 to 18; S. Butterfield, sec. 21 to 28 and 50 to 70; L. G. Jarvis, London, 19 and 20, and 29 to 54; H. Cooper, Hamilton, class 51; W. H. Doel, Doncaster, secs. 48, 49 and 50.

### Culling Plymouth Rock Chicks.

Editor Review.

In last month's REVIEW, under the above heading you advise the killing off of all the light colored chicks. Now, breeders of this variety will perhaps think you mean the killing off of both sexes indiscriminately if light, and by this means all the best pullets would be sacrificed.

Please let me know what would be the result in breeding Plymouth Rocks were the very lightest or whitest birds of both sexes chosen, several years in succession; what would the pullets become in color?

J. M. C.

In the article alluded to above we advised the killing off of all those *too light* in color, or birds

that are at the age of three or four months lighter than the standard color of the breed. There is little danger of the pullets being so light at this age as to imperil their lives.

The result from mating the very lightest males and females year after year would be that the former would lose all distinctness of marking, the feathers would only show barring near the tips, and the balance would become a dingy white. With the pullets the effect would not be so marked, but no advantage in color is gained; the flight feathers become white; the colors all over seem to blend or run into each other; and the distinctness of barring is lost. In the early days of the Plymouth Rock many breeders experimented in this way, but very little good resulted from it. While the males all become too light, the effect on the females was that, while very little lightness of color was gained, the distinctness of barring—a great point in the breed—was lost. It will never do in poultry breeding to allow the desire to gain one important point to take the attention from all the others.

### Seasonable Suggestions.

As a rule the stock, young and old, is at its worst in this month. The old birds have not got rightly into moult, and the plumage is faded and worn. The young are now changing their coat, and especially in the Asiatic classes, are awkward and unsymmetrical. The old birds need stimulating a little to bring on the moult before the cold weather comes on, and the young require to be liberally fed, but not forced—if forced at this stage, in the larger varieties especially, leg weakness is frequently the result. What they require is plenty of good sound grain, clean fresh water, shade through the day, and dry, clean, well ventilated quarters at night. If allowed their liberty in a good grass run they will now be able to get all the animal food they require, but if not, supply them with a little cooked meat frequently. The excessive feeding of animal food will cause the combs and wattles to grow large and coarse. All very stimulating food will have the same effect, and will also induce the pullets to commence laying earlier. This should be avoided, as the pullet that commences to lay before her form is well developed will never make as good a hen as the one that is well matured before commencing to lay. The injury done will not be balanced by the value of the few extra eggs produced. Bring them on steadily now, and let nature take its course.

The cockerels and pullets should now be separated. All will agree better and thrive better.

The birds both old and young that are intended for exhibition this fall and winter should now be

kept in well shaded quarters. The young feathers take on tan easily, and nothing will remove it. All the quarters must be kept scrupulously clean so that the birds may not become soiled, but be fit for show at any time with a little brightening up of comb, wattles and legs. Crowding must be avoided Fully one-half the deformities and diseases acquired at this season are caused by crowding.

Now mature your plans for housing the stock in winter. If extra accommodation is needed now is the time to provide it. Don't wait till cold weather forces you to do it; if you do it will be hospital you will require. Lay in a good supply of road dust or fine sand to litter the floors and for dust-baths for the fowls in winter, and look after a supply of gravel and old mortar.

### New Advertisements.

Thorne & Aetzel, Seaforth, Ont.  
W. Doel, Doncaster, Ont.  
A. W. Smith, Simcoe, Ont.  
H. W. Knowles, Lachine, P. Q.  
W. H. Crowie, St. Catharines, Ont.

### Shows to Occur.

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, P. Q., 5th to 13th September, 1884. Dr. Leclere, Secretary, 76 St. Gabriel St. Montreal.

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 10 to 20th Sept., 1884. H. J. Hill, Manager and Secretary, Toronto.

Western Fair, London, 22nd to 26th September, 1884. Geo. McBroom, Secretary, London, Ont.

Ohio State Poultry and Pigeon Breeders' Association, Ohio, December 17th to 23d. W. A. Jeffrey, Sec'y, Springfield, Ohio.

Virginia Poultry Association, Richmond, Va., February 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1885. Frank Lovelock, Secy., Gordonsville, Va.

### 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.

**WANTED.**—All who are interested in Dark Brahmasto send for prices of chicks bred from best birds in Canada.  
C. N. DESAULNIERS, Richmond, P. Q.

