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"CLAUDE"
— LAURA

BLACK MINORCAS.

Cockerel, 1st and special; Pullet, 1st New York, 1895.

T. Small

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

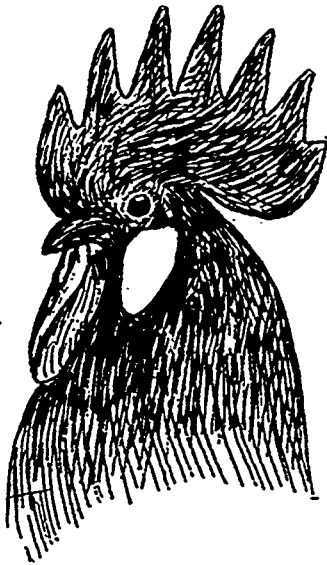
VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, MAY, 1895.

No. 5.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MINORCA HEAD.



HEREWITH is engraving "C" referred to in Mr. Essex article in April REVIEW, and which we were unable to get from the engraver in time for last issue.

MR. JNO. COLE, HAMILTON, writes us in favor of the contents of Mr. Graham's letter referring to the Ontario list.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS wish to say something on this matter and by request we defer our own remarks and the closing of the discussion until June issue. Anyone

who desires to write, on either side of course, we shall be glad to hear from between now and date of closing.

MESSRS. KENT & OLDRIEVE

have had a very large sale for eggs so far and a few days ago wrote that they were away behind in their orders.

MR. W. M. OSBORNE,

has sold a fine white Minorca cock to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and he also reports a big demand for both eggs and stock.

MR. W. CARTER, CONSTANCE,

writes us:—"Enclosed find \$2.25 for the renewal of my subscription for the POULTRY REVIEW and two new ones, Wm. Wallace and Jos. Walker, both of Londesboro. Both of these men are going into the fancy extensively. Mr Walker has a nice pen of barred Rocks, principally of Eckardt's strain. Mr. Wallace starts with a pen of Red Caps from Mr. Daniels, a No. 1 pen of brown Leghorns, a pen of P. Rocks and black Minorcas from myself."

"A SPLENDID PAPER."

"Enclosed please find P.O. order for \$1, being price of year's subscription to REVIEW from Dec. 31, 1894 to Dec. 31, 1895. It is a splendid paper. Yours truly, S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C."

"WHERE IS MY WANDERING BOY TO-NIGHT?"

We will have to call on Mr. Sharp Butterfield, chairman of the A.P.A. printing committee once more. Are no Standards to be had now? On March 22nd we wrote the Secretary enclosing cheque for Standards, subsequently wrote two postal cards and on April 23rd sent a registered letter of complaint and still we can get no reply. How is it? If an ordinary business was carried on in the manner the affairs of the American Poultry Association are conducted it would be in the bankruptcy court long ago.

MR. JOSEPH KINSEY,

has several young Dorkings well on the way and hopes to raise a large flock this year. This good old breed is having a turn on the up grade now and deservedly so.

MR. A. J. GRIGG, EXETER,

has bought the duckwing Game cock, winner of firsts at the World's Fair and New York 1894 and 1895 and the hen 2nd at New York from Mr. W. Barber, Toronto.

S. M. CLEMO & CO.

Mr. Clemo has taken a partner, Mr. George Graham, into his poultry-yards and the firm will in future be known as above. Buff and black Cochins Bantams and rose-comb black Minorcas have been added to their stock.

MR. F. C. HARE,

has put a new pill, a "pick-me-up," on the market which is best described in his own words: "I am sending you in separate wrapper a box of my Canadian Roup and Condition Pills. I have been experimenting under advice of a physician and druggist for several years with pills made from different ingredients. The above pills were by far the best of any I made and cured some very obstinate cases of roup and canker. At the Ontario Show several of the fanciers after seeing their effect on sick birds there advised me to put them up and I have decided to do so. Mr. Joseph Wallace says of the pill: "The formula of the pill sent me contains ingredients of a valuable character and no doubt will be a boon to poultrymen who have a fowl in poor condition of health."

We have received a box of these pills which we hope to use at the first opportunity. They are neatly put up with full printed directions, and should, if proved efficient, have a ready sale at the low price at which they are offered.

THE ENGLISH MINORCA CLUB'S STANDARD.

MINORCA STANDARD OF PERFECTION— GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

COCK :—*Beak*—Fairly long but stout. *Head*—Long and broad, so as to carry comb quite erect. *Comb*—Single, large, evenly serrated, perfectly upright, firmly set on head, straight in front, free from any twist or thumb mark, reaching well to the back of the head, moderately rough in texture, free from any sprigs. *Wattles*—Long, rounded at the ends. *Face*—Fine in quality, as free from feathers or hairs as possible, and not showing any white. *Earlobe*—Medium in size, almond shaped, smooth, flat, fitting close to the head. *Eye*—Full, bright and expressive. *Neck*—Long, nicely arched, with flowing hackle. *Body*—Broad at shoulder, square and compact. *Back*—Broad, and rather long. *Wings*—Moderate in length, neat and fitting close to body. *Breast*—Full and rounded. *Thighs, Legs, and Feet*—Medium length and stout. *Toes*—Four. *Tail*—Full, sickles long, well arched, and carried well back. *Size*—Large. *Carriage*—Upright, graceful. *Weight*—From 5½ lbs to 8 lbs.

Hen :—*Beak*—Fairly long, but stout. *Head*—Long and broad. *Comb*—Single, fairly large, evenly serrated, arched, drooping well down over side of face slightly rough in texture, free from any side sprigs. *Wattles*—Long, rounded at ends. *Face*—Fine in quality, as free from feathers as possible, and not showing any white. *Earlobe*—Medium in size, almond shaped, smooth, flat, fitting close to the head, rather more rounded than in the cock. *Eye*—Full, bright, and expressive. *Neck*—Long, nicely arched. *Body*—Broad at shoulder, square and compact. *Back*—Broad and rather long. *Wings*—Moderate in length, neat and fitting close to the body. *Breast*—Full and rounded. *Thighs, Legs and Feet*—Medium length and stout. *Toes*—Four. *Tail*—Full, neat, carried well back. *Size*—Large. *Carriage*—Upright, graceful. *Weight*—From 5 lbs to 6½ lbs.

COLOR OF BLACK MINORCAS.

Cock and hen :—*Beak*—Dark horn color. *Eye*—Dark. *Comb, Face, and Wattle*—Dark blood red. *Earlobe*—Pure white. *Legs*—Black or very dark slate. *Plumage*—Glossy black.

COLOR OF WHITE MINORCAS.

Beak—White. *Eye*—Red. *Comb, Face, Wattles*—Blood red. *Earlobe*—Pure white. *Legs*—Pinky white. *Plumage*—Glossy white.

