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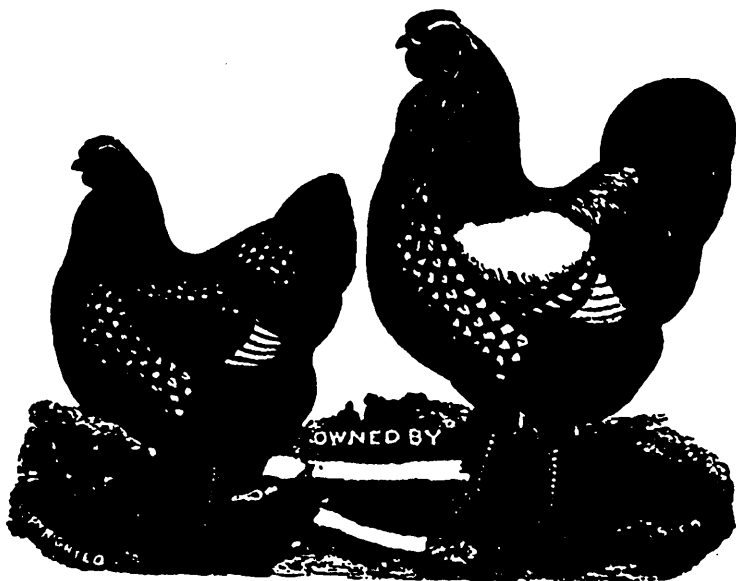
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.....AT.....

Nanaimo, 1893, - Victoria, 1894.

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Headquarters on the North Pacific Coast for high class.....Barred Plymouth Rocks.....
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A few more White and Brown Leghorns for sale. Prices will be made reasonable for quality of stock.
Young stock after September.
Eggs, \$2.50 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.
Nothing sent C. O. D.
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BUFF LEGHORNS (EXCLUSIVELY.)

I was one of the first to import this noble breed to the Pacific Coast, and after three years experience have decided to keep no other variety. I won first on cockerel and first and second on pullet at the Victoria show, January, '93. My stock is from the most noted breeders in the east and is as good as any. Eggs reduced to July 1st, to \$2.50 per sitting of 15, guaranteed fresh and true to name, and 10 or more chicks to the sitting.

F. T. PALMER,

Box 1278. Seattle, Wash.

(Member American Buff Leghorn Club.)

Nanaimo, B. C., April 25th, 1894.

F. T. PALMER,

Seattle, Wash.

Sir:—I got 23 chicks from the 30 eggs you sent me. There was only one clear egg the lot.

Yours truly,

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First-Prize winners at Los Angeles and Petaluma Shows. The finest Buffs on the Pacific coast.

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Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Green Cut Bone No cutter does this work so Easily and Finely as ours.

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I want money Dry weather has burnt up our grain, and frost has injured my fruit crop. So NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY

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I have THREE PENS OF BUFFS.
Pen No. 1 is headed by cock I bought of A. Armstrong that took 2nd prize at State Poultry Show in Feb., '04, and won silver cup as the best California-raised Buff Leghorn Cock on exhibition.

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Buff Leghorn Eggs: Pen No. 1, \$3.50; Pen No. 2, \$2.50; Pen No. 3, \$1.50.
Buff Cochin Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; Bantam Eggs, \$3.00; White Guinea Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fifty cents off on each additional setting in same order from different pens.

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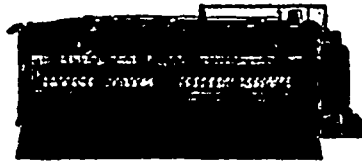
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THE IMPROVED, MONARCH INCUBATOR.



3,000 chicks from one machine in less than four months. Prices reduced, making it the cheapest machine on the market. Thousands in successful operation in this country, Canada and Europe. They are giving universal satisfaction everywhere. First premiums at twenty-seven consecutive shows. More than 100 in use within a radius of 100 miles of our factory, some of the farmers using from 2 to 8 machines. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue,

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BLACK and WHITE MINORCAS, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LACK LANGSHANS.

Our Minorcas are too well known to need comment. They are of the true Minorca type, (not Black Leghorns) all being standard weight. Our stock have won highest honors at the largest exhibitions, including New York, Worcester, Detroit, Toronto, Hamilton, London, and New Hamburg. Our record on these grand varieties has never been beaten, if ever equalled, by any other breeder in America.

Our Rocks are as good as can be found anywhere. They are standard weight, beautifully marked, and have won everywhere. Our Yards contain prize-winners at the largest exhibitions in the United States and Canada.

Our Langshans are winners everywhere shown. We won 1st on cockrell at the late Ontario show, in competition with the best birds in Canada. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, in season, \$3 per setting, two, \$5.

Special attention given to the shipment of stock and eggs to the Pacific Coast.

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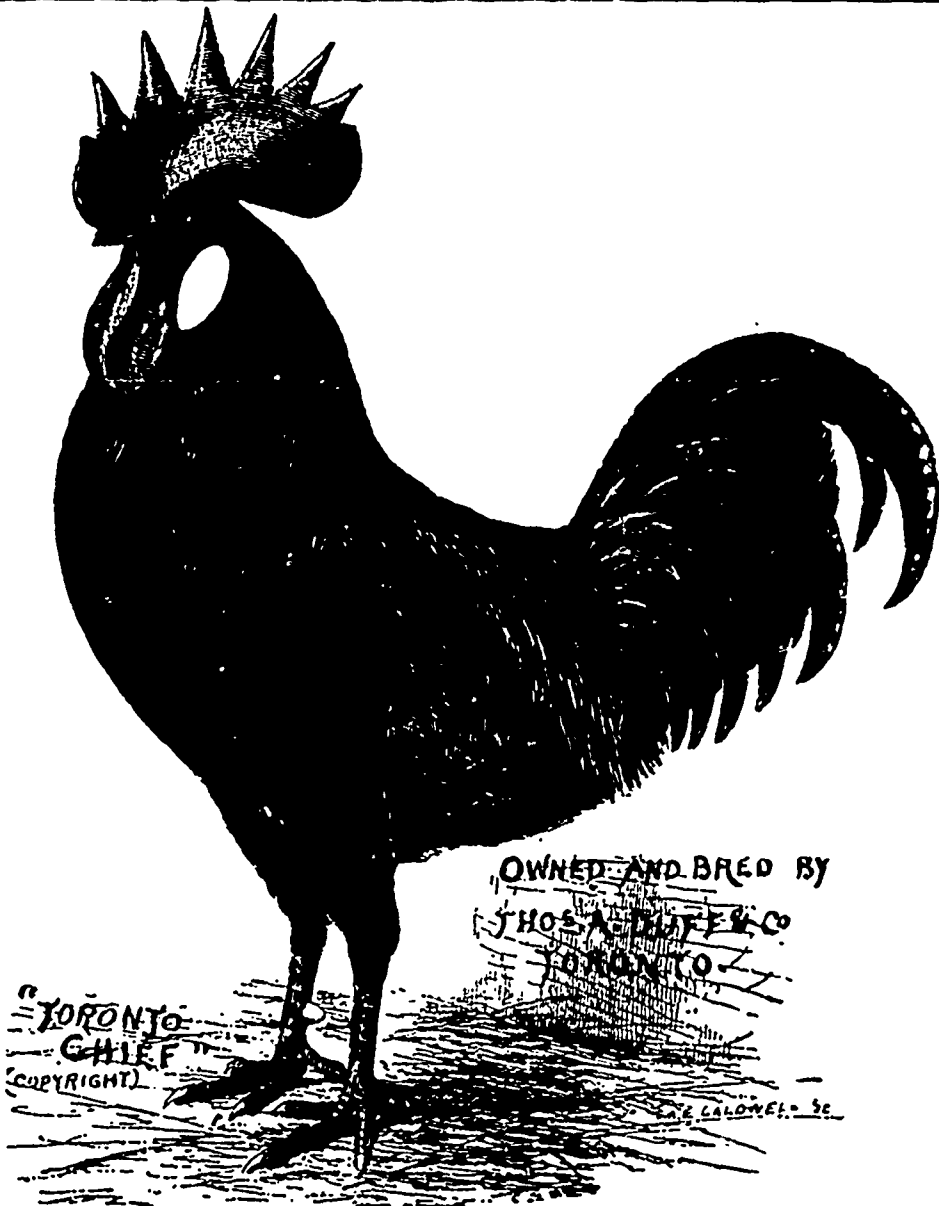
THE
BRITISH COLUMBIAN
FANCIER.

