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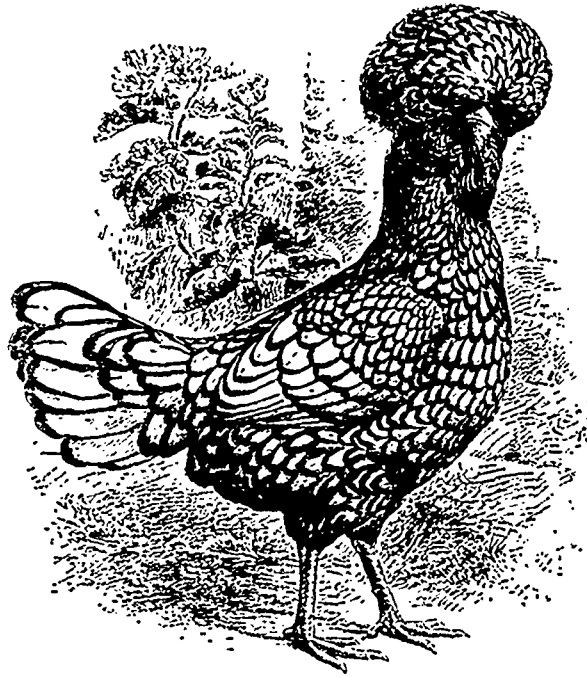
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MR. W. McNEILL'S, London,

SILVER POLAND HEN.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW. Toronto, May, 1898.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO
POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

For the FANCIER, the FARMER, and the SMALL BREEDER.

VOL. XXI.

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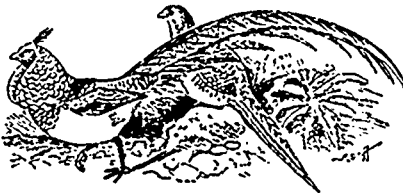
PHEASANT CULTURE—FROM EGG TO EGG.

BY

T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY, M.D.C.M.,
(QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY), M. C. P. & S. ONTARIO,
AND LICENTIATE OF STATE UNIVERSITY, ALBANY, N. Y.

(CONTINUED FROM APRIL).

COST OF RAISING BY NEW METHOD.



LET us now compare the new scientific method with the old. The result of the Massachu-

setts Commission experiment reports as follows:—

“Not only is the feeding of the larvæ necessary, but it is much cheaper than the eggs and custard. Six sheeps' plucks a day, costing from 3 to 5 cts. each (according to location) will produce food for 300 chicks until old enough to feed on scalded grain.”

Six plucks will give from six to eight quarts of maggots. We will allow a cost of 25 cts., i.e., to feed 300 pheasants one day. How much will feed them thirty days? \$7.50. That would be on an average of 2½ cts. each for the first thirty days.

By an examination of the books of our own pheasantry (Canadian Pheasantry, Hamilton, Ontario), we learn that it just takes 25 bushels of corn to feed 300 pheasants for four months, when they are out on grass. Allowing the corn to be 40 cts. per bushel—\$10, it costs an average of 3⅓ cts. per each pheasant

for the four months after the change from maggot food.

The pheasants are now five months old and have reached maturity, and not counting the grass and the thousands of insects they have caught for themselves, have cost for actual feed but 5 2-5 cts. per bird.

MARKET FOR PHEASANTS.

From the most reliable sources we have obtained estimates on what it costs to raise pheasants in Europe to stock their preserves. The estimates range from \$1 per bird to \$2.60. This may be accounted for by the unscientific methods of the game keepers, the damp climate, and the diseases peculiar to young pheasants there that are unknown here in America.

Now when we have shown that pheasants can be raised to maturing here for less than ten cents each in unlimited numbers, could not all the preserves of Europe be stocked from America, and that, too, at less than half the cost that the English noblemen now pay? With our fast line of steamers we can see nothing to prevent it, and the trade and profit therefrom will far exceed that of poultry with the Old Country.

Though pheasants can be raised more cheaply than hens, there is no likelihood of the price of the pheasant ever falling so low as that of the common hen. The flesh of the pheasant in delicacy and richness of flavor surpasses all other birds, and will always command a handsome price, as the choicest and most nutritious flesh for invalids.

Pheasant culture in America is only in its infancy, and we cannot see where there can be a reduction in prices to any great extent for years to come. There will be good orders from every state in the Union (except those already stocked) to replace the native game birds which are fast disappearing. Canada also

is to be stocked. New breeders will need a stock to start with and wealthy gentlemen will have their own preserves to stock.

We are informed that ex-President Cleveland has purchased 85 acres, which he intends for a game preserve, and which he will stock with English and Mongolian pheasants.

William Hendrie, one of our Canadian millionaires, intends to stock with pheasants several hundred acres of land lying five miles west of this city (Hamilton, Ont.), and no doubt there are many more gentlemen of wealth who will catch the contagion and establish private game preserves. This with the demand by gun clubs will make pheasant raising a profitable business for years to come. Mr. Horne, author of "Pheasant Keeping for Amateurs" informs us that pheasants are exposed for sale by the thousands on the markets all over the interior of China, and we look forward to the time when it will be the same in this country.

CLIPPING WINGS.

We hope to be pardoned for saying, that if there is a marked stupidity among the fraternity, it is the usual way we find fanciers clipping birds' wings, including poultry. This stupidity is not confined to the novice alone, but we find it in the old poultry fanciers. The old instruction solemnly spoken was, "Clip only one wing, so that the bird cannot balance. If you clip the two it can fly." This advice has gone from mouth to ear for generations given by wiseacres whose information is all founded on antiquated hearsay, and who never investigate for themselves. The average fancier clips the wing while it is closed. In this way one cannot help not only disfiguring the bird, but the heavy warm feathers which grow on the half of the wing next the body, and which Nature intends more as a coverlet to keep the bird warm than to assist in flight, are removed. Right under this warm coverlet of feathers is the lung, and when this part of the wing has been removed, there is nothing to protect the lung, and it may be noticed that there is almost a bare spot so far as body feathers are concerned. The sleet and wet falling on the unprotected lung causes pneumonia, which is followed by a lingering death or a delicate bird.

Experience and experiments prove that birds after a little practice fly higher and farther with only one wing clipped than with two. When only one is clipped they are apt to injure themselves by going with great force against the weakened side.

HOW TO CLIP.

Extend the wing fully. Then cut each pinion feather between the shaft and quill from the middle of the wing to the top. Do the same with the other wing, and all is right. The bird cannot fly; he is not disfigured (in fact when walking round you could not tell that the wings were clipped); and his lungs are still protected by Nature's coverlets.

HOW TO PINION.

It is generally recommended to pinion pheasants at two months old. We have performed the little operation at all ages, and never had one die from the effect.

The operation requires no skill. It means to take a pair of scissors and clip the wing off by the first joint. The birds never seem to mind it, and in less than a week it is all healed over. This, of course, would not do for birds that were intended to be let loose in a game preserve, as they can never fly again. But for breeding stock to be fenced in fields it is much better than running the risk of watching and clipping their wings when necessary.

Pheasants should either be pinioned or have their wings clipped, even when in aviaries that are covered overhead with wire, as if this is not done they are continually injuring themselves by flying with great force against the wire.

FENCING.

Pheasants do best when not kept on the one ground too long. Therefore it is better to have a movable fence made in sections 12 feet long by 7 feet high, and fastened together by hooks and staples. These may be put in any shape, and moved to new ground when the old becomes soiled. The sections should have 12 feet of the common chicken netting wire, which is two yards wide, a foot board on the bottom, and two scantlings 2 inches square and 7 feet long for ends, and one scantling 12 feet long for top. This gives 1 foot of board and 6 feet of wire, making 7 feet high and 12 feet long. This can be duplicated as many times as desired. Four sections will make



PAIR SILVER PHEASANTS.

pen 12 feet square, in which a pair of pheasants may be kept, and by adding sections, can be extended to any size.

WINTERING PHEASANTS.