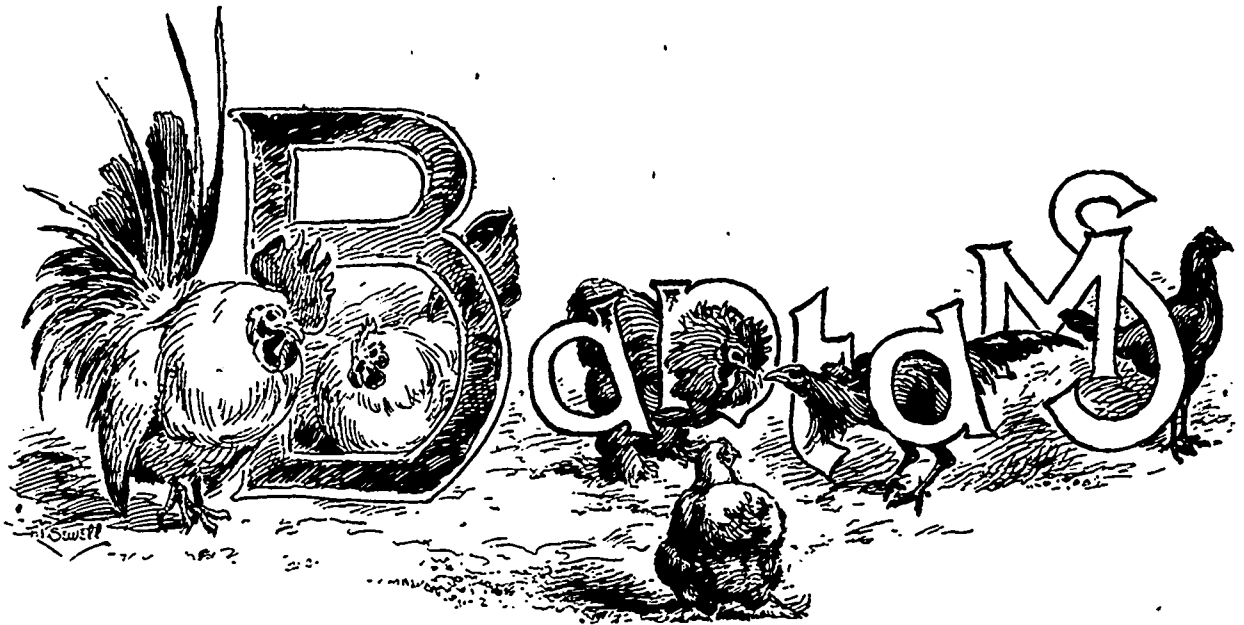
VALUE OF DEFECTS IN JUDGING MINORCAS. Points.

Defects in face—bloated red, coarseness, or too hairy.	15
Bad shape or twisted comb	15
Want of size	15
Wrinkled, folded, or stained lobe	10
Defects in color	10
Want of condition	10
Want of style and symmetry	10
Too light legs, eyes or beak	8
Crooked breastbone	7
A perfect bird to count 100 points.	

FATAL DEFECTS.

White in face, wry or squirrel tailed, feathers on legs, other than single combed, colored plumage, other than black or white in the several varieties, other than four toes, legs other color than black or slate in black, Minorcas or white in white Minorcas.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.
 "Make any difference in cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and faded beard.
 "No."
 "Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—*Chicago Tribune.*



BANTLINGS.

ARE there no breeders of Bantams left in Canada?

If other breeders Bantams are, like our own few eggs have been laid up to the present, for which in our case we are thankful, as the weather has been so unfavorable to delicate chicks, and our youngsters are not pampered. They will come all the more readily now, and those who have fed sparingly during the winter will reap the benefit of feeding a little meat every other day.

The division of the Japanese classes at the Industrial into "white" and "any other color" should lead to an increased display of this handsome and popular breed. Kept under proper conditions and with moderate care there is no Bantam more remunerative.

Keep white fowls shaded from the sun during mid-day they tan quickly and are never fit to show until fully moulted. From this do not infer that we mean to keep them in dingy dungeons of coops, such is not the case, exercise a little sense in attaining the happy medium.

TWELVE BANTAMS.

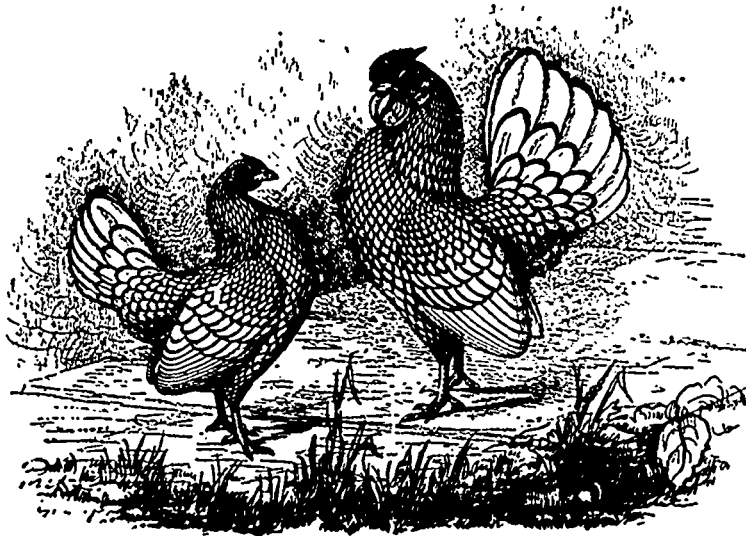
IV.

BLACK-BREASTED RED MALAY.

BY H. S. BARCOCK, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

THE Black-breasted Red Malay, is a strange looking fowl, to many the very incarnation of ugliness and awkwardness, to others beautiful or at least fascinating in the extreme. Its admirers, though not numerous, make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers, and so manage to give this fowl about as large an amount of admiration as is accorded to any other.

The Malay is characterized by a broad head, whose overhanging brows add a cruel expression to its face; by a very long neck and very long legs, making it, perhaps, the tallest fowl in the whole list of breeds; by a peculiar comb that has never been exactly described in the Standard, but which is allied to both the rose and the pea-comb, without being either, although perhaps it should be classed as a subdivision of the latter; by very short and scanty plumage, and by a drooping tail, which in connection with the neck and back, forms the triple curves that make the top outline of this fowl.



SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Owned by Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio.

In color the male has a dark red hackle and saddle, an almost maroon back, wings that are red and black with a black wing bar, and has a black breast, body and tail. The female is usually largely of a cinnamon brown color, though the hackle is often striped, and the body, back and breast most beautifully pencilled. The pencilled hens are the most beautiful, but the cinnamon hens are the most fashionable, and for breeding are to be preferred.

