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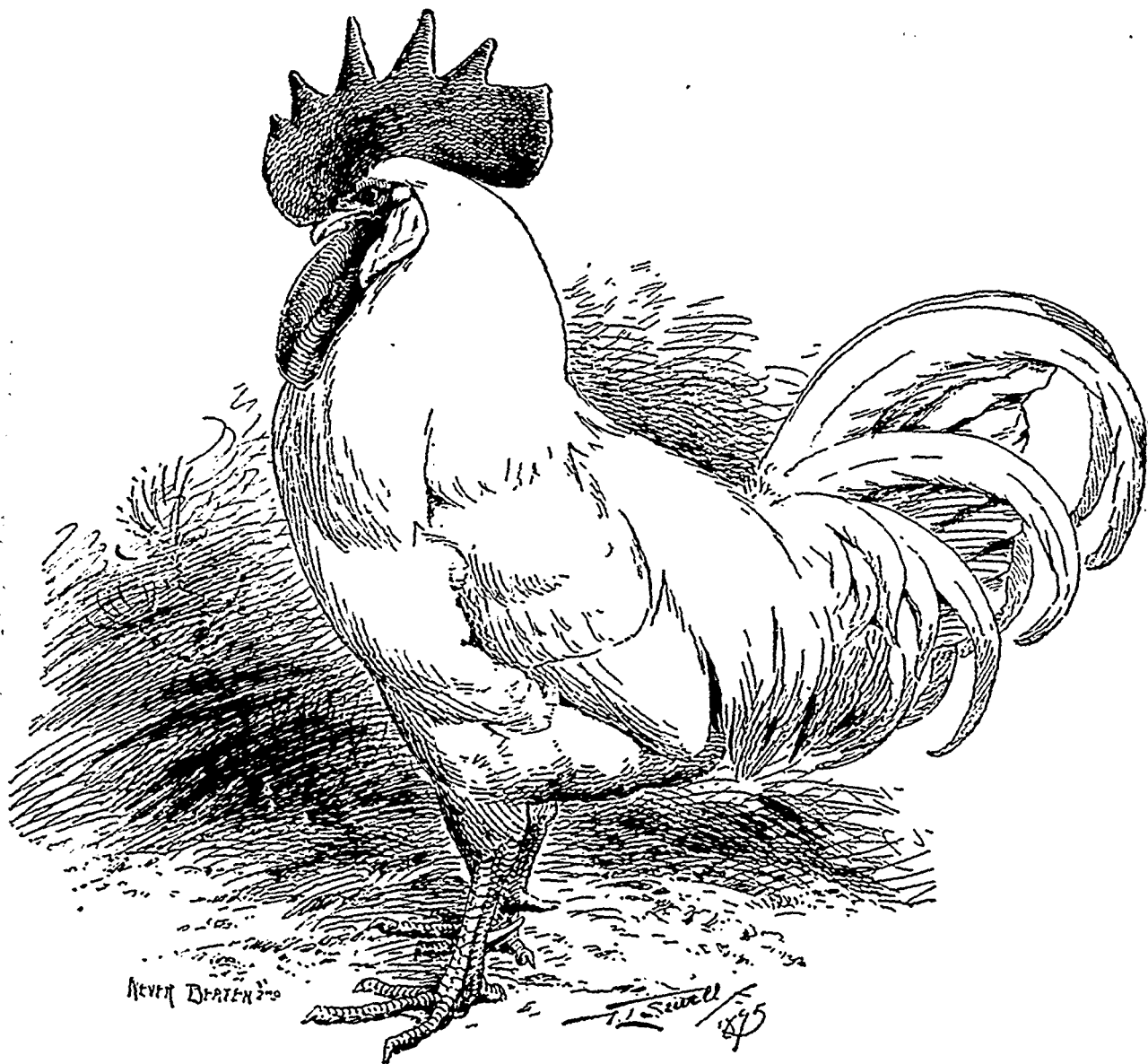
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NEVER BEATEN

T. L. Sewell
1895

WHITE MINORCA COCK.

1st New York, 1895. Owned and bred by THOS. A. DUFF, Toronto, Can.

—Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, June, 1895.

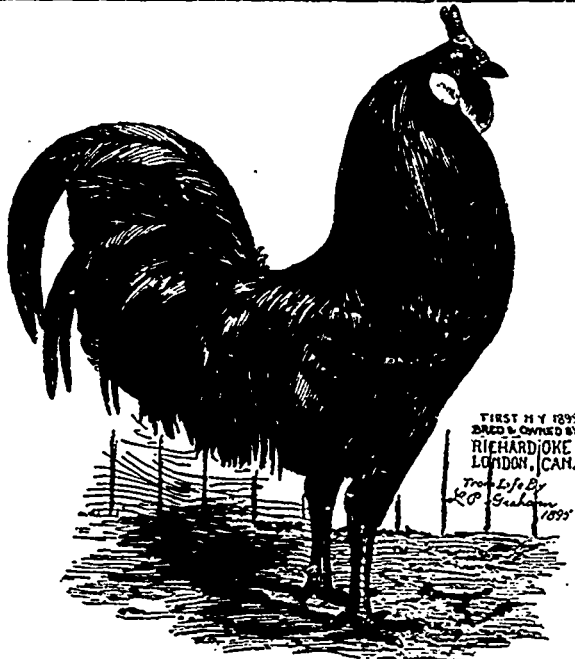
THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, JUNE, 1895.

No. 6.



LA FLECHE COCKEREL.

Owned by R. Oke, - London, Ont.

Winner of firsts at the "Industrial," Toronto; "Western," London; "Ontario," New Hamburg, and New York, the only times shown.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

The lists are now ready and may be had on application to the Manager, Mr. H. J. Hill, Toronto. Many new classes have been added, and these alone should bring out a largely increased entry. We look for a large class of the new and

popular variety, buff Plymouth Rocks, which have been added to the regular list. The Bantam list also has been augmented, and Silkies, always an attraction, are favored now with a separate section.

MR. JOHN NUNN, TORONTO,

who for many years has bred black Spanish, has just got over from Messrs. Abbott Bros. a very fine pair of this old variety. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing them but understand that both are fit to win.

BY THE DEATH OF JUDGE TOMS,

Goderich, the REVIEW loses one of its oldest and most constant readers, the name of Judge Toms having been on our subscription books for many years.

WIRE COOPS FOR THE ONTARIO.

The sum of five hundred dollars has been placed in the supplementary reports for the purchase of wire portable coops for the shows of the Poultry Association of Ontario. The new Provincial Act governing these organizations provides that grants will be forfeited if poultry shows are held two years successively in one place, or in any place within forty miles of where the previous show was held.

MR. TROTH, TORONTO,

reports twenty-five live Game chickens and one dead out of twenty-six eggs hatched out in May, all doing well up to date.

MR. A. J. GRIGGS ADDRESS

we referred to in last issue as being Exeter, it should have been Ridgetown.

TWO HUNDRED CHICKS AND MORE COMING.

Mr. W. McNeil, writes us under date of May 15th : "Yours to hand and should have answered you before this but I have been so very busy shipping birds and eggs. This has been my best season yet ; I have more orders in than I can fill ; I have out 200 chicks, the eggs are hatching well. Enclosed you will find amount of your account, and am sorry for keeping you out of the money so long, and hope all the readers of the REVIEW pay as promptly as I do, as we can't get along without the REVIEW."

THE *British Fancier*,

of London, England, in its issue of May 17th, reprints Mr. T. A. Duff's description of a Minorca, which appeared in last REVIEW.

IS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PAID ?

Enclosed in this REVIEW will be found accounts for those who have not yet paid their subscriptions. We should be glad of a liberal response, as we need all the money we can get in now.

MR. G. M. HAVEN, TORONTO,

informs us that he has been able to sell every egg he could spare from his Minorcas, and all but four sittings he traced directly to his advertisement in REVIEW.