So far as the care during winter is concerned, we need say but little. We have already mentioned that it was best to have their roosting places sheltered from rain. They can stand any cold, and the more they are allowed to "rough it" the better they seem to thrive. The greatest danger is killing them with kindness. We have known fanciers who complained of heavy losses during winter but they had used artificial heat, and we suppose heat and want of fresh air caused disease.

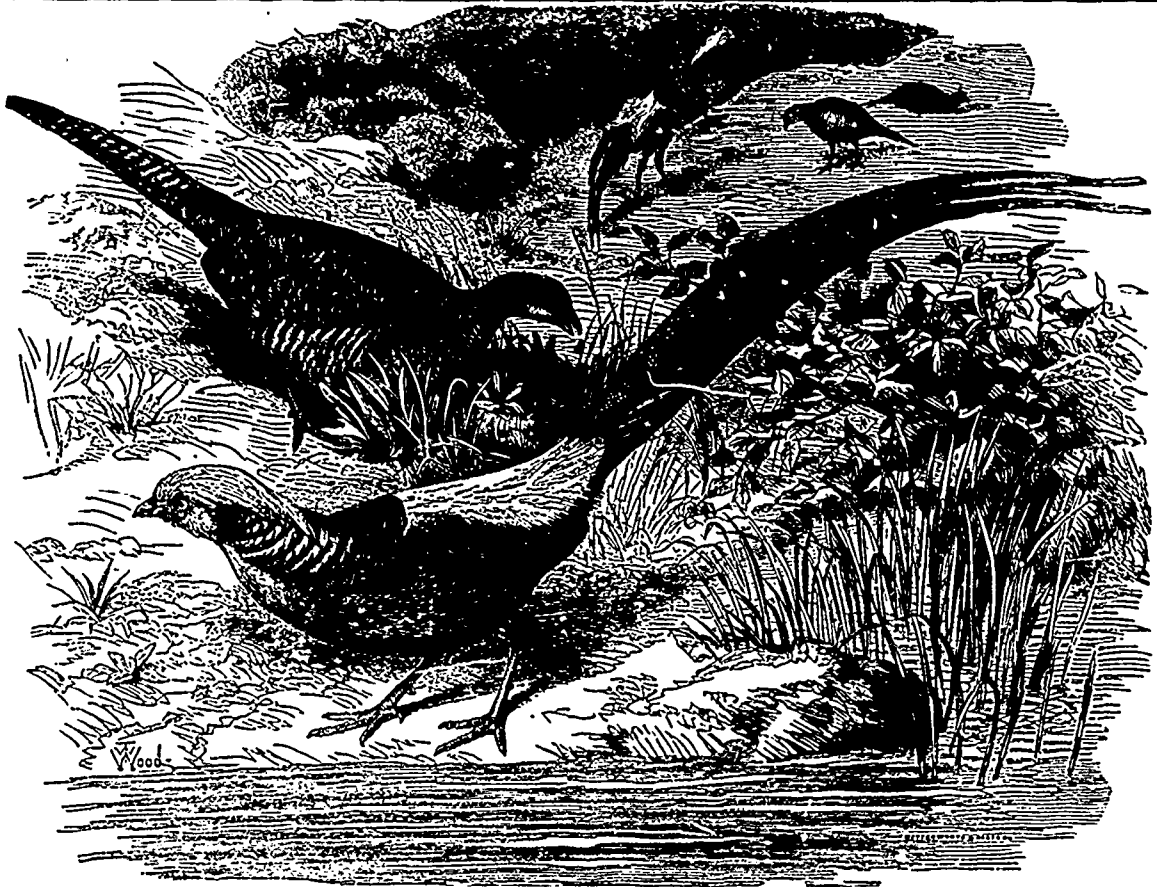
Feed a little corn or wheat with turnips, carrots and lots of clover hay that has been cut green and well saved. The hay should be run through a straw cutter and scalded before given to the pheasants. This is very cheap feed, and the birds are kept in healthy and fine condition for laying fertile eggs in abundance when spring comes.

BREEDING.

Pheasants adhere to monogamy in their natural wild state; but when domesticated most varieties degenerate into bigamists, and the males will then mate with more than one female. The Amherst, Golden, Reeves, Versicolor, Mongolian and English will all mate with four or five hens, while the Silver and Swinhoe are fairly true to one mate.

FEMALE HATERS.

Among pheasants as well as among men we occasionally find a "female hater." When we find a cock pheasant of this disposition he is very troublesome: breeding season just when it is necessary that he should be with the hen. They are found in all varieties, but probably more frequently in the Amherst and Soemmerring. They pick the hen on the head and sometimes kill her. When one is so unfortunate as to own one of these birds, and has no other bird of the same variety from which he can breed, the following is the remedy:—When winter is passed and breeding season has arrived, the weather is then so mild



GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

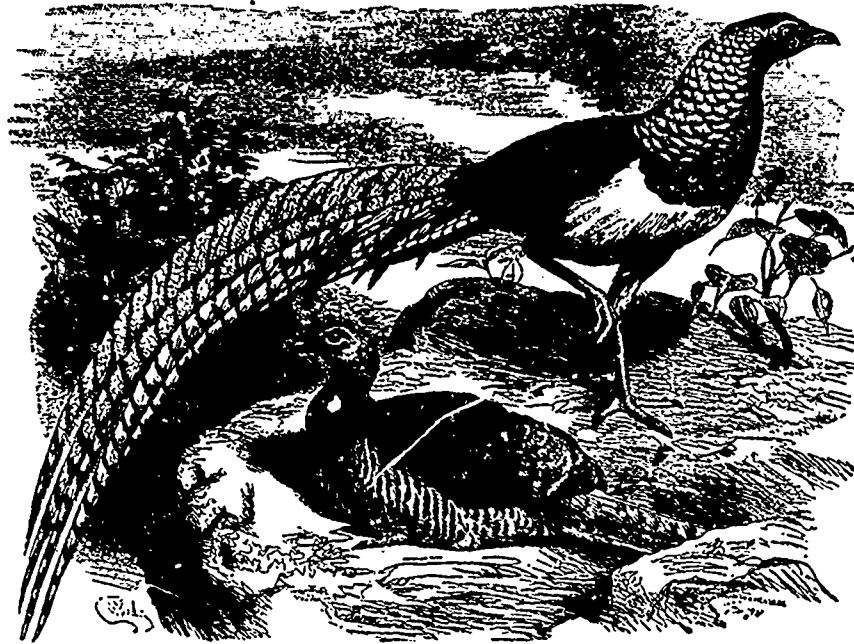
that the chances of clipping every feather right to the flesh from the top of both the cock's wings may be taken. He should be kept in for a few days lest he may take cold on the lungs. Then put him in an aviary with a hen, with a wire fence across dividing it in two halves, and whenever her lord and master takes one of his "tantrums" the hen will just fly the fence. He cannot follow, and she can wait and watch him through the wire until he comes to his senses and is willing to behave before she will agree to "play in his back yard," again.

Another way is to have round holes in the board large enough for the hen to run her head, neck and breast through when the cock gets angry and wants to pick her on the head.

LAYING HENS.

Hen pheasants begin to lay about the last week of March, and if not allowed to set, may lay till the mid-

dle of July and sometimes to the middle of August. Before laying time arrives, they should be all arranged in their aviaries and the cocks put with the hens. The hens should not be disturbed during laying season by visitors, who too frequently will bring with them dogs. If they are timid and shy, the manager of them should always wear the same clothes when the eggs are being collected. The aviaries should be kept clean, and well supplied with lots of clean water and an abundant supply of green food (lettuce is the best) if in small quarters where they cannot get grass. A heap of fine sand should be in one corner of every aviary for the birds to dust in. A broad board leaned against the side of the aviary with a nest behind it with an artificial egg in the nest should be provided for the hen to lay in. This should not be too easy for the male to get at, nor should there be too much light, lest they may learn to eat their eggs, a habit they are



PAIR REEVES PHEASANTS.

never guilty of if they have a large run. The artificial eggs sold in the stores are of no use. The birds know them, and if they have become egg eaters they can soon select the genuine from the bogus egg.