This peculiar and striking fowl has been bantamized, through the skill of the late W. F. Entwistle, to whom are due not a few of the modern varieties of Bantams. Very good specimens have been imported into this country, specimens that exhibit true Malay character and color, but all of which have been too large to suit American ideas of what a Bantam should be. A few specimens have been exhibited as Malays, which were small in size, but which, outside of the comb, were totally lacking in Malay character, were in fact only black-red Game Bantams with a pea or an approximately Malay comb. These smaller specimens bred to the larger and more typical ones, might be useful in further reducing the size of the Bantam, but for any other purpose are valueless.

At the time of the meeting of the A.P.A., it was reported that the Malay Bantam had been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, but it does not appear in the Standard itself. Probably the report was an error, although

it appeared in several publications edited by men who were present at the meeting of the Association or had representatives there. It deserved admission, whether it got it or not, for there is no more characterized shape among fowls than that possessed by the Malay. All that it really lacks now is smallness of size, and that ought not to be beyond the hope of obtaining in the near future. When one considers what a reduction has already been secured, a further reduction to really Bantam limits ought not to be despaired of.

TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held on Thursday evening, April 11th, the President, Mr. Thomas A. Duff, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. An account was presented and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Duff reported to the meeting the result of the Industrial Exhibition Committee's deliberations. Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Durston, that Mr. Brown's account with the Association for Express be paid. Carried. Moved by Mr. Durston, seconded by Mr. Otter, that Mr. Gray's report on annual dinner be accepted. Carried. Mr. Dundas proposed Mr. J. P. Eastwood for membership, and he was admitted. The meeting adjourned at 9.45.

R. DURSTON, Sec'y.

THE ONTARIO LIST.

Editor Review :

I WAS exceedingly pleased to read Mr. Graham's letter in the March REVIEW upon the most unequal distribution of prizes at the last Ontario Show to say nothing of the deliberate falsehood in stating on the prize list that it was a \$15,000 prize list, \$1,282.50 being the actual amount of the prizes. The Government of Ontario gives, I believe, \$900 to the Ontario Poultry Association (which I am informed is discounted and spent one year in advance of its receipt), and \$400 to the Eastern Ontario Poultry and P. S. Association and this money is doubtless given in the interests of Agriculture, that is for the improvement of poultry with a view to the supply of the markets with eggs and dressed poultry. Mr. Graham has pointed out that at the Ontario show more money is offered in prizes for cage birds and rabbits than for the most universally esteemed breed of general purpose fowl—the Plymouth Rock—and that the prizes offered for pigeons exceed those offered to all the principal egg producing breeds put together, viz. : Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians and Red Caps. While the prize list for Polands exceeds that of any other bred, not even excepting Games. Perhaps too, this bad showing would be worse if the number of entries in the various classes were taken and that in some of the ornamental and fancy classes it would be found that there were only entries enough to take the prizes while the great mass of the entries were made in the useful and practical classes of fowl for which the prizes are so meagre.

From the Ontario list let us turn to the Eastern Ontario Association. At the last show the prizes were distributed as follows : Brahmas, \$12 ; Cochins, \$24 ; Langshans, \$12 ; Javas, \$6 ; Dorkings, \$6 ; P.Rocks, \$12 ; Wyandottes, \$18 ; B. Spanish, \$6 ; Andalusians, \$6 ; Minorcas, \$12 ; Leghorns, \$30 ; Games, \$42 ; Hamburgs, \$30 ; Polish \$24 ; Houdans, \$6 ; Red Caps, \$6 ; A.O.V., \$6 ; Bantams, \$66 ; Turkeys, \$24, Ducks, \$24 ; Geese, \$18, and \$5 for best exhibit of Turkeys, Ducks and Geese. Pigeons \$108 (I leave out the special prizes donated by private individuals and also \$39 for swans, guinea fowls, pheasants, etc., etc., as there were no entries for any of the prizes). No very severe criticism can perhaps be made with respect to the distribution of the prizes for the ordinary poultry, if you concede the propriety (which I do not) of having seven classes of Game, five of Hamburgs and six of Polish and having the prizes for the several classes equal. But when you come to the Bantams and pigeons it is quite another

matter. \$66 for Bantams and worse still \$108 for pigeons. As a matter of fact there were ninety-four pigeons shown and and ninetywon prizes. Surely it is time that something should be done to put these prize lists on a business basis especially in view of the fact that the societies receive government grants in the interests of the farmers. The E.O.P. & P.S. Association had its eyes opened by the last exhibition and half its pigeon coops are now for sale. Mr. Graham's letter may perhaps open the eyes of the Ontario Association. Of course we must not lose sight of the fact that it is necessary to make a thoroughly satisfactory exhibition that the ornamental and fancy classes of fowl should be represented, and that the large breeders depend to a certain extent on the prizes they pick up in the fancy classes to pay the very large expense they are put to in visiting the exhibitions and in bringing not only fancy birds but also the practical useful fowls. However it seems to me that if the Government continues to give grants in aid of these Associations for the purpose of assisting the poultry industries of the country that the gentlemen who are responsible for the management of the Associations are in honor bound to see that the farmers' birds are not neglected for Hamburgs, Polands, Bantams, Pigeons and Cage birds.

FRANCIS H. GISBORNE.

Ottawa, 18th March, 95.

[See paragraph in Notes and Comments.—Ed.]

Editor Review :

Having read Mr. Graham's letter in March REVIEW and also that from the pen of Mr. C. S. Jackson in April number, I cannot see that the Government money is being unfairly distributed. Mr. Graham apparently thinks no variety of fowl is useful unless it is solely fit to eat. He classes Hamburgs, Polands, Bantams, rabbits, and pigeons as ornamental and seems to think the farmer should have no encouragement to breed these varieties. I think Mr. Graham is selfish in his views. He should not forget that those fanciers who have his objectional breeds take just as much interest in, and probably make a better living out of them than he does with his pet variety. Does anyone mean to tell us that Mr. Bogue, Mr. McNeil and many others who have done so much for the poultry interests in Canada should be debarred from showing Polands, Hamburgs etc., simply because these varieties are not so well adapted as some of the larger breeds are for table purposes? I think a breeder who can bring home a \$500 piano at Uncle Sam's expense should surely be encouraged to keep at his industry especially when he runs his poultry farm so successfully, which very few farmers have yet been able to do. We could not afford to lose such able breeders from our ranks, their experience is

worth double and treble as much as many of those grumblers who are never satisfied and who look only to their own interests. We are here for the purpose of helping others and not ourselves only.

