

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

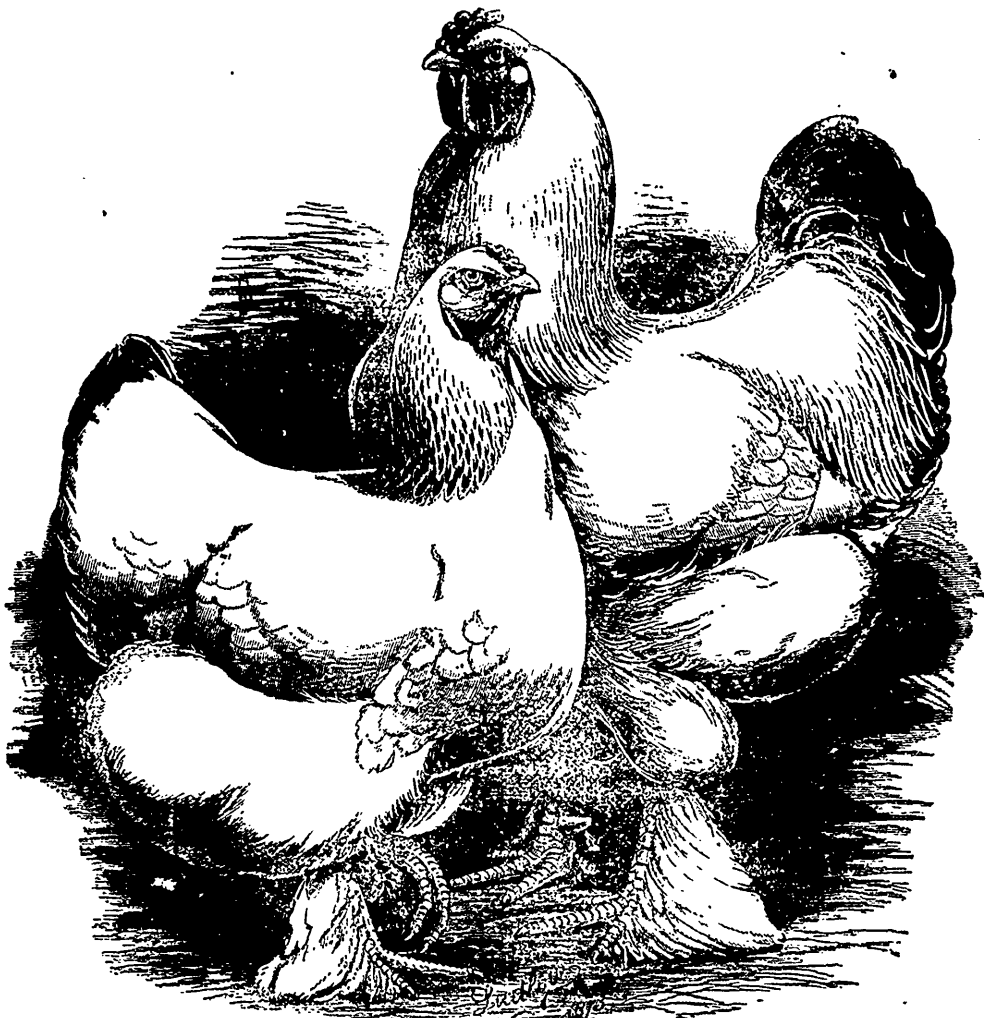
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, MAY, 1879.

No. 6.



LIGHT BRAHMAS.

THE above illustration of Light Brahmas, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, is by Ludlow, and represent a style and shape worthy of the efforts of all breeders to imitate. There is beauty and strength in every line

In writing on this subject, Mr. Todd says:—

“As we notice the preponderance of Light Brahmas in every show, and their great demand and sale, the conviction is strong that they are taking the lead in popularity. Whether this be so or not, they are a famous breed; and when kept on clean

runs, and well bred, are always admired. Many of their strongest advocates will assure us that, for all purposes, no variety equals them. In considering their qualities, we believe on an average they take the lead in weight, and we have seen specimens bred large at the expense of nearly every useful quality. Monsters in weight are usually large in bone and frame, coarse in texture, with long necks and backs, stilty, knock-kneed legs, and altogether ungainly and unsymmetrical; this class are longer maturing, more than proportionately larger feeders, while the hens are clumsy as layers and mothers. Size in itself is not objectionable, except when attained at the expense of symmetry and utility. Our preference is for a Brahma with good shape and style, square in build, rather early maturing, and full of vigor and activity. Birds of this class do not often reach extreme weights, but are more uniform, and average well in size; besides they are better for all practical purposes. The new Standard of Excellence gives a very good description of this fowl. Brahmas are first-rate layers during the winter months, and in warm weather we do not think them so persistent setters as some of the Cochons. Possessing strong vitality, they feed well, hatch well, and the chicks are hardy and easy to raise, in almost any season, with decent quarters and care. In disposition, the Light Brahma excels for quietness and docility. In breeding, the most difficult thing to attain is perfection in color throughout."

For the farmer, or those who cannot give much attention to mating or breeding, Light Brahmas will be found very satisfactory, being contented under almost any circumstances, thriving with ordinary care, and giving good returns; while for the fancier, who can give them attention, the breeding of them to a high standard will always be a work of great interest.

More about In-Breeding

Editor Review :

DEAR SIR :

Permit me to say, at the commencement of this humble attempt to aid brother fanciers in their search for knowledge, that I am pleased to see in last number the somewhat familiar signature of "Thomas" to something practical and to the point as usual. It was to be feared that distance, that great destroyer of human friendship, would accomplish its fell purpose in this case, but to our friend's credit be it said, it has failed thus far, as we earnestly hope it may continue to do.

I purpose to say a few words on the subject of in-breeding, which is receiving so much attention, and is being so ably and fairly discussed by fanciers at present. In the first place, the subject is

an important one, and one which can be inspected from different stand points with different results; nothing, probably, shows its importance more clearly than that it has occupied the attention of breeders for many years and is yet an unsettled question among them; but that this subject can be reduced to the accuracy of a science there is little doubt. It needs a long and strong pull, and a pull altogether to accomplish this. One may say, I know very little about it, and the few ideas which I have are crude, and I will likely be laughed at if I give them. Well, give them and be laughed at, and try again. Do not forget that England's greatest statesman was laughed at, and said in reply, "You will cease to laugh yet." Now is the time to offer anything that can be offered; the minds of fanciers are becoming warmed to the subject, and prepared to receive. You may possess the missing link. Great things have been done in the past by concentrating forces, and launching them united against one part of the opposing force. By this system, introduced into military tactics, Bonaparte surprised and defeated Europe.

"X Roads" has put this subject fairly and squarely before the fanciers, and has not incorporated himself into it in such a manner that the subject could not be touched without touching him, but has so nicely kept the two separate that the subject can be discussed freely without discussing the writer. And indeed it is hard to understand what personalities have to do with fowl raising. Ideas, and cash accompanying orders, seem to be about what are wanted.

From very early ages it has been an established theory that close relationship should not exist between the individuals engaged in the propagation of their species; and at the present time the breeders of all domestic animals are agreed on this point, that the progeny of such matings are weaker and possess less power of endurance, and consequently are less productive. It is impossible for an animal physically deficient to perform any function as perfectly as one perfect in this respect.

But what are the most easily detected signs of physical deficiency in birds and animals? Is it not admitted generally that want of size, a deficiency in quantity and quality of feathers, which are wanting in brilliancy, and, in parti-colored birds, a fading of the darker to the ground-color, with lack of lustre in both, are. Now, may we not reasonably look for these results to attend physical weakness arising from any cause whatever, such as improper feeding or care. The only difference being in the naturally weak constitution the organs do not utilize the food given, and in the latter it is not given. Now, in mankind we find loss of color in hair, which in its nature corresponds to the feathers of birds, and is nourished in the same way

nearly; and this loss of color is caused by loss of strength consequent upon old age or some premature decay. But if a man be improperly or insufficiently fed will his hair turn white? Yes, sooner, and will soon be wanting in lustre. Any person knows that during or after an attack of sickness how dry and inclined to break off the hair is.

As a proof that severe in-breeding is followed by the results described, (by severe I mean without any precaution being taken to delay this degenerating process by carefully selecting the best specimens to breed from,) permit me to cite the following instances which have come under my own observation: A flock of common birds in this neighborhood has been allowed to in-breed for years, and the result is that many of them are not larger than pigeons, and all look as though a hawk had had hold of them; and the owner has frequently informed me that though a large flock are kept, and well fed, he gets very few eggs. such flocks are not plenty, for, as "K" remarks, farmers exchange eggs; but in this case even that has been neglected. Now, a part of this flock passed into the hands of another party, who, not satisfied with his returns from them, obtained a sitting of eggs from a neighbor, from common also, and now you could not recognize the young birds as being anything akin to the older part; and the owner assures me that their laying capacity is doubled. So marked has been the change for the better that the original owner has put a thorough-bred cock into his yard. Again, the writer was offered a Light Brahma cockerel in exchange by a neighbor, who seemed surprised when told it was a poor specimen, as he had obtained the breed from one of our best breeders, and had carefully kept them from crossing with any other kind, and had in-bred them. The black in this specimen had faded to a dirty brown, and the white was as yellow as a guinea.