To make proper artificial nest eggs for pheasants, take bantam or guinea hens eggs, make a small hole in both ends and blow the egg out leaving the shell. Put a piece of mucilage paper over one hole and fill the shell with newly mixed plaster of paris. Allow it to dry, then break the shell off, and with a real pheasant's egg as a sample, it may be colored so that the pheasant cannot tell it from a genuine egg. They are quickly and easily made, and with a free use of them before the pheasants begin to lay, there is little fear of them learning to eat eggs. One or two should be kept around the aviary as well as in the nests. There are many other ways suggested, such as burning and cutting the points of the birds' bills, patent

nests, filling the eggs with coal oil, mustard and pepper and giving them to the birds to eat, etc., which we will pass over as being useless, and come to the only other plan we have found of any use in saving eggs from egg eating pheasants. It is to feed the pheasants all they can eat of common hens' eggs. This is not so very expensive as hens' eggs are cheap at that season of the year.

If the pheasants are properly managed there will be no egg eaters, and all the drawbacks to pheasant culture may be avoided, and experience teaches with regard to pheasants that the "ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure."

We started with eggs and their management until they produced birds, then continuing with the management of the birds until they have themselves produced eggs, which gives us one round year of pheasant culture—From Egg to Egg.

TURKEY BREEDING AND FATTENING IN FRANCE.

BY EDWARD CONNER, PARIS, FRANCE.

THE turkey is relatively a domesticated bird, retaining not a little of wild blood in its veins. Its original home is in Mexico, from whose forests it was introduced into Europe by the Spaniards. The French called it "Coq d'Inde," alluding to its coming from the West Indies; hence the derivation of its to-day name—dinde, a female, and dindon, a male turkey. Popular tradition alleges that turkey was first served at table during the nuptial banquet of Charles IX., in 1570. However, it was reared under the name of "Jesuits' Bird"—because Jesuits sent turkeys from America to Spain, also to several farms in France in 1530. Spain forwarded some to England, as early as 1524. Brillat-Savarin, the famous gourmet confessed that the turkey was the most splendid present that the New had given to the Old World. In its general character the turkey prefers liberty, a dry soil, and absence of humidity. Left to roam, it rapidly returns to its wild state; if confined, the flesh loses its fineness and savory qualities. Whether wild or domesticated, the turkey is an excellent mother; displays marked solicitude for her young, and can divine instinctively, though invisible at the time to the eye of an observer, the approach of a bird of prey, and calls at once her chicks to her for protection. In the savage state the turkey makes a nest of dry leaves in an excavation in the soil, and there lays 15 to 20 eggs, which she hatches with ardor. In the autumn the young unite in families to migrate to more or less distant places. During severe winters, the wild turkeys, the cocks above all, will approach farm houses and mix with the ordinary poultry then they are caught.

There are several races of turkeys in France, classed following colors—brown, spotted, white and black. The latter is most general. The white kinds are viewed as more delicate in point of rearing, and only a strong breed can produce a good bird for the spit. When fattened in fields, and in flocks, where they cost little, because they pick up their food themselves, turkey farming is profitable, and in those districts in France, where the industry is followed, no breeder

will have less than one hundred birds. Food plays an important part in the rearing of turkeys, but perhaps that of temperature more so still. The turkey lays twice a year—at the commencement of spring and the end of autumn, from 15 to 17 eggs, but if well fed, and the eggs regularly removed, as many as 25 to 30 will be laid. A two year old male bird is considered best for breeding purposes; and one cock is allowed for 6 or 8 hens. Spring eggs are the best for hatching; those of autumn for consumption, and usually employed for pastry products, as the eggs are not viewed to be so delicate as those of hens. The turkey commences to lay when 12 months old, and generally in March. She likes to conceal her eggs, so must be watched. At first, she lays every second day; after a week, daily. Between 2 and 3 years, the maximum laying power is reached. She is a good hatcher, is given 18 to 20 eggs to cover, and which ought not to be more than a fortnight laid. The turkey also hatches hen eggs, often six clutches or broods a year. The nest is made almost flat, and of twigs placed on the ground, and covered with straw and hay; always choose for it a spot say the distant corner in an out-office, warm, dry, somewhat dark and silent. Sprinkle some sulphur in the nest and on the bird, as after humidity, vermin is the great plague in the breeding process. The bird must be lifted off the nest once a day, at a regular hour, and by the same person, whenever possible. Allow her twenty minutes off the nest, feed well with grain and fresh chopped green stuff; supply plenty of pure water. Many allow the bird to quit her nest to feed and return as she pleases. The hatching does not last beyond 30 days, sometimes the chicks break the shell 3 or 4 days earlier. As the young are very sensitive to cold, keep them in a warm, or a heated room of 60 to 65 degrees Fah. During the first six days, leave the young with their mother, then, if the weather be propitious, allow them gradually to go out for a very short time. The first food should be of a paste character, made with the soft of bread, and fine oaten meal, mixed with well minced dandelion or nettle leaves, and moistened with luke warm water. An egg not boiled quite hard, well chopped up will prove a useful addition to the mixture, feed the chicks six times a day, with small quantities of food at a time; they may like to eat alone, so can remain for three days without food after

birth; then if necessary, place gently in their bills, a small piece of the mixture, so as to teach them the way to eat. Place drink in a very shallow vessel, so that they cannot wet themselves. Milk curd is also excellent food, mixed with barley meal, to which is added, in several parts of France, parsley, onions, wormwood leaves, and a little aniseed. Some rearers add a pinch of sulphur and one-third of an ounce of salt, per $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs of the flour; others moisten with pure red wine, to fortify the birds as early as possible, gradually reducing it to one part of wine, and three parts of water. Turkeys occasionally relish a few handfuls of raw rice; their favorite plants are parsley, nettle seeds, fennel, wormwood and Venus's hair; but hemlock and digitalis are for them violent poisons; olive oil combats the first, and milk the second.

When about three months old, the most critical stage in the rearing of young turkeys arrives; it is then that the wattles, or fleshy excrescences on the head and neck develop, and acquire a red color. Many birds succumb to the then expected malady, known in France as le rouge—or the "reddening." The danger will be lessened if the birds have been well looked after up to this stage, in the matter of fortifying diet, exemption from wet, and protection against cold. Bread steeped in wine and minced onions, form a very suitable diet during the disease; let the mistress herself take charge of the birds; if attacked, the latter will appear dull, walk but slowly, their wings will droop, their feathers will stare and their appetite will wane, until food is at last refused altogether, then diarrhoea will ensue, extreme weakness will follow, and finally death will arrive. The following preparation is claimed to be most efficacious. China cassia, 5 parts; fine powdered ginger, 50, powdered gentian, 5; pulverised aniseed, 5, and carbonate of iron pulverised, 25 parts; mix all well together, pass through

fine sieve, mix per 20 birds a large teaspoonful with the morning, and the same quantity with the evening meal. The disease over, the birds can be allowed to pass into the fields, obtain crickets, coleopters, snails, herbs, roots and acorns if near woods. Excessive heat is not good for them. In the evening march the turkeys slowly home so as to give them time to pick up finds as they walk along. Being a bird that does not like to be confined, the best place for turkeys to

roost at night is under a well protected shed, arranged so that they cannot soil one another, and be secured against vermin. Turkeys are out of place in a poultry yard; they make bad social neighbors, and can injure the young. Near the feeding troughs place a good supply of coarse sand, gravel, pieces of potsherds, crushed oyster shells, or better still, very finely broken stones.