A PRACTICAL POULTRY JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.

Vol. 1.—No. 2.

NANAIMO, JULY 20th, 1894.

TERMS: { \$1. per year, in advance.
Single copies, 10 cents.



OWNED AND BRED BY
J. H. S. DUFF & CO
TORONTO.

BLACK MINORCA COCKEREL, FIRST ONTARIO SHOW, SCORE 96½.

POULTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—
BY THE EDITOR.

—
Part II.

In the preceding article we considered the question of "The Demand" and "The Country," now let us see what is actually being done. In the last report of the Department of Agriculture we find among other questions asked the "Correspondents" in different parts of the province the two following, Section 11, Poultry. (a) Is this industry entered into to any extent and with any system? (b) What is the average price of eggs? Fifty-nine answers were received to these questions. To the first the answers were divided as follows: two replied "Largely;" three, "Only for home use;" four, "Fair extent;" six, "Entirely neglected;" eight, "Considerable extent;" and thirty-six, "Not extensively." The average price received for eggs for the whole province was thirty-five cents per dozen. This summary gives a birdseye view of the situation and allows us to form some definite conclusions as to what could be done. It would seem as though certain sections of the province are too far from any market to make poultry raising profitable, but there are still parts enough left where it might be taken up with profit. The districts adjacent to Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo and New Westminster, are certainly all right and can be worked to good advantage. It will undoubtedly be some time before there will be many large ranches devoted exclusively to the raising of market poultry, but there is no reason why, in the near future, there should not be a great many ranchers who will make poultry raising an important branch of their farm work. The great question to them is, Will it pay? This can best be determined by what is being done. On another page under the heading, "No Money in Hens," is given one man's account, and the FANCIER will endeavor to give more experiences along the same line, the great difficulty in doing so being that very few ranchers keep an actual account so at the end of the year do not know what the result has been. We shall be glad to hear from any one in British Columbia along this line, whether the result has been good or bad.

In the Agricultural Report, under Section 10, Live Stock, the following questions are asked. (a) Are people general-

ly going in for improved breeds of stock? (b) State what in your estimation are the best breeds in your district of poultry. In answer to the first, thirty-one said "Yes," and four said "No." This is a significant fact for the breeders of thoroughbred poultry to bear in mind, as it indicates an advance along lines that are progressive and that call for A 1 stock. In answer to the second as to best breeds the list is headed by the Plymouth Rocks, which are mentioned by thirty, the Brown Leghorns following with twenty-five; Black Spanish, six; Brahmas, three; while the Wyandotte, Houdan, Cochin, Leghorn and Plymouth Rock crossed, and Dunghill close the list with one each. While the question of "Best breed" is still an open one, it is evident the majority in this case have not made any mistake in their choice. A general purpose fowl, or a great layer is undoubtedly what most of ranchers want and will find most profitable. The field is open; the chances are good, and it only remains for live, energetic men and women to take up this industry and by hard work push it through to a successful issue. The FANCIER stands ready to do all it can to help in the work.

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THE GARDEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

—
ANDREW G. MALSTEN, IN NORTHWEST HORTICULTURIST.

—
The town of Chilliwack located on the Frazier river fifty miles west of Vancouver and New Westminster, and twenty-five miles on a straight line from Sumas City, Washington, is the center of a rich agricultural country. The great Sumas Prairie extending from the boundary to within six miles of Chilliwack, will, when the Frazier is dyked so as to stop the June overflow, be one of the greatest dairy and stock countries in British Columbia. All the high and level plateau extending for miles on the east, west and south side of Chilliwack is called the Chilliwack country, or simply Chilliwack. The roads leading out into the country in all directions from Chilliwack are in a very fine condition, high and level, and mostly covered with fine gravel and sand. The country is well settled up. The farm buildings as a general rule are well built and painted; presenting an attractive appearance. Good schools are kept ten months in the year, irrespective of distance and location. Good school houses, painted, and

of uniform architecture are built about three miles apart.

Mixed farming is mostly carried on, as grain, dairy, stock and fruit growing. Hops have lately been set out. Also some attention has lately been given to apinry. Mr. J. S. Smith near to Chilliwack having 100 stands of bees.

A daily steamer leaves Chilliwack every morning for New Westminster, and stage and ferry connects at Harrison Station, on the C. P. R., for Vancouver.

Fruit growing and hops will without a doubt be the main industry of this part of the Province. There are many young and enterprising fruit growers here. Many orchards have lately been set out. Though it is true that there are even here some "genius home" who will stand in the way of the country by letting their orchards go to rack and ruin. The fellow who "knows all about it, who has had practical experience all his life," whose cranium has been so absorbed and dried up by his own little conceited ideas that it cannot absorb any knowledge from other sources; whose orchard is covered with vermin and moss, who thinks it does not pay to raise fruit because there is no market anyway; the fellow who planted seedlings instead of fruit trees,—Yet the British Columbia board has found a remedy. The fiat has gone forth. These fellows must either clean up their orchards or cut them down. Mr. R. M. Palmer, of Victoria, the inspector of this district is now going over the country and these fellows must come to time.

When rightly understood and attention and care given, and trees adapted to the soil and climate are set out, the Chilliwack country is as fine a section for fruit growing as there is on the Pacific coast.

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.....Holdsworth, Macpherson & Co. of Sydney, N. S. W., recently landed a large shipment of Hearnson's Incubators of various sizes suitable for all classes of breeders. The poultry interest is on the advance in that section of the country.

.....It is in shipping hens to market that the greatest loss occurs. It may be supposed that but few persons would be so unwise as to send live fowls to market during hot days, but a visit to commission houses will show that hundreds of coops arrive, even with the heat well near 100 degrees, and that too with the fowls crowded, as well as but imperfectly supplied with water. The consequence is that there is sometimes a loss of nearly one-third from death, with also a loss of weight of those that survive.—Chicago Times.

ARTIFICIAL DUCK CULTURE.

WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

MR. EDITOR:—In fulfilment of my promise to you a short time ago, I send you a short account of our method of growing ducklings artificially for the market. As we grow some 10,000 ducks and chicks each season and carry over 1500 breeding ducks, besides hens, it will be seen that we do quite a little business.