MR. MASSIE WRITES US :

"Mr. E. B. Cale, Stratford, was in town last week, and purchased my 1st prize Port Hope white Wyandotte cock. He is a grand good bird, and scored well at the Ontario (96). Also had a visit to-day from Mr. J. H. Paton, Toronto, and showed him around several of the yards. Mr. Paton is a genuine fancier, and, as every one knows, has bred fancy poultry for a great many years. In fact have had a perfect rush of visitors the past two or three weeks, including Mr. Knowlson, the great Cocker Spaniel breeder, Detroit ; Mr. Fred Addison, Toronto ; Dr. Earl, Rochester ; T. D. Murphy, Hamilton, and W. A. Hoover, of Williamsport, Pa."

REVIEW WANTED.

We find we need a copy of REVIEW of March, 1891, to complete our office file. If any reader has a spare copy he would confer a favor on us by sending it along.

MR. JNO. J. LENTON, OF OSHAWA,

appears to have got himself into a pretty pickle, the cause of which is contained in the following paragraph printed

over his name in two United States poultry papers for May: "On the same authority we have it that the Redcap cockerel that won 1st at Port Hope, has been sold to ten different men, and yet the exhibitor has him in his yard to-day. That's ahead of Yankee tricks—eleven different men owning the same bird ! No wonder the country is full of first-class stock. Of all the roguery in the poultry business, that beats anything we ever heard tell of before. The original and present owner of this bird was the active partner of the firm that *got left* at Coburg." Reference to REVIEW for February, of this year, shows that Mr. F. H. Brown, of Port Hope, won first on Redcap cockerel, and in same issue it is plainly stated that Mr. C. J. Daniels bought the bird in question. We understand that Mr. Brown has issued a writ for libel against Mr. Lenton, so, as the case is now before the courts, we refrain at present from further comment. We await the result with interest.

WE ARE SURPRISED

that our contemporaries would allow such an item to appear in their columns without first taking steps to prove the assertion.

THE ONTARIO PRIZE LIST.

But one more letter has come to hand on this subject, from Mr. R. Oke, an extract from which is as follows : "Re Mr. Graham's letter in REVIEW some time ago. It was the most absurd letter I ever read. The idea of classing Hamburgs as ornamental, they being about as good a laying fowl as we have to-day, bar none; just because he does not breed them, I suppose. I believe he is in the tree business. I wonder does he dictate to the farmers what kind of apple trees they should plant. I guess not." We wish, briefly as possible, to state our views, without rancour or bias of any kind. As we have more than once stated we cannot for a moment allow that the Government or any part of it exists for one section of a community alone. The grant is given by the people through their agents—the Department of Agriculture in this instance. Who shall definitely define what branch of agriculture, art, or science shall be cultivated and assisted, to the exclusion of other sections? If but what we can eat is worthy of fostering, then the Government money expended in painting, voice culture, the higher education, is wasted. We claim that whatever is of use as a money maker for its producer, whatever even conduces to the comfort, happiness, and well being of the people, is worthy of a Government's care and attention ; and those sections in the list which come under Mr. Graham's ban are

included under one or more of these heads. If we are to go for utility alone then let us destroy all but the one best butter and beef cow, the one best mutton and wool breed of sheep, and coming nearer, have but one, the best laying breed, and the one breed best for market in fowls, and we shall have reached the acme. Beauty of color, beauty of shape, beauty of feather are of no account! We are not all the same—it would be a queer world if we were—and what suits one man's inclinations will be distasteful to another.

MR. JACKSON'S LETTER,

is much on the same strain and we think our remarks fully reply to his contentions. Why continually harp on "the farmer?" We can't all be farmers, much as many of us would like to. The Government does not exist for "the farmer" alone, but for us all. Mr. Jackson, to be consistent, should not create new breeds of Bantams; according to him we have too many now, yet in the same issue in which his letter appears, on page 62, it will be found that he is the originator of a new variety of Bantam, and funny too, he seems proud of it. Fie! Mr. Jackson, to use your own words, we "wonder if the time will ever come when the farmer will branch into Bantam raising for the money that will be in it."

THIS IS ALL WE HAVE TO SAY

about it. Free scope has been afforded both sides and we give our individual opinion as it seems to us. With one more reference we close. Mr. Graham is in the nursery business and has kindly sent us a copy of his catalogue. (No charge for this, Mr. G.) We have no doubt his stock is of the best and satisfactory to his customers, but why does he offer such useless truck as Roses, Geraniums, Dahlias, Gladiolus, and so on. *You cant eat them.* To be consistent the same rule must be carried out in all departments of life as well as in that of poultry breeding. The breeder or fancier cultivates some special breed and attempts to perfect it: in shape and feather. His labor has a distinct market value—to get down to dollars and cents—amongst a certain community, and is paid for in often more than one way, monetarily and in the pleasure it affords him and others.

Remember that a stunted chick is always a cull, and you must keep them growing all the time if you want fine birds.

"Lice annually slaughters more chicks than all the other ailments combined." That is a true saying and ought to be pasted up in every hen house in bold type.

TORONTO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held on Thursday evening, May 11th. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, the chair was occupied by the 2nd vice-President, Mr. D. G. Davies.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. An account for rent was presented and ordered to be paid.

The prize-winners for the evening were as follows: R & S C brown Leghorns, cock, 1st J. Brown, 2nd A. H. Lake; hens, 1st and 3rd Lake. 2nd J. Brown. S & R C white Leghorns, hen, 1st, 2nd and 3rd J. Brown. Pekin Bants, cock, 1st C. S. Benson, 2nd J. Brown; hen, 1st Benson. Silver Sebright Bants, cock, 1st E. Brown; hens, 1st and 2nd E. Brown. Guinea Pigs, All to W. Fox. Rabbits. All to E. Brown. Mr. T. Woods judged the Leghorns; Mr. H. B. Donovan, the Bantams, Guinea Pigs and Rabbits. The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m. to meet again the last Thursday in August. Receipts \$3.45.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

AN EXPLANATION.

Editor Review:

MR. Wm. Elliott has called my attention to imputations made against him that he purchased the Port Hope first prize bird. This trouble that has come upon Mr. Elliott is only a trifle when the facts are known. The bird Mr. Elliott purchased from me and which won first at Port Hope, was hatched from eggs purchased from Mr. Elliot; practically his own stock. He gave me the testimonial that appears in my advertisement through neighborly kindness as a guarantee to the public that my stock was not of inferior quality. I make this explanation, as I believe, under the circumstance it is Mr. Elliott's just due.

CHAS. H. NICHOLSON.

Oshawa, May 18th 1893.

Gasoline has been recommended as a better remedy for lice than coal oil.—Ex.

Gasoline is good, but we prefer coal oil, it seems to be more lasting in its effect. Either is good, and should be applied to all roosts at least twice a month during the summer months. Lice is the greatest profit consuming element with which the poultryman has to contend.—*Interstate Poultryman.*