Take the Bantams, they are ornamental, but simply because Mr. Graham or I should not choose them as our favorites, is that any reason a farmer or anyone else should not be encouraged to breed them? These birds often fill a small space which otherwise would be wasted in a poultry breeder's establishment and consequently they help to make ends meet. I have read and heard of many Bantams bringing as much as \$50 each, and why should they not be encouraged? They add extensively to our shows both in appearance and numbers. Mr. Graham says: "Rabbits are the curse of two hemispheres." Though I do not take any particular interest in those animals myself I must say I do not begrudge my neighbor his right to keep them if he chooses and show them, too. I think rabbit skins are very useful in many ways, and why not encourage the breeders to improve them both in fur and flesh. I know rabbit soup is very nice once in a while. Some one may say what a fib when I say rabbits frequently bring as high as \$20 each, and some have been purchased at \$150 each. So why discourage the rabbit breeder simply because I or some one else does not fancy them. I say again, all these help our Ontario show to be a success and are entitled to their share of prize money.

Take fancy pigeons, I must confess I used to take a great deal of pleasure as well as the lucrative part out of them. Mr. Graham thinks the expressage is steep on 35 lb. turkeys, but what about 100 lb. show coops for pigeons? Each coop I used to ship my pigeons in to the Ontario would average 100 lbs. and yet Mr. Graham thinks I am not entitled to the paltry few dollars I received in prize money to help defray expenses.

I will admit I used to sell pigeons as high as \$50 per pair and a common price being \$25 per pair, and yet some people think I should not be encouraged to show them, which I certainly would not have done had not a prize been offered to help pay expenses. The pigeon department used to draw many visitors and no doubt it will do so as long as there is any encouragement for exhibitors to show their stock. Messenger pigeons are also very useful, they come handy at times, when farmers go miles to town they can send word home should anything happen on their journey. They can be used for many purposes. Pigeons are also used for the table. In many hotels you can hear a call for squab on toast, etc., and why not breeders be encouraged to raise the squabs?

As for Mr. Jackson's letter in April number of REVIEW, he evidently wants more classes for half-breeds. He says: "The Government grant was given for the sole purpose of educating the farmer in poultry raising for profit," he also says: "someone has to take hold and help perfect these new varieties." What varieties? Let us perfect the old varieties first. The Government money was never intended to encourage the breeding of a lot of birds which are practically no better in flesh or laying qualities than those we already have. Many fanciers are known always to be producing a new breed and palming them off as something superior to others, but just as soon as there is any kind of competition these breeders sell out and try a new cross. Why? Because they can't win in the show pen, there is too much competition. Look at our American cousins, they are forever breeding something new, and the consequence is they have very few fowls of the old standard varieties which can compete with Canadian birds.

Mr. Jackson says Uncle Sam gets all the Canadian money, but I fail to see where. I will admit that at American shows he gets the entrance fees for Canadian birds, but he is minus quite a bit of prize money when the show is over.

If we want to ruin our Ontario Poultry Exhibition all we have to do is to add that clause: "If only so many entries are made the prize money will be withheld."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must say I think the Ontario Government money is divided up without prejudice, to the best advantage and in the interests of all in this Province.

Thanking you for this space. CHAS. F. WAGNER.
Toronto, April 22nd, 1894.

TOLEDO ASSOCIATION.

Editor Review:

ANOTHER poultry association has been thrust upon the unsuspecting public in the Toledo (Ohio) Fanciers' Association, with the following officers, viz.: President, Dr. E. E. Cowdrick; vice-presidents, F. C. Shepherd and J. W. Mulinix; Treas., L. E. Clarke; Sec'y, A. W. Bell; Executive Committee, G. D. Dale, Geo. Felt, S. H. Phillips, A. W. Pancoast and C. P. Detweiler.

Our organization includes poultry, pigeon, pet stock and dog fanciers, and has already a membership of 96 and prospects of a very strong club being formed which will give shows' and advance the poultry industry and fancy in this part of the State.

Toledo, O., April 12th, 1895.

Yours truly,
A. W. BELL.



THE MINORCA.

BY THOMAS A. DUFF, TORONTO.

PURSUANT to the invitation extended through the REVIEW, I beg to give my views relative to a Minorca.

To begin with, it seem very absurd that in everything Mr. Wagner writes pertaining to poultry, he should crave the indulgence of the readers of his articles on account of, as he puts it, being a "beginner." Surely Mr. Wagner cannot now be called a "beginner." To my knowledge, he exhibited black Minorcas (and good ones too) before I ever owned a single specimen of this variety, and I would not claim to be a "beginner."

Your remarks in the March issue, Mr. Editor, relative to the size of comb desired, and shape of body and breast, are well put. I should have liked, however, to have had you give your views on the proper size of lobe. It is all very well to say "A very long lobe is both undesirable and objectionable." This is quite true, but what do you call "a very long lobe?" In my opinion there are a greater number of Minorcas with lobes too small than there are with lobes too large.

I think Mr. Wagner is wrong in stating "Some judges prefer a *small* comb." Certainly every judge that I know of prefers a small comb, when compared to that shown on "Ideal Minorca" and "Wagner's Dream." They prefer a *medium* comb. I do not like a comb too small, nor yet do I care for one of the size shown by Mr. Wagner. My idea of the size of a comb is that shown on "Claude," illustrated

in this issue of the REVIEW. Of course that comb is not a perfect one, but at the same time it is, to my mind, about the size we should look for in this grand variety of fowl. For my idea of a perfect comb and wattles see the illustration at the top of this article. Furthermore, Mr. Wagner's comb contains too many serrations. He shows no less than eight spikes, not including the point in front and rear. Decidedly point No. 1, should not be there. It is a glaring fault. Altogether, in my opinion, the comb is too beefy. I certainly would prefer a smaller one, but quite distinct in shape and style from that of the Leghorn.

A great many breeders of Minorcas run away with the idea that when they have got a good comb they have a high-class exhibition bird. This is a great mistake. A winner at many shows might only have a fair comb and still have other points of great merit. In my opinion, shape is the first point to be observed in selecting birds for exhibition or breeding purposes, but be particular to keep up the size.

I agree with Mr. Rice in saying that a Hamburg lobe would be quite out of place on a Minorca. For illustration of my idea of a lobe I cannot do better than to call attention to the lobe on the cockerel before referred to (trontispiece). It is the best lobe I have yet seen on a Minorca.

In regard to carriage of tail, I think that the dotted line shown in Mr. Wagner's drawing is on the high side, and much prefer it the way it is shown in the sketch. The back of the bird, however, is altogether too short.

The best Minorcas certainly come from England, and it is, as they are bred there, that we should strive to breed them here. It is all very well to say "We want an American type." This is the expression used by breeders who find their Minorcas getting too small. I would suggest, Mr. Editor, that you publish the English Minorca Club's Standard, as doubtless many would be edified by reading it. I claim our standard is wrong and should be revised. It is unfortunate, I think, that so many large breeders should be degenerating to the Leghorn type.