**FOR SALE.**—One B. B. Red Game Bantam cock and 4 hens. Also White Leghorn chicks. All A 1 stock. First come first served.  
CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

**FOR SALE, CHEAP.**—1 pair, of yellow Frills, 1 pair of Carriers, and white Fantails.  
E. H. GREENE, 227 Shelbourne St., Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—Nine Newfoundland pups. 55 Black Hamburgs, Wyandotte fowls and chicks after October 1st.  
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—One first-class Scotch Terrier bitch, 1st prize winner.  
WM. HALL, Blacksmith, Box 106, Napanee, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—High-class chicks, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, Red Pyle and Black-R. Games.  
W. SANDERSON, Stratford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Five well-bred Bull pups; white with brindle marking on head; stock A. 1. Write for prices, pedigree, &c.  
JAS. O'NEIL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Thoroughbred Newfoundland pups—two dogs and one bitch left. No better stock in the Dominion.  
Address W. H. AULD, Free Press, Forest, Ont.

**EXCHANGE.**—Will exchange an excellent pair of young Homing Antwerp pigeons, value \$6, for same value in posse, last year's crop.  
JAS. FULLERTON, Strathroy.

**POULTRY BARGAINS.**—A superior stock of young Brown Leghorns, all from pure and No. 1 stock. Write, with stamp, for prices, etc.  
HUGH J. BLACK, Box 61, Wardsville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Two well trained Ferrets, for rabbit hunting and catching rats, and some that are partly trained, at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.  
Address, MARTIN SIDER, Wingers P. O., Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Several pairs of Light Brahma chicks, March hatch, fit to show and win at any of the Fall exhibitions. Also a few adult birds that have won, and can again.  
C. CAMPBELL, Richmond, P. Q.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—For a thoroughbred Mastiff or Pug pup, a case of stuffed Birds and Squirrels; cost \$30.00 is 36in. high, 24in. wide, and 12in. through.  
LUCIA FALCONER, Shelburne, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Two Red Pyle hens and 2 pullets, 1 pair of White Georgian Game fowls, all first-class birds, for Black-reds or offers.  
J. S. GORDON, Bowmanville, Ont.

**TO ALL** whom it may concern—I have 3 fine Scotch Terrier bitch puppies, which I will sell cheap, or exchange for pure-bred poultry, Lang'ans preferred.  
H. PEARCE, Strathroy, Ont.

**NOTICE.**—Breeders having A 1 Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Candries and other pet stock for sale, will please address F. R. MAHER, Agt. B. C. R. & N. R. Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

**WANTED KNOWN.**—That I will give a nice trio of White Georgian Games to the first person sending the publisher of the POULTRY REVIEW 10 new subscribers, at \$1 each.  
J. H. PIERCE, Bowmanville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A breeding pen of Black Games, cock and 3 hens, cock, high-stationed bird, and perfect in plumage. Will sell cheap as I have no time to look after them. This is a good chance to start in on, as the birds are all A 1, and will breed true.  
7-2 E. MOIR, Marcullus, N. Y., U. S.

**HEADQUARTERS** for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers." Empire incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c. for circular.  
137t. H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., U. S.

**FOR SALE.**—A breeding pen of Black Game; good birds. Will sell cheap to make room. Write for price, description, etc. If birds are not as I represent them they may be returned and I will return the full amount of money sent me, and pay express charges.  
JAS. O'NEIL, Brantford, Ont.

**FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE** for show fowls or lop-eared Rabbits, Fox Terrier dog, game to death and good stock dog, and puppies by a champion dog, one Fox Terrier Beagle dog, bred for rabbits, and one Irish Terrier dog. The above is of some of the best blood in the world, and will be sold cheap.  
S. A. ROBERTS, London, Ont.

**DON'T LOSE IT!**—A rare chance to get good hens cheap. I now offer for sale the Brown Leghorn hens that have laid those eggs which have given such good satisfaction both as to purity and fertility, none over one year old, 9 hens and 1 cockerel, for the ten only \$11. All must be sold before the 1st of September, at which time I will remove to Glencoe.  
HUGH J. BLACK, Wardsville, Ont.

### Fanciers' Printing.

We would remind Fanciers that we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of every description of Book and Job Printing, and that we make a speciality of Fanciers' Printing. Our large stock of Cuts enables us to turn out this description of work in a very attractive manner.

Send for estimates.

Address,  
JAS. FULLERTON,  
STRATHROY, ONT.

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.**

Two lines \$1.00 per an; each additional line 5c.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,  
Breeder of Light Brahmas, Houdans, and Plymouth Rocks.