Though we run twelve 600-egg machines, besides smaller ones, we use but a comparatively small proportion of the eggs, these birds contribute. But as our birds are carefully selected and of immense size, we have calls from all parts of the United States, including Cal., Texas, and Canada and even Europe. So much so, that we have already put out over 50,000 eggs this season for purposes of incubation. Of course we guarantee the fertility of our eggs, and though we do not guarantee their safe delivery, we usually duplicate all packages that come to grief through rough handling by express. The eggs require twenty-seven days to hatch, consequently we fill, as well as test a machine full every two days. The eggs are tested the third day, the infertile ones sent to market together with the culls, which latter are the very large, the rough shelled, and porous eggs. The eggs are usually from 90 to 95 per cent fertile and when good we average to hatch about 92 per cent of all fertile ones. The little birds are taken out of the machines about forty-eight hours after they are hatched, and placed in the brooding house. This building is 140 ft. long, 15 ft. wide. From the heater at one end runs a flow and return 2 in. pipe. These pipes are utilized as brooders by being partitioned off every 6 ft., the pen in front being of corresponding width. Into a brooder of this size we put 150 ducklings, thus giving the building a capacity of 3000 ducklings. Now we have two cold houses, each 75 ft. long, in which we use no artificial heat and when the long building is full, as fast as a new hatch comes out we drive out the oldest ducklings (to make room for them) into cold buildings which together have a capacity of about 2500 more. We always put the newly hatched ducklings next to the heater, running the others down toward the other end, for though the heat of the brooders is uniform the fire length of the building, yet the building itself is much warmer nearest

the heater as that of itself radiates a great deal of heat. As the little ducklings need more heat than the older ones, we run them within two or three inches of the warm pipes, while the distance at the lower part of the building is increased to 9 or 10 inches. By the time all are full of ducklings the oldest are some 9 or 10 weeks old and ready for the market, dressing at that age, from 10 to 12 lbs. per pair. We have been marketing these birds in New York and Boston for the past six weeks at the rate of 200 or 300 lbs. per day. The maximum price this season was 30 cents per lb., but as the birds get plenty the price falls. It is now (June 5th) 20 cents per lb., and may possibly go to 15 cents before the season is over, but as we can grow a lb. of duck for 5 cents at the present prices of grain, it would still leave a large margin of profit. For the first three or four days the young birds require as much heat as chicks, but after that they will endure more of cold. In ducklings properly hatched there need not be a loss of more than 1 per cent. For several days the food should consist of bread crumbs mixed with hard boiled egg, chopped fine, four parts bread crumbs, to one of egg. We use the eggs in which the germ has died after the third or fourth day. There will always be several in each hatch. After they are a few days old they may be fed equal parts of oat and corn meal and wheat-bran, giving them all they will eat, clean, four times a day and no more. Always mix a little sharp sand in the food as they will not assimilate their food and soon become leg weak. Give the birds all the green feed they will eat, such as green rye-clover, refuse cabbage, together with boiled turnips and potatoes. As the birds grow older the quantity of corn meal should be increased until when fattening it should compose three quarters of their food supply. It is well to grow chicks and ducks at the same time as the one business does not interfere with the other. The machines can be used to fill your buildings with chicks before the ducks begin to lay, say in December. The ducks can be grown to 5 lb. in nine weeks while the chicks require nearly double that time to reach the same weight and while the price of ducks gradually fall that of the chicks always rises so that a good 5 lb. chick is worth 35 cents per lb. in Boston and New York markets to-day, and will probably keep at that figure for the next six weeks. It costs about 2 cents per lb. more to grow a chick than a duck, but the busi-

ness of growing them both, we find immensely profitable, when grown artificially. When we have a little more leisure we may show you the great superiority of the artificial over the natural methods of growing poultry.

JAMES RANKIN.

South Easton, Mass.

TIMELY HINTS.

JULY-AUGUST.

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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12	13	14	15			

We have now reached the warmest season of the year and care must be taken to provide ample shade and plenty of pure fresh water for both young and old stock. Do not for a moment neglect your young birds. Keep them growing every day. Care and attention now will go a long way toward bringing them up to the desired standard. As soon as you can distinguish the cockerels from the pullets separate them, for the growth in both cases will be far more rapid. A good coat of whitewash on the outside and inside of their coops will go far toward keeping things sweet and clean. Have a special care for lice they are the poultryman's great enemy and must be fought until they are no more. Note what Mr. Conger says about them in his article in this number. Try the vaseline and see how it will work. You can procure it from any druggists. A two bit bottle will be enough. If you have surplus breeding stock dispose of it now, the price is just as good as it will be later and you will save considerable time and feed. Many breeders of fancy stock reduce their price for eggs during July and Aug. So if you want to try late breeding you will have the opportunity at a small cost. Remember that it is the early laying pullets that are going to pay you, and remember also that they can only be got by early hatching and constant care afterward. Young birds that give promise of special value as exhibition birds can be selected now and given special care and attention.

The denunciation of dried bone for fowls as utterly worthless is an error. It does some good, but not a very great deal, and is not to be compared to fresh bone.

EXPERIENCE NOT THEORY.

WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

Twelve years ago I believed poultry both young and old had to be fed with fancy feed and the many different kinds I read of were tried. I bought all the new things that appeared and, "Roup pills," O my, we were a good customer for all such things and believed we could not get along without them: in every house and coop they were found, we used them for both: the old and the young ones; but that time is passed and I haven't used a Roup pill in ten years. Our medicine now consists of the best grade of coal oil, a little sulphur, broken charcoal, shells and bone within reach of the chickens at all times. For lice, coal oil the roosts and coops, use the best insect powder in the nests and on the sitting hens; for lice on chickens use vaseline, it never fails and never injures them in the least, and twenty-five cents worth is sufficient for a thousand chicks.

FRED AND CARE OF BREEDING PENS.

We feed grain all winter namely, corn, wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat. When we want them to lay and they seem to be a little slow about it, we feed soft feed and stimulating foods to get them started, then drop back to a ration composed mostly of grain, as the eggs will hatch better with more grain and less soft food. A few spoonfuls of flowers of sulphur mixed with the soft food is a very good thing to increase egg production, a tablespoonful to a gallon of feed is plenty. Oats, in some form or other, can be fed with profit to breeders at all times of the season.

YOUNG CHICKS.

For the first eight or ten days they should be fed cooked food moistened a *very little* with milk or water, milk preferred. Feed four times a day. After they are ten days old feed cracked corn and whole wheat three times a day. See that they have fine fresh gravel to scratch in and keep pure water before them all the time after they are forty-eight hours old. We have patent stone-ware water founts and consider them the most useful and practical thing in the poultry yard. Crushed charcoal and shells, and plenty of granulated bone within easy reach is highly beneficial both in its effect on growth and health. Spading or plowing a part of the run every week is labour well spent. Give them plenty of sunshine, and exercise with clean dry quarters and then

see them grow. Avoid fancy feeds and slops and give them a variety of grain and you will get all that is desired.

SUCCESS IN POULTRY RAISING.

R. T. Wells the Game breeder of Indiana more than twelve years ago told me two words that insured me success: they were "Scatter Them." When our chickens begin to hatch we place the first ten days hatch in a lot with suitable buildings and plenty of shade, the next ten days hatch in another lot and so on. Here they are kept until they are ready to go into winter quarters. The feed racks should be so arranged as to prevent the hens from interfering with each other and the chicks. I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions your readers may ask *through* the paper.

SID. CONGER.

Flat Rock, Ind.



GETTING A START.

BY THE EDITOR.