But whence arises the difference of opinion among men of experience and intelligence? In my humble opinion it arises from each employing a different standard; one takes the standard which men's fancy has built up, and the other the more abstract standard of perfection. But is not the standard towards which we direct all our efforts in breeding the description of a perfect bird? Undoubtedly, according to fancy, but not according to nature. What would the breeders of pure-bred cattle think, and what would be the result, if popular taste laid down a rule that a cow of any particular breed had to be of exactly such a color, and when of mixed colors, each color to occupy just so much space and no more, and to be exactly located, and even the horns and hoofs to be of a given color? In the first place they would think the breed was on a fair way to be destroyed, and in the

second, when a breeder got a specimen or two filling the requirements of this standard, he would in breed them to produce the like, as he knows that like in nature produces like. Has not our present standard rules been built up upon this system of in-breeding, and if so how are birds to be kept up to it except by a continuation of the system. Let a Light Brahma, a very model of physical beauty, be exhibited, and if it have too much black about it—as it is very likely to have—it is disqualified. I am not finding fault with the *Standard*, but it is evident that there is a misunderstanding somewhere, and if, in giving my opinion, I can throw any light upon it I shall be well pleased. The Light Brahma, I am informed upon good authority, was formerly a much darker bird than now, but the in-breeding necessarily practised to meet the standard requirements has bleached it out considerably. And in the case of Black Spanish are we not aware that they have greatly deteriorated in many ways from the in-breeding necessarily practised to get the white face.

As "X Roads" remarks, there is a wonderful likeness or sameness of color and shape among wild birds and animals; one looks in vain for a mark or feather by which one specimen can be distinguished from others, and if the argument that this is the result of in-breeding can be substantiated, in my opinion it is more in its favor than all that can be brought against it. But do wild animals and birds in-breed to any extent? We can best determine this by taking their habits into consideration. Let us notice the habits of some of our most common and well known varieties, gray-birds, black birds, and partridges, and the weight of evidence seems to be against in-breeding. As soon as the breeding season is over we see them gathering into flocks or wandering singly about, and assuredly with all family connections severed; the feeling of attachment or fitness for the successful propagation of their species which bound them together during the breeding season has passed away with the completion of the task. Upon the return of the breeding season a selection is again made, based, no doubt, upon fitness—there may be a secret here—and there is no reason to believe that these matings form any part of the previous year's. Again, let us take the deer: in fall and winter a herd of bucks is found living peaceably together, or wandering singly through the forest, plainly without any family connections or affections, and we look in vain for those signs of strife at these seasons which are so often met with during the breeding season. These family ties must be permanent in order that there be much in-breeding either among animals or birds; and we know also with those which have been domesticated

such is not the case.

Now, in conclusion, take this rule for breeding Light Brahmas: Breed out once and in three times; which simply seems to mean, raise your flock a little above the standard, physically, and gradually let it down to it again. I do not assert that these thoughts are absolutely correct, but simply put them forward as they occur to me, hoping that they may be found useful.

Le-froy, April 10th, 1879.

GALLINÆ.

Notes from Waterloo.

No. 7.

The numerous and sometimes angry discussions regarding under-color in Light Brahmas which have been kept up for over two years, have received a check by the unanimous resolution passed by the American Poultry Association at Buffalo; and it seems strange that the advocates of pure white under-color, who so warmly argued their hobby through the poultry press, did not put in an appearance at that meeting, nor have they, as far as I am aware, objected publicly to that resolution. Of course this may not be any indication that they have changed their opinion, as they may be waiting to ascertain the results of experiments made with the view of proving their theories, but it seems scarcely probable that any further change will be made in the *Standard* in this direction.

Breeders of Light Brahmas will not now be troubled with judges who were wont to override the *Standard* in attempting to carry out their own impracticable whims or notions. Light Brahmas are the only fowls in which under-color is a consideration at all, and even if this were left out, as it is in all other breeds, there could be no danger of the breed deteriorating, as there are too many skilful, intelligent, and experienced breeders of that variety, and perfection in all the other points and qualities of a Light Brahma is so very difficult of attainment.

A correspondent, Mr. Fleming, in the last issue of the Review refers to this subject, and indulges in some fault-finding with my remarks in the "Notes" for January. As stated at the time, these remarks were made solely with a desire to have breeders of larger experience express their opinion and give the result of their experiments. Mr. F. says that I "fail to illustrate by example how to accomplish that we so much desire." Granted, being unable to do so I was seeking after light and information; being unable to teach, I was anxious to be taught, and as Mr. F. writes with the air of one who consider himself competent to instruct, will he furnish the desired information. He is purely non-committal, as he does not express an opinion either for

or against white under color. He objected to the phrase "black tail and wings," but supposes I must mean "very dark tail and wings, and with this modification the desired result can be obtained." Well it does seem somewhat peculiar that such a slight change should be of such great importance. Mr. F.'s meaning is at times obscure, as, for instance, when speaking of the breeder he states that "even when he is skilful and knows his material, his success will be comparative under the most favorable conditions; and in this, as in all man has ever accomplished, his work will vary with conditions which influence, until as in the use of steam and electricity, he, by continuity of action, fixes absolute preponderance in using the elements of nature." There, certainly that is as clear as mud.

I am perfectly willing that M. F. should bring all his heavy and light artillery to bear on "Waterloo" if by that means the readers of the Review are to be instructed in the proper manner of mating Light Brahmas to obtain the best results.

J. L.

Waterloo, May 1st, 1879.

In-Breeding.—No. 2.

I did not intend writing any more on this very important subject, but I notice that some of your correspondents have been quoting from my last letter, which appeared in your January number; and, as might be expected, some are in favor of my theories, whilst others are not. This, of course, is just what I expected when I stated my views on in-breeding, for if all thought as I do all would in-breed, and if all thought differently none would do so.

The greatest objection to in-breeding by those who do not believe in it seems to be the fear of producing weakly animals, such as are more subject to diseases of various kinds than mongrels, or more carelessly bred ones. I am of opinion that if the "one and in-bred animal is more subject to disease than the mongrel it is not always because he is fine or in-bred. We must bear in mind this fact, the more care bestowed on domestic animals the less able are they to withstand exposure and hardship. Take the buffalo of the plains, which is in-bred, or the "Texan ranger," he will stand a blizzard, and suffer an amount of exposure without any injury, that would kill a whole herd of fine-bred shorthorns that had been pampered up from the time they were calved, as were all their ancestors for several generations. I think those who are not in favor of in-breeding are too apt to attribute weakness and all sorts of disease to it. I am myself quite satisfied that fine bred animals suffer more from the care bestowed in pampering and preparing them for exhibition purposes, &c., which naturally makes them tender, than they do from

in-breeding. But we cannot avoid this; I see no other way of treating them, to develop to greatest excellence in fancy points, than the one followed. We cannot expose them as if they were in a state of nature, and although we may know that the very kindness and attention we bestow on them is an injury to their constitution, still it is the only system we have at command for breeding and rearing them. I do not think at all that it necessarily follows because an animal is in-bred that his constitution is weak. There may be and are other reasons whereby he may have a poor constitution: he may be bred from parents not well mated, or if they were he may trace back two or three crosses to weak mating.

I think in-bred animals are generally more nervous and timid than ordinary or ill-bred ones; their nervous system seems to be more susceptible to outside influences, are, perhaps, more excitable than these more carelessly bred; but as far as my experience goes this is just what I want in a pure-bred animal, a fine nervous temperament. This is, to my mind, the natural and proper result of fine breeding, and any animal that has not a high-strung nervous disposition does not generally show these fine blood-like points he should do.

We may all make up our minds to this fact: no matter what system in breeding we pursue, whether in-breeding or out-crossing, poor specimens will crop up, and it is to breed in such a way as to produce the greatest number of good specimens that we are all aiming at. I am a firm believer in in-breeding, and would rather risk all the evils I ever saw from that system than risk out-crossing to a strain which was not the same as my own. Remember one really good specimen—one approaching perfection—is worth a hundred ordinary animals; and while he may be produced by out-crossing, it is more likely to be a "flake" than by trying to arrive at the standard of excellence by breeding in to your own strain.

In the breeding of poultry my experience is very limited, but I would follow my principles in this also; and for new blood I would breed my own strain away from home for a few crosses, then select my cross on the one side and bring back to the old yard, and breed in again. Change of location, soil, etc., in two or three generations change animals; even in blood they are sufficiently changed to bring back and breed in again with the strain they belong to. I would pursue this or any other system of in-breeding rather than cross out from my own strain; and quite satisfied am I that this system followed out, and always using healthy animals for breeders more good specimens will be produced than by following the system of continued out-crossing.