For shape of female, I cannot better describe my idea than to call attention to Claude's mate. I consider she has a true Minorca body, and that the carriage of her tail is as it should be.

My idea of what a Minorca ought to be is as follows :
MALE—His beak should be fairly strong and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base or wedge-shape, straight in front, and free from any

twist, thumb marks or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for whilst it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck, it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red, no trace of white must appear on the face, not even a spot or line under the eye. Lobes should be pure white and almond shape. [How large?—ED.] The body should be broad at shoulder, square and compact, with fairly long back. The bird should stand on legs of medium length. Tail well arched and carried well back. Weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 lbs.

THE FEMALE—Her comb should be fairly large, evenly serrated, drooping well over side of face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium in size. Large body, full and rounded; back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 lbs.

I consider a good long back in a female characteristic of a good layer.

I should be very glad indeed to see a Minorca Club started in America, and would be only too pleased to do my share towards its formation.

A RECORD OF THREE S. G. DORKINGS.

BY JOSEPH KINSEY, DOON, ONT.

IN September, (1894) number of REVIEW can be seen a record of three silver grey Dorking pullets from Mar. 18th to August 16th, during that time they laid twenty-one and a half dozen or two hundred and fifty-eight eggs, an average of eighty-six eggs apiece. An accident happened to one in August but I still kept count of the eggs laid by the other two from 16th August to 18th March of this year. In this time the two laid one hundred and eighty-eight eggs. Averaging for the year fifteen dozen each, the average weight was twenty-seven ounces to the dozen, making a total of twenty-five pounds five ounces of eggs per hen.

The thirty-seven dozen and two eggs sold at market price which was not higher than eighteen, though as low as ten cents a dozen during spring and summer, amounted to four dollars and fifty-five cents.

They were fed on wheat though not more than three bushels, which at the low price of it, I am sure they netted one dollar each, the table scraps they got of course not

counted. Every family could keep half-a-dozen hens with scraps that would only be wasted, and a small amount of grain and they would have fresh eggs all the year round, and at city prices the profits would be a great deal more than here. I might add that one hen was set the latter part of August and brought up her brood of silver greys, the four pullets laying when five months old. Perhaps some one can give a better record but taking this one there is no denying the fact that there is money as well as pleasure in poultry raising if properly treated.

These hens were kept under same conditions as last winter though this was an exceptionally cold season but it did not effect them in any way.

Let the old-fashioned idea that Dorkings are delicate be done away with forever that they may come forward to the position they have earned as the best all-round general purpose fowl as well as one of the handsomest. If there is a better let us hear about it.

GALT POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE local fanciers assembled on a recent evening, with the object in view of forming themselves into an Association for the purpose of stimulating the poultry industry in Galt and Waterloo County. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Richard McMillan, a veteran of many years' standing in the fancy poultry business.

The first business taken up was the choosing of a name. On motion, it was moved and seconded, that this Association be known as the Galt Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The following officers were then chosen and duly elected: Hon. president, M. N. Todd, Esq.; president, J. M. Duff, Esq.; vice-president, R. McMillan, Esq.; secretary and treasurer, R. H. Marshall, Esq.; executive committee, R. Minto, W. G. Lovell, F. S. Pickering, Angus Cameron and John Hamilton.

After this the members' roll book was opened, when about thirty eagerly signified their willingness to become members by subscribing their names.

The Galt Poultry and Pet Stock Association starts off on an exceedingly favorable road to success. At the meetings of the Association to be held every two weeks birds will be exhibited and judged.



RED CAPS.

Our illustration was taken from life. The cockerel took 1st at New York, Feb. '95, and pullet 3rd at same show. Owned by C. J. DANIELS, Toronto.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Also taken from life. Winners, cockerel 2nd pullet 1st Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1894. Owned by C. J. DANIELS, Toronto.

NEW HAMBURG ASSOCIATION.

Editor Review:

AS PROMISED I enclose you the proceedings of our annual meeting and names of officers elected. After the reading of the minutes of previous meetings and payment of accounts the election of officers was proceeded with, with the following result :

President, Alexander Fraser ; vice-President, Robert Puddicombe ; Secretary & Treasurer, Louis Peine ; Directors, R. T. Winn, H. Henrich, J. Laschinger, T. Sterling. L. G. Pequegnat, F Goebel, J. L. Hamilton, C. F. Ernst.

It was also unanimously decided to hold a show next winter, date to be fixed at future meeting. Mr. Pequegnat was appointed reporter to the different journals. Messrs. R. T. Winn and J. Laschinger were elected auditors. There is at present in the hands of the Treasurer a sum of money which will enable the directors to make our next show equal if not better than any heretofore held.

LOUIS PEINE,
Sec'y N.H.P.A.

New Hamburg, April 17th, '95.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

BY L. C. VERREY.

DURING the past month I have received no end of communications from various parts of the country telling of the scarceness of broody hens and the great infertility of the eggs. Such results are not to be wondered at, considering the intense cold we had during the earlier weeks of the year ; for, as I predicted in my last month's notes the harmful effects of that severe weather would remain for some considerable period, and both the causes of complaint stated above are undoubtedly attributable to the climatic influences, for, as far as regards the scarceness of broody hens, it must be remembered that, just as the hens were coming on to lay, they received a check, and, consequently, as they are bound by Nature's law to lay a certain number of eggs before evincing a desire to incubate, both the laying and the broodiness were retarded. Now that the weather is more genial, eggs are more plentiful, and the egg-producing organs will soon complete their work, so that broodiness will supervene as a natural consequence. The eggs, also, are becoming more fertile, but still, the number containing the germ of life is not what it should be for this season of the year, (of course, there are cases where fertile eggs are as plentiful as usual, but such

cases are more the exception than the general rule), and, as the time is now getting on, the poultry keeper must make every effort, and leave no stone unturned to make up for lost time ; therefore all the stock birds, and the cocks in particular, should have the most liberal diet, besides a little tonic administered to them. This tonic may consist of small quantities of Parishes' chemical food given to each individual bird, or of ale mixed with the soft food thrice a week. Sulphate of iron should also be added to the drinking water, but only sufficient quantity put into the water as to make it slightly taste, for, if it is put in in too large a quantity, the fowls will not drink it ; and another thing, even if they did drink it, it would do them more harm than good, for though a little tonic is most beneficial, an overdose is harmful. It must be remembered that any mineral tonic given in excess quickly upsets the digestion, and then no end of complications may arise.