WM. R. LIKENS, (late of Toronto, Canada), 41 Dudley  
Road, Wolverhampton, England, exporter of high-class fancy  
Pigeons, Land and Water Fowls, high-bred Dogs, etc.

CHAS. MASSIE, FORT HOPE, ONT.,  
Breeder of High-class Pigeons of the leading varieties.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.,  
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Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Andalusians (imported).  
Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

H. F. ALLING, No. 41, WALNUT-ST., NEWARK, N. J., U. S.  
Breeder of Brown, Black and White Leghorns. Trios, \$5.00  
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**PATENTS** hand-Book FREE.  
R. S. & A. P. LACEY,  
Patent Attys. Washington, D. C.

**CARD.**

Having sold all my stock of Leghorns, I shall have none of  
this kind for sale. I am replacing them with a quieter  
bird, the LIGHT BRAHMA. I have brought together stock  
from the best yards in Canada and the States, and will be able  
to supply eggs in season of this breed equal to any for quality.  
I am intending to import blood from England, that I may have  
the best.

Owing to the depredations of foxes—by which I lost in one  
day 75 turkeys, I cannot supply MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-  
KEYS this fall, as I have not more than enough left to call  
for my own yards. I intend to make these grand turkeys a  
specialty, and will warrant my birds to compete with any in  
the Dominion.

Having sold all I can spare of my PLYMOUTH ROCKS,—  
save some fine cockerels—I have no birds for sale except a  
few choice cockerels.

H. W. KNOWLES,  
Box 120, LACURT, P. Q.

**Get the Best!**

—from—

**"LOCUST GROVE POULTRY YARDS,"**

MRS. H. E. MUNGER,

Brooklyn, Green Co., Wisconsin, U. S. A.,

Breeder of twenty varieties of choice Pure-Bred Poultry.

Send for beautifully illustrated 32 page catalogue, describing  
Fowls, and giving prices of Eggs for Hatching. 2 y



S. SPILLETT,  
LEFROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of  
"AUROCRAAT" STRAIN OF  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
Pure.

A limited number of settings for sale from ten of my  
best hens and pullets, at \$4.00 for 13. Orders filled in  
rotation.

Cash must accompany orders.



J. H. PIERCE,

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Breeder of

**HOUDANS and LANGSHANS,**  
of the most noted strains.

My birds have won high honors at Chi-  
cago, Toronto Industrial, Ont. Poultry-show, Montreal  
Bowmanville, etc. Eggs in season, \$2.50 per 13. A  
fair hatch guaranteed. Chicks in the Fall.

**THIS FALL**

I will have a very fine lot of

**CoPd Dorking Cockerels**

For Sale.

They are now very promising.

I will also have a few

**LANGSHAN CHICKS**

For Sale, Major Croad's strain.

S-3

W. H. DOEL, DONCASTER, Ont.



W. H. CROWIE,

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Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
AND GAME BANTAMS.

**STOCK FOR SALE**

After September.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

2 y.



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Breeder of

**"Aurocrat" Light Brahmas,**  
JAPANESE BANTS,

**Fancy Pigeons,**  
CANARIES:

BELGIAN, SCOTCH FANCY AND GERMAN.

—also—

Ring Doves.

13 y



WM. McLOUD,

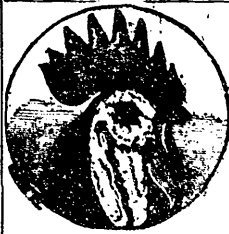
Lucan, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Thoroughbred Fowls.**

Birds for sale at all times, and Eggs for Hatching in  
season. Write for wants. 5 y

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tion that you saw their advertisement in the Review.



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 Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,  
 Breeder of  
 W. T. E. SPANISH, W. C. B. Polish, Plymouth Rocks, and others.  
 At the Industrial, 1891, diploma on pen Spanish, do on W. Leghorns, and 2d on ch's. Industrial, Toronto, 1893, 2d on old cock; Provincial, 1893, Guelph, 1st on old pair and 1st and 2nd on chicks. At the late Ontario Poultry Show, Toronto, 1894, 1st on cockerel. 3-y

**W. L. Ball,**  
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 Breeder and Importer of  
**BLACK RED GAME.**  
 Eggs, \$3.00 per setting; two settings for \$5.00.