× ROADS.

The Colley.

I do not think it possible to say much—if, indeed, anything—new about the colley; but as there has been almost as much nonsense written about this dog as on the subject of tectotalism, I shall try to shovel a lot of the accumulated rubbish aside, that we may have a clearer view of the dog as he was and still is when "unimproved" by the descriptive cloquence of the advertising and ignorant dealer, and "undescribed" by the ready pen but empty head of the untutored and presumptuous dog show reporter.

Some years ago constant descriptions of colleys, with beautiful jet black coats and rich orange tan makings were given, and in advertisements and elsewhere we still occasionally hear the reverberation of the silly sing-song. What stronger incentive could there be to dealers to offer half-bred Gordon Setters as pure colleys when the leading journal was teaching the public such a false lesson, and thereby creating a demand for the graceful mongrels with thin coats "soft as a lady's hand," feathered legs, drabble-tails, saddle-flap ears, and a rich mahogany-color kissing-spot on each cheek, that have been so plentiful ever since. Nice articles these toys would be "to abide in pelting of the storm," to bravely face the snow-drift and the sleet.

Further, in reference to this question of color, I, for my part, put aside, as purely fanciful and with facts all against them, the opinions given in both the earlier and the last edition of "Dogs of the British Islands."

In the former I find it stated the colors are various, "sometimes sandy or of various mixed greys, some of which are singularly beautiful and picturesque. There is generally a very fine white line down the forehead, not amounting to a blaze as in the spaniel."

Who wrote the article on colleys in the first edition, I do not know, but feel certain it was not "Stonehenge," for he could not, by any possible slip conceivable to me be guilty of the absurdities with which it abounds, to wit: the following quotations: "Their (the colleys) boming faculty is very extraordinary, and is has been asserted that the Scottish drovers would send them back alone from Smithfield to the Highlands with a wave of the hand." Again, we have the following evidence of hearsay usurping the practical: "If a dog is of marked intelligence, he may even be trusted to lie upon an eminence all day and to watch the movements of *thousands of sheep* grazing below him, for he will keep all in their proper district; and when he hears his master's shrill whistle, he will 'go round' and *drive them home.*"

In the recently issued edition of his work, "Stonehenge" has swept his pages clean of all such trump-

ery, recognizing that the extraordinary intelligence really possessed by the colley needs not the embellishments of Munchausenism, and has given the best descriptive article on colleys ever written. Yet still on the subject of color, I have a "crow to pluck" with him, even presumptuous as it may be to "beard the lion in his den," as it were, and attack the king of canine writers in his very castle. He says: A good deal of white is met with in some strains, and sometimes the tan is altogether absent, but, *cæteris paribus*, a black and tan color without much white is highly preferred." Now, this gives the impression that the black and tan has some superiority over those with white, which is not the case; neither, as stated by "Stonehenge," are black and tan colleys the most commonly met with. That such is the case, at shows, I freely grant, but there a large number owe the color to the setter cross, although in some cases this may be rather remote; but in the pastoral districts of Scotland and the North of England, my own observations, confirmed by reference to numerous friends, convince me that black, white and tan colleys are the most numerous, and—*chacun a son gout*; but *cæteris paribus*, I say those with a white ring, or almost a ring, round the neck, a white chest, a white end to the tail, and a good broad dash of white down the forehead and face are greatly to be preferred.

I do not, however, rest my argument entirely either on my own observation or on the terms of an old advertisement. The plowman-poet of Scotland had plenty of opportunities, and may be allowed to have been a capable observer, and of his own colley he says:

"His breast was white, his toozie back
Weel clad wi' coat o' glossy black."

Strong as I consider the evidence of Burns in my favor, I have still my trump card to play.

No less an authority than Dr. Gordon Stables says the best dogs are tri-colored, black on the body, with tan points, and white collar, chest, and forearms, and at times a blaze up the face and white tip to tail.

I have no prejudice against black and tan, but much prefer the tri-color, and I consider the white ring round the neck very characteristic of the breed and indeed it seems not improbable that this very usual distinctive mark gave the name of colley to the breed, just as the sweet-william is the coll-me-quick of the garden from the ring of color round its petals.

To pass on from the consideration of color, I must say the colley's head has also been rather badly treated. So long as we had the black and rich orange tan in the ascendant we were bound to have with it—with a few exceptional cases—the high domed skull and more or less full forehead; but having got rid of one evil, there are some judges and

writers clamorous to rush us into the opposite excess, and would have triangular heads with the foreheads planed down to a perfect level, and tapering jaws as long as those of a pike. These are some of the exaggerations created and nursed by those who can only take in one point of a dog at a time, and, having to say something, make that one point the all in all of their ephemeral creed.

Again, what an outcry there is if a colley is seen to carry his tail over his back when in the ring. What slaps with the chain and covert strokes with the stick the knowing ones give his poor caudal appendage and all because ignorance puts its veto on the dog doing exactly what he ought to do.

The colley is a dog of great spirit, and when he meets his peers, be it at kirk or market, or in the show ring, he gets his flag up as much as to say: "I'm as good a dog as any of you." And for this, forsooth the 'inverted telescope' reviewers taboo the dog, and write him down as a ring-tailed mongrel. No true colley carries his tail lying curled on his back like a Pomeranian, but he should trail it behind him like a Llewellyn setter or the brush of a done-up fox.

The true Highland colley is about 23 inches high, but there is no rule for the height. He is compact, strong, muscular, and wiry. The English dog, of the rough sort, invariably has a wiry muzzle, frequently oblique and rather small eyes, and an unmistakably shrewd, observant expression.

The backs of the fore-legs are feathered; the hind are bare from the hock. The feet are small, oval and close; neck, long and taper; shoulders and brisket, deep; tail long and very heavily feathered; the hips are wide and prominent, and the hocks well separated.—"CORSIKAN" in *The Country*.

The Fancy Thirty Years Ago.

Many of our readers will remember the prevalence of the "hen fever" as it raged twenty-five or thirty years ago, and some may have invested in a few of those great, scraggy, loosely feathered, loosely built, long legged birds which were then popular. Believing that to these and the younger fancier a description of some of the "varieties" then in vogue may not prove uninteresting, we will give a few extracts from T. B. Miner's book, published in 1873. Although a small boy at this time we well remember some specimens that found their way into the neighborhood of our home. They somewhat resembled Buff Cochins in color, but were wanting in the symmetry which now characterizes that breed. Very little attention was paid to color or symmetry; in fact the more awkward and ungainly the specimen the more highly was it prized. The bird that could feed off the top of a flour barrel was considered to have reached to a

high standard of excellence, and the principal qualification in a judge was ability to properly use a yard-stick. Their egg-producing qualities were of a poor order—a hen that would lay a dozen eggs without showing signs of broodiness was considered very prolific—and once they got in the incubating humor it was almost impossible to break them up. Their flesh was scant for the appearance of the bird, and of poor quality. They were voracious feeders, but not very particular as to the quality of their food. One season's breeding was generally as much as the fancier indulged in, unless his sales were large enough to pay well, as they had neither beauty nor utility to recommend them. The great object of the fancier at this time was to make money, and the man who could get up the greatest number of new "breeds," with the longest names, was the one most likely to be successful. While the excitement lasted very little was done in the way of permanently improving the different classes, but after a few years a number of the fanciers settled down to a systematic course of breeding for color and other points, and the result is that out of the heterogeneous mass of varieties and colors we have the beautiful and symmetrical Asiatics of to-day.

In reading the descriptions of the appearance, size, weight and capabilities of the early specimens given in Mr. Miner's book one would almost be led to believe that very little improvement had been made, but as all the old breeders acknowledge great improvement in nearly every particular, we must conclude that much more is claimed for the early specimens than they deserved.

The Brahma Poootra fowl (the foundation of our Light Brahma) is thus described by Dr. J. C. Bennett, a noted breeder:

"The cock is mostly white, with neck hackles penciled with black, the rump hackles of a gold or yellow color. The tail is black, with glossy, green plume feathers. The wings and a portion of the neck hackles slightly penciled with black.

"The pullets are white, with black tails, the wings and neck slightly penciled with black. The comb is small and serrated, though frequently they have the perfect pea-comb of the Sumatra Pheasant Game fowl, which is always a rare indication of fineness of flesh. The wattles are small, but the ear-lobes are extremely large and pendulous.

"The legs are yellow, and usually very heavily feathered, though I have seen some excellent specimens with smooth legs.

"Their weight at maturity is from twenty-two to twenty-five pounds per pair, and they are quite symmetrical in their conformation.