It is sometimes more advantageous to let the cock be with the hens for an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon, than to let him run continually with them. I have found this plan to greatly increase the fertility of the eggs. I heard the other day from a breeder who only lets the cock be with the hens for a short time once a fortnight, and he assures me that unfertile eggs are quite the exception. I know that this method is adopted by some turkey breeders, and found to answer well ; therefore, I do not see why the same plan should not answer equally as well with fowls. But as I have not tried it, I cannot speak from experience ; I may say that I should be most pleased to hear from any of my readers if they have ever experimented in like manner and with what result, as I am sure this subject would be received with interest by a vast number of poultry keepers.

Sitting, hatching, and rearing will form the chief work for the month, and perhaps it is needless for me to say that every possible egg should be set during the next three weeks ; still, the reminder may not be out of place to the beginner, who may think that eggs set in May, and the chickens hatched in June, will do better, and require less attention than if hatched sooner. The latter is certainly true, but the chickens will never develop into the fine birds that those hatched during April will. Should the weather become very warm and dry towards the end of the month, a little warm water may be poured round the nest during the hen's absence on the three mornings before the day of hatching.

Exhibitors who are desirous of being well to the front at the autumn shows must bestir themselves to keep the early chickens moving—that is, growing—for, as the hatching is bound to be carried on later this year than usual (to make up for lost time) extra attention will be required to get the

chickens forward as rapidly as possible. By this I do not mean that the youngsters should be unduly forced, for nothing is more injudicious than to force on young stock so as to cause them to prematurely develop into plumage without developing in frame, for then they become mere weeds, with a weakly constitution, and all the expense and trouble have been in vain. But methods can be employed to keep them steadily advancing without any undue forcing, and this can be done by feeding with the most nutritious and bone-making foods. With this end in view there is nothing I know of that answers the purpose so well as oatmeal porridge, as it is a great bone-maker and strength giver. It should be prepared as follows: A pint of water should be allowed to boil, and, whilst boiling, a quarter of a pound of coarse oatmeal should be dropped in with one hand, whilst the other hand is stirring the water with a wooden spoon. When once the oatmeal is thoroughly mixed with the water the whole should be allowed to boil for twenty-five or thirty minutes. When the cooking is finished, enough middlings or barley meal (the former for preference) should be added so that it forms a dry, crumbly mass, and in this form it should be given to the chickens twice a day. As the young birds should be fed at least seven times between sunrise and dark, two of the remaining five feeds should consist of any of the meals offered by well-known makers, who study to give their patrons compounds which are specially prepared to suit the requirements of chickenhood. Just a little bone-dust added to all soft feeds is undoubtedly most beneficial. The other three feeds should consist of cereals, and, when the chickens are quite young, nothing beats groats, which should be split for the first week, and, after that they should be given whole. As the chickens grow, broken wheat, rye, and French buckwheat should take the place of groats. A small heap of sharp grit, with a little bone dust sprinkled over it, should always be within reach of the chickens. Nature will tell them when to help themselves to these absolute necessities for their perfect digestion, and this method is far better than mixing the grit with the soft food, for then they are apt to get more than they want.

Let the youngsters have all the freedom possible, and, above all, keep them well supplied with pure, fresh water. Should any appear mopey, examine at once, to see if they are suffering from diarrhoea, as this complaint, if not stopped at once, often carries off many a promising chicken, as the vent becomes encrusted, and the chicken soon dies. Should this be found to be the case, the posterior should be bathed until all the encrusted matter is removed, after which a little olive oil should be applied, and the little

sufferer placed in front of the fire for an hour or so. When the fluff has dried the patient will be well and lively, and can be returned to its companions.

This ailment often arises from the diet of eggs and bread-crumbs being continued for too long a time; it also is caused by the drinking water being allowed to get warmed by the sun; or, if milk is given, by letting it remain in the saucer until it becomes sour. Avoid these causes, and there will not be much fear of the chicks going wrong.—*Fancier's Gazette.*

NOTES ON BLACK MINORCAS.

THIS popular breed of fowls has many devoted admirers and of late years has come so rapidly to the front that it now provides, perhaps, the best supported classes at shows of any variety.

The modern bird is in outline very large, deep bodied, well up on the leg without being stilty, broad at the chest, with long flat back, tail carried well back. Added to this the comb must be large and evenly serrated, fitted well back, face red and free from hairs, earlobes large and pure white and free from creases, eyes dark, beak and legs as black as ever possible to get them, and plumage of a glossy blackness.

It is easy to breed good little ones; but only a real Minorca fancier knows how difficult it is to breed good all-round ones and combine quality and style with size. The very large birds have a tendency to coarseness in face and lobes and to lack in color of plumage.

The Minorca is one of the most difficult birds to keep in show condition for any length of time, and it soon loses condition if shown frequently, and will not stand the strain of long journeys like some other breeds.

I consider this fact, more than any other, accounts for the widespread popularity of the Minorca in the show pen, as a really good bird always stands a far chance of winning if shown in the pink of condition.

I am of opinion that too much comb is asked for in the show pen, and would like to see Minorcas bred with considerably less comb. The demand for very large combs has resulted in the fact that very few cockerels make good old cocks, a very small proportion only being fit for the show pen in their second year through the heavy combs going over during the autumn moult.

In breeding, also, for very large combed pullets many come with extremely thin combs without much substance.

These consequently hang too close to the bird's face, practically blinding one eye. White in face, at one time the greatest fault in Minorcas, has been, to a great extent, bred out in England, though a great many birds still appear at Scottish shows with this fatal defect.—B. S. WYNNE, in *Poultry, England*.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

BY J. R. HOWARD.

ONE of the few districts in England where poultry receives some measure of the attention they merit is in East Sussex, the centre of the trade being at Heathfield and extending to Battle, Pevensey, Hailsham, and various other towns and villages. It is quite enlivening to see the quantity of poultry kept in this neighborhood, and the healthy appearance of the birds compared to the few weedy fowls to be noticed straggling about the farms and cottages in most parts of England. The chickens are hatched in large quantities by the small farmers and cottagers, and wherever an inhabited abode is to be seen the hedges and lanes are swarming with broods of chicks in all stages of growth.

The hatching is almost entirely done by the hens, artificial incubation not having yet been indulged in to any extent. There is always a ready sale for the chickens, as they are purchased by higgler, who are employed by the fatters to go about the country collecting the young birds, and who pay so much apiece for them, then and there, the prices being very dependent on the season. After the recent severe weather, those who have been lucky enough to save their youngsters will be expecting as much as 4s. and 4s.6d. each, for those hatched early in January; after April the prices gradually fall about threepence a week, till in June and July the maximum of 1s. 9d. is reached.

The higgler go round in carts, with large baskets, and scour the country for miles. Only when pressed for numbers, and having large orders from the fatters, will they take the smallest chickens, selecting the heaviest and lumpiest young ones only, which, from constant practice, they can tell at a glance.