In their fourth year, hen turkeys ought to be fattened for the market. As a general rule, the best food for turkeys in spring and summer, is wheat, barley and buckwheat; in autumn, maize, barley, and cooked potatoes well mixed. The fattening process consists in giving the birds additional food, before going to, and on their return home from the fields, chiefly a mixture of crushed potatoes, barley, or maize meal, moistened with water or milk curd. The process lasts from six to eight weeks, because the birds cannot be sequestered like poultry and geese. They can be enclosed under sheds to be fattened, as in the department of the Somme, Pas-de-Calais, and the Seine—Inferieure, but the flesh is never so delicate and savory, as that of turkeys fattened in the regions of Sologne, La Meuse, La Meurthe, Les Vosges, etc., where the birds have freedom among the fields, hedges, ditches, heather, etc. In the vicinity of Dijon, flocks of turkeys are hired to feed off the snails in the vineyards, and rapidly become plump on that food. It is also in the same district that so many persons afflicted with tuberculosis, come to repair their wasted frames by a dietary of snails cooked in fresh milk. Around Toulouse, the turkeys before going out to the fields and on their return, are given patons; these are cylindrical bullets of maize meal, two inches long, as thick as the little finger, and which are when wetted, thrust down the birds' throats, the finger and thumb of the operator facilitating the descent. As many as 20 of these patons are given to a bird daily, during the concluding days of fattening. There are about 2,300,000 turkeys in France, valued at 8 francs each—for after fowls, they are the poultry most in request; one-fifth of that total is for home consumption. It is estimated that more than 15 million turkeys are annually hatched in France; 5 millions die of the rouge malady and other diseases, and after securing reserves for breeding, the remainder are sold. Except

near small towns, not much is gained by selling turkeys alive; better kill and dress them, sell them by the pound, or consign them to home or foreign central markets. In Paris, the price of dressed turkeys ranges from 9 to 25 francs each; the hen bird is preferred as being more delicate.

THE RHODE ISLAND RED.

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

AT the great Boston Show, January, 1898, among other breeds, it became my duty to judge the Rhode Island Reds. Both rose and single combed specimens were in competition. The breeders of this fowl are anxious for its recognition, and yet do not or will not get together and adopt some one style of comb. They are repeating the history of the Erminette. This black and white fowl has admirable qualities and should be a standard breed. But its breeders have never been able to agree whether it should have feathered or clean shanks, or whether the comb should be single, pea or rose. The result has been that, despite its admirable qualities, it has largely dropped out of view and many poultrymen hardly know what an Erminette is. I believe that, unless breeders of Rhode Island Reds come to some understanding upon the characteristics of the breed, history will repeat itself and another excellent breed will fall by the wayside.

I have long advocated the agreement upon combs, and have favored the rose-comb as being a better comb than the single for practical purposes.

Another matter which I have advocated has been the attempt to breed both males and females, not to a shade of buff but to a decided red in color. At the Boston show there were four females, all of which were of a chestnut red. A brighter red would be better, but these birds prove the possibility of getting that color upon the females. I think the specimens on exhibition at Boston demonstrated the possibility of making the breed a red, not a buff, breed. Inasmuch as the buff Wyandotte and the buff Plymouth Rock have preempted the ground for a buff fowl of the general size and characteristics of the Rhode Island Red, the latter breed, if it is ever to become a recognized

breed, will have to assume some color other than buff. It must be a red breed to be recognized.

At this exhibition there was one pen of buff birds. They were handsome birds, and if the breed were to be a buff one they would have won. But I could not consistently place them ahead of red birds. They were good birds but not good Rhode Island Reds, and therefore they had to be contented with a few letters instead of first or second prize.

If Rhode Island Red breeders will produce both males and females red in color, the females a brighter red than the males but not at all buff, here will be a breed of fowls, not yet standard, that will run other popular breeds hard for first place. The Rhode Island Red has admirable practical qualities, is a first-class all around fowl, and it only lacks a distinctive coloring, and a settled style of comb, to make it as popular as it is valuable. It remains to be seen if its breeders will prefer to adhere selfishly to their private opinions, or will meet upon a common ground for the good of the breed. If they do the first I have no doubt that the Rhode Island Red will in time become a mere name; if they do the latter, it may become one of the leading breeds of America and add to the reputation of the little State from which it takes its name.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, TORONTO.

MEETING OF POULTRY COMMITTEE.

THE usual annual meeting of the Industrial Poultry Committee, to revise the prize list, etc., was held in the Association board room on April 11th.

It may be unknown to most REVIEW readers that Mr. Dilworth after so many years hard work had resigned his position in connection with the Association in consequence of his removal from Toronto. This necessitated the election of a new Chairman and the unanimous choice of the Board of Directors fell on Mr. Charles Bonnick, who was also elected an honorary Director, and presided for the first time at this meeting. The other members present were Messrs. Bogue, McNeil, Dickenson, Cole, Barber, Essex, Hobbs and

Moorcraft. The latter was suddenly summoned away on account of the illness of a member of his family.

On motion Mr. H. B. Donovan was asked to act as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. H. J. Hill, the Manager of the Association, addressed the meeting at length and stated that the Board had decided that a ten per cent decrease in the amount offered in prize money was an absolute necessity for this years Exhibition.

Mr. I. B. Johnson asked for classes for homing pigeons, of 100 and 500 miles races, in addition to those now on the list and on motion his request was acceded to. On motion of Mr. Cole the money offered on breeding pens was allowed to remain as last year. The following additions were made to the regular list "Opingtons, any color", "Sultans" and "Booted Bantams". In exhibition pens the following changes were made P. Rocks white instead of any other color. Separate pens for all five colors Wyandottes, Opingtons added, Booted Bantams added.

The money to be offered in classes 54, 55 and on ducks in 58 and 59 to be \$2.00 and \$1.00. In classes 60, 61 and 62 to be \$1.50 and \$1.00 with the exception of section 58 in class 60 to remain as it now is and sections 20 to 26 inclusive in class 60 to have one prize of 50 cents each. Where third and fourth prizes are awarded prize money to be 75 cents and 50 cents.

THE MEDALS.

In class 56 it was decided to double the number of medals offered and to give bronze in place of silver. The medals to be awarded in each case to "The best collection of one color of one breed." The sections are to be as follows, Brahuas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, French, Wyandottes, solid, do parti-colored. P. Rocks, barred, do, solid. Black-red or brown-red Game, A. O. C. do, Indian Game. Hamburgs, solid, do parti-colored. Leghorns, solid, do parti-color, Andalusions, Spanish and Dominiques (these three compete together). Minorcas, Polish, any other variety. Black-red or brown-red Game Bantams, A. O. C. do. Ornamental Bantams, solid, do parti-colored. Ornamental class, best collection. Pigeons, one for best bird and one for best collection.

The medals offered in class 64 (Homers) to remain as before. In class 65 (Appliances, &c.) it was decided to offer no prizes and make no awards, but floor space to be arranged with Superintendent, be given manufacturers, on payment of the usual entry fee.

After discussion the same judges as officiated last year were re-appointed to take the same classes as they then judged. Recommended that entries close on August 20th. Mr. C. J. Daniels was again endorsed by the committee as the most suitable man for the position of Superintendent.

A motion to recommend that the placing of names on entry cards be deferred until after the judging received no support. It was thought that wire netting placed along the top of coops at north side of building would tend to increase the light and a resolution to this effect was passed.

A request from the Canadian Canary and Cage Bird Society asking that a class of yellow crest bred A. V. be put on list and that the class for Black Birds be removed was acceded to, and their offer of a piece of plate accepted, as was the offer of a silver medal from Capt. McMaster for the best cockerel in the Mediterranean class, tendered through Mr. Dilworth.

After a hearty expression of thanks to the Chairman the meeting adjourned

H. B. DONOVAN, Secretary of Meeting.

GALT'S FINAL DATES JAN. 17, 18 & 19, 1899.

EDITOR REVIEW.

UPON receipt of April REVIEW we find that both Owen Sound and Sarnia have named the same dates for their winter show as we did. Now, we do not wish to clash with any of the western towns and have now decided to change our date to January 17, 18 and 19, although Peterboro has these dates, but we do not think they will clash to any great extent. We expect that you will make this known through the columns of your valuable journal, and if any other Society should name same dates, kindly advise them that we do not intend to again change ours.