"As layers they are unsurpassed by any breed. I have tried them side by side with the Imperial Chinese, (Marsh stock,) and the Shanghaes, (Forbes'

stock,) and find the three breeds about equally prolific. Dr. Elihu Halladay, of Ohio, in a letter to the writer, of March 12th 1852, says: "The Brahma Pootra, Imperial Chinese, and Shanghaes, have layed most of the time this winter. They have only stopped occasionally for a few days, and some of them hardly stopped for the coldest weather. I can hardly tell which of these breeds are the best layers."

"The Brahma Pootras, lay larger eggs than any other Asiatic fowls, not excepting the great Hoang Ho fowls, recently imported from Keangsoo, Shantung and Hoan, in the valley of the Hoang Ho river. On an average their eggs are about fifty per cent. larger than those of the Shanghaes, or Imperial Chinese—Forbes and Marsh stocks.

The Brahma Pootra fowls differ from the grey Chittagongs in the following respects: They are lighter color; shorter legged; more compact in form; have larger ear-lobes, and smaller combs and wattles; deeper breasted, but shorter quartered; are more active; better layers; and are more uniform in color and size. No one but a stupid, who has ever seen the Chittagong and Brahma Pootra fowls, side by side, would ever suspect their being the same breed, or would so pronounce them, unless influenced by mercenary, corrupt, and unworthy considerations so to do. The Chittagong fowl is frequently crested, the Brahma Pootra never.

"It is true that a cross-breed of fowls derived from the great Ostrich and grey Chittagong fowls, and to which I gave the name of Brahma Pootra from their resemblance to that breed, are crested, occasionally, and frequently of a buff color; but no one ever pretended that these were not a cross, or that they were the *pure* Brahma Pootras, though a very excellent variety of fowls. Of this cross-breed the committee of the Poultry and Bird Exhibition, at the Fitchburg Depot, on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October, 1850, in their "Report," say, page 2, "The Burrampooters shown by Dr. Bennett, were among the largest and most showy domestic birds exhibited. They resemble the Chittagongs strongly; are grey in plumage, and come from stock imported directly from the valley of the Burrampooter, (or Brahmapootra,) India. It is stated that this species attain to the enormous weight of twenty-three to twenty-five pounds per pair, at maturity. They clearly originate in a cross of the Chittagong and Ostrich fowls of the East. The crower and two pullets, sent in by Dr. Bennett, were magnificent samples."

"The pure Brahma Pootras are not the cross-breed here alluded to, but a *perfect-breed*—as perfect as the Black Spanish, the Guelderland, or the white Dorking.

"The eggs of the Brahma Pootra sell readily at \$6 per dozen; and some have sold at \$1 each, or \$12 per dozen."

CHITTAGONGS.

"A few individuals who are raising this breed of fowls, would make it appear that they are identical with the Brahma Pootras. The Brahmas selling at so much higher rates than the Chittagongs, renders it to the interest of these gentlemen to merge the two breeds in one; but I shall block that game at the outset. Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Mass., who is laboring to show that they are identical with Chittagongs, and Chittagongs with grey Shangeaes, thus described this breed in Dr. Bennetts Poultry Book, in 1850:

'The Chittagong is a very superior bird, showy in plumage courageous and exceedingly hardy. The color of mine is grey, generally, interspersed with lightish yellow, and white feathers, upon the pullets. The rooster is grey body; the wings, hackle, back and rump feathers, a silvery yellow, tinted with stray light brown and white; the tail and breast are nearly black.

'The legs of the fowls are of a reddish flesh-color; the meat is delicately white; the combs, large and single; wattler very full; the wings good size. The legs are more or less feathered; the model is graceful; carriage, proud and easy; action, prompt and determined.'

"Here we have a true description of the Chittagongs. The reader will please note the colors, 'grey,' 'yellow,' 'brown,' and 'black' and then turn to the description of the Brahma Pootras, by the same gentleman, in this work, written in 1852, in which not one word in regard to 'brown' 'yellow' or 'black,' appears, and he can judge the merits of the case without any comment of mine. The truth is, the Chittogongs are a large, clumsy fowl, with no other merit, except size, when compared with our best breeds.

"The size of these fowl is nearly equal to our largest breeds, weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds per pair when eighteen months old. Dr. Kerr says, in his work:

'In and around Philadelphia we have a large fowl to which the above name has been incorrectly given, as, on further acquaintance, it has proved to be a mongrel, and, like most mongrels, comparatively worthless. Until within a short time it went under various names, as Ostrich Fowl, the Turkey breed, the Big breed, the Booby, the Bucks County Fowl, and even the Malay. It is difficult to trace its history. Some forty years ago, several large fowls were brought hither from different parts of China, the East Indies, and the adjacent isles; subsequently, and within a few years, others were added. These all, except in a very few cases, have been mixed and bred indiscriminately; and the result is the fowl to which, according to the caprice of the people, the above names have been applied. It is of all colors, from black to white,

frequently speckled, sometimes red and black, and again dun. When bred, it will generally produce its like in point of size, but rarely in point of color, showing it, unquestionably, to be a mixture of several original breeds. They are not very good layers, though their eggs are very large and rich. Their legs are sometimes lightly feathered, not always, and vary in color from yellow to a dark or bluish hue. I once had a pullet of this kind which weighed eleven and a quarter pounds; the usual weight for full grown males is from ten pounds and a half to twelve pounds; females from eight to ten pounds. They are generally quite leggy, standing some twenty-six inches high, and the hens twenty-two inches. A first cross with the Shanghae would make a very large and valuable bird for the table, not for breeding from.'

(To be continued.)

Figures for 1873.

Dark Brahmas—sold 25 for \$145; highest pair, \$30; eggs, \$75. Light Brahmas, 2 for \$12; eggs, \$33. Buff Cochins—12 for \$75; highest pair, \$30; eggs, \$54. Partridge Cochins—6 for \$50; highest pair, \$20; eggs, \$40. White Cochins—3 for \$18; highest pair, \$12, eggs, \$12. White Dorkings—2 for \$10; eggs, \$8. Black Spanish—3 for \$13; highest pair, \$10; eggs, \$8. Golden Spangled Hamburgs—none sold; eggs, \$5. Silver Spangled Hamburgs—5 for \$23; highest pair, \$10; eggs, \$10. Golden Polands—2 for \$8; eggs, \$10. Silver Polands—2 for \$5; eggs, \$4. White Polands—2 for \$4; eggs, \$8. Houdans—4 for \$12; highest pair, \$8; eggs, \$8. Creves—none sold; eggs, \$5. White Leghorns—5 for \$12; highest pair \$8; eggs, \$17. La Fleche—2 for \$10; eggs, \$5. Black red Games—4 for \$30; highest pair, \$25; eggs, \$52. Black red Game Bantams—2 for \$6; eggs, \$5. Silver Sebright Bantams—2 for \$6; eggs, none. Aylesbury Ducks—8 for \$23; eggs, \$5. Pigeons—4 for \$6. Rabbits—6 for \$24; highest pair, \$15.

Total for fowls sold, \$496; an increase of \$57 over 1872. Total for eggs sold, \$378; an increase of \$57 over 1872. Prize money during the year, \$110; a decrease of \$10 from 1872. Total amount received during 1873, \$1014; an increase over 1872 of \$151. Balance again in favor of Dark Brahmas, \$91.

THOMAS.

Camden, Del., May 1st.

P. S.—It is time Sharp Butterfield had ague again. If it is only when under the influence of this disease that he can contribute his "sandwiches," its return would be hailed with satisfaction by most of the readers of REVIEW. Come, Sharp, let us hear from you when in good health so that we can judge how much credit is due to ague. T.

Mr. Thomas' letter of last month should have read: fowls sold during the year, \$499, instead of that amount being credited to eggs.—[Ed.

Feeding Young Chicks.—No. 2.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—I promised you I would have a little more to say on the young chicken question this month, and although I am a little late I will make my promise good.

As I started out with the chicks just out of the shell, and left them at from four to six weeks old, I will take up the matter where I left it. As I said in my first article, at the age of six weeks, young chicks must have plenty of green food, and although a good grass run is the best of all, if you have not such you must supply the green food as I suggested. At this age, too, the young fellows should have finely cut boiled meat two or three times a week. If you will excuse the personal pronoun, "I," I will tell you the way I feed. I have a butcher's or soap-makers kettle, holding 15 gallons, set in a stove made for the purpose, fitting the kettle exactly. I get trimmed bones, heads, and general offal from my meat-market, and put the whole into this kettle and let boil and simmer ten or twelve hours, by which time all the marrow, jelly, &c., is boiled off the bones, and they can be "fished" out. As the meat is cooked almost into a jelly it can be crushed with the end of a stick. After it is thoroughly crushed and made fine put in your mixed feed, using for, say one eighth of the whole, bone meal—flour of bone—and if the weather is wet and chilly use a little pepper in it also; use salt while the meat is boiling. This the chicks will relish, and it will do them good. Of the use of bone-meal I will say, no one but those who have used it can know the advantage there is in its use. Especially for the Asiatic class and Plymouth Rocks. If it is used freely there is no danger of weak legs nor crooked breast-bones, and it will force a larger growth than any other food that can be used. I have had a very satisfactory experience from its use; and I do not confine its use to the larger birds but feed it to all my chicks except Bantams.