The fowls chiefly to be met with are a cross between the Dorking and the light Brahma, and white-legged birds are preferred to others. The Indian Game cross, which has been so successful recently in taking the prizes for table poultry at Birmingham and the Agricultural Hall, is not as

yet looked upon with any special favor in this district, and the Langshan-bred chickens are still objected to by some of the higgler, though with most private breeders they are most esteemed for their size and for their quantity of tender white flesh.

After the purchase of the chickens by the higgler they are conveyed to the fatters, and the process is commenced of getting them ready for the market. The number of young birds prepared by the largest fatters is almost incredible. One farmer, known as "The King of the Fatters," sends up as many as one hundred dozen a week to London during the season, and he has frequently to import chickens from Ireland and elsewhere, the supply in the home district being insufficient. The method generally adopted for fattening is as follows:

The chickens are placed in coops in long, narrow sheds; rows of coops, with open-railed front and bottom ranging down each side of the shed, with about five chickens in each coop. The pens are raised about three feet from the ground, dry ashes or earth being scattered underneath, and cleanliness quickly and easily attained by a boy with a hoe daily removing the droppings. Under these conditions there is no unpleasant smell, even in the warmest weather, though there are often from twelve to fifteen hundred fowls in each shed at a time. The length of time required for fattening varies according to the period of the year. In May, for instance, they fatten quickly, and are ready in about twelve or fourteen days; but in the autumn they take from fourteen days to three weeks before they are fit for killing. For the first week they are fed on skim milk and ground oats, mixed into a semi-fluid state; then, for some days on the same diet, with some suet added; up to this time they are fed from a trough. But for the last few days of their existence the same food is forced into them by means of a machine, cylindrical in shape, to which an elastic tube, with a nozzle is attached. The chicken is held by one boy, who inserts the nozzle into its throat, whilst another boy turns a handle, which forces the food from the body of the machine into the crop of the bird. When the boy who holds the fowl feels the crop sufficiently distended, the nozzle is removed, and the bird returned to his coop, where he quietly digests his dinner till the next meal is ready.

As is probably known, a bird, when fattening, will lie down a great deal, and the comb of the cockerels will enlarge rapidly. It is usually the practice to make a chicken fast for some hours on the arrival at the fatters, for, if offered food at once, it will often refuse to eat, and make a bad beginning; while, after waiting a while, a vigorous appetite is created, and the bird learns to expect its

meals with regularity. When the period of fattening is complete, the fowl is fasted for twelve hours before being killed. The mode of killing mostly adopted is to wring the neck, and, when dead, before they are cold, the birds are plucked carefully. The skin of a fatted chick is very tender, and breaks easily, and, sent up to market, packed in clean paper (not newspaper), and with plenty of clean straw between each layer of fowls, in the height of the season, the best Surrey fowls as they are called, realize fifteen shillings and upwards a couple. Anyone having a thorough knowledge of poultry breeding, who inspects his neighborhood carefully, will see room for improvement in various matters.

The tendency to allow the stock to become mongrels is very apparent, and male birds generally are not selected with proper care. Year by year a motley crew of young ones are allowed to survive, without any idea on the part of their owner that chickens bred from such parents are really mongrels, and, no matter how valuable a particular breed may be, when crossed with another pure breed, its worth is entirely spoiled when crossed and recrossed. The entire flock should be weeded out every autumn, and only those birds kept which will combine size and hardiness. The Dorking-Brahma cross is the one most approved of. Good results are obtained from using short-legged Dorking cock and Brahma pullets, this cross resulting in fine heavy chickens.

Really excellent table birds and good all-round winter and summer layers are the single and rose-combed black Orpingtons. The best all-round layers are the Plymouth Rocks, the golden and silver Wyandottes and buff Cochins, and last but not least, the invaluable black Minorcas, who lay the largest egg of any breed, and I have had these birds lay through winter in an exposed run. The Hamburgs and Leghorns are excellent layers, but eggs are small, and do not find a ready sale. Langshans, Game, Houdans, Dorkings, etc., are only ordinary layers, although very handsome.

THE OVER-FEEDING OF POULTRY, AND ITS RESULTS.

FLOW many poultry keepers ever consider, or even give a thought to, the subject of this essay? I venture to answer, very few; and yet it is one of the most important in fowl culture. Its consideration is one of the principal elements of success or non-success.

What is over-feeding? It is the combined and too liberal supply of foods with a nature too fat-forming, whereby the internal organs and tissues of fowls become loaded with fat.

We see, then, that the primary cause is the food, and, in the next place, its administration.

It should be known that in every kind of grain there is a certain proportion of flesh-forming, bone-making, warmth-giving, and fattening material, together with husk and water. Each kind varies in its properties, and the first step to avoid the evil now under treatment is to give this point careful study. The space at disposal is too limited to give a composite table of different foods, but those wishing to refer to one will be able to obtain a copy in Messrs. Spratts' "Common Sense of Poultry Keeping," post free for one stamp.

Having satisfied oneself as to the most judicious food, the next point comes the feeding or supply, and I think we may fairly consider this the most crucial point.

Many people, in a spirit of kindness, give too much food, without any thought as to its compound parts or effects; others give continually nothing but heating and fat-forming foods, because they are obtained most easily, or perhaps because they have no knowledge of others or where to obtain them.

(To be Continued.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Poultry Association of Ontario, made to the Department of Agriculture, for the Province of Ontario, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1895.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report.	134 22
Members fees \$102, donations \$15..	117 00
Legislative Grant.....	900 00
Money received from entry fees.....	613 75
Interest from Bank.....	6 73
	1771 70
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Cash paid for prizes.....	1172 99
Expenses for conventions or regular meetings.....	160 00
Officers' salaries \$100, and expenses \$4.30.....	104 30
Postage and stationery \$15.99, Printing \$33.25.....	49 24
Judges' expenses.....	125 00
Cost of reporting.....	10 00
Paid for loans.....	26 25
	1647 78
Balance in Bank.....	\$ 123 92

Examined and found correct this 15th day of April, 1895.

H. B. DONOVAN, } *Auditors.* GEO. G. MCCORMICK,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, } *Trea. O.P.A.*

Kicksy—"Wife, can you tell me why I am like a hen?"
Mrs. Kicksy—"No, dear, why is it?" Kicksy—"Because I can seldom find anything where I laid it yesterday."
Philadelphia Record.

OWEN SOUND AND COUNTY OF GREY, POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of the above Association was held in the Comley House, Owen Sound, on Wednesday evening, February 27th when the following officers were elected for the present year: Hon. President, David Comley; President, John Chisholm; 1st Vice-President, John Ramsay; 2nd Vice-President, Thos. Harkness; 3rd Vice-President, H. Bell; Secretary, Robert R. Cameron; Treasurer, H. R. Manders; Superintendent of show room, Jacob Benner; Managing Director, H. Wright; Board of Directors, L. Davie, J. Benner, P. Grier, S. Fox, J. Guttin, J. A. Struthers, W. H. Irving, R. Foulds, M. E. Beebe, John Ormiston, Jas. Penney and John Dargel.