To raise poultry to-day for profit requires the carrying out of certain well defined principles. To neglect any of them through ignorance, or for any other cause, means failure. Much trouble arises from not starting right and the old adage might well be reversed and made to read "All is well that begins well." In the course of our movements among poultry men we have come in contact with some who have impressed us at once with their fitness for the work they have taken up and knowing that there are a good many people in the province just now who are looking for information, a call was made on one of these individuals with a view to getting him to give an outline of his way of making a start in the poultry business. Mr. K. was found among his young chicks engaged in some of the endless work that always awaits the poultry raiser. After the usual compliments had been passed, we stated our business. "I am afraid I can't tell you anything that will be of interest and worse still I have not had experience enough to enable me to lay claim to being a successful poultry raiser," was the answer. Well we will grant all that if you like, but tell us how you raised that yard of fine chicks we just passed through. For surely they bore evidence of care and thought, which is not apparent in every poultry yard. "If you really think it will be of any help to others why of course I am

willing to tell how I have done it. My first start in keeping poultry was brought about by a friend giving me a rooster and two hens, this flock was added to by the purchase of two more hens. They were well sheltered and fed and a careful account was kept of the receipts and expenditure for the year, the result showing a net profit of \$2.50 per fowl with which I was well pleased as it was a first experience. I determined that this season I would go into the business on a larger scale and so laid my plans accordingly. I decided that I wanted two kinds of fowls, one that should be good egg producers and the other general purpose birds. My first flock had been what might be termed "mongrels," and as I wished to raise the standard, I made up my mind to purchase thoroughbred eggs for hatching, and so ordered one sitting Silver Wyandotte, one of Barred Plymouth Rock, one of White Leghorn and three of White Plymouth Rock eggs—these arrived in due time and were set between Feb. 7th and May 2nd. The nests were made in boxes and barrels generally with a fresh sod in the bottom and with a sprinkling of pepper to drive away the lice. All went well, except one lot which a neighbor had kindly offered to hatch for me, but his hen being one of the Leghorn type, was only willing to sit a week, and as a result the chicks never appeared. The other five that were at home were carefully looked after, the nests being kept clean and the eggs carefully washed when a broken one made it necessary. All shells were taken out as the chicks hatched, to prevent them copping the others, and one or two youngsters were helped out to give them a fair start in life. After twenty-four hours the hen and her family were removed to their home in the yard which consisted of a little house two feet square on the floor, eighteen inches high in front and having a shed roof which is perfectly tight. These houses are made of rustic and cost about forty cents each exclusive of labor which I did myself. For the first four days their food consisted of bread crumbs and egg after that a mash made of chop, middlings, crushed wheat and a little corn meal. Some broken rice was also fed, and as there was no grass in the yard, a liberal supply of chopped clover was also provided. It is almost needless to mention the fact that there was always plenty of pure fresh water on hand. So far only one chick has died of disease, but during my absence from

home Mr. Rat dined off of mine, thus showing his usual degree of greediness and disregard for another's property. To-day I have, as a result of my six sittings of thoroughbred eggs and two sittings of my own, sixty-four chickens all of which I hope to raise to maturity. There are two things that I have found very important, first, you must attend to things yourself, this sort of work does not seem to go well when left to other people, and second, you must be particular, little things must be attended to and care must be exercised in every department. Now I guess I have told you every thing, but I am afraid it will not be of much value." We bade Mr. K. good afternoon and wended our way homeward pondering over the little chat we had just enjoyed. It was quite true our friend was only a beginner and yet surely he had some right to claim success. And after all, it could be summed up in two words, *commonsense*. He had done nothing unusual; he had merely used his brains and hands in an earnest practical way and a fair measure of success had been his reward.

●●● JUST FOR FUN.

Punch says the man who bought the Great Auk's egg was an awkward customer.

She (at the poultry farm)—"Just see what a convention of hens."

He—"Yes, a convention composed entirely of lay delegates."

"Hello, old man, have any luck shooting?" "I should say I did, shot seven-teen ducks in one day." "Were they wild?" "Well—No—Not exactly; but the Farmer that owned them was."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

Dangers of Chicken Raising.

An elderly man and a young man were sitting on the veranda conversing, says the "Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine*.

"Yes," said the young man, "I am going into chicken farming. I am convinced there is no business in the world in which there is more money to be made. I have figured on it and think I know what I can do. Why look at the way they increase. In four or five years I—"

"My friend," said the old man, "I have had experience in the business. Be warned; do not embark in it. You know not what you do."

"What!" said the young man, "have you tried it and failed?"

"I mean to tell you that I tried it and gave it up," answered the other. "I got ten hens, intending to get rich, as you purpose doing. I installed them in a coop and awaited returns. But, before they had laid an egg, I happened to pick up a pencil and a bit of paper and did some calculating. At a low estimate I saw that each of my hens could raise three broods the first summer. Allowing for one bad egg in each setting there would be twelve chicks to each brood. Calling half of them pullets this would give six to each brood, or eighteen to each hen for the season, or 180 for the entire flock. Adding my original ten I would have 190 hens at the end of the first summer. Figuring at the same ratio I saw that I would have 3,614 at the end of the second summer. I was encouraged, and went on to find that I would have 68,592 when the third summer closed. I sharpened my pencil and bent over my paper with feverish interest. The fourth summer, I discovered, would leave me with 1,303,210 likely hens. When the autumn leaves of the fifth dying summer should swirl about me I would have 24,760,990 cacklers. Another year of joys and sorrows—my sixth—would find me surrounded by 470,459,810 live and enterprising hens. Once again, when the seventh summer should fade into glorious autumn, I found that a matter of 8,938,717,390 distinct hens and a rooster or two would be with me in gallinaceous flesh. The expiring figures for the eighth year I have forgotten, as likewise I have those of the ninth. I only know I found that at the end of ten years I would have more prime hens than there was space for on the surface of the globe, counting the Arctic regions, and supposing roosts across all rivers and twenty fowls in each tree. I was dumfounded. But I did not hesitate. I saw what I owed to the human race. I seized an axe and hurried to the coop. My boy, I loved those hens, but I loved humanity more, and I led them to the block like a Spartan and chopped off their heads. I breathed more freely when it was all over, and the horrible vision was gone of the whole earth four feet deep in hens, and every blest one of them cackling. Young man, do not go into the chicken business, it leads to awful things."

The young man started up. "Great Caesar!" he exclaimed, "I won't. I did not realize what I was doing."

"Don't forget during the summer when the roads are dry to lay in a supply of road dust. In connection with a little sulphur it will provide a luxury for the hens in the shape of a dust bath during the winter months when everything outside is wet.

"Hotspur" says in the *Weekly Times* (Victoria, Australia), of April 7:—"Captain Simpson, the well known 'fanciers' captain," and the good ship Thermopylae arrived early on Monday morning. There was not a large number of birds on board, so very little interest was taken in the arrival of the steamer. As usual the Thermopylae had run true to time, the trip occupying 42 days. The weather during the voyage was not A 1, and is described as "dirty." The stock was landed in excellent condition, as is usual when Captain Simpson is in command. Our old friend, Mr. Hughie Rae, was on board with a few stallions on "spec." He looks as well and hearty as ever. He brought a pair of the old style game fowls "battlers" with him, and, no doubt, the 'school' out Flemington way will be glad to receive him. Mr. John Sharp, senior, the well known timber merchant was down inspecting his trio of Pekin ducks and black red Game fowls, which had come from Mr. Sueddon, a well known "Scotch" fancier at Ratho. I missed Mr. Crawford of Alplington, who had three Scotch Grey pullets, a Brown Leghorn, and a Minorca cockerel on board. I also missed the Black Spanish, which were booked to Mr. Alfred Hart. The captain had two trios of silver and one of golden Wyandottes for sale, but they were worthless for show purposes. Messrs. Campbell and Miller, of Sydney, had a nice lot of British Game fowls, including a pair of piles, a trio of black reds, and a duckwing pullet. There was also a duckwing Game cockerel for Mr. Patterson, of Sydney. The dogs were not numerous, a black poodle bitch for Mr. Robertson, of Colac, and a bloodhound for Mr. Sandeman, of Sydney."

●●●
"Roosts should be plentiful enough to allow the fowls to find a place on them without trouble.

"Now is the time to remember that more young chicks are killed by lice than by all other causes.

"Refuse vegetables, peelings, etc., can be made into a mash with wheat bran and fed to the hens with as great a profit as if fed to the hogs.

.....Be sure to fix up a warm poultry house for next winter. Cold hens are profitless.

.....Give the chickens plenty of mother. That is, do not give the care of too many chicks to one hen.