I may not agree with many fanciers when I say the use of bone meal will prevent crooked breast-bone in chickens, and I do not exactly mean that its use is all that is necessary to prevent that deformity; but I do mean that by its use, and the use of plenty of good, wholesome food, such deformity will not occur. I know many fanciers and some writers claim that mal-formed breasts are caused by letting chicks roost on a perch while young, thus causing the tender bone to be warped by the weight of the bird, &c. But this I do not believe. On the contrary, I believe it is caused by too little or improper food, and I think this is the experience of many besides myself.

Another mistake many fanciers make is in the size of the yards they confine the young chicks in; and I am satisfied that a yard too large is just as

bad as one too small. In a large yard the chicks wander too far from the *house and feed*, and in their pursuit of insects do not return for food as often as is necessary for their fullest growth. In a medium sized yard they will, in their wanderings, be brought often in the vicinity of the feed-box, and take a lunch every time they see an opportunity.

Of course plenty of fresh, cool water is as important as the feed, and no one who expects to have fine chicks will neglect to have a constant supply always where the chicks can get it. In very hot weather it must be supplied two or three times a day, and care must be taken to empty the fountain, and raise it out frequently, as the food sticking to the chicks' bills will be left in the water and cause it to become sour.

As a rule, I am not in favor of the use of any medicines, egg foods, tonics, Douglas' mixtures, etc., but depend entirely on good, wholesome food and clean water, with the proper amount of exercise and green food, to do the work of growing fine birds.

I do not deem it necessary to say more on the kind of food to be used as I think from what I said in a former article, all will understand fully my views on that point. Some of the "old heads" may think me a little prosy, and say, perhaps, they know all this, and more—and I have no doubt they do,—but some will read it with more interest as they are, perhaps, trying to grow a few fine chicks, and these last are the ones I am writing for.

JAMES M. LAMBING.

Parker's Landing, May 1st.

Homing Antwerp Stations.

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

Freeman, Ont.—J. Peart.
 Guelph, Ont.—J. E. Horsman.
 Paris, Ont.—J. A. Case.
 " C. B. Capron.
 Port Hope, Ont.—Geo. Hope.
 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.

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.

—◆—
 "GEN. GRANT," a Homer owned by J. Buckley, of Philadelphia, flew 20 miles in a storm in 39½ minutes, Easter Monday.

Which is THE "Gladiator."

Editor of Review.

I hope you will allow me a little space in REVIEW, to be used for the purpose of giving some light on the subject of the above heading. I have read with interest the many articles from prominent pigeon fanciers, claiming to have better birds than any one else, and as none of our Canadian fanciers have yet laid claim to having the champion homer of America, I now do it.

I may be a little mixed on this subject, but when I give my case perhaps brother fanciers will agree with me that it is of a sufficiently complicated nature to cause some bewilderment.

Last season I was taken with a mild attack of the "pigeon fever," probably induced by reading the REVIEW and *Fanciers' Journal*. I at once concluded to stock a loft with a few pairs of the best birds to be had; and as Mr. Van Opstal, of New York, and Mr. Grist, of Philadelphia, appeared to be the leading men, both in importing and flying stock, I ordered birds from each. Of those received from the former I have nothing to say, further than that they were recommended as good birds, and the older ones as having taken part in long-distance flights in Belgium; but among those received from the latter was one named "Gladiator"—the bird for which I claim the championship. To show that I have this famous bird, I quote from Mr. Grist's letter, dated August 10, 1878, in answer to mine containing order for pair of birds and remittance:

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your favor received of the 10th inst. On account of being out of town have been unable to attend to your letters or forward your birds. I would here state that if you desire a record of flight, and a first-class pair of imported Belgian Voyageur pigeons, you must remit \$2 more; also \$3 for freight, as the express company here will not accept live stock destined for Canada unless freight is prepaid. By remitting \$5 more the first-class pair of birds, "Gladiator" and "Princess," will be forwarded to your address immediately. "Gladiator" is an excellent bird, and has won numerous races in this country and Belgium—*this is the bird that won the Mount Union contest, 189 miles.* * * * JAMES GRIST."

In answer to this I at once sent the additional amount required to secure this pair. They arrived in due time, and also the following letter, dated August 20:

"MY DEAR SIR,—I forwarded your birds last night, per Adams' Express, and hope you will receive them safely. * * * RECORD OF FLIGHT.—Cock—in Belgium, 1875: from Paris to Brussels, 240 miles; Orleans, 320 miles; Poitiers, 300 miles. In America, in 1877: Lancaster, 75 miles, Harrisburg, 106

miles; Duncannon, 120 miles; Harrisburg, 106 miles; Mount Union, Cresson, 252 miles; Pittsburg, 325 miles. The hen: 1875, Paris and Orleans, in Belgium; Duncannon, 120; Mt Union, in America, 189 miles. Let me know how you like the birds. Your friend, JAMES GRIST."

I liked the birds very well, and felt proud of being the possessor of two homers of such renown; but on receiving February number of *Fanciers' Journal* I found that there was yet another "Gladiator" fully as renowned as mine, having won the same races. To say the least I did not admire this duplication of records, and naturally concluded that "Gladiator" was a "wonderful bird." After enumerating a number of races won, from 1875 to 1878, the article by Mr. G. referred to closes as follows:

"June 14, 1878, Gladiator proved his excellence by winning first and a silver cup in a race from Mt. Union; 'Marmaduke,' second. In July, Gladiator made several flights from Cresson Springs, on the Alleghany Mountains, to Philadelphia, making good time.

"Gladiator is a native of the city of Brussels, and there took part in great races from London, Paris, Poitiers, Orleans Moreeaux, Bordeaux and Marseilles to Brussels, five hundred mile contests. The 'Blue hen,' Lady of Lyons, so named by Jos. Buckley, mentioned in the last JOURNAL, is Gladiator's sister."

I at once sent Mr. G. the following note:

"In the February number of *Fanciers' Journal* I read your letter as to the performance of "Gladiator." Is not this the bird you sold me in August last, with "Princess" as his mate? &c.

Yours truly, E. Nugent, F. R. C. S. I."

And received the following reply:

Philadelphia, March 26th, 1879.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR,—Your kind favor of the 17th inst. I am duly in receipt of. I did not reply sooner as I was out of town," &c. The 'Gladiator' mentioned in February *Familiar Science* is a bird bred out of your bird. The article should have been headed "Young Gladiator," but the editor left the young out for some reason. * * *

JAMES GRIST."

Not being fully satisfied with this brief explanation, I again wrote him, 30th March, as follows:

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of the 26th, in reply to mine of the 17th, and wish to say that I am at a loss to understand about this bird "Gladiator," for your letters of August 10th and 20th, 1878, tell me that the cock Antwerp you then sold me, with 'Princess' as his mate, is the 'Gladiator' that won the Mount Union contest, and 'numerous races in this country and in Belgium;' how, then, did 'Young Gladiator' win the

same race? Besides, the races you mention in your record to me correspond in a very great measure with the account you give in the *Fanciers' Journal* in February last. Your letters to me certainly led me to believe that you sold me the 'Gladiator' that won these prizes; and I even sent you the additional sum you asked for to secure this prize-winning bird, with 'Princess,' his mate; and you distinctly mention him as the bird that won the Mt. Union contest. I cannot see how both birds you now mention were bred in Belgium, and raced the same races in the same years. The first we hear of 'Young Gladiator' is from your letter in the February *Journal*, and in the issues of June and July, 1878, your 'Gladiator' there mentioned has not 'young' before it. Be good enough to let me have an early reply, and oblige,

Very truly yours, E. NUGENT.

I had almost given up hope of receiving an answer, when the following arrived, dated April 29th:

"MY DEAR SIR,—Your favor received. The Mt. Union race was a series race; thus two birds have to arrive in a specified time. 'Gladiator' and his son both came together in this contest, winning first honors, but 'Gladiator,' being an old, tried bird, was awarded the cup. * *

Yours truly, JAMES GRIST."

Thus the matter is at present. Some of these statements I cannot get to dovetail together. In Mr. Grist's second letter to me he says: "This is the bird that won the Mt. Union contest;" in the journal before referred to he claims that 'Gladiator,' in his possession, won the Mount Union race, 'Marmaduke' second. Both are natives of Brussels, and took part in the same races. In his letter of March 26th he states that his "Gladiator" is son of my 'Gladiator,' and in that of April 29th, "'Gladiator' and his son both came together in this contest, (Mount Union race,) winning first honors; but 'Gladiator' being an old, tried bird, was awarded the cup." I cannot reconcile this with the statement that "Marmaduke" came second.