**LONDON POULTRY YARDS,**  
**WM. McNEIL, Proprietor.**  
 Breeder but not importer of  
**WHITE COCHINS,**  
*White-C. Black, G. and S. Polands,*  
*G. and S. Spangled, S. Pencilled and Black Hamburgs; G. and S. Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bants.*  
 Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatching in season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Japs' eggs, \$5; other varieties. \$3 per setting. 2-y

**W. SANDERSON,**  
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 Breeder of  
**Plymouth Rocks,**  
 (two yards,)  
**BLACK BREASTED RED AND PYLE GAMES,**  
**WHITE LEGHORNS and AYLESBURY DUCKS.**  
 Eggs and Birds for sale.  
 Correspondence invited. 2-y

**JOHN FINCH,**  
 Seaforth, - - - Ont.,  
 Breeder of  
**Autocrat**  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS.**  
 At the Seaforth show, 1894, I won 1st on cockerel, 1st on pullet, 1st on hen, special for best cockerel, and silver medal for best female in the show.  
 Eggs, \$2.50 per setting of 13. Chicks in the Fall.  
 Also, SCOTCH FANCY and GERMAN GARNAIES, good color and song. 4-6

**Brant Poultry Yards,**  
 Brantford, Ont.,  
**E. KESTER, PROPRIETOR.**  
 Write or send for my  
**New Illustrated Catalogue**  
 of Choice  
**BUFF COCHINS, LANGSHANS, WHITE DORKINGS,**  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK HAMBURG, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PYLE BANTAMS,**  
 and other pure-bred Poultry.

**A. T. WINTER,**  
 Sherbrooke, - - - P. Q.,  
 Breeder of  
**Black Breasted Red, Red Pile,**  
 and  
**SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.**  
 See prize-lists at Battleboro and Sherbrooke for prizes won. Several B. B. Red Game Bants for sale in pairs or trios.  
 Eggs, \$2.50 per setting.  
 Three yards of the finest B. B. Reds on this continent.  
 Send for circular. 4-6

**J. W. BARTLETT,**  
 Lambeth, P. O., (late of London South.),  
 Breeder of  
**DARK BRAHMAS.**  
 Exclusively.  
**EGGS FOR HATCHING.**—Breeding pens made up wholly of prize-winners. Cock from the yards of the justly celebrated P. Williams, of Taunton, Mass. U.S. Cockerel weighing ten lbs. at nine months old. These birds head my yards. Take notice, my birds have never failed to take a prize wherever shown, including 1st at the O.P.A. at Toronto. Send for circular. 10-y

**JAS. HUSBAND & SON,**  
 Cairngorm P. O., - - - Ont.,  
 Breeders of  
**White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks.**  
 Our stock of each variety is of the very best strains in the country, and prize winners.  
 Eggs, \$2.00 per setting.  
*Italian Queen Bees for sale in season.*  
 3to12

**R. G. MARTIN,**  
 Marysville, - - - Ontario,  
 Breeder of  
**LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS,**  
**Plymouth Rocks,**  
**B. B. RED GAME (imported), WHITE LEGHORNS, HOUDANS, SILVER POLAND, &c.**  
 Prize-winners in each variety.  
 Eggs for Hatching in season, \$3.00 per setting.  
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W. STAHLSCHMIDT,  
Preston, - - Ontario,  
Breeder of High Class

WHITE AND BROWN  
**LEGHORNS!**

WINNERS AT—

CLEVELAND,	BRANTFORD,
INDIANAPOLIS,	GUELPH,
BUFFALO,	TORONTO,
CHICAGO,	SHERBROOKE,
LONDON,	HAMILTON.

Chicks for sale now.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my NEW Catalogue.

**GLUCKE POULTRY YARDS.**

H. W. KNOWLES,  
P. O. Box 120, - Lachute, P.Q.,  
Breeder of

Plymouth Rocks, (2 pens),  
Light Brahmas, Mammoth Bronze  
Turkeys, and Rouen and  
Pekin Ducks.

When 5½ months old my P. Rock chickens weighed on an average 15lbs per pair, and the pullets hatched April 20th commenced to lay on 10th Sept.

Eggs for Hatching—P. Rocks, \$2.50 per setting of 12, \$4.00 for two; Light Brahmas, same price; Ducks, \$2.00 for 9. Turkey eggs, \$5.00 per single setting of 12, \$4.00 per dozen on orders of two settings and upwards.

A limited number of birds of the above varieties for sale in the Fall. I warrant my stock to do well on exhibition, and to stand the test of all tests—breeding.

Correspondence cheerfully answered when a stamp is enclosed. Cards not answered. 2 y

**GOLD** for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortune will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**A PRIZE** Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Me.