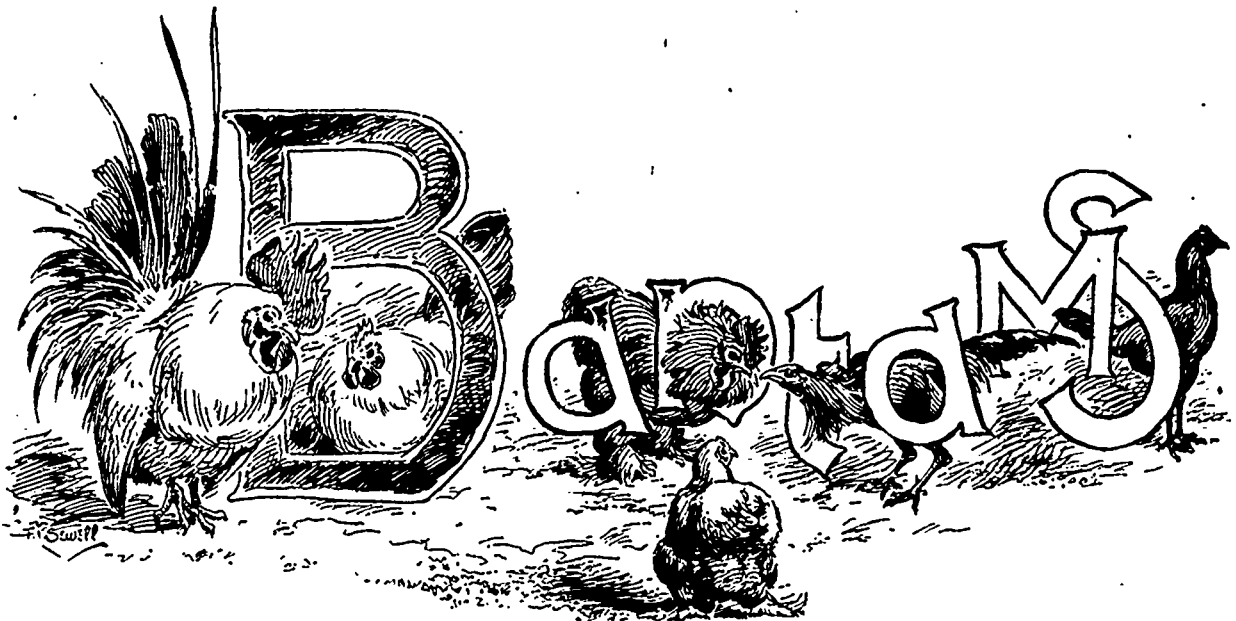
POLISH.

BY GEORGE WHITE, CURAR FIFE, in the *Scottish Fancier*.

As requested by you some time ago, I will endeavour to give the readers of your valuable paper my experience of the breeding, rearing, and exhibiting of the golden and silver spangled Polish. Both varieties of Polands, as they are commonly called in Scotland, are very handsome fowls, and, when in good condition and well shown, are very attractive in the show pen and are much admired by everybody, more especially by the non-fancier, who is generally puzzled as to what breed they are, but comes to the conclusion that they must be Houdans. Of the two kinds, the golds are my favourites, therefore I will give a brief description of them. The cock is somewhat larger than a Hamburg, and the crest, which is the chief point in Polands, ought to be very large and as full as possible; it should rise up in front and fall down towards the back and without any split in the centre, this being a fatal defect in the show pen. The crests of some birds fall over the face, which is a great drawback, because when drinking they get their crests into the water, which make them look anything but attractive. The colour of the cock's crest should be bright red and tipped with black at the ends of the feathers. Of course, as they get old the crest becomes a little white, which is caused, in my opinion, by the hens picking him. Strange to say, the cock will stand and allow them to pluck him bare without any hindrance, as if he liked it. The colour of the hackle, back, saddle, and wings should be a bright red, while the breast, under parts, and tail are reddish brown. The breast should be well and evenly spangled; wing-bow and saddle hackle well spotted with black, the wing coverts heavily laced, so as form two bars across the wing, and the secondary quill feathers also well laced. The tail feathers are a reddish brown, with a heavy lacing at the ends of the sickle and side feathers. The legs and feet should be a slaty blue and the beak horn colour; no matter what colour the ear lobes are, as they are not seen, but, as a rule, the lobes are white.

Polands have no combs, although I have seen signs of same in some strains, which had the appearance of two small horns. Of course, to allow these to remain would disqualify them in the show pen. The horns are generally cut whenever they appear, but I never had occasion to do so.

The crest of the hen should be full and globular—the larger the better, provided it is of good shape. It should be as round as a ball, with no split in the centre. The colour of the body should be a deep, rich golden ground. The crest, like the cock's, gets a little white in the centre about the second year; the beard should be full and ample. The neck hackle same colour as the body, and should be well laced with black. The back, wings, breast, and tail should be well laced, showing a deeper lacing or half moon at the end of each feather. I have noticed, and, indeed, have had hens myself, and won with them, having no lacing on the breast, except a half moon at the end of each feather. However, these birds ought not to win, but if they are otherwise good in crest and color they generally get a place. Their legs and feet are the same color as the cock's. In mating a pen of Polands always pick out the birds with the largest and best shaped crests, for, as already stated, this is the principal point. If short-crested birds are put together you can't expect exhibition birds. The next thing to look for is color and lacing, and get them with their tails nicely carried back; and lastly, as large bodied birds as possible. The cock, like the hen, should have a very large crest, good color and lacing, with nice flowing tail carried well back. Avoid birds with high or squirrel tails. The cock ought to be as rich and dark in the ground color as possible, as they have a tendency to breed a little lighter. If possible, breed with old hens and a young cock, or *vice versa*. However, I generally found a few years old cock very vigorous. The best time to hatch Polands is about the end of March or the beginning of April, because if hatched later they don't come to much that season; and as a rule, they never come to full maturity the first year. My experience is, as they get older they generally get fuller in the feather. The chickens when hatched are very pretty, and, so far as crests go, their quality can easily be seen from the size of the knob on the head. The chickens are easily reared, but they must not be allowed to run about in wet weather. If they are allowed to run about in bad weather they soon get into an unhealthy condition, therefore it is necessary to pay attention to this. So far as knowing the quality of the chicks in respect to lacing and color, one cannot tell until they get through their chicken moult, when the true color appears. Polands as a rule are fairly good layers, the silvers in my experience being the best layers of the two kinds. Polands do first class in confinement, but they must be kept busy, because when they stand and mope about they are apt to pick the feathers out of each other's crests, and to prevent this I used to put a quantity of mill or hayseed into their run, and then throw a handful of hemp or canary seed amongst it, which



kept them working for hours. Another good plan is to suspend a cabbage from the roof of the run just high enough for them to peck at. Another very important matter is the vessels out of which they drink. Do not allow them to drink out of a large open tin, because their crests get into the water. All the drinking fountains I use are made of galvanized iron, somewhat resembling a large flask, with a pipe projecting out at the bottom, with a round hole just sufficient to get their beak in, which keeps their crests right. Another matter I may mention is that I used a belt properly shaped to keep their crests in position. I have also noticed little black mites in the crest, which swarm in hundreds in a day or two if not attended to. I have tried several kinds of insect powder, but they were no use. The only thing I found effectual was putting a few drops of diluted carbolic oil on the crest, which very quickly killed them; but great care must be exercised in using it, because if it is too strong it will cause an irruption in the skin round the crest. After using the oil wash the crest next day with lukewarm water and soap. Silver-spangled Polands are in every respect the same as the golds just described, except in the ground colour, which is white, with black lacing. In preparing Polands for exhibition, the silvers require to be washed all over, commencing with the crest. The golds, as a rule, require only their legs and crests washed. Care must be taken to keep the crest in proper position while doing so.

TWELVE BANTAMS.

V.

THE INDIAN GAME.

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

F W. GAYLOR, located at this writing at Tarrytown, N.Y., as manager for Wm. Rockefeller, of the Rockwood Poultry Yards, used to exhibit Indian Game Bantams, birds imported from England and descendants of the imported birds. I can recall no other American exhibitor of this Bantam, nor do I know now whether there are any in existence in this country, though it is presumable that there are. In England the Indian Game, in its Bantam size, is bred, but in limited numbers. The Indian Game Bantams which I have seen and judged have been, like the Malay Bantams, too large to meet American requirements. They left something, also, to be desired in the penciling of the females and in the combs of both sexes. The males in color were admirable, possessing that brilliancy which is the characteristic of the large fowl. If the accuracy of penciling, which is found on the best Indian Game hens, could be secured on the Bantams and the size could be somewhat further reduced, and both these things ought to be possible, there seems no good rea-

son why the Indian Game should not become a very popular Bantam. It has a decidedly taking shape, a rich, variegated and exceedingly beautiful plumage, and in fact every element that seems necessary to secure popularity. This would seem to be a breed of Bantams that one could take up and make for himself a good reputation as a breeder, securing at the same time a reasonable amount of the current coin of the realm.