I am but a novice in the fancy, and I must declare that had I supposed that, in my novitiate, I would be called upon to reconcile "facts" so greatly at variance, I would, in preference, have taken to breeding Short-horn cattle in my spare loft, rather than Homing Antwerps.

Perhaps this may all appear very plain to more experienced fanciers, and if so I would be much gratified if some of them would unravel these things, and tell me which "Gladiator" I have, what he has done, etc., etc.

I have sold some of the young from this pair giving their record as I received it, and the gentleman desires me to explain all this, hence the present letter. I must acknowledge myself unable to

comply with his moderate request, and would be happy to have Mr. Grist take the responsibility off my shoulders, and explain through the columns of the REVIEW, as I find each later letter only serves to give me more advanced ideas regarding the wonderful manipulations of which the pigeon fancy is susceptible.

Yours truly,

EDMUND NUGENT, F.R.C.S.I.

Strathroy, Ont., May 8th, 1879.

Editor Review:

After duly considering the challenge of the Toronto Flying Club, by Mr. James, I am authorized by the St. Catherines Club to accept it, on the following terms:—Instead of a home-and-home match we will fly a match from London Ont., on the 18th of June, rain or shine, for \$50.00 a side—one prize only.

Now if this meets the views of the Toronto fanciers they can send you \$10.00 as a forfeit, and we will do the same; the balance to be placed in your hands ten days previous to the race.

I consider this will be a more satisfactory race for both clubs as each will have to fly in the same direction; and consequently will be a better test of our birds.

Yours truly,

A. W. BESSEY

St. Catharines, May 6th.

Secy.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—

I will accept your challenge to fly birds of the age you mention, if you will defer the match till August, and fly for a gold medal; the distance to be not less than 35 miles. In August the birds will be old enough to fly a much longer distance than at the time you mention. If this suits you then I am with you.

Yours truly,

A. W. BESSEY.

St. Catherines May 6th, 1879.

All right friend Bessey,—I accept your terms. Name the day to suit your convenience.

JAS. FULLERTON.

Homing Pigeons are used by the Reading (Pa.) *Eagle* for gathering portions of its local and suburban news. The birds have been in training but a short time, and now never miss of returning directly to the office. The news is written on tissue paper, and fastened to the tail feathers of the pigeon. For the rapid transmission of intelligence—off the line of telegraph routes—this sort of Pigeon express may answer a very good purpose.—In California and Nevada, Homing birds are used by express messengers of isolated stations.—*Fanciers' Journal*.

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 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
One Page	\$15.00	\$25.00	\$40.00
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

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.

During the next three months we expect to double the present subscription list of the REVIEW, and hope every subscriber will endeavour to assist us by securing at least one of his neighbors to swell the list.

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:—

I will give one setting of eggs, Brown or White Leghorn, to the person that sends you five yearly subscriptions to the REVIEW; and a fine pair of Brown or White chicks,—to be delivered about October 15th, 1879—to the one that sends you 15 yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

Yours truly,

W. STAHLSCMIDT,
Preston, Ont.

For every five new subscribers at \$1.00 each I will give one setting of eggs from any variety I breed except Black Hamburgs.

SHARP BUTTERFIELD.

Sandwich, Ont

Permit me to offer a pair of Buff Cochins, from Mr. P. Breidings stock, and very nice birds too, to any one getting up a club of twelve yearly subscribers to REVIEW, at \$1 00 each. Birds to be shipped at any time after September 1st 1879,

S. SPELETT.

Lefroy, Ont.

Pay Up.

The caption which heads this article may grate harshly on the ears of some, but why should it? The prompt payer can not be offended at what his conscience assures him can have no reference to him, and the tardy ones ought rather to be thankful for advice, the chief object of which is to place them where all should be found—in the path of duty.

Nor do we make this appeal without reason. It is almost needless to tell our patrons that a journal such as ours can not be run without a large and constant outlay. Our bills for paper, ink, postage, &c., have to be met promptly, nor will those with whom we deal permit us to fall into arrears. Those who have any correct idea of the large expenditure necessary in publishing the REVIEW will easily understand how very inconvenient and embarrassing it is to us to have a large proportion of our subscribers and advertising patrons in arrears. In fact at this moment fully *one-third* of all our past earnings remains on our books. Such a state of matters is scarcely satisfactory to us, but it has the additional disadvantage of being exceedingly unjust to those who pay promptly. We have promised to devote all the profits of its publication to improving the REVIEW, and we are resolved to adhere faithfully to our promise, but we can do but little in this way while the tardiness of so many presents a powerful obstacle, and the money with which such improvements could be made, remains uncollected.

We have, until lately, refrained from pressing for payment, knowing that times were hard, and believing that our patrons would appreciate our leniency, and promptly respond when our wants compelled us to call on them. We so very seldom make any appeal of this kind that we trust it will be all the more effectual when it is made, and secure such a generous response as will at once ease both the consciences of the delinquents and the mind of the publisher. Now, friends, don't all speak at once! Let no one think because his indebtedness is small that it should therefore be neglected; nearly all our accounts are of this nature, and though little individually, amount to a large sum in the aggregate. "Many littles make a muckle."

After careful consideration we have decided that after the date of this issue subscriptions or advertisements will be received only upon the terms we advertise, excepting, of course, existing agreements, which will be carried out according to contract. We find this course to be absolutely necessary, as our rates are so low that they do not admit of the extra expense of collecting. We offer no apology for referring to this matter; it is one

of great importance both to ourselves and to our paying patrons, who have our thanks, not for their good wishes only, but for their tangible support. We trust those in arrears will speedily fall into line, and that we can make such improvements in the Review that our patrons will be proud of it; while we, on the other hand, can proudly point to a constituency of readers in whose ranks not a single delinquent can be found. We look forward with eager, hopeful eye, and are willing to "wait a little longer," just a *little* longer, for that "good time coming."

By a letter just received from our old friend and esteemed correspondent, Mr. H. M. Thomas, we find he is, as usual, into business heavily. He is now the possessor of five farms, on which are eight or ten thousand peach trees, abundance of apples and pear trees, and berries. He is breeding horses Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, has just started three yards of poultry, and is building on three of his farms. The peach, and fruit crop generally, promises to be heavy. He is delighted with his new home. His old friends, and they are legion, will be pleased to hear of his prosperity.

Editor Review,

I received on the 18th of April, a basket of eggs from a breeder in Pennsylvania, U. S. The basket contained a letter, which read as follows:—"Dear Sir:—I shipped you this morning, 8 Black Spanish, 9 White Leghorn, and 12 Gold-laced Seabright Bantam eggs, and hope they may reach you safely," &c.

The eggs were five days on the way, having travelled about 100 miles further than their destination, making the charges \$2.05 instead of about \$1.40; and worse than all this, on opening the basket, it contained but 23 eggs. The basket was covered with cloth, and well sewed down around the rim. The question is how did the eggs get out? I would like to know if any other breeder has had a similar experience.

Will you tell me, through Review, who should bear the loss.

J. M. CARSON.

Orangeville, Ont May 17, 1879.

If the eggs are paid for, as is likely, you will have to bear the loss unless you can locate the blame.—[Ed.

We are in receipt of Mr. F. W. McDougall's "Treaties on the Game Cock." It contains a great deal of practical information on the breeding and management of Game fowls. Every breeder should have a copy. Address No. 64 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

If any of our readers wish to stock up with American Dominiques, they should address Mr. A. W. Bessey, of St. Catharines, who offers a splendid pen of this variety for sale.

Mr. R. Mackay, Park Yards, Hamilton, is offering eggs from his premium Light Brahmas, apparently on the same principal that a gentleman once offered sovereigns, at a shilling each, to those passing over London Bridge.

We wish to draw attention of fanciers to the card of Mr. P. J. Edmunds, "First prize Wood Engraver," and recommend those in need of anything in his line to give him their order.

BONE MEAL FOR POULTRY.—Bone meal, or what is sometimes known as bone dust, is one of the best possible things for all classes of poultry. For the young chickens it is invaluable; it strengthens and helps the nerves and tissues in forming the bone. A little mixed with soft food once a day, will soon be noticed in their healthy and sprightly appearance. For the heavy and larger breeds give a small quantity once or twice a day and the fancier will soon be repaid by an increase in the number of eggs laid.

J. E. HORSMAN.

ON account of a breakage in our press the REVIEW will be a day or two late in reaching its readers this month. Repairs are completed and all again in good order. We hope there will be no further occasion for apologies on this score.

DON'T fail to read James M. Lambing's article on "Feeding Young chicks."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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

FOR SALE—To make room, I will sell 8 Black Spanish Pullets and 1 Cockerel for \$8, or \$1 each. Cockerel \$3. Young Tumblers from \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. J. M. CARSON, Orangeville, Ont.