**Blyth Poultry Yards!**

**EGGS**

That will hatch every time, from the following varieties:

*Plymouth Rocks,*  
*S. S. Hamburgs,*  
*Toulouse Geese,*  
*Bronze Turkeys,*  
*Pekin, Rouen and Cayuga Ducks.*

We do not claim to have the best birds on the face of the Globe, but they take the red ticket nine times out of ten wherever shown.

Plymouth Rocks, headed by Young Pilgrim and one pullet, direct from W. F. James, scored by I. K. Felch, cockerel 93½, pullet 92½, mated with four other grand hens for good results. Young Pilgrim won 1st at Battleboro. 1st and silver medal at Sherbrooke, and 1st at Montreal. Our Toulouse Geese have never been beaten in a show pen; 1st at London in 1882, and 1st and special at Seaforth, 1883. Turkeys and Ducks 1st and special at same show. We have the best breeding pens this year we have ever had.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING:**

Plymouth Rocks, Geese and Turkeys \$4.00 per 13.

Ducks and Hamburgs, \$2.00 per 13.

T. BAWDEN, W. H. WATSON.  
Blyth Poultry Yards, Blyth, Ont.

**MR. HUMBERSTONE**

—CAN SPARE—

**For Exhibition and Stock Purposes,**

—GRAND—

LIGHT & DARK BRAHMAS, BLACK, BUFF, PARTRIDGE, and WHITE COCHINS, BLACK-RED & DUCKWING GAME, WHITE-FACED BL'K SPANISH AND HOUDANS, ROUEN DUCKS, AND TOULOUSE GEES.

*Eggs for Hatching,*  
*12s. 6d. per dozen.*

Birds and Eggs have been sent from this celebrated Poultry Farm to all parts of the world with the greatest success.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PRIZES  
THIS YEAR  
AT THE LEADING SHOWS.

Varieties not kept procured, if required, from the best breeders.

Address,  
REV. W. J. HUMBERSTONE,  
BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,  
England.





**C. W. TREADGOLD,**  
*Cornbury, Ontario,*  
 Breeder and importer of Exhibition  
**Red Fife, Black Red and 3rd Red Game,**  
 LANGSHANS, L. BRAHMAS, B. SPANISH,  
 AND WHITE LEGHORNS.  
 Eggs for Hatching and Fowls for sale in season.

**150 CHICKS**

OF THE CELEBRATED  
 "STANDARD" Strain of

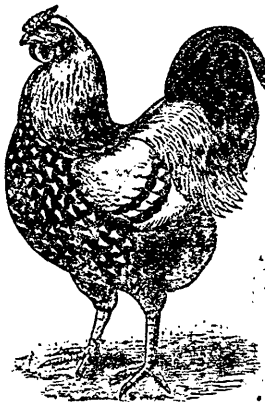
**Plymouth Rocks**  
**For Sale.**

*No Better in the Country.*

We have had great success this year in producing exhibition birds.

Write early if you want some good ones.

**THORNE & AETZEL**  
*Seaforth, Ontario,*



**P. COCHINS,**

R. D. BARR, Strain.

**WYANDOTTES,**

W. G. CLARE, Strain.

**A SPECIALTY.**

Prize Winning Birds in my Breeding Pens, and special attention given to the matings to produce best desired results.

Eggs from either breed, \$3.00 per 12.

**P. J. KELLER,**

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Wood Engravings of Poultry  
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Cuts for sale. Send for Illustrated Circular.

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—AND—  
**SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION,**  
**TORONTO,**

September 10th to 20th, 1884.

**LARGEST POULTRY SHOW**

IN THE DOMINION.

OVER  
**\$1,000.00 in Prizes**

*In this Department alone !!*

*Entries must be made on or before August 23rd.*

The greatest Special Attractions ever presented will be prepared for this show

Prize-lists and full particulars now ready, and will be sent anywhere on application by post-card or otherwise to the Secretary at Toronto, and can be procured from secretaries of all Agricultural Societies.

**The Great Event of the Year, Wait for it.**

JNO. J. WITKROW,

PRESIDENT.

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MANAGER and SECRETARY,

4-3

Toronto.

**HUGH BECKHAM,**

29 Cadieux Street,

Montreal, P. Q.

Breeder of

**LANGSHANS, L. BRAHMAS, & PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

At our late show in Montreal my Light Brahma hens took 2nd and 3rd prizes; Plymouth Rock cockerel, 3rd; Langshan cock, 1st; hens, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; cockerels, 2nd and 3rd; pullets, 1st and 3rd. At Sherbrooke show: Langshan cock, 1st; hens, 1st and 2nd; cockerels, 2nd and 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

Eggs for Hatching, \$2.00 per setting.