Like the Malay, I believe, the Indian Game Bantam was the product of the late W. F. Entwistle's skill in breeding, and I think was produced in connection with the former variety. It is, therefore, if I am correct in my remembrance of the facts, a near relation in blood of the Malay Bantam, and this relationship has been disclosed by the occasional Malay comb and almost cinnamon colored females that have cropped out in its breeding. But what matters this, so long as the Bantam breeds reasonably true to Indian Game type, color and markings? There is a marked difference in the type of the two breeds, which is still further emphasized by the difference in comb and plumage. There is room for both and neither need interfere with the popularity of the other.

TWELVE BANTAMS.

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

VI.

SILVER SEBRIGHT.

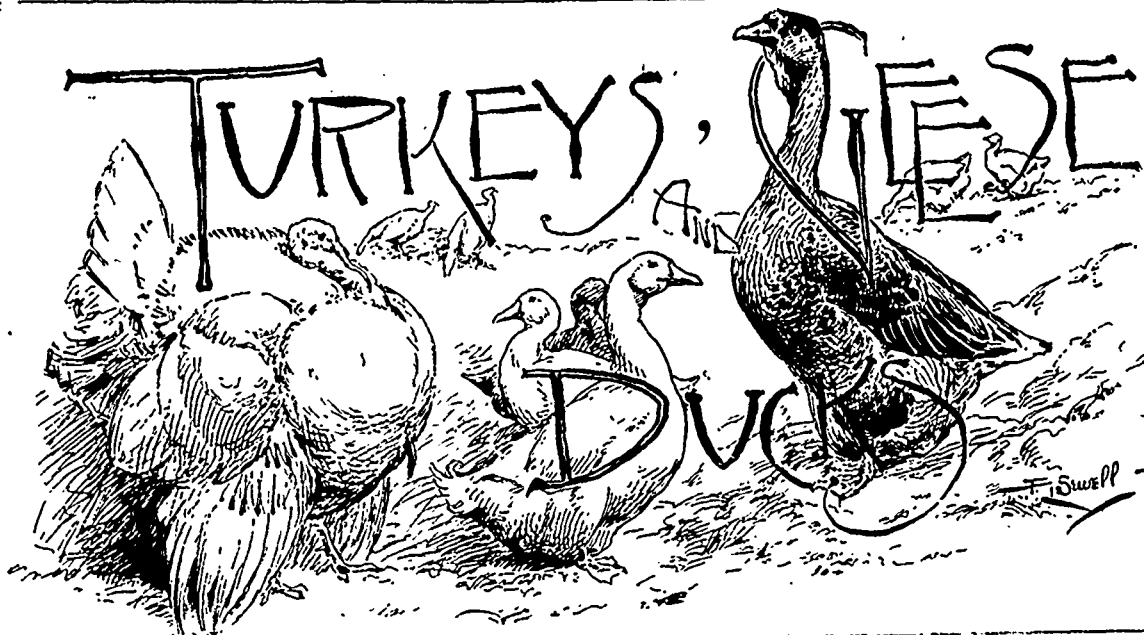
IT is not my intention to tell over again the interesting history of the making of this Bantam about one hundred years ago, so those to whom this would be a twice told tale need not turn away in weariness at the title. My purpose is less ambitious than this and will appear in the course of this article.

Among Bantams there is no better layer, I believe, than the silver Sebright. Its little eggs are produced in great numbers. But there is one very unfortunate thing about these eggs, they will not hatch well. First and last I have bred a very large number of Bantam varieties, but among them all the silver Sebright holds the bad eminence of being the producer of the most infertile eggs. The last year that I kept this variety I had only one or two hens and one cockerel. I set all of the eggs laid from the first of April to July. I hatched one chicken during the season and that one died before reaching maturity. This, of course, is an extreme example, but it is perfectly safe to guarantee a very small hatch from silver Sebright eggs. One thing was un-

explicable to me—my pens of goldens, kept side by side with the silvers, and bred to equally as fine exhibition points, laid eggs that hatched remarkably well, averaging some seasons eight or nine chickens to a sitting, and never failing to produce a reasonable percentage of chickens.

In breeding silver Sebrights there is an advantage in having the male with at least a noticeable tendency towards sickles. The fertility of the eggs laid by hens mated to such a male will generally prove much greater than when they are mated to a hen-tailed cock. There seems to be some connection between sickles and fertility. Sickles are, of course, a natural male characteristic, and their absence naturally leads to the suspicion that there may be a reduction in the male power. There are, of course, perfectly hen-tailed cocks that are capable of fertilizing the eggs as well as those with long sickles. I have had such among golden Sebrights; but as a rule I believe it will be found that the loss of sickles and the change in the character of the hackles render the males, to some degree, sterile. Yet, despite the drawbacks in breeding, the silver Sebright is a deservedly popular Bantam, for it is an exceedingly handsome one. It has the general Hamburg shape, a shape that, outside that of the Game, is perhaps the most graceful possessed by fowls, and it has an exquisitely laced plumage, perhaps the best laced of any fowl in the world, not excepting the silver Polish. And a word right here deserves to be said upon lacing. This should be narrow and extend completely around the web of the feather. Fowls with wide lacing generally have the lacing carried around the whole web, but such fowls look blotchy. On the other hand, those with a narrow lacing often fail to have it extend around the whole web. What is needed is a combination of these two, and the lacing, too, should be coal black. Often it is little more than gray. The beauty of the fowl depends in part upon the contrast between the lacing and the ground color, and for that reason the ground color should be clear pure white and the lacing intense black. If one can secure a silver Sebright, good in other points, which has a clear white body color and intensely black narrow lacings which extend completely around the web of the feather, he will have a fowl that will be extremely beautiful whether viewed at a distance or subjected to the closest scrutiny.

The color of ear lobes is now immaterial. This, I believe, is a move in the right direction. If one could—but he can't—breed clear white ear lobes on his Sebrights it would be a nice point, but, as it is, better let this take care of itself and spend more thought in perfecting faulty combs and imperfect lacing, for by so doing the beauty of the Sebright can be increased beyond its present attainment.



DUCKS.

IF DUCKS are properly managed they can be made to pay very profitably, but if allowed to run at large, as many are, they will be a great nuisance and expense. If a mud puddle chances to be on the farm a duck will find it and there delight. If a pail of milk, or any other pail, for that matter, be set down for a minute, their beaks are sure to find their way to the bottom and cause much unnecessary trouble. Now if you do keep or are going to keep ducks, don't keep the noisy little common runts, but put them on the market at once, and get a trio of either Pekin or Rouen, these are both good breeds, and you will make no mistake in getting either one of them. All that is required is a little painstaking and they will many times pay their cost. If possible let them have a place by themselves. Don't keep stuffing them all the time. I feed mash for breakfast and whole grain at night. Boiled potatoes and whole grain at night are always very acceptable to them. Don't get them to fat, for fat ducks—that is, I mean, over fat ducks—won't lay fertile eggs. The two breeds above mentioned will do well if only drinking water be provided, although a pond or stream is a paradise for them. Don't keep more than three ducks with one drake, unless you have a pond for them, and then six or even more have been kept with one drake and good results obtained, but we think four is plenty. Young ducks grow very rapidly when they get once started, and should be put on the market as

soon as they are fully feathered. Don't set a duck if you can get a hen, for as a rule a duck is a poor sitter and a careless mother. We set several of ours this season and as soon as anyone came near, they were continually jumping off the nest and so we just concluded to set no more ducks. Don't sell your old ones until they are three or four years old, as we believe we get the best returns from our old birds. Don't let young ducks get wet until their bodies are well covered with feathers. Don't keep too many in one flock, and last, but not least, don't inbreed. W. B. R. in *Inter-State Poultryman*.

THE POULTRY YARD.

DUCKS—BREEDS AND MANAGEMENT.
BY E. BROWN, F.L.S.