JOHN W. PORTHOUS, Sec'y.

THE TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held in Temperance Hall, April 14th. The President, Mr. Bonnick, in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read. The President and Mr. Essex read lengthy reports of the Industrial Exhibition Committee. All the members are greatly disappointed at the reduction in prize money, but hope next year will bring back the former prizes. The essay for the evening was "Feeding Chicks." Messrs. Bennett, Essex, Brown, Donovan, Dr. Bell, Barber, Coulter, Mrs. Shales and others gave the members some very useful information. The essay for next meeting, May 12th, will be, "Preparing Birds for Exhibition." Messrs. Dundas, Dorst, Brown, Donovan, Daniels, Mick, Dr. Bell and others will take part. The meeting adjourned at 10.30.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

THAT PALACE CUP.

EDITOR REVIEW.

WE return our very best thanks for the marked copy of your capitally got up POULTRY REVIEW and especially for your very good article drawing attention to those misleading statements as to certain Canadians saying they won Crystal Palace cups for barred Rocks. We can in every way endorse your article. We have bred all our cup winners ourselves, in fact have never had a bird from Canada, or anything to do with Mr. Duff or any other breeder in your country. I can also say that from what I know, Mr. Neave bred his Palace cup pullet, and I know the hen well that won the other cup (for hen) of Mrs. Wilkinson's. She was bred by Mr. Garlick in Westmoreland, England. I send you five shillings to be kind enough to send on a couple of this month's REVIEW with the article in and also for you to send the same for as long as this amount will last. I hope to advertise in your paper another season.

Yours very truly, S. DONKIN.

Sutton Coldfield, England, March 21, '98.

WILL MR. WAGNER PLEASE RISE.

EDITOR REVIEW.

I WISH to report a hatch of eighty-eight per cent. (all good strong chicks) in a Wagner Incubator, made by the Wagner Incubator Co. of Toronto. This is a good machine and easy to handle, as the regulation of heat, moisture, and ventilation are so near perfect. Truly their hatcher and brooder are all they claim for them. Yours truly, WILL F. LOWR.

Almonte, April 23, 1898.

WHAT BRANTFORD IS DOING.

CASH IN HAND AFTER PAYING ALL LIABILITIES OF THEIR FIRST SHOW—A GOOD RECORD.

THE Brantford Poultry and Pet Stock Association met in the Court House to receive the Secretary's report and for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Secretary reported that after paying in full every prize won, rent of hall, judging expenses, moving coops, night watch, printing bills, and all other expenses, a balance of \$25 was declared.

The Secretary and Superintendent were donated \$10 each for their work, leaving a small balance in hand.

The election then took place, resulting in the election of Dr. Digby, Hon. President; Mr. J. C. Montgomery, President; Mr. T. A. Cox, Vice-President; Mr. J. H. Minshall, Secretary (re-elected); Mr. Fred. Broome, Treasurer. Mr. Frank Noble and Mr. W. J. Westwood were appointed auditors.

The next annual show will be held on the same week as last year, after the Ontario. We are assured of a very large entry for our next show, having been guaranteed over 1,000 entries. We will give cash specials for best bird in each variety, also special for best collection in each variety, and vast additions to our prize list in both fowls and pigeons.

There has been over \$200 invested in eggs from outside breeders by local breeders. A. C. Hawkins, E. B. Thompson, Chas. Massie and Mrs. J. G. Osborne are getting a large share of it. J. H. MINSHALL, Sec'y.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS RECORD?

A NEIGHBOR of mine, Mr. Wm. Grisdale, kept this last winter fifteen hens (the first he ever owned). They commenced to lay on November 17th. In November they layed 41 eggs, December 137 eggs, January 187 eggs, February 226 eggs, March 317 eggs; total, 908 eggs. One of these hens was set on March 19th, and another one on the 21st. None of them are pure bred, five of them show Leghorn, one resembles black Minorcas, and others have some Plymouth Rock blood in them. They have a comfortable house and he takes good care of them.

Port Robinson, April 14, '98. GEO. ELLIOTT.
(How does he feed?—ED.)

OWEN SOUND AND COUNTY OF GREY
ASSOCIATION.

A LETTER OF THANKS TO GALT.

HAD we announced our dates in last month's issue there would have been three Associations with the same dates, instead of two as there were. Now, the Lambton County Association announced Mr. L. G. Jarvis as their judge before they had secured him, otherwise they would have found out that we had about closed with him for those dates. On receiving the REVIEW we at once communicated with the Galt Association, who very kindly gave way to us by changing their dates to Jan. 17 to 19, and we have no doubt but that when the Lambton boys find Mr. Jarvis is engaged they will make a change also. We desire to here publicly thank the Galt Poultry Association for their great kindness in at once giving up their dates to us, and our Association hopes that the change may be the means of giving them a still larger show than they would have had in December. We are pushing along the arrangements for a rousing show in Owen Sound, December 13th to 16th, '98, second to none in Ontario. We are arranging for more coops to accommodate several hundred more birds and expect to make our sixteenth annual show the best yet. If anybody wants to know what kind of time the visitors have at an Owen Sound show just write to Mr. F. R. Webber, Guelph, who says he wouldn't miss the good time at Owen Sound, dead or alive.

ROBT. R. CAMERON, Secretary.

EXHIBITION POULTRY.

A LECTURE DELIVERED BY MR. J. W. LUDLOW TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MID-ENGLAND POULTRY SOCIETY.

MR. LUDLOW, having thanked the members for re-electing him president of the society, proceeded to deliver his lecture. He first expressed the pleasure he felt that the Minorca Club had made overtures to the society to join in the next exhibition, and that the committee had favourably entertained the proposal, as the Minorca Club holds a very high position in the poultry world, and the breed is undoubtedly one of the most popular varieties.

With regard to the subject of his lecture, he had at first proposed to put it in a different form from previous years, but after careful consideration he had decided that exhibition poultry was the best subject to select, especially as lectures were to follow by Mr. Freeman and Mr. Hallam, which would be of a more general and popular character. He thought that evening it would be advisable to briefly touch upon the breeds of the past in comparison with the present, showing what progress had been made in the interim. This would indicate what had been done by exhibitions, and by poultry societies like this, in promoting poultry culture. Mr. Ludlow invited questions at any stage of the address.

Some members present might remember what Cochins were like when they were first introduced to this country: long legs, narrow bodies, sparsely feathered in leg, and very different from the specimens of the present day, Shanghaes or Cochins, according to divers types then existing.

Dorkings have shown very little improvement except in colour. It was an old English breed, and was always highly esteemed. The improvement noticed is that the silver grey color has been greatly purified, and has reached a stage now which leaves very little room for further improvement. The darks have become very uniform in shape and color.

Houdans.—Very little change has taken place excepting that for show purposes there has been an entire severance between the Houdan and the Creve, the dif-

ference being chiefly in the toes and comb, Houdans having ten toes and the Creve eight; the Houdan having an even-sided leaf comb, whereas the comb of the Creve is forked and its crest greatly improved.

Spanish has greatly improved; indeed, it had unfortunately been most improved off the face of the earth. Its extraordinary facial character makes it conspicuous as one of the wonders of the poultry world. The falling off of the number shown at the present time was most noticeable, as he remembered in the early years of the Bingley Hall Show, when as many as forty or fifty of either sex were exhibited. Pancers had gone on improving the white face till it had reached almost abnormal proportions, seriously jeopardising the life, comfort, and sight of the birds. As layers they were as good now as formerly.