2-y

**WM. BROWN,**

No. 93, Denison Avenue, Toronto, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks & White Leghorns.**

Having purchased at great expense from Richard Mackay of Hamilton, his prize winning Light Brahma cock "Jack," (winner of three 1st and two 2nd prizes) and several pullets, which, with my own hens, form one of the grandest breeding pens in Canada, I can now supply Eggs for Hatching at \$3.00 per 12.

Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn eggs, \$2 per 12. 2-6

**\$66** a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine

# ST. FRANCIS POULTRY YARDS,

*Sherbrooke, P. Que., Canada.*

— W. F. JAMES, —

—BREEDER OF—

## Plymouth Rocks,

(DOMINION STRAIN) Exclusively.

The celebrated cock "PILGRIM," (5911—American Poultry Pedigree Register) stock TO THE FRONT at the shows this season.

I challenge any breeder in Canada to show a record equal to mine at the Canadian and American exhibitions during the past four years—on Plymouth Rocks, alone

This season (1894) I won with "Pilgrim" stock three 1sts at Battleboro, Vt., every 1st prize but one at Montreal, and every 1st prize, silver cup and gold medal at Sherbrooke.

I shall not exhibit hereafter, having more than 1 can attend to raising standard exhibition stock to supply others.

I am breeding this season on three separate farms, where my birds have unlimited range.

EGGS from six grand yards, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 for 26. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fowls, chicks and breeding pens for sale at all times.

Send stamp for circular of largest Plymouth Rock establishment in Canada.

4-y

W. F. JAMES.

## BLACK-BREASTED RED GAME.

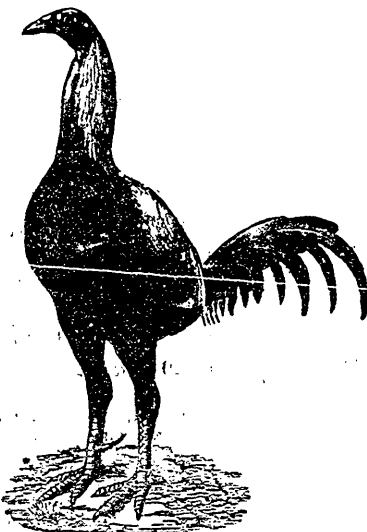
England, Ireland and the United  
perfection of

### DESCRIPTION OF

Yard 1—Headed by cock "Douglas." This bird weighs 8lbs. 9oz., has a fine long head, beautiful rich red garnet eyes, short hackle, broad shoulders, flat back, wide set legs, whip tail, splendid station, straight limbs and toes, pure jet black under color, and the handsomest shades of red I ever looked at being latest fashionable color. In carriage he is lofty and noble. Mated with six rangy and stylish pullets.

Yard 3—Headed by stag "Monarch Jr." sired by the famous cock "Monarch," winner of 1st at Indianapolis and Chicago, last season, competing against birds that had just been imported to win at these shows. This stag will outscore his sire. Mated with eight hens selected from the flock as the finest and best thereof.

EGG \$3 per setting, \$5 for two settings if ordered at the same time.



States have contributed to the  
our B. B. Reds.

### BREEDING PENS :

Yard 2—Headed by celebrated cock "Lmerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago. He is a grand bird, we bred from him last season, and were so well pleased with his offspring that we have concluded to breed from him another year. Mated with six magnificent pullets.

Cock in Yard 1 is from John Douglas's strain, England; in yard 2 from Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland, and in yard 3, from A. E. Ficklin's strain, United States.

Orders booked for eggs on the receipt of \$1.

Stableford Bro's,

Watford, Ont

## EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

# High Class Poultry.

Must be Sold! No Reserve!!

Having leased the farm for a term of years on which we kept our stock, and intend removing into town, we will offer all our stock, excepting Black Cochins, Golden Polands, and Black African Bantams, at HALF their actual cost. We have for sale.—1 pair Partridge Cochins, 1 Buff Cochin hen, 1 trio White Polands, 2 pairs of Golden-pencilled Hamburgs, 1 breeding pen W. C. Black Polands, 5 hens and cockerel, Bogue and McMillan strains; 1 trio Brown Leghorns, 1 pair W. Leghorns, 1 Japanese Bantam cock, 1 Silver Sebright cock, 1 Black Cochin cock, 1 silver Dorking cock, and a No. 1 Black Hamburg cock, 1st at Guelph and Hamilton, 1883; also a few pairs of young lop-eared Rabbits. Write for what you want. Remember these are our old prize winners. A few settings of Black African eggs at \$2.50, from the BEST.