.....Do not crowd the half-grown chickens together in a small coop. This causes disease as well as deformities, such as crooked breastbones and wry tails.

.....The farm calls for fowls, and the farmer must have them, says *Colman's Rural World*. He may have corn and wheat, cattle and horses, sheep and hogs, but if he hasn't a flock of poultry to lay him eggs and to breed him early broilers he is not farming for all it is worth, and can afford to stop a little and ask why. The dung-hills are thoroughly discounted. It is so easy to introduce the improved breeds that no man need be without them. Get eggs of the improved breeds, make your dung-hills hatch them, and own only an improved variety.

OPINIONS.

HERE THEY ARE.

Nanaimo Correspondent in Victoria Colonist.

F. W. Teague's poultry journal, the *British Columbia Fancier*, devoted to the poultry raising interest, gives promise of a very successful career.

Home Journal, Victoria.

We have received the first number of the *Poultry Fancier*, published by Mr. F. W. Teague, Nanaimo. The paper is printed in the office of Mr. H. G. Waterson, Victoria, and reflects credit on both publisher and printer.

Light, Vancouver.

We are pleased to note the advent of the *British Columbia Fancier*, a poultry journal published in Nanaimo. At the same time we should draw our readers' attention to the specially written poultry articles which appear in our columns every week.

Colorado Poultry Journal.

F. W. Teague, Secretary of the Nanaimo, B. C., Poultry Association, writes us that he will issue the first number of his poultry journal June 15. The great Northwest needs more poultry journals to agitate the poultry industry, and we wish Bro. Teague much success.

Times, Victoria.

The *British Columbia Fancier* is the name of a neat, brightly written and smartly printed monthly journal issued at Nanaimo in the interests of the Nanaimo Poultry Society. F. W. Teague is editor, and has the first part of a very readable article on "Poultry in British Columbia" in the first number, just received. The *Fancier* will doubtless win the support of all poultry fanciers in the province.

Fanciers Monthly, California.

ANOTHER LONG- FELT WANT:—According to our friend F. W. Teague, *British Columbia* imported \$124,305 worth of eggs and poultry in the year ending June 30, 1892, and not only needs more poultry breeders but a poultry paper as well. This latter want he proposes to supply by publishing a poultry journal beginning this month. We trust Bro. Teague's estimation of the size of the long-felt want is not exaggerated. The months fly round very fast, the expense of publishing a first-class journal regularly in summer as well as in winter is no small one, and it takes a want that will materialize into cash rapidly to support it.

The Province, Victoria.

We have received with great pleasure the first number of an exceedingly well printed and well edited journal entitled the *British Columbian Fancier* published in Nanaimo. We hope the *Fancier* has a long and prosperous career before it for the enterprise and ability it evidences deserve heart' encouragement. We presume that it is the official organ of the Nanaimo Poultry Society which we notice was incorporated only this year and on that assumption we can wish the latter no greater success than that all its investments may prove as sound and healthy as the *Fancier*.

Free Press, Nanaimo.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN FANCIER.

We are in receipt of the first number of the *British Columbian Fancier*, a monthly poultry journal published in this city by Mr. F. W. Teague, who is editor in chief and business manager. The *Fancier* is a well arranged, carefully edited 16 page, practical poultry journal of today. It contains a large amount of excellent reading matter of local and general interest in connection with the poultry industry and compares very favorably with its competitors in this field. Being the only paper of the

kind published in the province it should meet with liberal support which, if its first issue be any criterion, will be well merited. We cordially commend the *Fancier* to all interested either directly or indirectly in the raising of poultry.

The *Fancier* is published at \$1 per annum, single copies 10 cents. Copies can be obtained at the poultry supply Depot, 50 Victoria Crescent.

Colonist, Victoria.

THE "British Columbian Fancier" is the name of a new "practical poultry journal," with illustrations, published at Nanaimo, its editor being that well recognized authority, Frank W. Teague. It is issued under the auspices of the Nanaimo Poultry Society, and will have as contributors some of America's leading fanciers. On the front page of the magazine—it is to appear monthly—are two mottoes, "Poultry for Pleasure" and "Poultry for Profit." The new-comer promises to endeavor to furnish a large amount of well edited matter bearing on both departments, considerable space being devoted to poultry in British Columbia. The B. C. Fancier hopes to occupy a place in developing the poultry industry as a whole and in bringing about a change whereby it will not be necessary to send such large sums of money away each year for poultry and eggs. It is announced that the paper starts on a substantial basis and the initial number indicates a fair amount of advertising support. Judging from the appearance of the magazine and the matter which it contains the *Fancier* ought to commend itself, and it is to be hoped that it will not fail of abundant success, as too much cannot be done to promote what ought to be the great poultry industry of this Province.

The paper at hand and I must say it is a dandy. If you will send me a few sample copies, I will place them among my friends.

F. T. P.

Seattle, Wash.

Allow me to congratulate you on the first issue of the *Fancier*. It is fine.

F. M. R.

Anderson, Cal.

Your new paper, "British Columbian Fancier," at hand. Its a winner, scores way up, has the right ring,—hope you have the success you merit. Wishing you all you can wish yourself,

I am yours,

E. J. LADD,

Pres. Oregon State Poultry Assoc'n,
Portland, Ore.

Farm Poultry, Boston Mass.

IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

The *British Columbian Fancier*, a practical poultry journal of today, Vol. I, No 1, June, 1891, comes to us from Nanaimo, B. C., and is the official publication of the Nanaimo Poultry Society an incorporated company with \$25000 capital stock. Mr. F. W. Teague of Nanaimo (secretary of the company) being the editor. The motto on the front cover are, "Poultry for Pleasure" and "Poultry for Profit," and the manifest intention of the new periodical is to help the rapidly growing poultry industry of the northwest. As B. C. imported poultry and eggs to the value of \$72,147 in 1891 and \$124,305 worth in 1892 (an increase of \$52,000 in a single year), it certainly looks as though practical poultry raising would pay well in that country and the *B. C. Fancier* had a promising field of labor. It is a remarkably well printed, well arranged and attractive looking paper, and we congratulate Mr. Teague and the Society upon their auspicious debut. May their new paper "live long and prosper."

Kaslo Times.

THE TIMES has received the first number of the *British Columbian Fancier*, a practical poultry journal of to-day. It is bright and neatly printed, and should receive encouragement from poultry breeders throughout the province.

Inland Sentinel, Kamloops.

The *British Columbia Fancier* is the name of a new monthly published in Nanaimo, with Mr. F. W. Teague as editor. It is devoted to poultry and pet stock raising. The first number is very creditable.

I am in receipt of the *B. C. Fancier* and am very pleased with it. If it continue to be started it will be equal to the best of poultry and pigeon papers. Wishing the *FANCIER* every success,

I am, etc.,

New Westminster, B. C. H. R. K.

The first number of your journal is at hand. Allow me to congratulate you on the fine appearance of the same. I wish you all the success possible. I am glad to know you have started such a journal in your province, and am sure it will do the farmers and breeders there a world of good.

F. M. MUNGER.

DeKalb, Ill.

Kootenay Mail, Revelstoke.

The first number of "The *British Columbian Fancier*," published at Nanaimo under the auspices of the Nanaimo Poultry Society, comes amongst our exchanges this week. It is devoted to matters relating to poultry, and is certainly the best in that line we have yet seen in this province. It is excellently printed, and contains some really beautiful cuts of prize fowls between its light brown wrappers.



Helps for Poultry-keepers.

Standard of Perfection:

The new edition just issued. It contains all the latest information regarding all the breeds admitted to its sacred pages. Every breeder needs this book.

Price \$1.00.