DUCKS occupy a leading position among domestic poultry, by reason of the great demand for them and the rapidity with which they can be fattened. During the spring months duckling are a great delicacy, and command high prices. The following figures as to average were given to me by one of the leading salesmen in the city of London:—January 10s per couple; February, 16s per couple; March, 14s per couple; April, 12s per couple; May 8s per couple; June, 7s per couple. This gentleman estimates that £70,000 worth of ducks are sold annually in London alone, and during the past season as much as 21s per couple has been realized for real good specimens. Among the different breeds of ducks, those, as they are

of the most practical utility, are Aylesbury, Rouens, Pekins, and Cayugas, the others being of a more or less ornamental character.

Aylesbury Ducks.—The birds known under this name are remarkable for their rapid attainment of maturity, which quality enables them to command spring trade, when prices range highest. They can be marketed when eight or nine weeks old, by which time, if properly fed they will weigh five or six pounds each, carrying a large amount of flesh, which is excellent in quality. They are long-bodied, short on the leg, and boat shaped, with a neat head and flat bill. The plumage is pure white, the bill flesh colored, and the legs a pale orange. They are hardy, good breeders and layers, and, like most of their species, excellent foragers. Of late years there has been some crossing with Pekins, which, after a time, may be serviceable; and this is seen by deeper colored bills and feet, and a slight yellowish tinge in the plumage, all of which should be avoided in selecting stock birds.

Rouen Ducks.—This ultimately attains larger size than do Aylesburys, but growth is not nearly so rapid, and hence Rouen duckling are of no use for spring trade, as the cannot be matured in so short a time. They are very similar in shape to the Aylesbury, with a long, deep body nicely arched and broad back, moderate length of neck, large, long head, and flat, long bill. A great point is to secure breeding stock deep both before and behind. The winter plumage in the drake is very rich, resembling that of the mallard; or wild duck, which, when in full brilliancy, is very attractive indeed. The head should be rich purple green; bill, pale yellowish green; band of black around the neck; breast, deep claret; back, dark gray, running into lustrous green; wings, deep gray, banded by purple green, with white and black lines; under colour, French gray; tail dark brown or black. The duck has body plumage of light chocolate or clay colour, pencilled with a deeper shade. The legs in both are thick and strong, and a very bright orange, with black toe nails. This variety grows to a great size, and, when matured, carries a large amount of fine flavoured flesh.

Pekin Ducks.—Though resembling in some respects the Aylesbury, this breed is very distinct, and there is no reason why one should be mistaken for the other. In the first place, they differ greatly in shape, Pekins having a more upright carriage, the tail nearer the ground, whilst their shoulders are several inches higher, due to the legs being set further back in the body. Some Pekins have pure white plumage, but as a rule they have a slight canary tinge, which should never be met with in the other breed. The beak is

yellow in color, short and thick in bill, and the legs are a dark orange. Pekins look large birds, but this is more apparent than real, due to profuseness of feathering. They are excellent layers, but do not carry much flesh, and are, consequently, not to be recommended for marketing, as it is difficult to feed them up. This matter needs to be emphasised, as it is of great importance. They are wonderfully hardy, good foragers, can be easily reared, and, as has been already stated, are capital layers.

Cayuga Ducks.—Comparative few Cayugas are kept, and at the present time they are not to be recommended for marketing purposes, as they are smaller than the Aylesbury and Rouen, though more fleshy than Pekins, but have dark colored flesh, which is not regarded with great favor. They are fine in flavor, and for quality stand in the front rank. The plumage is entirely black, and for ornamental purposes they are excellent, combining beauty and utility. When crossed with either the Aylesbury or the Pekin the flesh is both abundant and high in quality, and where the object is to keep ducks for home consumption they cannot be excelled.

Ducks are very easily provided for so far as housing is concerned, and their dwelling places do not require to be so lofty as for fowls, by reason of the fact that they sleep on the ground and do not perch. A low built, roomy shed serves this purpose excellently. If it can be placed near a pond or running stream, no better arrangement can be made. The house should be well littered out with straw or peat moss litter, and during the breeding season it is desirable to surround it by fencing, so that the ducks can be kept there until ten a.m., by which time they will probably have laid. Otherwise they are very likely to make a nest elsewhere, and give trouble in finding their eggs.

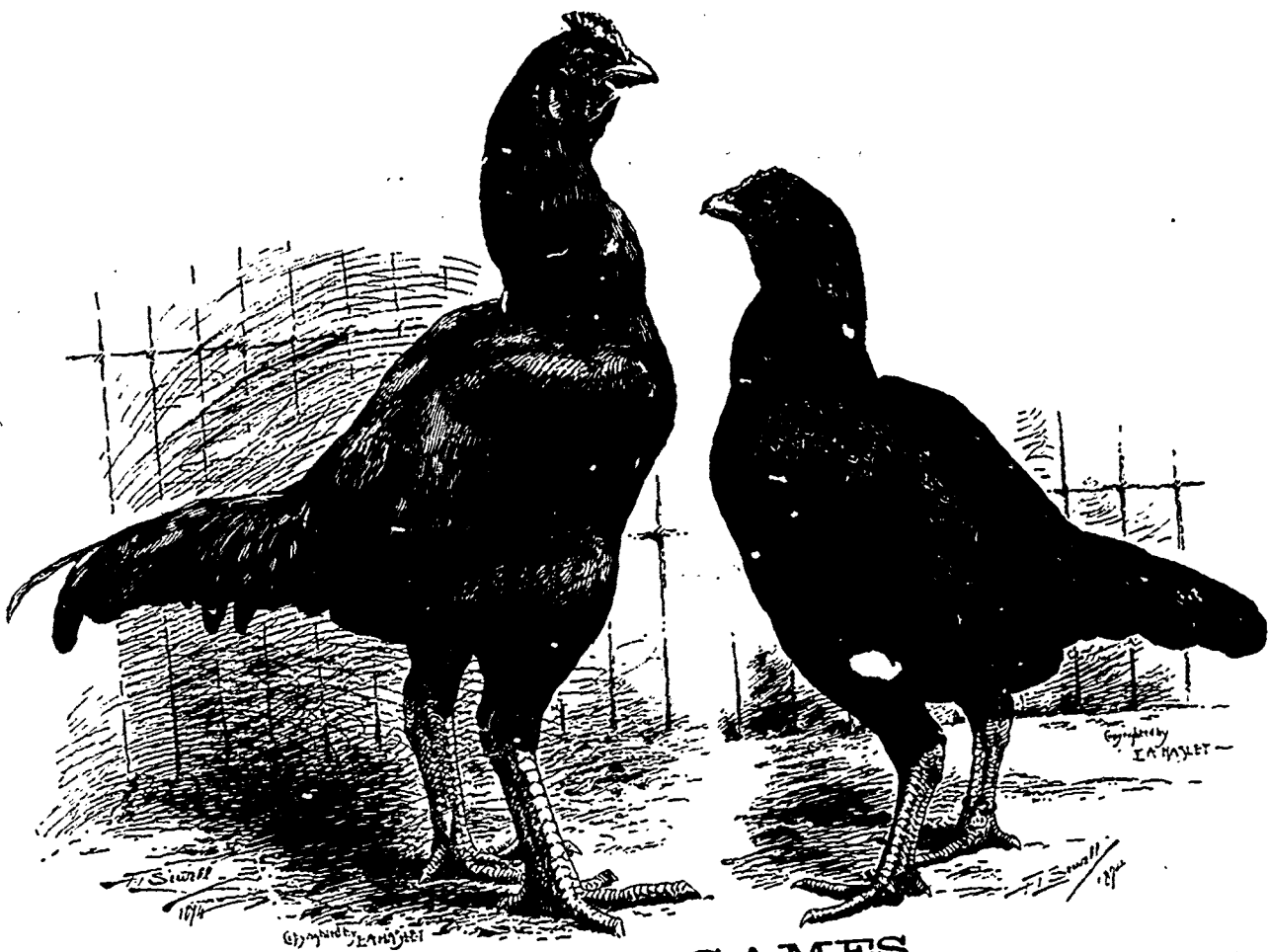
(To be Continued.)