3-y

BURGESS & DOUGLAS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



**WM. BARBER,**  
 Toronto, (244 Queen St., West), Ontario,  
 -Breeder of-



## Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.

*Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883:*

1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries); special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special Silver cup, for best breeding pen of Duckwings. 2nd on Duckwing hen. 2nd on Duckwing cock. 1st on pullets, and 1st and 3rd on pullets. For winnings at same show, 1884, see this issue of Review.

*Eggs for Sale in Season, at \$3.00 per setting.*

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.

**JAMES O'NEIL,**

**Eagle Place Poultry Yards,**  
 Brantford, Ontario,

Breeder and Importer of

**High - Class Poultry,**  
 Black Red, Brown Red, Black and White Games, Buff Cochins,  
 Light Brahmas.

Fowls and Chicks for sale at all times.

Birds shipped from my yard if not as represented may be returned, and I will return the money in full. Eggs in season, \$3 per 13. No Circulars. Write for what you want. 1-y

## A CLEAN SWEEP.

My first personal trip to one of the largest and best exhibitions I ever witnessed, held at Lancaster, Penn., U. S. A., and every bird scored,

*Winning the \$50 Silver Cup for the largest and best collection, and nearly 150 Prizes and Specials,*

Special for best breeding pen of Hamburgs on exhibition, special for best breeding pens of White and Brown Leghorns - score, 96, 96 3/8, 95 7/8, 91 5/8, 91 1/2, the highest score ever reached on a breeding pen of Leghorns at any exhibition. My White crested black Polish were pronounced to be the finest ever shown, one hen scoring 98 7/8 points, winning the \$25 silver cup for the best Polish on exhibition.

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers. I breed and imports the following

**VARIETIES.** Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed, Hamburgs, all varieties, Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed, Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebrights Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks. Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Brèmen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

**DOGS:**-St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White, Scotch Terriers, Black and tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Trained Ferrets and Rabbits. Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free. Write for just what you want, and address

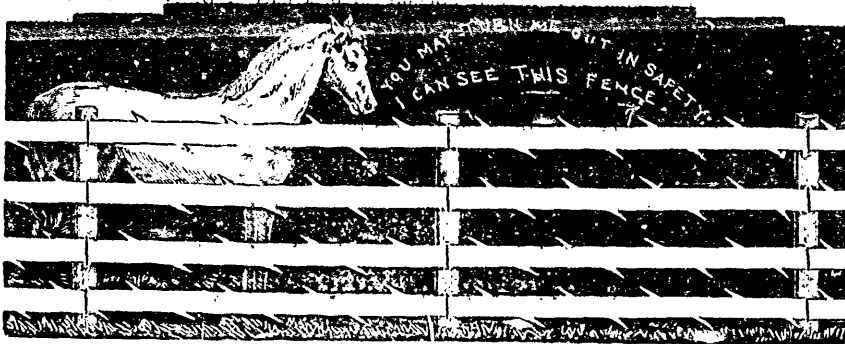
**G. H. PUGSLEY,**

**MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, Brantford Ont.**

# MERCHANTS' UNION Flat Steel Barbed Fence Co., London, Ontario.

Send for Circular and Price List.

The BEST is



The CHEAPEST.

*This Fence took more First Prizes last year than any other Barbed Fence in the Dominion of Canada.*

6-3c

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RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of first-class Exhibition stock of the following fancy varieties:—

Black Cochins,

BLACK and SILVER S. HAMBURGS,

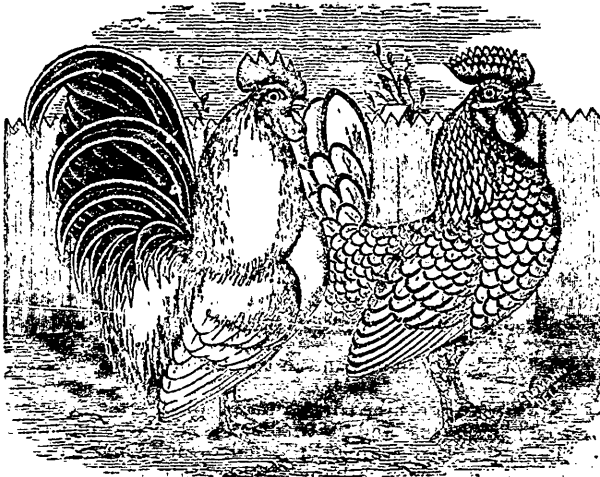
**GOLDEN & SILVER SEBRIGHT,**

JAPANESE AND BLACK AFRICAN

**BANTAMS.**

Eggs for \$1. from each variety. —Black Cochins, \$1; Hamburgs and Bantams, \$3 except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Chicks for sale in the Fall, and guaranteed as represented. 5-y



## JOHN RAMSAY.

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of

*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, and White Leghorns.*



Prize birds at the show of the Poultry Ass'n of Ont. in each variety.

