

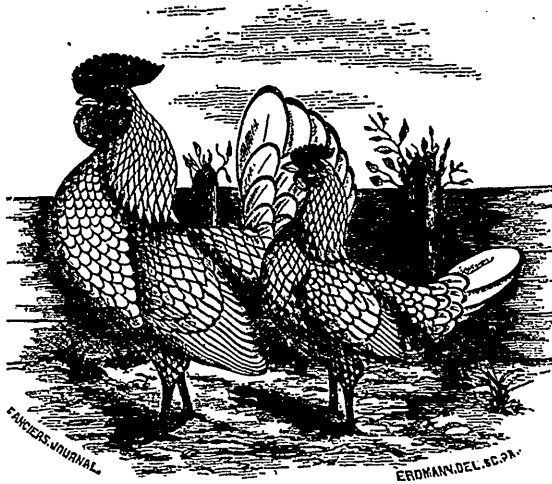
Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

Vol. 3.

STRATHROY, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1880.

No. 5.



SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

Sebright or Laced Bantams—the production during this century of a scientific and indefatigable fancier, Sir John Sebright—are surpassed by none in beauty. Each feather must be evenly and moderately laced or edged with black, and that this marking may be uniformly carried out the cocks must have hen tails with no approach to sickles. They are content with very small quarters, indeed we have seen a pen happy and healthy in a doves, aviary. It is true that they are by no means productive, but in some cases this is a great advantage both to themselves and to their owners. Children's pets have a habit of outgrowing in number the accommodation of their quarters. Tender hearts cannot bear to have a favorite killed, and the stock suffers from this mistaken kindness. Sebrights when small and highly bred will give little trouble on this score, a large number of their egg generally being infertile.—*C. in Journal of Horticulture.*

At the shows of the past year and this winter there has not been the same interest shown in these little pets as formerly, and we are sorry to see it, as they are really the most ornamental of the bantam class, and should not be allowed to get in the background.

[We are indebted to Mrs. E. S. Starr, publisher of *Fancier's Journal* and *The Homing Pigeon*, for the above beautiful illustration.]

Strains of Poultry.

(Continued.)

We advise all fanciers who take a pride in their birds, and who wish to derive a real pleasure from them, to set systematically to work to establish a real strain of a special breed. It may at first seem more attractive to keep three or four pens, each of a different variety, selected in a happy-go-lucky way. There certainly is much temptation to multiply our breeds, but if any permanent pleasure and real fame is desired it is far better to keep two or three pens of one kind, or in the case of those whose space and means will allow it, of two or three kinds, than to divide yards and interest among several sorts. If a beginner has a fancy for some particular breed, but is not sure what strain of that breed he prefers, he may well have one pen of one stock and another from another, and observe the difference of the produce and retain which ever turns out best; every chicken must be carefully marked beyond possibility of mistake, or the experiment will be worse than useless and end in general confusion. It is very general for poultry-men to trust to remembering which chickens have come from a hen; this does very well up to a certain point, but then a time comes when they develop rapidly, the broods are broken up, and the sexes