Five Hundred Questions and Answers:

This choice little book contains a vast amount of necessary information put up in such shape as to be easily comprehended. The first chapter is on Feed and Care, the second on Diseases, the third on eggs, and so on.

Price..... 25c

Low Cost Poultry Houses:

Many an unfortunate poultryman has cause for deep regret on account of mistakes made in his poultry house. This book is intended to remedy such mistakes. It is well illustrated and practical in every line.

Price.....25c.

Pigeon Queries:

This is a little volume every pigeon fancier should have, to refer to, it is brim full of practical information. The amateur will find it specially helpful.

Price.....25c.

Duck Culture:

British Columbia should be the home of the duck. The cities present good markets and the profits are A. 1. Every breeder should look into this question, and there is no better way to do so than through Jas. Rankin's book on Duck Culture. It tells you every thing.

Price.....50c.

All the above sent from the *FANCIER* office on receipt of price. If you want any publication not in the above list write and we will get it.

The most favorable time for young turkeys is during dry weather, and the cause of loss of so many young ones may usually be traced to the large lice on the heads and to dampness. Water should be given in a manner to avoid their getting wet when drinking. Feed often but not too much at a time. Stale bread dipped in milk, potatoes, chopped onions, curds, chopped eggs, rolled oats, lettuce and boiled rice are relished.—*Northwest Horticulturist.*



During the year ending June 30th, 1891, there was imported into this Province Poultry and Eggs to the value of \$72,147.

During the year ending June 30th, 1892, the amount reached \$124,305—an increase of \$52,158 in a single year.

How would practical poultry raising pay in this Province?

A
Fact

EXHIBITION DATES.

Season 1894-5.

PACIFIC COAST.

Nanaimo, B. C.—Second Annual Show Nanaimo Poultry Society, Dec. 18-21st, P. W. Teague, Secretary, Nanaimo, B. C.

San Francisco, Cal.—Second Annual Exhibition California State Poultry Association, Dec. 26-Jan. 2nd, A. Armstrong, Secretary, Petaluma, Cal.

Vancouver, B. C.—First Annual Show Vancouver Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Winter 1894-5, Geo. Hartley, Secretary.

Tacoma, Wash.—First Annual Show Tacoma Poultry Association, Jan. 8-13, H. H. Collier, Secretary, Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore.—First Annual Exhibition Oregon State Poultry Association, Winter 1894-5, H. S. Hudson, Secretary, Gaston, Oregon.

Victoria, B. C.—Seventh Annual Show B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Winter of 1894-5, W. S. Chambers, Secretary.

Kansas City, Mo.—First Annual Show Mid-Continental Poultry Association, Dec. 18-20, A. D. Hawk, Kansas City, Mo., Secretary.

AUSTRALIA.

THE
BRITISH COLUMBIAN
FANCIER

Published Monthly by

**NANAIMO POULTRY SOCIETY,
LIMITED.**

NANAIMO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FRANK W. TEAGUE,
Editor and Manager.

Special Contributors:
AMERICA'S LEADING FANCIERS.

OUR MOTTO:

**POULTRY FOR PROFIT,
LEASURE.**

Price One Dollar per year, in advance.

Single copies Ten Cents.

Address all communications to

F. W. TEAGUE,

Nanaimo, B. C.

Copy for articles or advertisements must reach us by the 10th of each month, in order to insure publication in the next issue.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	1 MO.	2 MOS.	3 MOS.	4 MOS.
1 Inch	..\$ 1 50	..\$ 3.00	..\$ 4.00	..\$ 5.00
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4 " 5.00 9.00 12.00 15.00
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8 " 30.00 38.00 17.00
1 Col 34.00 40.00 18.00

BREEDERS' CARDS, no display, uniform in style—40 words or less, 50 cents for one insertion. Three insertions for \$1.00. Extra words over 40, 2 cents each for every insertion.

AGENTS.

We desire to rapidly introduce the FANCIER into the house of every poultry keeper on this continent and are prepared to pay a liberal commission to reliable men and women who are looking for a pleasant occupation during leisure hours and are willing to work for us.

Write to the Manager at once for terms, Sample Copies, and printed matter.

PRINTING FOR POULTRYMEN.

All kinds of printing for poultrymen can be secured at this office. Write for samples if you want circulars, cards, letter heads or anything else in this line. Prices right.

Next month we shall give our readers an article on, "Incubators and Brooders: Their Use and Abuse," by Mr. Conger.

On another page will be found an article on the Oregon State Poultry Association. We especially commend this organization to our Oregon readers and trust that every fancier in the state will join and do his, or her, part in building up an association that will do effective work along the proposed lines.

The FANCIER will always stand ready to help in any possible way so don't be afraid to call upon us Mr. Secretary.

Several breeders in and about Nanaimo are interested in making arrangements for a cup to be competed for, at the Nanaimo Show, next Dec. It will be known as the Breeder's Challenge Cup, and will be open for competition to any one in the province. Its value is placed at one hundred dollars. Two subscriptions of twenty-five dollars each have been received and breeders interested in the matter are asked to contribute. Don't delay but let the Secretary know at once what you are willing to do.

Every breeder that aims at perfection should own a copy of the "Standard of Perfection" just issued under the direction of the American Poultry Association. Read our special offer in another column.

Certain improvements in the FANCIER are already being considered and will be brought about in the near future. The warm words of commendation that have been received from all parts of the country, are of course very pleasant, but at the same time they bring with them a certain amount of responsibility which cannot be overlooked. The FANCIER is not published in the interests of any small section of the country or for any particular individual, but rather for all sections and all individuals who choose to take advantage of it. If we can be of any use to you as a poultryman just speak up and let us know.

The Pacific Northwest is planning large things in the line of fall and winter exhibitions. Every poultry keeper should join his, or her, local association and do all in their power to make these coming events successful. Don't leave all the hard work to one or two. Be ready to do your share.

If any one is going into the poultry business in this Province with any idea of making a success they must study the market and the different outlets that are open. They should not be content with sending their basket of eggs or crate of fowls to their grocer and receiving in return whatever he chooses to give them. That will not pay. There must be some system of co-operation: some practical arrangement that will give the poultry rancher a fair price for his product. Who will make a move? We shall be glad to receive any suggestion or hear from any of our readers on the matter.

●●●
BREEDER'S CHALLENGE CUP.

In addition to the trophies mentioned in the first issue of the FANCIER, as being available for competition at next winter's Annual Show in Nanaimo, steps are now being taken to provide a Breeder's Challenge Cup, of not less than \$100 value, which will be offered for the best display made by a provincial breeder, on terms somewhat similar to the Nanaimo Challenge Cup. Breeders alone are invited to subscribe. Two promises of \$25 each have been received. Any breeder who is willing to contribute to this fund, can send in his name to the Secretary of the Society. Further particulars, together with a complete list of subscribers, will be published in a future issue of the FANCIER.

●●●
NEW BREEDS.

—
WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

Among the new breeds that should claim the attention of the poultry fraternity, are the Buff Wyandottes and Buff Plymouth Rocks. In the East they are enjoying a lively boom along with the Buff Leghorns, but in point of deep buff coloring they are ahead of the Leghorns. In the past year they have developed wonderfully, and are more complete in solid buff plumage, as those who have attended this seasons shows witnessed, and many were surprised at the advance they had made, cockerels being particularly fine. They cannot help being a desirable fowl, and appreciated by both the market poultryman, and the fancier. For laying they must be ranked among the first class being close upon the heels of the Leghorn, and for broilers they excel, growing rapidly, feathering faster and maturing earlier than the varieties of Rocks and Wyandottes. While boomers would have us think

that they are the only perfect fowl, yet careful breeders who have bred them for several years report them as a first class general utility fowl. The illustration on the front page of the cover is from a photograph of a pair of Buff Wyandottes owned and bred by Mr. F. M. Reed of Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal. Comparatively few breeders on this coast have as yet bred them, Mr. Reed being among the first to import and extensively breed them for the past two years. He placed some fine specimens on exhibition at both the California State Show, and the Los Angeles Show, which were greatly admired, and received first prize at both shows the past season. Mr. Reed is the proprietor of Mt. Shasta Poultry Yards, and also breeds the other varieties of Rocks and Wyandottes. His ad. appears in another column.