THE TURKEY AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

BY E. H. BENJAMIN, OTTAWA.

(A paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.)

THE raising of the Turkey for marketing and importation purposes, both dead and alive, is now becoming an important branch in the trade of this country, and is deserving of some notice. It is a subject that in order to do it justice would take up more time than I can give this evening. First the breeds: feeding and care of the breed-



INDIAN GAMES.

"FIRST MIDLAND," score 95½, and "AMERICAN QUEEN," score 96, winners of first prizes at the Mid-Continental Show, Kansas City, Mo., owned and bred by E. A. Haslet, Atchison, Kansas.

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, June, 1895.

ing stock ; next, the raising and care of the young birds ; and then the preparing and dressing of the birds for market. Each of these branches would serve for a full and interesting paper, but I will this evening endeavor to give a general summary of all.

There are several recognized standard breeds of turkeys, such as the Bronze, the White Holland, the Narragansett, the Black, the Buff and the Slate. The first two varieties are the best known. The Narragansetts are rapidly becoming a favorite, while the others are somewhat rare.

Turkeys differ from other classes of poultry in many ways. The domestic turkey is but few removes from its wild ancestors, and much of that wildness still remains. They cannot be confined profitably, and the larger the flocks the greater the disposition to roam.

The native wild turkey is still found in some of the remote parts of the Dominion, the finest specimens being found in the far west, while occasionally they are found in some of the Middle States of our neighbors, but in comparatively limited numbers. The average size of the wild turkey is considerably smaller than the Bronze or domestic turkey, but their plumage is decidedly more brilliant, the color being made up of black, green, bay and brown, which together forms a sort of metallic bronze.

I now come to the breeding and care of the breeding stock. The first thing to do is the selection of the stock. It is a very important point, especially for the beginner, that the breeding stock which he starts with should be large, strong, not related, and well formed specimens, as the future stock depends almost entirely upon the parent birds. Do not try to economise on the price of the first stock bought, for when high priced valuable stock is used in breeding, their offsprings will grow up like them, and amply repay for the extra expense occasioned in the start. Quality, health and size is what should be sought after, and when the proper kind of stock is found the beginner or breeder should willingly pay a good price for it, and be glad to secure first-class birds.

Be very careful to guard against overfeeding the breeding stock, as it is very important to secure and keep the turkeys in a healthy and vigorous condition. Pampering and overfeeding may make the parent birds appear plump and glossy, but you must not be deceived with their appearance and condition, and consider them profitable breeding stock, for such is not the case by any means. There is considerable loss occasioned each year by having the breeding stock diseased and really not fit for breeding purposes. Most of this is brought about by the injudicious practice of over-

feeding. The breeder's intentions are generally good, as it would not be consistent to suppose that they wished to waste their feed for nothing ; but they should be more careful to study and look into the effects produced, and feed accordingly. If the turkeys are fed too much it will soon disarrange their digestive organs, and they are then very susceptible to disease, which, after it is once firmly established, is very hard to break and successfully eradicate. What the breeding stock need is bone and muscle rather than fat, and they should be fed with this object in view, and well supplied with good strengthening food, which will aid in forming a large strong frame, and this is always desirable either for breeding or marketing purposes.

In cases where this is neglected, and the turkeys are allowed to become very fat at breeding time, the eggs laid are generally small and not always properly fertilized, and if they hatch at all the chicks will not be as strong and healthy as they should be, and of course will never make desirable breeders. In the selection of the breeding stock, both males and females, you should procure ones of large bone, rather rangy built, long-bodied birds, and the broader and deeper the body is, if a young bird, the better. Select those in which the body continues large back to the tail, not like a sharp pointed egg, but more of an oblong square with full well-rounded breast. This shape will add vigor and utility, besides acquiring great weight, and will make first-class breeders, from which you may expect great weight in hens as well as Toms.

In-breeding is a fault in raising turkeys. New blood should be obtained by procuring a gobbler from some reliable breeder. The new blood you should always send off to a distance for. In procuring a gobbler aim to secure one that is strong and vigorous. It is better to use turkey hens two years old or more than to depend on pullets, as the young turkeys produced from mature hens will be stronger and more vigorous.

I will now devote a few lines to the turkey hen and her nest before I take up the raising and care of the young turkeys. The hen likes a secluded spot for her nest, so those who are in this line should prepare a place where she can slyly make her nest and deposit her eggs unknown. It is the turkey's nature to nest on the ground, and the eggs hatch better if exposed to the earth's moisture. Place old barrels on their sides or set coops half around and throw branches and such material over them. Place hay and leaves carelessly inside for them to lay in, and when the time arrives she will make her nest, and in such a way that the eggs will not get chilled. It not unfrequently happens

that the hen will not take to the nest prepared for her. In that case she will most likely seek a nest in the wood near by. When this is the case, put shelter over her that can be closed at night and opened every morning. This protection will make her feel secure from being disturbed by individuals and animals. It is dangerous to attempt moving the nest once the hen has started sitting, as she is liable to abandon it.

I now come to the raising and care of the young. A too early hatch is not advisable, as the early rains and dampness are destructive to them. The young chicks should not be disturbed for at least twenty-four hours after making their appearance. At the expiration of that time they will be quite strong and hungry. Then remove them to a clean, airy, roomy coop, and give them their first meal, which should be of boiled eggs, stale wheat bread and crumbs just moistened with milk. This should be continued for the first two weeks, occasionally giving them curd. Make the food sweet and wholesome. All food must be cooked until they have thrown out the red on their heads. Feed them at least five or six times a day, just enough so that they will eat it all.

In wheat localities whole wheat boiled to bursting makes the best food for young turkeys. They should occasionally be given a little green food with gravel. After they are three months old they may be given wheat, cracked corn and such like, but no whole corn until they are five or six months old. The coops must be kept dry and clean, and the young turkeys kept out of the dew and rain until they are full feathered. Dampness and filth will kill them as sure as a dose of poison. Many lose the young turkeys by keeping them too closely confined. Turkeys must have a range in order to become strong and thrive. Have large coops for each mother and her brood. Do not keep them confined after the dew is off the grass except on rainy days. One thing that is necessary is to encourage the mother to return early with her brood. This can be accomplished by finding out her resorts in search for grubs and other insects. Drive the feathered family home and then give them their evening meal. This will be an incentive to them to return at a fixed time. A turkey looks upon home as a place to get something to eat. If they are not encouraged to come home early, and allowed to remain out, the young become sleepy, and often get lost or destroyed. Another essential point is to keep them clear of vermin. You may often see a flock of young turkeys whose wings have grown faster than their bodies, and the quills protude out longer than the tail feathers. When this is the case they should be caught and be examined. Carefully turn back the feathers, which

cover the root of the quills on the wings, and then you will find the cause—the little red mites. These will kill the young turkey, but the worst enemy is the large grey louse. You must look for these in the feathers of the head, and under the throat close to the skin. When these are found on the young birds, you should at once catch the mother, and dust her well with good fresh insect powder, as it is from her throat the young birds become infected with the vermin. Dust the young birds also with the powder, and rub one or two drops of sweet oil well into the feathers of the head and neck. Do not use more than two or three drops, for grease is a dangerous article to use on young poultry of any kind. The foregoing are the essential points in raising the young birds.