FOR SALE, Cheap—My entire stock of Rose combed Dominiques, 12 hens and 1 Cockerel, all nicely marked and in the best of health; the lot for \$25. Must be sold. A. W. BESSEY, Box 548, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—8 White Leghorn pullets and 1 cockerel, price, \$9—all first-class birds. Also, some Fancy Pigeons for sale. Write for full particulars to J. C. MONTGOMERY, Brantford, Ont.

W. M. GREEN, Orangeville, Ont., has some fine Buff Cochins to exchange for Leghorns or Hamburgs.

FOR SALE—1 pair good Black Cochins (Williams' stock); price \$3. Address, W. H. AULD, Strathroy, Ont.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST!



BEST BLOOD AND QUALITY!

Experienced and Skilful Breeder of

Land and Water Fowl!

HIGHEST GRADE,

A Grand Specialty

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

ONLY EXTRA BIRDS USED FOR BREEDING.

Choice Fowls and Eggs to Spare.

Prices to suit the times.

Write for what is wanted, and full price lists. Satisfaction and honest dealing guaranteed.

P. J. EDMUNDS,

FIRST PRIZE WOOD ENGRAVER,

and

Solicitor of Patents.

Securing Patents a Specialty.

366 Richmond St., corner King, LONDON, ONT.,
P. O. Box 47, F.

P. BREIDING,

Berlin, Ont.,

Breeder of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, PARTRIDGE & WHITE COCHINS,

Silver Seabright Bantams.

Fowls for Sale from the above varieties.

EGGS, for Hatching, - - \$3.00 per Doz.



WM. COUTTS,

GALT, - - - - - Ont.,

Breeder of

Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins,

Black Spanish, Houdans, W. Leghorns, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Game Bants. My Lt. Brahma cockerel too 2nd prize at Toronto; 1st at Central Fair, Guelph; 1st at Waterloo and 1st at Gal'. The other breeds are prize taking stock
Eggs \$3.00 per sitting; Bantams, \$2.

A. F. BANKS,
Toronto, - - - Ont., Canada. (P.O. box 363)
Importer and Breeder of

White Faced Bk. Spanish

From the most celebrated English strains. 1st and 2nd Prize for Chickens, Provincial Fair, Toronto, 1878.

EGGS, \$3, Per Sitting of 13.

A few Cockeris and Pullets for Sale.

1-6



ANDERSON & WATSON,

AYR, - - - ONT.,

Breeders of

Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs,
Houdans, P. Rocks,

ROUEN DUCKS, BRONZE TURKEYS AND
W. C. B. POLISH.

4-17



J. G. JONES,

Forest, - - - - - Ontario.

Breeder of

B. B. RED GAMES,

And B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Games from Cooper's Stock, Limerick, Ireland; reared and mated by W. F. George, La Porte, Ind., U.S.

EGG, \$2.00 per 11; warranted to hatch. 3-6m

J. W. BUSSELL,

Hornby, P. O., - - - - - Ontario.

Importer and Breeder of

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys,

Bremen and Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Colored Dorkings, White Leghorns, Game Bantams, Guinea Fowls and Fancy Pigeons.

Write for what you want.

8-1



JAMES ANDERSON,

Springfield-Farm GUELPH, Ont.,

BREEDER OF

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

B. B. R. BANTAMS,

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Rouen, and Aylesbury Ducks
from Bogus's celebrated stock.

EGGS, \$2.00 per doz. for Fowls and Ducks.

4-1



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.

1-17

"UNRIVALLED SUCCESS AT CHICAGO, '78-'79."

C. A. KEEFER,

Sterling, Illinois, U. S.,
Breeder of High-Class

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND
BROWN LEGHORNS.



At Western Poultry Club, Chicago, Jan., '79, I was awarded on P. Rocks 4 1st, 1 2nd and 3 3rd and 9 special prizes; on B. Leghorns 7 1st, 3 2nd, 2 3rd, 2 4th and several special prizes, besides 21 prizes at Ft. Wayne, Indianapolis and Buffalo. EGGS for Hatching. Ill. circular for '79, free, with prizes taken, &c. 12-1y



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.

WIL. H. BOEL,

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



CUP DARK BRAHMAS,

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

Eggs and Chicks in Season from all but the American Sebrights. 1-1y

A. W. BESSEY,

St. Catharines, - Ont., (box 548)
Breeder of and dealer in

Flying Antwerps,
Of the very best blood in America.

I am breeding from all imported and trained birds which bear excellent records. A few pairs of young birds for sale reasonable.

American Dominiques and Silver D. W. Game Bantams. Eggs in season, \$2 per sitting. Send for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2



I beg to inform my friends,
and public generally, that my
address hereafter will be

GEO. HOPE,
Yorkville. Ont

W. H. GIBSON,

Halifax, - Nova Scotia, Canada,
Breeder of

W.F. Bk. Spanish & Bk. Cochins

EGGS carefully packed, \$3 per doz.

My Black Spanish are Imported English birds from Stock which won 1st Premium at Birmingham, 1876-77. Black Cochins from English and American Premium Stock. Young fowls for sale in season. 2-6



J. PEART,

Freeman, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of Superior Fowls of the
following varieties:

BRAHMAS, Light & Dark,



Cochins, Partridge & White; Spangled Polish, B. B. R. Game, White Georgian Games, B. B. R. Bantams, and Aylesbury Ducks. Eggs in season at \$3.00 per 13. Good birds for sale now. Prompt attention to correspondence. Visitors welcome, Sundays excepted. 1ly

ANDREW MUNRO,

Caledonia, - Ont., Canada.

Breeder of

Bronze and White Turkeys,

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

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



E. T. NIMS,

Ridgetown, - Ontario,

Importer and Breeder of

Black Red Games

Will sell Eggs this spring at \$4 per 13.

Also a few pairs of old and young Birds For Sale. Stock guaranteed first-class. 4-1



GEORGE ELLIOT,

Port Robinson, Ont., (P. O. box 1)
Breeder of

Light Brahmas,

Blk. B. R. Game BANTAMS,

P. ROCKS, PEKIN DUCKS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

Lt. Brahma, P. Rock and Brown Leghorn eggs \$2.50 for 13; \$4 for 25. B. B. R. C. Bantam and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2 for 12. Fowls and chicks for sale at all seasons. At the Guelph Exhibition, 1879, - the only place ever shown - my Bantams won 1st prize for cockerel, 1st on pullet and special for best cock in the show. 4-10m





H. & A. CLARK,
ELYTH, (Box 11) Ont., Canada.
 FIRST-CLASS POULTRY.

B. R. GAME, BUFF COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, B. & S. S. HAMBURGS,

Brown & W. Leghorns, and W.F.B. Spanish,
 EGGS, \$2. per Doz. 5-3



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



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 and pairs for sale.

Address, box 798, Toronto, or Yorkville. 5-6



G. H. PUGSLEY,

Fisherville, - Ontario, Canada,
 Breeder and Importer of

High-Class Poultry,

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



H. G. CHARLESWORTH,
 "Rosedale Farm,"

P. O. Box 103, - Yorkville, Ont.

Breeder and Importer of

PEDIGREED PRIZE ASIATICS.

Black, White, Buff and Partridge Cochins,
 LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

My stock this winter is most perfect in all the above varieties. Egg, 3.00 for 13, in all but Black and White Cochins, for them \$5.00 per 12. Watch show records. 1-3



J. WEST,

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

Light Brahmas,

(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.

EGG, \$3 per 13. Chicks in season.



J. M. CARSON,

Orangeville, - Ont., Canada,
 Breeder of the very best

W. F. Blk. Spanish,

And W. Leghorns.

4 strains of Spanish, including 1 yard direct from the yards of D. Kay, Galt.

1 yard of White Leghorns, from S. W. Gilmore's Pedigreed Stock.

Eggs, in May and June, \$1.50 per doz. 2 6m



J. D. McEWEN,

Falkirk, P. O., - Ontario,
 Breeder of

Golden Spangled Hamburgs

AND B. B. Red Games.

Stock First-Class, and enjoy unlimited range.

EGGS, per 13, Hamburgs, \$5; Games, \$3. 4 6m



CHARLES GOODCHILD,

Toronto, P. O., Ont.,

Importer and Breeder of

Belgium Flying Antwerps

And other Fancy Pigeons.

BLK. HAMBURGS, direct from Rev. W. Serjeantson's, England. Bk. Red and Golden D. W. Games. B. Red, Duckwing and Red Pyle Bants. Eggs \$3 doz.; Bants, \$4.



THOS. BOGUE,

STRATHROY, - ONTARIO.

Breeder of

Buff Cochins

And HOUDANS.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen. 61y



WM. HALL, PORT HOPE, ONT.,

Breeder of

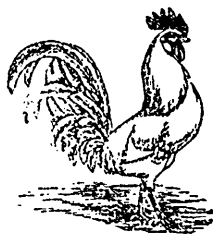
B. B. Red Games,

Red Pyle Game Bantams,

Pit Games, Belgium and Glasgow Dun Canaries

All Stock First-Class.