●●●
MINORCAS.

A Typical Fowl—Their Chief Virtues
—The Leghorn Type Condemned
—What the Male and Female should be.

—
WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

The quality upon which the Minorca has founded its world-wide reputation is that of being a splendid layer. They are the largest non-sitting breed in existence, being fully one-third larger than the Leghorn and equal to them as egg producers, laying, however, a much larger egg. Eggs from matured hens will often run six to the pound.

The great rage of the present day is to put into the show pen a bird likely to win a prize, hence, alien blood has been imported at one time or another, sometimes with one object, sometimes with another. Those who have had a long experience with Minorcas, and who closely examine many of the present day birds, will be able to trace in them a cross of Langshan blood. This, no doubt, was introduced to give increased size, to obtain a more brilliant color and to improve the face. The crow of a true Minorca is short, sharp and piercing, whilst that of the improved (?) birds is generally long and drawling.

There is a general impression abroad that Minorcas are not winter layers. This is incorrect. If warmly housed, well fed and sheltered from cold and wet, they may be depended upon at all seasons for eggs. They are, as a rule, small eaters.

Another good trait in them is their

suitability for close confinement. If well fed and their wants are properly attended to, they will do almost as well in a small run or a back yard in a crowded town as if upon a grass run in the country. This we can vouch for from actual experience. This, together with their splendid laying qualities, has done more to popularize the breed than almost anything else.

We do not believe in the Leghorn type of Minorca often seen at large exhibitions. Our idea of a Minorca is as follows:—

The Male.—His beak should be fairly long and stout, not too straight. The head should be of medium length and broad enough to carry a good base of comb. The comb must be single, fairly large, evenly and deeply serrated, with five to seven spikes. The spikes should be about equal in depth to the blade of the comb. The comb should be broad at base, or wedge-shape, straight in front and free from any twist, thumb mark or hollows at the side. The carriage of the comb at the back is important, for whilst it is desirable that it should reach well down the neck, it should not go so far as to touch the feathers. The comb, face and wattles should be bright red. No trace of white must appear on the face—not even a spot or a line under the eye. Lobes should be white and almond shape. The body should be broad at shoulder, square and compact, with fairly long back. The bird should stand on legs of medium length. Tail well arched and carried well back. Weight, from 6½ to 9 pounds. We have had blacks weigh as high as 10½ pounds.

The Female.—Her comb should be fairly large, evenly serrated, drooping well over side of face, so as not to obscure the sight. Face and wattles bright red. Lobes white, medium in size. Large body, full and rounded; back broad and rather long. Legs of medium length. Tail full and carried well back. Weight from 5½ to 7 pounds.

In this issue of the FANCIER appears a cut of the well known Black Minorca cockerel, "Toronto Chief," owned and bred by us. This bird is believed to be the best Black Minorca male in America. He scored 96½ and has never been defeated in the show room. This sketch will show precisely our idea of what a Minorca male ought to be.

The Blacks are a little larger than the Whites, but there is little between them in the matter of egg production.

THOMAS A. DUFF.

Toronto, Can.



ANSWERED.

The director of this department has resolved himself into a large interrogation point, and will undertake to answer any questions our readers may choose to ask from time to time. If you are in difficulty along any line, let us know, and we will do our best to help you.

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WHITEWASH.

Whitewashing is in season at all times on the farm, but especially so during the summer, and about the poultry premises in particular.

All the out-houses, coops, fences, and even the trunks of trees can stand a thorough washing twice a year, and the whole premises thereby made to take on a more neat, new and attractive appearance. White makes a beautiful contrast with the green foliage of the trees and surroundings, but is considered by some too glaring and hard on the eye. This can easily be remedied by the addition of a little dry coloring as may suit one's liking.

Poultry houses and coops should be whitewashed inside and out. All the nest boxes and other fixtures should receive a coating. The ordinary lime and water wash has the disadvantage of easily washing off, and also sticking to and marking one's clothes or whatever rubs against it. We clip from the *American Poultry Yard*, three excellent recipes for making whitewash that will not rub off.

1. Slake in boiling water, one-half bushel of lime, keeping it just fairly covered with water during the process. Strain it, to remove the sediment that will fall to the bottom, and add to it a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled in water to a thin paste; one-half pound powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix the different ingredients thoroughly, and let the mixture stand for several days. When ready to use, apply it hot. If a less quantity is desired, use the same proportions.

2. A good whitewash for use upon outside work may be prepared as follows: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime, and strain as before. Add to this two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one pound of salt dissolved in water. If any color but white is desired, add about three pounds of the desired coloring matter, such as painters use in preparing their paints. Yellow ochre will make a beautiful cream color, and browns, reds, and various shades of green are equally easily obtained.

3. Another excellent wash, lasting almost as well as ordinary paint, may be prepared for outside work as follows: Slake in boiling water one-half bushel of lime. Add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, one pound common salt, and one-half pound whiting, thoroughly dis-

solved. Mix to proper consistency with skimmed milk, and apply hot. If white is not desired, add enough coloring matter to produce the desired shade. Those who have tried this recipe consider it much superior, both in appearance and durability, to ordinary washes; and some have not hesitated to declare that it compares very favorably with good lead paints. It is much cheaper than paint, and gives the houses and yards to which it is applied a very attractive appearance.—*Farm Poultry*.

..... Swelled wheat is being used as a feed for young chicks by several fanciers in this locality. The results seem to be highly satisfactory.

..... Young ducks and hogs do not go well together as one poultry raiser of our acquaintance has good cause to know. His brood of fifty ducklings rapidly diminished until there were only six left. The cause was not apparent until one day a hog was seen to corner one and then kill and eat it, and the secret was out. The moral is obvious.



HON. SID. CONGER,

President of the American Poultry Association.

..... The sooner the farmer realizes that it doesn't pay to raise scrubs the quicker will he increase his income. It is a waste of time and money to raise the common breeds of fowls, for the reason that it costs no more to feed a first-class bird than it does a dunghill, and it is much easier to dispose of a blooded bird than it is of an ordinary fowl.

..... The importations of eggs into Great Britain continue to increase from year to year. The value of egg imports for 1893 was nearly twenty million dollars. The greater part of the imports were from France, those from Germany and Belgium being next, while Russia and Denmark supplied the remainder.

BITS OF GRIT.

EGGs are on 'he rise.

THE hatching season may be said to be over.

NANAIMO has two or three enthusiastic lady poultry breeders and they are going at it in the right way too.

THE B. C. Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association, Victoria, has given up the idea of incorporation for the present, and will center its efforts on the annual exhibition.

SEVERAL fine Pyle Bantams, including a Crystal Palace winner, have changed hands here in Nanaimo lately. They will be bred for the fall shows and some fine specimens will surely be the result.

THE Monarch Incubators made by James Rankin, So. Easton, Mass., are becoming popular in B. C. Several have been in continuous operation during the past season and in every case they gave perfect satisfaction.

In a letter from T. A. Duff & Co., Toronto, they say, "We have sent an immense lot of eggs to B. C. this season and are receiving a lot of letters as to stock." They assure us they can supply all demands and that B. C. Fanciers will get only the very best.