Before I devote a few lines on preparing the turkey for the market, I will give an extract from a letter on the Bronze Turkey, by a Mr. Davidson, of Glendold, N.I. He says: "The Bronze Turkey is certainly *the market bird*, as they are quick-growers, excellent for table use, and immense in size. They will bring the same price per pound in the market as other breeds, and in a flock of, say twenty-five, you will get from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds more in weight from the same age, and feed, as from any twenty-five turkeys of any other variety. I don't make this statement to sell turkeys, as I was all sold out long ago, but to give farmers an opportunity of knowing how they can make from five to fifty dollars more a year, than they can possibly do by breeding and selling scrubs, or as bad inbred stock of any variety. Don't be afraid to expend two to five dollars or more on a male bird for breeding. Why, the difference will be more than made up in the larger number raised, to say nothing of the larger birds, and if fowls are raised and you keep only one breed, select the breed suitable for your purpose, and then, for gracious sake, *keep it pure*. My cry is: "Away with the dunghills and the general cross varieties and up with the stately thoroughbreds!"

I will now take up the dressing of the turkey, and it equally applies to all poultry for the home market. Well dressed birds pay the best. Dressing and the preparing of fowl, especially turkeys, for the market might be considered a special branch of itself. Very few birds do we see on the market that can be classed as first-class dressed poultry. I take the following for an article on dressing poultry in the *Farm and Home*. The following rules may be observed with profit. Do not feed the fowls the morning they are to be killed, full crops look bad and are liable to sour if left in. Bleeding in the neck produces fine flavored, whiter meat than when killed in any other way. Some markets demand scalded birds, and others dry picked. As I dis-

pose of my turkeys to customers I dry pick them as they command a better price than scalded. Pick quickly, while the bird is bleeding, while the body is yet warm, being careful not to tear the tender skin. Remove all pin feathers, and cut the wings neatly off. Draw without making a larger incision than necessary, and tie the wings so that they will lie snugly at the sides when cold, leaving the head on until morning, as the neck then presents a much better appearance.

Many things I have mentioned as necessary may seem burdensome to the beginner, but after raising a healthy flock or two, these little acts insuring success will be easy to remember, especially as each flock is so like its predecessor as to be indistinguishable from it in looks, actions, and the care required.

BLACK MINORCAS.

Editor Review:

MUCH has been said in your lively journal in reference to black Minorcas. Mr. Duff, in your last issue, says I crave the indulgence of your readers, because I call myself a beginner. Well! Well! He claims he is not a beginner and says I exhibited Minorcas before he ever owned a single specimen. Well, if such is the case, Mr. Duff has a good deal of audacity to pose as he does and make us believe he knows it pretty near all. It was in the fall of 1893 when I made my first exhibit in black Minorcas, from which, I would infer, Mr. Duff must have had a very short experience. Probably he has mistaken some of those black pied Pouter pigeons I used to show for black Minorcas. Those blowing Pouters. I guess he is dreaming. The sketches I furnished as an illustration of what I wanted to say are not my ideals of a Minorca. I do not pretend to have any, hence my reason for asking your readers so many questions. The English Standard is what I have been looking for, and I thank you, Mr. Editor, for publishing it in your May number. I wish it were adopted in America instead of the one we now use. As for Mr. Duff's ideal, he evidently has two, and perhaps more—just as his birds turn out. He says at top of page 85 his idea of a perfect comb is as illustrated at top of his article. Then again, he says at the top of next page, "the carriage of the comb at the back is important, it should reach well down on the neck—it should not go so far as to touch the feathers." What about his ideal cut? The comb on the male bird in his cunning ad. on front page has the same fault. The comb of the pullet (for I understand it is open for criticism)

appears to me to be far from what it ought to be. It not only obstructs the sight but it hangs down very ugly. As for the cut of Minorca head entitled "Wagner's Dream," that is your own joke, Mr. Editor, at my expense. The illustrations furnished by me were pen and ink copies of a Palace winner in 1888. I copied them from an English colored plate to illustrate what I wished to convey to your readers. Thanking you for this space, Mr. Editor. CHAS. F. WAGNER.

Toronto, May 27th, '95.

A YEAR WITH POULTRY ON THE FARM.

BY J. E. MEYER, KOSSUTH, ONT.

(A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario.)

WINTER is the period of the year when the farmer must pay most attention to his fowls if he wishes them to yield the greatest profit. One of the first essentials is a warm house, and by a warm house I mean one in which the thermometer does not fall below the freezing point, even during the coldest nights. I know that many will not agree with me when I say that if your poultry house is not so well built and so well sheltered as to resist frost, then you should warm it by artificial means during a very cold period. It is best if you can do without the artificial heat, because its application requires very great caution as there is great danger of overdoing it. Never allow the house to become heated, if artificially, above 40 or at most 45 degrees. If your house is built facing the south, as it should be, with plenty of double windows to admit the sun, you will find that even after a night during which the mercury fell below zero, if the sun shines during the day your house will become quite warm and comfortable; so that you will need your fire going only during the night. When the sun refuses to shine during very cold weather, and the temperature of your poultry house is below freezing, your fowls will soon stop laying, as all food consumed will be needed to keep them warm. Every farmer either has an old box stove or can readily procure one. A few chunks of wood each very cold day will keep your hens laying, and amply repay you for your trouble and expense. Another very important item is

THE FEED.

Many farmers think they are doing just the proper thing when they give their fowls all the wheat they can eat during

winter. They will carry it out to them by the half bushel—perhaps throw it into filth. To give all the wheat they can eat to growing chickens in the summer and fall when they have unlimited range through fields and meadows is an excellent plan, but is ruinous to laying stock in winter. It is not a complete egg food. You must in your winter feeding try as nearly as possible to imitate the food obtained by the hen on a free range in summer. You must feed a substitute for the green grass, for the worms and grasshoppers, for the small stones and all the other little things obtained on a free range. The nearer your food approaches what the hens obtain on a free range the healthier they will be, and the more eggs they will lay in winter. Turnips, potatoes, cabbage, beets and cut clover hay will do for grass, fine gravel for the small stones, oyster shells or dried egg shells for lime, and cut green bones or meat of some sort for the insects. Wheat, oats, corn, barley and buckwheat, fed at different times, not one all the time, will give plenty of change. Never feed one kind of grain continually. A very good way to feed is to take two parts oats to one part barley ground together, mix with about equal bulk of cut clover and steam it. Feed this in the morning at daybreak. Feed just what they will eat up readily. Never allow them to gorge themselves, or they will mope about all day when they should be lively for best results. Cooked turnips or potatoes may be substituted for the clover, or a head of cabbage hung up for them to pick at. Raw pulped turnips will also be relished for a change. At noon scatter a little wheat, barley or buckwheat in six inches of straw for them to scratch after, and at night give a good feed of wheat, so that they go to roost with their crops well filled. Oyster shells where they can get at them at all times will help them, though I do not consider them absolutely necessary. Plenty of fine gravel must always be before them. Fed carefully in this way, kept in comfortable quarters, clean and healthy with a little meat in some shape added, your fowls will lay plenty of

EGGS IN WINTER,

when they are worth most money at a cost much less than it costs the farmer who feeds wheat to his half frozen hens all winter without any eggs. Right here we must not forget that the best method of feeding in the world will not make scrubby August hatched pullets lay in winter. Your hens must have moulted before December and your pullets must be well grown by that time if you are to obtain the very best results. Then again your fowls should be kept in small flocks of from twenty to twenty-five birds, with plenty of room, you cannot have too much, say ten square feet of floor space to each bird.

Now every one of these conditions is necessary if you are to be as successful as it is possible to be, and no one should be contented with any less success in anything he undertakes. Neglect the little things in the care of your poultry, and just as surely as in any other half-managed undertaking, failure will follow. Poultry in winter needs constant though not laborious attention. There is just as little profit in feeding half frozen fowls as half frozen pigs and cattle. With proper housing, feeding and the right fowls, you will have a constant supply of eggs that will bring you in a nice income during the winter months, and cost you very little besides extra trouble, that is really no trouble at all. By March you should begin to think about

RAISING OF CHICKENS.