EGGS, \$2 PER 13.



CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

High-Class W. and Br. Leghorns.

At the Provincial Exhibition, the only fall exhibition exhibited at in 1878, I won ALL the 1st Premiums on White and Brown Leghorns, old and young. In 1879, at Buffalo International, 3rd, on Br. Cockerel—no old birds exhibited by me. At Catario Poultry Association's Exhibition, at Guelph, won on Browns, 1st on cock and 1st on hen, (against the 1st prem. birds at Buffalo,) 1st, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Pullets; on Whites, 1st on cock, (against 3rd prem. bird at Buffalo,) 2nd and 3rd on hens, 2nd and 3rd on cockerels, and 3rd on Pullet. 1st. prem. Brown and 2nd prem. W. Cockerels were never before exhibited, and scored by W. H. Todd, (instructed to cut as severely as at Buffalo,) 91 and 92 points respectively.

EGGS From four Yards of very fine Birds, headed by my best Cocks and Cockerels, at \$2.50 per 13, or \$4.00 per 26, packed in baskets, guaranteed 70 per cent. fertile. Satisfaction given.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont.

Send for descriptive catalogue.

Name this paper.

P. O. box, 82.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, (Exclusively.)

I am prepared to BOOK ORDERS FOR EGGS for the coming season from my splendid Standard Fowls.

NO BETTER STOCK IN CANADA.

In Pen No. 1, is a Cock, Williams' (Atlas) Strain, that took First Prize as a Cockerel, at the Great Boston Poultry Show, in winter, 1876-7. He is mated to one Hen and five Pullets, "Duke of York," (Comey's) strain.

In Pen No. 2, are my Prize Winning Fowls, exhibited at the Poultry Show in this City, in November last, where I took Second Prize, competing with first-class breeders from the United States, Ontario, and Quebec.

EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 13; OR, \$4.00 FOR 26, IF IN ONE ORDER. Orders book'd in turn.

P. O. Box, 2078.

J. F. SCRIVER, Montreal.

W. SANDERSON, - BRATFORD, ONT.,

Will breed this Season from First-Class Fowls only:



Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns,

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

Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

EGGS for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to.

Address, W. SANDERSON, Brantford, Ont.

THE

American Standard of Excellence

And a yearly subscription to the

"Canadian Poultry Review," for

\$1 75.

\$1.75.

J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Ontario,

—BREEDER OF—




B. B. Red Game, Silver Duckwing, and Pyle

BANTAMS.

My B. B. Red and Silver Duckwing Bantams are first-class birds, from premium stock. My Pyles are imported, and have taken three prizes at American Shows.

EGGS—B. B. Red, \$2.00; Silver Duckwing, \$2.50; Pyle, \$3.00.

All correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for what you want. Orders booked now.

 PROMOTE HEALTH AND THRIFT AND SAVE YOUR FOWLS 

By using "TODD'S TONIC FOOD" for Poultry.

Retail Prices:—Trial package, 25cts.; Larger size, do 50c.; Two pound package, \$1.00; Sent by mail, post paid; also by express, charges not prepaid, at 40cts, per pound, in any desired quantities, put up in 2 and 5 lb. packages.

J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph, Sole Agent for Canada.

GEO. T. SIMPSON, Falkland, Ont.

Headquarters for



Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

and ROUEN DUCKS,



ALSO

BUFF, PARTRIDGE & WHITE COCHINS, LT. & DK. BRAHMAS,

Houdans, Black Spanish, B. B. Game, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled and Black Hamburgs, White, Brown and Black Leghorns, Games, Seabright and other Bantams, and Angora Rabbits.

Turkeys Eggs, \$5 per 12; All other Eggs, \$3 per 13, or \$5 per 26

When packed in one basket. I guarantee Eggs fresh and fertile and to carry safely any distance.

GODERICH POULTRY YARDS,

D. FERGUSON, - Proprietor,

BREEDER OF



Light and Dark Brahmas,

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Houdans and White Faced Black Spanish.

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

From any or all of the above yards I will sell

Eggs for Hatching, Carefully Packed, at \$2.50 per 13; \$4 for 26.

Cash must accompany orders, which will be booked and filled in turn. Chicks for sale after September.

P. O. Drawer, 17, Goderich, Ont.

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

BREEDERS OF



Lt. Brahmas, Buff Partridge Cochins


W. C. B. POLISH,

BLACK SPANISH AND HAMBURGS.

Sept., 1878, at Detroit, we won 18 Premiums, besides Collection.

Dec., " at Fort Wayne, Ind., we won 38 Premiums on 28 Birds.

Jan., 1879, at the Great Chicago Show, among other Prizes, we won 7 Silver Medals for best pairs in class, and 28 First Prizes, on 10 pairs.

 EGGS, \$3.00 PER SETTING.

 TWO SETTINGS FOR \$5.00.

JAMES M. LAMBING,

Parker's Landing, - Pa., U. S.

—BREEDER OF—

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY AND WATER FOWL.

TWENTY VARIETIES.

☞ He will send you a Circular Free.

FOWLS, CHICKS, AND EGGS FOR SALE.



Champion Winners!

RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS, - SANDWICH, ONT.

Wright & Butterfield, - Proprietors.

Winners of 18 Silver Medals at Centennial.

Breeders and Importers of First-Class Stock:

JERSEY CATTLE, BERKSHIRE, ESSEX & SUFFOLK PIGS,

EGGS from the following Prize Winners: Asiatics, \$4.00; other varieties, \$3.00,

LIGHT BRAHMAS, DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,

Partridge Cochins, Black Cochins, White Cochins, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, Game Bantams, Golden Laced Sebright Bantams and W. Leghorns.

At Saginaw, with 21 pairs, we won 17 first prizes, 3 seconds, 1 third and the \$40.00 collection prize; also 20 other special prizes.

At the Ontario Poultry Society's show, Guelph, we won 33 1sts, 11 seconds, 8 thirds, and 6 specials.

A Few First-Class Birds for Sale

☞ GET THE BEST

WATERLOO POULTRY YARDS.

JAS. LOCKIE, - Proprietor.

Breeder of

High-Class Poultry.

As I have erected additional Poultry Houses and added to my already well known Stock some of the choicest specimens on this Continent, if I cannot obtain success, I shall at least deserve it. Specialties:

Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins & P. Rocks.

EGGS in season packed in baskets, \$3.00 per 13.

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

11-y

PURE BONE MEAL!

—o—

I have made arrangements whereby I am enabled to supply Fanciers with bone meal, of best quality, at VERY LOW RATES.

Send for sample and prices to

Box 649.

J. E. HORSMAN, Guelph.

—Prize Winners!—

11 Eggs

for \$1.00.

LIGHT BRAHMAS



Winners of the Prize for Best Breeding Pen. 1 Cock, 3 Hens, Guelph, 1879.

W. H. TODD, Judge, Pronouncing them "The Finest Pen he had seen in Canada."

First Premium at Hamilton, 1878.

EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 11.

1 Cock and 13 Pullets for sale—from the above pen—price \$50.

R. MACKAY,

PARK-ST HAMILTON, ONT.

OVER 500 PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED MY FOWLS.

My Black Spanish have Never been Beaten at Any Show.

I AM PREPARED TO SUPPLY

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

FROM MY WELL KNOWN STRAINS OF

BLACK SPANISH (MY SPECIALTY) HAMBURGERS

Golden and Silver Pencilled and Black;

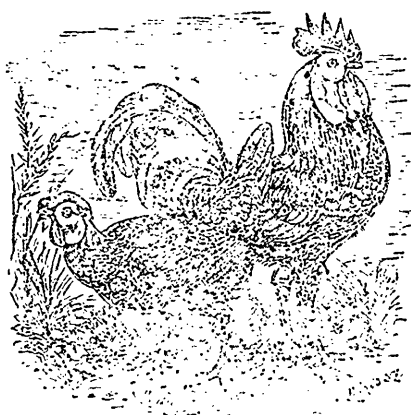
Plymouth Rocks; Silver Duckwing and

Pile Game Bants and Pit Games.

Eggs for Hatching, \$3.00 per Dozen.

Old and young Birds for Sale.

R. McMILLAN,
GALT, ONT., CANADA.



Look Here! The Best Chance yet Offered

I WILL DISPOSE OF THE FOLLOWING

PURE BRED HIGH-CLASS FOWLS,

At annexed prices if taken at once:

One Trio White Leghorns,	\$ 3.00	Two Trios Plymouth Rocks,	10 00
One Trio Houdans,	4 00	One Pair Buff Cochins,	10 00
One Pair Black Spanish,	3 00	Two Pairs Black Red Bantams, (lot) ..	4 00
Two Pairs Black Cochins, (lot)	16 00	One Pair Fine Ayle-bury Ducks,	3 00

They are worth three times the prices asked, and will prove Great Bargains to purchasers.

E. W. WARE, Hamilton, Ont.