Minorcas were in the early days regarded as red-faced Spanish, and no doubt were originally allied to the Spanish. They are a most popular variety, and stand above all others as to numbers and uniformity of quality. As layers they stand pre-eminently above all others. As to the number of eggs laid, no doubt the Leghorn on an average would equal them, but having regard to the size and weight of the eggs Minorcas must be accorded first place. Hamburgs were also good layers, but differed in this respect from the Minorca in that their eggs were small, and though they laid daily throughout the summer, yet when they ceased laying they were fallow for a long time, whereas the Minorca, under favorable conditions, continued nearly all the year round. The almond-shaped lobe is the correct thing for the Minorca, and it had taken many years to produce, and at the same time keep white out of the face. He was at a loss to conceive where any improvement could now take place in this variety, and was of opinion that it had reached perfection as nearly as possible, and that now a turn of the wheel might be expected, though he did not believe that any of our breeds would become extinct, and gave several instances of breeds which had for a time suffered neglect, and had afterwards revived. Questioned as to Sultans, he admitted they were not numerous, but having rarely been favored with a class to itself the variety had not been cultivated. Twenty years ago, at Oxford, a class was formed and brought good results, and on that occasion a phenomenal pair was exhibited. Since then Sultans had been

relegated to the variety class or combined with Silkies and as a consequence the numbers had declined; it only needed that classes should be formed, and thus stimulus given, to bring any variety into prominence.

Andalusians in the early days were blue, and as now had white lobes, but white crept into the face, making it somewhat unsightly; altogether it was a different bird from specimens of to-day. To-day it was a bird to be proud of. The plumage should be a clear blue ground, every feather laced round with dark slaty blue, approaching black. Comb very thin, peculiar to itself, raised up well at back, lobe large and almond shaped, wattles long and pendulous, eye orange tinge, head dark, getting gradually lighter towards the shoulders, tail dark shade, breast bluish slate, legs blue. It was not so prolific in egg-producing, and the eggs were smaller than the Minorca, nevertheless, among the good layers, and especially an active forager.

Malays were almost at a standstill, and had, he considered, reached the zenith of their stature. They had been bred to such a pitch of excellence without extraneous aid, that he was afraid they were degenerating constitutionally, inasmuch as the best of these giants become paralysed by their abnormal length and growth.

Hamburgs have made a great advance. He remembered the time when black Hamburgs were scarcely worthy the name, no gloss on the plumage, large double comb, blue legs, too much color in eye tail too erect, &c., but exhibitions had done wonders for this breed. The Rev. Sergeantson had done as much in purifying and making this variety as any man. The silver and gold-spangled Hamburgs, which thirty years ago were great coarse birds, were to-day paragons of excellence, and one of the leading breeders of the silver variety (the Rev. Seymour Ashwell) prides himself that he has been able to produce his birds without trimming of any sort. Altogether a very great advance has been made on each and every sub-variety, including the lovely pencilled sorts.

A very great improvement had taken place in Game. In the early days there was only one class—viz., Old English Game. Modern Game was not known as it is now, and had in a degree been produced out of the old English Game, which for a time fell

into oblivion; but had now revived. There was no need now for the two varieties to clash, as they were totally different birds, being two varieties of the same tribe, although now so totally dissimilar. At this point, one of the members asked the lecturer what he thought about dubbing. His views on that subject were well known. His opinion was that there was no cruelty in dubbing. The pain caused by the operation was slight, and of a short duration; but the process spared the birds much after pain, which in an undubbed state, they would bring upon themselves in their own encounters; therefore, from a humanitarian point of view, he decried the agitation against dubbing which was now going on. But from a naturalist's point of view, he very much regretted that the process of dubbing effaced two of the cardinal features of the bird. The comb of the Game bird was peculiar to itself, and was one of its most characteristic features, so also is the small red lobe. In taking off comb and wattles the fancier unfortunately also cut off the white lobe, which he was sorry to find often present in the best of Game. What he should like would be, to see the two sorts shown at exhibitions; those with combs up to a certain age, and those without.

The Wyandotte, Rock, Langshan, Leghorn, Indian Game, Aseel, Dominique, and many others, were a few of the new breeds which had been produced during the past twenty-five years. Some of these were American breeds, and no sooner was an American breed introduced into this country, than the English fanciers set about improving and producing other varieties from it, as in the case of the silver Wyandotte, from which quite a number of varieties had been produced, as the golden, white, cuckoo, buff, chamois, &c. Asked what the chamois color was, the lecturer explained that it was a pale clear buff ground with feathers outlined in white thereon: this variety had been produced by the Rev. Crombleholme, as also other pretty offshoots. Asked how golden Wyandottes were produced, Mr. Ludlow replied, that like the silvers, some came from America, others, produced here by natural reversion, whilst he knew of two strains which had been crossed by Indian Game, and whereby a superior rich color was obtained.

It may be hard to realise the advantage of this cross, because the two breeds have but little in com-

mon accord, nothing in shape certainly, whilst the Indian Game have a triple lacing, the Wyandotte a single edging. The Indian Game triple marking is identical with the dark Brahma, the difficulty is in maintaining in them the three markings in each feather, but it is a natural law that in crossing, the most difficult point obtainable in either, was the first to go, hence in crossing the Indian Game with the silver Wyandotte the triple marking has ultimately disappeared, whilst the chestnut color remained, forming the richer ground of the golden Wyandotte. A question was then asked how it was the golden Wyandotte was such a good layer and the Game such a bad one? The reply was that the egg-producing quality of the golden Wyandotte was certainly not enhanced by the dash of the Indian Game. Color only was sought from the Indian Game; and further, it was only the scientific knowledge and skill of the fancier which enabled him to improve color. The point is to use only as much of the Game as is wanted to obtain the color.

Mr. Ludlow here observed that it was meetings like this which led to the improvement of poultry and to the production of so many varieties. Fanciers met and talked matters over, and so by comparison, suggestion, and discussion the different varieties were evolved, and others improved up to date.

Mr. Ludlow then invited members to name any variety they would like to have drawn on the black board, and in the well-known old style, which shows that the hand of the artist has lost none of its cunning at the request of members several varieties were drawn, including the rosecomb Bantam, the Cochin of the past and the Cochin of to-day, and the Andalusian.

Mr. Whiston then asked Mr. Ludlow to draw on the board the Croad type of Langshan. He saw so much controversy on this subject going on in the poultry papers that he should like to see it illustrated. Mr. Ludlow entered into a rather lengthy explanation of this variety. He held that the Langshan was not a pure breed to itself any more than other breeds; it was in reality none other than the original black Cochin as recognised in North China, the Cochin and the Langshan being two varieties of the same breed, hard as that may be to realise by comparison to-day. He explained that twenty years ago, five Langshan

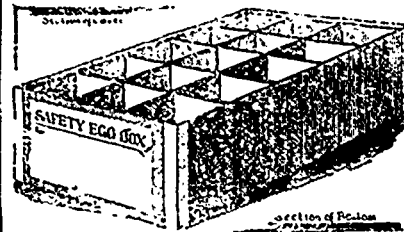
cockerels, which had been imported from China, were sold at Cave's Repository in Birmingham. These were introduced into Cochin yards. The Langshan was the Chinaman's type of Shanghai or Cochin, bred by him for table and egg-laying purposes. These five Langshan cockerels were used in English yards for crossing with black Cochins, and soon led to the production of black-legged black Cochins in abundance. Miss Croad's claim was that the Langshan was a pure breed and had never been crossed. Mr. Ludlow did not question the "purity;" he, however, was in possession of evidence which proved that, like all other breeds, pure or otherwise, they threw colored feathers. He possessed a letter from the late Major Croad, which proved the point. Many years ago when he was contributing articles to the American papers, he wrote to Major Croad, asking him if could send him a live specimen of a Langshan, for the purpose of making an illustration. Major Croad very kindly sent him two birds, together with a letter, explaining that one of the birds, although an imported bird, was simply sent as the proper form, shape, carriage, and symmetry, the other for color—viz., proper green black. Strange to say, the one sent for shape, &c., had a colored hackle, many red feathers in it, in fact a bronzy hackle and a purple sheen, which effectually disposed of the persistent assertion of absolute freedom of any colored feathers or tendency thereto in the ever superior, over vaunted "Croad Langshan."