The Treasurer read his report showing a good balance from last year after paying all prizes and liabilities in full, and showing the Association to be in the most flourishing condition of the 12 years of its existence.

It was unanimously decided to hold the 13th Annual Exhibition from the 16th to the 20th December next, and no efforts will be spared to make it the largest show yet held. A committee was appointed to inspect all coops and have them put in thorough repair.

The Association has held weekly meetings since, Mr. Sharp Butterfield has been secured as judge. The Coop Committee have reported that they had all coops repaired and a number of new ones made up so that they will be able to coop over 1000 birds at the next show. The Printing Committee reported that they had let the printing and intend getting out the largest and handsomest Prize List ever issued by any exhibition, and desire to make it public that they can afford to give large pages and half pages for advertisements cheap, so if anyone has anything to advertise or to offer as a special for the encouragement of fancy poultry breeding, the Secretary would be only too glad to communicate with them. It is the determination of the Association to make their next show second only to the Crystal Palace Show, of London, England. Prize lists will be ready for distribution about 1st of October, if you shouldn't get one by the middle of October, drop the Secretary a post card. Entries are to be closed on Friday, December 13th. Look out for advertisement in REVIEW next month, giving further particulars.

ROBT. R. CAMERON,
Secretary.

REPLY TO MR. FOX.

Editor Review:

IN answer to Mr. Fox re Spanish pullet I would say that I disqualified a Spanish pullet at the Ontario Show for having red over her eyes, or it least the Standard disqualified her. Several fanciers were standing close by when I was judging the Spanish I remember showing the pullet to Mr. Duff and others and said it was a pity to disqualify this pullet as she was so good in all other points. If the same pullet was shown at Port Hope and I scored her she must have improved in face or the result would been the same as at New Hamburg.

Yours truly,

L. G. JARVIS.

Guelph, April 24th, 1895.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.

We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind, but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and no enquiries not relating strictly to business will in future be answered unless such is attended to.

The *Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill., is at present publishing a series of illustrated articles, written by well-known poultry judges, describing section by section the leading standard breeds of fowls. Sample copy sent on application.

The current issue of *American Gardening* (New York City), contains a most interesting article by Professor Taft, on the subject of irrigating small farms, gardens, etc. Professor Galloway, Chief of Division of Vegetable Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, contributes a remarkably interesting article (illustrated) on the "Physical Properties of the Soil as a Factor in the Growth of Crops." This is a branch of study which has been neglected. Fruit raisers and growers generally will find in the *Spraying Calendar* a formulae in this number which will

aid them in the protection of their crops from the ravages of insects and of fungous diseases. The success of *American Gardening* has necessitated its removal to the new building at the corner of Rose and Duane streets, known as the Rhineland Building. The current issue contains an illustration of its new home, and is in all other respects a most attractive number. Specimen copies will be sent, free, to all applicants.

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CANADA.

This Dominion will soon be covered with wild flowers as with a carpet. It is interesting to hear that splendid prizes are to be given to those who know the Wild Flowers of Canada by name, form and color. European and American judges of floral nature say Canadians should be so carried away with the beauty of their own native bloom as to ensure an acquaintance with the Wild Flowers of Canada by every man, woman, boy and girl in the Dominion.

In this connection the *Montreal Star* is coming in for much praise for a splendid work it is publishing, entitled "The Wild Flowers of Canada," in portfolio form, sixteen flowers in each portfolio, three hundred plants in all, natural colors and natural size, the whole forming an invaluable treasure for the library. For a limited time these valuable portfolios may be obtained from the *Montreal Star* or local newsdealers at fifteen cents each. Amazingly cheap.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50 a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out. Send four new Subscribers with \$4 and get a **NEW STANDARD free.**

Two Subscriptions for \$1.50.

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.50 we will extend your own

subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new name for one year. This makes it but seventy-five cents each. The only condition we make is that the name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

The Canadian Poultry Review

IS PUBLISHED AT

Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 20 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines.

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

	3 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	60 00
Half page.....	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

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

Back and front cover pages a matter of special consideration.

Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col. card, 1 year \$3; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariable in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,

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BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

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Breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks.
196

DIRECTORY OF BREEDS.

These cards will not be continued on expiration of present contracts.

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BLACK SPANISH.

C. S. Jackson, International Bridge, Canada. 995

BUFF WYANDOTTES.

C. S. Jackson, International Bridge, Canada. 995

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

Jacob Dorst, 565 Logan Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

This Coupon is good for one advertisement of 30 words in the "For Sale and Exchange" or "Stock Transfers" columns.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.

To meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have adopted the plan of issuing Coupons (as above) good for 30 words each, 4 for 1. Any one buying these Coupons use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. No less than four Coupons sold.

For Sale or Exchange.

TWELVE ADS. FOR \$2.50

An advertisement of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, PAID IN ADVANCE. Advertisement may be CHANGED EVERY MONTH if desired.

Eggs For Sale—Barred Rocks and Rice's strain of S C Brown Leghorns \$2 per 13, fresh and fertile. A few Leghorn pullets for sale. A H Lake, 608 Queen St, West, Toronto.

For Sale—A grand breeding pen of light Brahmars, cock, hen and five pullets. Strictly first class. Must be sold to make room. For price address Jacob Dorst, 565 Logan Ave., Toronto.

Golden Wyandotte Eggs from pen headed by cock first prize Po t Hope 1894 as cockerel, grand bird and 7 lovely hens and pullets; eggs \$2 per 13. F. H. Brown, Port Hope, Ont. 695

Eggs—Barred Plymouth Rocks, SS Hamburgs, Golden and Silver Polands, \$1.25 per setting, two settings \$2. Two Silver Poland cockerels and some White Leghorn females for sale, all good stock. Wm. C. Wilson, East Oro, Ont.

Golden Wyandottes—J H Magill, Port Hope, Ont. offers eggs from a grand pen of Golden Wyandottes headed by the 1st prize cock at Ontario 1894, and Ontario 1895, 1st and 2nd pullets and 1st hen at Coburg, pullet 1st and two specials at Port Hope. \$2 per 13. 595

White Wyandottes that are worthy the name, grand size, pure white plumage. Four firsts, 4 2nds, two third prizes at the leading shows in Canada, 1895, the Ontario and Port Hope, scoring, cocks 96, 94, hens 96½, 96½, cockerels 96½, 95, 93, pullets 96, 96, 96, 93½. Eggs from unsurpassed matings, \$2.50 per 13. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 995