Two pens of Leghorns. Eggs from each variety, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed in baskets. Write for wants. 4-y



OUTREMONT POULTRY YARDS,  
 THOMAS HALL,  
 Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class  
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White Leghorns.*

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the Montreal show, January 1893, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 1st, 2nd and special, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd; pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns: cock, 1st; hen, 2nd; cockerel, 3rd; pullets, 2nd and 3rd.

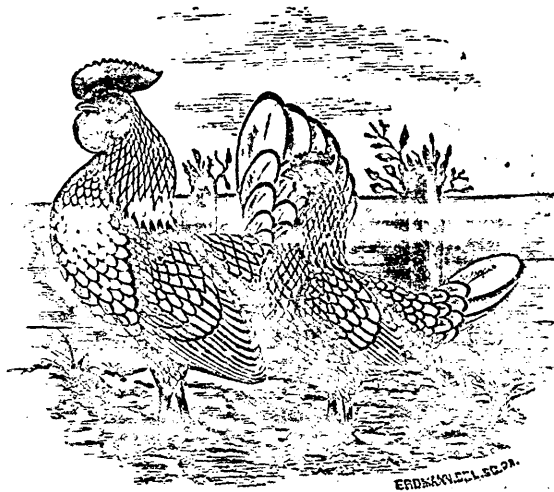
At Montreal, 1894, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cock, 3rd and 4th; hen, 1st; cockerels, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; pullets, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

At Sherbrooke, 1894, I was awarded on Light Brahmas: cockerels, 1st and 2nd; pullet, 1st and 2nd. White Leghorns: cock, 3rd; hen, 1st; cockerel, 3rd.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per 13.

3-y

THOMAS HALL, OUTREMONT, P. Q.



PARK POULTRY YARDS,

CANYUA, ONT., CANADA.

D. T. ROGERS,

PROPRIETOR,

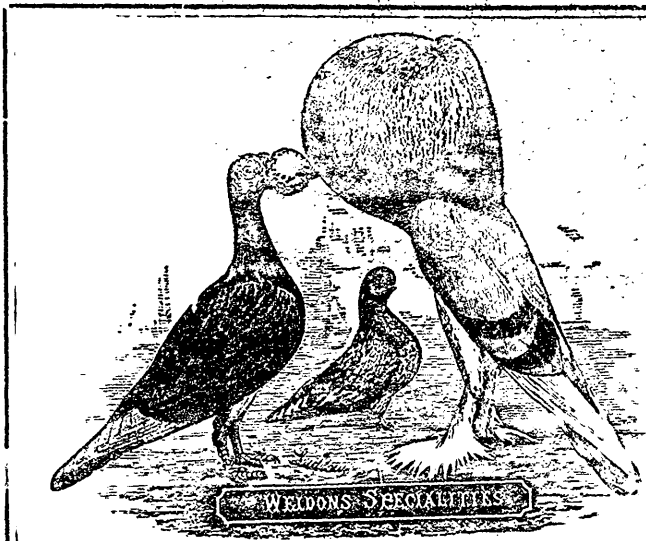
Breeder and Importer of the following varieties

of  
 HIGH-CLASS

Fancy Poultry,

Rose comb White Leghorns,	Eggs, 78 (10 per 100)
Single "	3.00
Brown "	2.00
W. C. B. Poland,	3.00
Golden "	3.00
Golden Sebright Fantails	3.00
Silver "	3.00
Black African	3.00
Silver Duckwing	3.00
Black B. K. 1 Game	2.00
Cayuga Ducks,	3.00

I breed from exhibition stock only, and would refer parties wanting eggs from first-class stock to prize list of H. P. & P. S. A., in Feb'y. issue of REVIEW. Eggs packed in baskets, and shipped in rotation. Square dealing my motto.



WILDON'S SPECIALS

LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. C. Wildon

Proprietor of  
 FANCY PIGEONS.