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, proposed by Mr. Keey, and seconded by Mr. Turner, was passed and an appreciative reply from Mr. Ludlow brought the proceedings to a close, the lecture throughout having been listened to with the closest attention by a large audience of members and their friends.—Poultry.

POULTRY IN THE FAR EAST

is receiving more attention than heretofore, and not before it was needed. The farmers and small holders are seeing the importance of the industry and the ready cash sale there is for the best eggs and best poultry. The fancy is also naturally growing there rapidly and our own subscription lists are a good gauge in this way.

A NEW EGG CARRIER.



MR. C. J. Daniels has shown us an egg carrier which he is now selling, about the best of the kind we have ever seen.

It is made to hold fifteen eggs, is light and strong. It is made from heavy straw board, the sides, top and bottom being padded with fluted stuff of the same material. The cut shows the shape fairly well, but the box must be seen to be appreciated.

HOW I PREVENT INBREEDING.

BY GEO. H. NORTHUP, RACEVILLE, N. Y.

I CREDIT my success in keeping my Minorcas steadily advancing in quality from year to year, to my method of introducing new blood, more than any other one thing beside. I have been breeding from twelve pens of single comb black Minorcas, and the chicks from each pen have been marked as soon as taken from incubators and nests. A record of each mating has been kept from year to year. In making a pen I select females all of the same breeding and I keep that pen filled with females which are their direct descendants, year after year. In selecting males to mate with these I preserve a regular system so that a male is always several generations removed from the pen to which he is mated. To do this it is sometimes necessary to keep the same birds, both male and female, in the same pen for two consecutive years, and often a male breeder is kept the second season to breed from in another pen to which he is not related, and finally when a pen must be mated with a male whose lineage traces back to it, as the male elect can claim only one of the hens that were in that pen five or six years before, as his grandmother (and she as many times removed) the progeny of the pen have not suffered from the relationship of their parents. By following this course, I have never been obliged to buy a bird for new blood. But I am always glad to buy one that excels in the qualities for which I am breeding if I know it is backed up with a line of desirable ancestors and therefore will not undo what I have already accomplished by breeding.

NOTES
AND COMMENTS

MR. N. D. FORBES, MONTOWESE, CONN.,

WING to ill health, is obliged to relinquish a great part of his stock. In writing us, he adds: "I am sorry to discontinue my adv. with you. If my health picks up and I can renew my interest in and work with fowls I shall not forget the REVIEW. My family will try to raise chicks enough to fill the few orders I may have and keep things alive awhile. I will say that I like the REVIEW very much. I think it is increasing in favor in "the States" also. You have my best wishes for your success."

MR. W. J. HAYCRAFT

is now located at Port Perry and, of course, keeps an eye open for the REVIEW's interests. He writes: "I have got comfortably settled here now and so far have had a very good business for new beginner. I enclose you subscriptions for two new subscribers, H. Roberts and W. B. Campbell, both Port Perry. I showed them the March number and they were so favorably impressed with it that this is the result. I had the misfortune to lose my old Toulouse goose since coming here. Wishing you success, I remain,
Yours truly, W. J. HAYCRAFT.

LEAVENS & HOLT

have imported a splendid trio of silver duckwing Leghorns from J. W. Fiske of New Jersey. One hen is out of eggs imported by him from England, out of Crystal Palace winners.

WHAT OTTAWA IS DOING.

The following report has reached us: The poultry committee in connection with the Central Canada Exhibition met in the exhibition office a few days since and revised the prize list in this department for next exhibition. Those present were Messrs. William Hutchinson, President; F. H. Gisborne, Chairman of Committee; George Higman, John I. Gill, C. J. Devlin, James Jacques, P. G. Keyes, J. C. Smith, John Mason, R. McKinstry, jr., and the Secretary. A new class was added for buff Wyandottes, as was also one for pit Game. Several classes were added to the pigeon department, as requested by representatives in that line. Mr. Sharp Butterfield, of London, Ont., was decided upon to judge the poultry, and Mr. Robt. McKinstry to judge the pigeons and ornamental class. The chairman, Mr. Gisborne, stated he would offer a special prize for the best breeding pen of white Wyandottes.

Further enquiry brings us the following addition: The increases in the poultry are, 1st \$1.50, 2nd \$1, 3rd 50c. in all classes except Bantams, they are \$1, 75c. and 50c. respectively. Turkeys and geese are \$2, \$1 and 50c., ducks are \$1.50, \$1 and 50c.

SIX CENTS PER LB. FOR FATTENED CHICKS.

Regarding the importance of giving more encouragement to the poultry industry, we know of one large wholesale dealer who would be willing to purchase anywhere from 500 to 1,000 tons of fattened chickens next fall at 6c. per lb. Prices would no doubt be run up higher than this by competition. This is what the "Co-operative Farmer," of Sussex, N.B., says. How does the price strike you.

"GRAN'PA" MAIN

has done it once more, we learn. He has imported a grand trio of black-red Game from Mr. Garn. Mr. Main will soon have as many "last and final tours" to his record as an opera singer. Hard to suppress the fancier spirit.

HOW HAS BUSINESS BEEN THIS SEASON?

Has the egg trade been good and sale for stock? Where did you ship to? We want one hundred answers to these questions. Send us your experience, good or ill. A postal card will do.

MR. MCNEIL'S POLAND HEN,

illustrated in this issue, is referred to in the English "Feathered World" as follows: The best known exhibitor of Polish in America is Wm. McNeil, of London, Ontario, Canada, and though he selects the largest and most important shows of the country, he seldom fails to win. In fact, very few exhibitors ever entertain the idea of competing successfully in the Polish classes when Wm. McNeil's birds are there. His laced Polish cocks we have seen with crests as large as a Derby hat. Wm. McNeil is an expert handler, and knows how to travel his birds and have them appear in fine shape throughout the season at the leading exhibitions. It is seldom one of his pets is ever out of prime condition. I do not know just where this hen was shown besides Boston last winter, but is safe for me to say that she was not beaten during the year. I scarcely think McNeil keeps a record of all the prizes his birds capture for him. The show at hand, the one following, and the condition of his birds appear to be uppermost in his mind, while he takes the true fancier's natural pride and grows enthusiastic in showing his birds and discussing their charming beauty.

Lovers of the laced style of plumage and fanciers of the Polish will enjoy the study of this portrait of so good a specimen of this fine old race.

FRANKLANE L. SEWELL.

[It is satisfactory to note from the splendid classification given to Polish across the Atlantic that their interest has not waned amongst our American cousins to the same extent as it has unfortunately done here, where alas! the A.O.V. class—that refuge for the destitute—is about the only spot where one of the most striking and handsome varieties of poultry can now find exhibition. It is to be hoped Mr. Marson's article which follows may kindle interest in a breed, the revival of which in popular favor would give additional attraction to our shows. - Ed.]

A long article on Polands will appear in next REVIEW.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

R. B. Millard in his change of adv. offers prize Cochon cockerels and eggs for sale.

W. B. Powell has bought all F. R. Webber's Red Caps, including his winners at late shows.

E. H. Perrin in sending change of adv. draws attention to the fact that he breeds buff Dots and that he has seventy-eight acres to do it in.

J. H. Minshall says in his adv. that after May 21th he will reduce eggs from his famous black Minorcas to \$2.

Geo. H. Northrup reports trade good and wants your address for a copy of his Minorca catalogue.

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW.

IS PUBLISHED AT
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BY H. B. DONOVAN

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 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
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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 the time inserted.

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.
Breeder's Directory, 1-5 col card, 1 year \$8; half year, \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariably 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, 121 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL, Ont., breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese and Rouen Ducks. 1238

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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.

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1. Payment MUST be made in advance, the amounts are too small to permit of bookkeeping.

2. Write copy for ad on a separate sheet from any other matter, and on one side of the paper only.

3. See that ad is fully prepaid as per rate above.

4. Say plainly how many times ad is to be inserted.

5. Give heading under which it is to appear.

Unless above rules are followed we cannot guarantee correctness.