Take your cock and with him put eight or ten of your best hens in a pen, to which, as the snow leaves, fence off a nice grass run. Every farmer should have a pen in which to do his breeding. From this pen, after they have been mated ten days, save your eggs for hatching. Never set your hens, if you can at all avoid it, in the hen-house. They are almost certain to bring vermin. Take a shallow box large enough to make a good-sized nest, fill it with earth or sand to about three inches of the top, smooth nicely, sloping towards the centre. Put a couple inches of hay chaff on the earth, and in the nest put some china eggs. Place the nest where no other hens can molest the hatcher. On this nest set your hen at night. Have food, water, and a dust-bath within reach of her. If she goes on and off all right, you may put eggs under her, first dusting her carefully with insect powder, putting some in the nest, or if you choose, powdered sulphur or a little tobacco. Repeat this a few days before the chickens come out. Always set two or more hens at the same time, and at the end of a week or ten days test out all infertile eggs.

A CHEAP EGG-TESTER

may be made by cutting a hole in the centre of the lid of a biscuit box large enough to admit the small end of an egg well into it. Place the egg in the hole and hold it up in front of a good strong light at night, and if the eggs have been set from seven to ten days all that are infertile will be clear, just like a fresh egg, while all fertile ones will be dark. Take out all clear eggs, and put the rest from the three or four hens you set at the same time under just what hens are needed to cover them, and reset the others with fresh eggs. Thus you will save much time, as you will avoid having hens set to no purpose. Boil the infertile eggs and feed them to the chickens. Never feed young chickens inside of twenty-four to thirty-six hours after they are hatched. For the first week feed every two to four hours. For the first feed give

stale bread soaked in sweet milk, but be careful to press the milk well out, as chickens should on no account be fed sloppy food. Rolled oats fed dry make an excellent food for young chicks, and make an excellent change, with bread and milk, for very young chickens. Place the hen, as soon as the weather is fit, in a moveable coop on the grass, and allow the chickens free range. Place coops so that no large fowls can get near them to eat the chickens' food. Feed the chickens on clean boards, out of reach of the hen in the coop.

A VERY GOOD BREAD

can be made out of ground wheat and oats, moistened with milk or water, to which add a little salt, baking powder and bone meal. Place in a pan and bake in the oven. After they are a week old they will pick up small wheat. See that they get small stones. Allow them to get no sour food. Do not feed more than they can eat up readily, except that wheat may be before them all the time. Keep clean, fresh water constantly within reach. After the chicks are two or three weeks old the meal will need to be moistened only and fed two or three times a day with the wheat. Continue this method of feeding now right along, only occasionally change the meal and feed barley or buckwheat instead of the wheat. The wheat, however, will, in my experience, be most relished. Indian corn, where it is as cheap and easily obtained, will do about as well.

By the end of May or before, your hatching should be over, and your male put away from the females. Unless you wish to use your male another year you had best eat him, as he will be a nuisance throughout the summer and fall. On no account allow males to run with the hens after the breeding season, as they neither lay themselves nor assist the hens to lay. They are accountable for those useless, troublesome, late broods that spring up in fence corners during July and August. You should be

PACKING YOUR EGGS

during summer, when they are worth least, and with no males with your hens the eggs will keep far better and longer.

Your flock of chickens will be at least half cockerels. These should be marketed during July, August and September, when such are scarce on the market and prices are highest, and not during October and November, when everybody is selling and prices are lowest. After the cockerels are gone your pullets will have more room and will do better.

FEED YOUR PULLETS WELL,

so as to get them laying before cold weather sets in. As

your two-year-old hens begin moulting kill them off, and feed the yearlings well to keep up their vigor. A hen that moults during cold weather will be of little or no use as a winter layer, and should be killed. Do not allow your chickens to roost in a draft during the chilly nights of autumn, or they will catch cold and your nice, plump pullets will soon be mere skeletons. Prevention is the one certain cure for all diseases of poultry, and it is the safest cure for the farmer to practice. Other cures are easier found than successfully used.

If you have any difficulty in getting your hens to set early enough for you, and you are interested enough in poultry culture to make it advisable for you to do so, I would strongly advise you to buy a good incubator and brooder, and make them do the hatching and rearing for you while your hens may be kept laying. The man who has the proper material in his make-up to be a successful grower of poultry will be successful with an incubator and brooder.

ADVERTISING PAYS—NAMES OFF COOPS.

Editor Review:

YOU will remember that when I handed you my adv. for the May number of the REVIEW I remarked that if it brought me enough business to pay for its cost I would be satisfied. I have pleasure in informing you at this early date in the month that I have orders for six sittings of eggs as the result of that advertisement. This more than pays the cost of the adv., so that I am more than satisfied.

I read with not a little interest the discussion as to whether the names of exhibitors should be on or off coops. There are only two strong arguments in favor of the present practice of having the names on. One is that the breeders get a lot of free advertising, which is perfectly proper, and the other is that, so far as my observation goes, the judges are square and judge the birds on their merits. Still, I would rather not see the names on the coops. If I should ever find time to exhibit I shall be content to have the entry card on the coop without any name. The birds could be judged the first day, and if the breeder wanted advertising he could get it much better by tacking his card on the coop. I trust this subject will not be lost sight of. A little agitation will bring about the desired change in the regulation that has provoked the discussion.

CHAS. F. NICHOLSON.

Vindicator Office, Oshawa, May 11th, 1895.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BY C. J. DEVLIN, OTTAWA, ONT.

(A Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association.)

THE paper I propose to read to you is on the Plymouth Rock. I have bred this variety for ten years. They are termed the American idol, but I think they are Canada's idol as well. The strongest proof of the superiority of this breed is that it has successfully stood the booms of a score of new varieties, has met and vanquished each one, and still lives. Other breeds have their booms, but the Plymouth Rock keeps on its steady course. It has never had a boom in its history; its favor has been won by merit. For meat, size, laying qualities, vigor, quick growing and attractiveness combined, there is no breed that will not suffer by comparison. They are a great favorite with farmers and market poultry men, who breed this variety more extensively than all other pure breeds combined. They thrive anywhere, are rapid growers, and make plump, juicy broilers at from eight to twelve weeks old. As a market fowl they have no successful rival among the pure breeds. They stand acknowledged without an equal as the best general purpose fowl bred. The Plymouth Rocks are good all-the-year-round layers. Many breeds stop laying during the winter, but the steady-going Plymouth Rocks bid defiance to the season, provided their house is warm and they are well supplied with food convertible into eggs. They always mature early, are splendid foragers, fast growers and compactly built.

The barred Plymouth Rock is nearly always the largest class at our shows, and strictly choice specimens command a higher price than any other breed—which proves their sterling merits. New breeds come and go, but the great qualities of the Plymouth Rocks become more and more indelible. As a practical fowl, suited to the wants and condition of those who desire eggs, meat and feathers combined in the one breed, they acknowledge no competitor.

I would like to say that the importance of rigorous selection cannot be too strongly urged. It is the mainstay of good breeding. If you cannot mate up a large yard, mate a small one, but mate your best layers and best specimens, and don't breed from culls.

Fanciers are a benefit to a community. Wherever poultry shows have been held there has usually been a great improvement in the size of the poultry in the surrounding country. A fixed standard for a breed is very important. Without one those differing in opinion would breed to different standards, and in that way they would lose their characteristics or tendencies. Without doubt, great good has been accomplished by fanciers. They have increased the number of those who keep the fowls, have spread a knowledge of proper care, and multiplied the desirable breeds. Fanciers take more pains to secure at any cost the best breeding stock they can get, so that they may keep up the utility breeds.

SHOW DATES.

CANADA'S Great Fair and Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Sept. 2nd to 14th, H. J. Hill, Secretary, Toronto.

Midland Central Fair, Kingston, Sept. 2nd to 7th, John P. Oram, Kingston.

Quebec Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, Que., Sept. 12th to 21st, S. C. Stevenson, Montreal, Que.

Western Fair, London, Sept. 12th to 21st, Thomas A. Browne, London.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 20th to 28th, E. McMahon, Ottawa.



Mr. J. H. Caylord, 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.