

FROM MR. PEQUEGNAT

we learn of the death of his aged father, a native of Switzerland and who emigrated to Canada many years ago. He lived to see a large and united family all well settled in life.

MESSRS. T. A. DUFF AND CO.,

Toronto, have made another large shipment of poultry to England, consisting this time of ten barred Plymouth Rocks, hens, cockerels and pullets to Mr. R. Butterfield, Nafferton Hall, and ten of same breed to Mr. E. Cobb, of the Manor Poultry Farm, London.

NEW STANDARDS.

We seem to be particularly unfortunate in being unable to get a supply of Standards as we need them. However according to the letter given below from the Secretary of the A.P.A., Mr. G. O. Brown, it will be all the better for those who have had to wait. Mr. Brown writes us under date of October 12th:—"Yours of Oct. 9th just at hand. Am entirely out of Standards, but am expecting a new edition (revised) and will attend to your order as soon as books arrive. Your delayed order reached me Sept. 28th, the day your letter came containing copy of order. Cannot imagine where it had been but envelope was very much soiled, as if it had been stepped on and shoved on the floor." Just as soon as received they will be despatched to those who have ordered.

The Nor' West Farmer,

of Winnipeg has reprinted Mr. Butterfield's report on the Winnipeg Show with suitable acknowledgment to the REVIEW.

POULTRY

BUFF LEGHORNS.

BY C. F. WAGNER, TORONTO.

"BOOMS" in the poultry fancy seldom ever come in pairs, but at the present time they seem to do so. The black Minorcas are booming in the United States and Canada as has no other variety for some time, and now it appears as if the buff Leghorn will rival them in this respect, for inquiries are pouring in from all parts of the

United States and Canada, and the comparatively small number of these birds that are in existence will render it an utter impossibility for all wants to be supplied.

This variety is very valuable for several reasons: Firstly, they are scarce, as I have just said. Secondly, they are more pleasing to the eye and take better with the public than any of the other varieties of Leghorns. Thirdly, they are larger and better egg producers than most of the Leghorn family. Fourthly, they are more vigorous than other fowls on account of not being bred in so much.

The supply for several years is bound to be less than the demand and the prices will naturally continue good. Breeders generally realize the fact that "they must make hay while the sun shines." In other words, they must make their harvest whilst any individual breed is in demand, for once a breed has "boomed" and become well circulated, nothing but ordinary prices need be expected, for as soon as competition steps in down goes the price. In buff Leghorns, however, any bird of extra quality will always fetch a high figure, as the percentage of first-class specimens is very much less than is the case in whites and browns. It is also a color specially liable to fade, and many a perfect pullet moults into a mealy hen. This may not effect the breeding quality of the bird, but it can be readily understood that a bird that goes through several moults without loss of color is a much more valuable specimen, even though it were inferior as a pullet. It is an old saying "that birds always breed to their first feathers." That may be so and generally is the case, but I am confident that faded birds must perpetuate more or less that tendency to fade when moulting that I have referred to.

For some time in breeding buff Leghorns we cannot select with this stringency; the number of first class birds won't admit of our discarding them, if faded. But as soon as it is possible, breeders should select those birds for breeding that maintain their color through moult, to the greatest degree of perfection. In this variety the pullets breed very much better and truer than the cockerels. The pullets in fact coming good to a large percentage. But we do not get so many of exceptional quality. Every year will make a great difference, and before long I expect to see them breeding as true as the older varieties. The best pullet at the Industrial 1893 was acknowledged to be equal in quality to the other varieties of Leghorns and a big price was paid for her by myself. Now, although we can never hope to see a much better specimen than she was, yet in the males there is a very great room for improvement. They invariably are light in tail, many having a lot of white; white also sometimes shows in hackle, but to a less extent.