Twelve Adv. \$2.50

All advertisements of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, paid in advance. Advertisements may be changed every month if desired.

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

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 can use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four Coupons sold.

Andalusians.

ANDALUSIANS—I can spare a few eggs from my pen at \$2 per setting, pen head & by first cock at Guelph, never beaten, Jas. E. Norris, Box 416 Guelph, Ont.

Bantams.

EXHIBITION GAME BANTAMS—Our Game Bantams won at Buffalo, ten firsts and other prizes, at the Ontario, London, special Game Bant cup, also most of the other specials in this class, besides numerous firsts and seconds. Birds for sale in all colors, also eggs from all kinds from \$3 per setting up. W. Barber & Co., 242 Queen St. West, Toronto. 598

Brahmas.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$2 per 13; first prize cock at Brantford and Galt for sale, also cockerels, pullets and hens. John Cameron, Brantford.

Cage Birds, etc.

CAGES, JAPANNED, FROM 35c.--Cages, brass, from 65c. Cages, breeding, from 75c. Cage appliances, nest and nest boxes, seed, etc.; everything in the bird line at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

FOR IMPORTED BIRDS—Try Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto. Fine young Mocking Birds, warranted cocks, \$4 each.

ENGLISH BIRDS—Imported, Goldfinches, Linnets, Skylarks, Thrushes, Jays, Starlings, etc.; Mocking Birds, Cardinals, Fancy Finches, etc., at Hope's Bird Store, 109 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—Wire haired Fox terrier puppies, "eligible for registration," sire "Norfolk Bang" dam imported bitch "Dalford Smart," she by the great champion Jack St. Leger. Address Box 500, Glencoe P.O., Ont.

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BLACK HAMBURG EGGS from second cock, first hen, Guelph, first hen, second pullet, Brantford, only \$1.50 per 13. Buff Pekin Bantams eggs \$1.50 per 9 Very heavy foot-feathering, low combs, small size, buff to the skin, All eggs guaranteed fresh and fertile. J. W. Potter, Walsh.

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ROYAL BLACK AND THE LILY WHITE JAVAS also Black Minorcas, Red Caps, Silver Grey Dorkings, Wyandottes, Game, Sebrights, Black African and other Bants, Ducks and Geese. Stock and eggs for sale. F. R. Webber, Guelph Ont. 1293

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BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS reduced to only \$2 per 12; cock heading pen won first Guelph, 1st Brantford; scores 91½, female scores 91 to 95½, J. W. Potter, Walsh.

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BUFF LEGHORNS, EXCLUSIVELY—Have won 12 1sts, 8 2nds, 3rds and 4ths past season; also large, handsome silver cup for best 6 undercolored females, first and special for best pullet in a competition of over 30; stock sold have brought to their owners first honors medal and cups; will sell some selected breeders for want of room. Eggs from pen mostly winners, \$3 per 12. G. Berner, 367 Shaw street, Toronto.

WHITE LEGHORN AND WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs for sale, \$1.50 per 12, \$2.50 per 26 Leghorns are Rice's strain, Wyandottes are Massie's; also B.B. Red Bantam eggs \$1 per 12. H. M. Dymont, Barrie. 299

WHITE LEGHORNS—Splendid cockerel, mated to hen first and second at Owen Sound '98; scores 94 and 93½, and two pullets (Rice) unscored; eggs \$1 per setting. C. T. Stephens, Collingwood.

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BLACK MINOROAS—I have in my pen Wood's 1st Industrial hen, 1st and 3rd hens and 1st and 3rd pullets at Toronto show, and two imported hens, headed by 2nd prize Industrial cock, imported. Eggs, \$2 set flag. R. Durston, 42 Austin-avenue, Toronto

MAPLE CITY POULTRY YARDS—Black Minorcas (Scott's strain), S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs \$1.50 per 12. W. A. Wilson, Box 581, Chatham, Ont. 798

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FOR SALE—Eggs from my imported single comb Black Orpingtons. See Review for list of winnings at the shows. Eggs \$2 per 12. W. Chambers, 75 Lindsay avenue, Toronto.

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GOLDEN AND ENGLISH PHEASANT EGGS for sale, with particulars how to raise as easily as common chickens. Guarantee \$0 per cent. fertile. Golden \$5.00, English \$3.00, 13 per setting. W. J. Atkinson, Petrolia, Ont. 698

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SHIPPING LABELS printed on red ex press paper. "Eggs for hatching" 25 for 10c. "Live Fowls," double the size of others, 15 for 10c, free by mail. Use these and have your eggs and stock handled with care. H. B. Donovan, Toronto. Stamp for samples.

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POUTERS ONLY—At the recent Ontario made a clean sweep in blacks, reds and blues; pairs for sale in reds and blacks, odd cocks in blacks and blues. Odd hens in yellows. Magill & Glidden, Port Hope, Ont. 311

ONE PAIR BLONNETTES, 1 pair Silver Dragons, 1 pair White Dragons, 1 Blue Dragon cock, 1 Red Dragon cock, 3 Homer cocks, 3 Black Magpie cocks, 1 Blue Magpie cock, 2 Black Wing Swallow cocks, 3 Blondinette cocks, 1 Yellow Fantail hen, all good birds and in the prime of condition. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 pair white Pouters, 1 pair blue pied Pouters, 1 pair red pied Pouters, 2 pairs Homers, 1 pair blue wing Swallows, 1 pair red wing Swallows, 1 pair Starlings, 1 pair red Barbs, 1 pair red Jacobins, 1 pair Bluettes, 1 pair Satinets. W. M. Anderson, Palmerston.

CARRIERS—G. J. Dunn, Hamilton, Ont., has for sale carriers in blacks, whites, blues and duns, from \$5 per pair up; also odd cocks from \$3 each up.

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POUTERS—Blacks and Reds, also blue pied cocks cheap; pair yellow Swallows, pair Black Magpies (2nd at Ontario), pair yellow do., 2 yellow inside Tumbler cocks, 4 white Jacobin hens and others. Stamp, G. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 299

FANCY PIGEONS FOR SALE—Magpies, Owls, all colors, Turbits, Swallows, Dragons, Antwerps, Pouters and Fantails, all colors, correspondence solicited. C. E. Warwick, 407 Markham St., Toronto. 299

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A record—ONLY LOST 3 FIRSTS OUT OF 40 ENTRIES.

I won at Southern Fair 4 1sts, 3 2nds, Guelph Winter show, 3 1sts, 12nd, Ontario (London) 2 1st, 4 2nds 13rd, special for best collection, special for best Minorca in the show, 9 prizes on 7 entries: Brantford Winter Show, 4 1sts, 3 2nds, 3 3rds. Out of 12 birds shown at Brantford 93 WAS THE LOWEST SCORE I received up to 96 seven females scoring over 94 to 96. I am selling eggs from these grand birds, mated to imported cocks, for \$3 per setting, after 24th May \$2 per 15.

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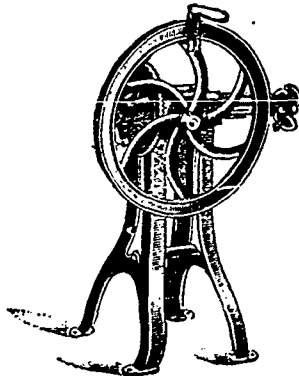
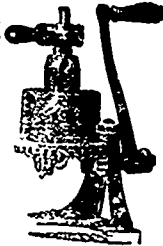
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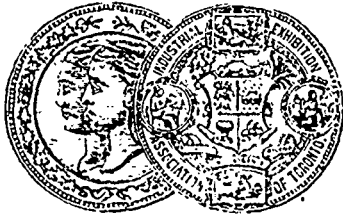
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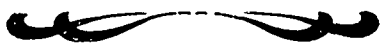
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Indian Game and Buff Rock eggs,
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ROUEN DUCKS AND BELGIAN HARES.

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