INQUIRIES have been flowing in to the editor on various phases of the poultry business. Some have come from long distances, e. g. Southern California, and others from near by. This is what the paper is for—send on your questions and we will give you the best answer we can.

THAT remarkably bright poultry paper, *Farm Poultry*, has in mind an improvement in the shape of a change from a monthly to a semi-monthly. The American Newspaper Directory for 1894 guarantees the circulation of *Farm Poultry* to be 30,521. Its chief aim is to teach "How to keep poultry," and it hits the nail on the head every time.

THE NANAIMO POULTRY SOCIETY, Ltd.

WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

A large number of our subscribers will be glad to have in concise form a resumé of this Society's history—which if measured by the standard of time is brief, but

has already earned for itself a record by its energy and activity that will compare favorably with any similar organization in this country or elsewhere.

The Society was formed at a meeting held on Saturday evening, Nov. 11th, 1893, attended by some six or seven poultry fanciers, when an Executive Committee was elected including besides the Nanaimo members, representatives from Wellington, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle.

From a "Note of Welcome" which appeared in the Catalogue of the first Show we clip the following:—

The success of the Society, of which there is now such excellent promise, is due in the first place to the practical, energetic and liberal support of the public spirited citizens of Nanaimo. Many of these have not had the poultry fancier's keen interest to stimulate them in their efforts to promote the Society's objects, but have been actuated by the broader motives that induce certain men of all classes *always to do all they can* to further the best interests of the community, no matter in what direction they find those interests can be served.

Next to public spirited interest, manifested at every turn, the field for poultry breeding that exists in British Columbia, and especially in Nanaimo District and neighborhood has been, and always will be, the basis for successful poultry shows at such a successful and convenient point.

Furthermore, the truly fraternal spirit that unites the better class of poultry fanciers and breeders from all quarters, seems to have found a congenial local centre at Nanaimo, for, notwithstanding the hasty preparations necessitated by the emergencies of the case, the Society is pleased to be able to invite your attention to the enormous entries made by several exhibitors, and to note in this catalogue the names of many who have never put their birds in competition before. Needless to say, the Society will always bear in mind the spontaneous good will and confidence that is manifested by the presence of these exhibits at the maiden effort of an untried association.

Now, lest there should be any misapprehension as to the attitude of the Nanaimo Poultry Society toward any sister society, it might be well to say that this Society is henceforth prepared to co-operate at all times with such other societies, and if expedient, to become affiliated to them, on anything like

even terms, for advancement of poultry, culture or parallel interests.

The first Show, held on December 20th, 21st and 22nd, was carried out under the following officials:—

Judge, Theo. Hewes, Trenton, Missouri, U. S.; Secretary, F. W. Teague, Victoria, B. C.; Superintendent, R. P. Wallis, Errington, B. C.; Ass't Supt., E. Hodgson, Nanaimo; Judge's Clerk, T. Horne, Nanaimo.

The entries numbered 456, which is the largest collection ever brought together in this Province, and may be summarized as under:—

	EXHIBIT-ORS.	NO OF ENTRIES.
Nanaimo City) and District.)	23	198
Gabriola Island	2	30
Departure Bay	1	4
Wellington	5	42
East Wellington	1	7
Errington	1	18
Victoria	6	35
Vancouver	2	86
Plumpers Pass	1	36
	42	456

The sum of \$520 was disbursed in prize money, a figure largely in excess of the premiums hitherto awarded at any show upon this coast outside of the State of California.

During the three days that the exhibition was held more than twelve hundred persons visited the feathered flock, and the officials were honored by a visit from the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and Mrs. Dewdney; the Hon. Theo. Davie, Premier; and the Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance and Agriculture; all of whom expressed their delight and astonishment at the remarkable merit of the collection, and the completeness of the general arrangements.

After such a satisfactory response from the local poultry fraternity as to the intensity of their interests, it was deemed advisable to put the Society on a more stable basis, and with this object in view an application for Incorporating the Society was made by A. Haslam, M. P., Dr. E. A. Praeger, Dr. R. E. McKecknie, J. E. R. Tagart, R. Nightingale, S. W. Lobb and F. W. Teague. The petition for incorporation was duly granted and appeared in the Gazette during March.

The capital stock has been placed at \$25,000 in 2500 shares of \$10 each. Considerable has already been placed and an energetic canvass is now being made, the intention being to provide for \$10,000 worth at once. A suitable

building for exhibition purposes will be erected and the Society will undertake such other work as comes within the scope of an organization of this kind.

Every possible effort will be put forward to make the Second Annual Show, which will be held Dec. 18-21, a grand success, and to this end the hearty co-operation of all fanciers is asked.

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BUSINESS ONLY.

Last month, in this column, we offered to send the FANCIER for one year for fifty cents, and we

DO IT AGAIN,

for the simple reason that we did not get as many subscribers as we wanted.

IF YOU KEEP POULTRY

you need the FANCIER, because it is published right here

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA,

and tells you how to make hens pay. Last month we made a

GOOD OFFER,

but now we are going to make **A BETTER ONE.**

If you will get three of your friends to subscribe for the FANCIER, at fifty cents, and send us the dollar and a half, with the names and addresses, we will send you the

"Fancier," FREE, _____
for one year.

Or, if you send us five subscriptions at fifty cents each, we will send you a copy of the

"Standard of Perfection," FREE. _____

Or, if you will send us three subscriptions of fifty cents each we will send you the two books,

"Five Hundred Questions & Answers," and
"Low Cost Poultry Houses,"
FREE. _____

We do not claim these are the greatest offers ever made, but they are surely worth working for. And now, to use a western term,

RUSTLE,

and you will find it is not so very hard after all to work

For Subscribers.

You will be benefited and we will also, and the result will be

Satisfactory All Round.

Next month, we shall have something to say to advertisers.

THE MID-CONTINENTAL SHOW.

For years the great poultry show has been the one held at Madison Square Garden, New York, but this year it will find a friendly rival in the Mid-Continental Show that will take place in Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 18-26. For some time the officials at the latter place have been hard at work and as a result the exhibition this winter is sure to be a grand success. The prize list will include \$3000 for poultry, and \$500 for pigeons, all of which will be in hand before the show comes off. The poultry judges are:—J. H. Devenstedt, Ben Pierce, F. W. Hitchcock, Theo. Hewes, Theo. Steinberg, and Sharp Butterfield, Major Gilbert will place the awards in the pigeon department. Everything taken together points to a most successful and important gathering.

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LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

—
WEHR DONNELL, IN AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST.

Many poultry raisers have little success with late-hatched chicks. A fruitful cause of loss with chickens hatched in June, July or the first part of August, is the rapid multiplication of vermin, and their greatly increased activity at that season of the year. This undoubtedly, in no small number of cases, causes the lack of growth that by many is attributed to hot weather. The heat, even in midsummer, is rarely ever greater than is enjoyed by young chickens, and if they are kept free from vermin at this time, and are surrounded by the proper conditions of food, drink, and cleanliness, they ought to make rapid growth. If chickens are to be hatched late, it is important that they be of a quickly maturing breed so that they may be laying before winter sets in, otherwise there will be no eggs and no income from them until spring. Plymouth Rocks and Brahmans hatched in June or July, can hardly be laying before cold weather, but Leghorns hatched in July may be expected, if proper care is given to secure rapid development, to begin laying before exceedingly cold weather makes its appearance. This is a point that should not be overlooked, for on it very largely depends the question of whether they are to be profitable or not. Late-hatched chicks certainly are not profitable unless they are laying in the time of the high prices of winter, and still further, unless they can be given

such comfortable quarters as to secure continuous laying during the winter. There need be no prejudice against hatching chickens in June and July, but let them be of a breed that matures rapidly and large prolificacy and keep them free from vermin which is the prevailing pest of hot weather.

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NO MONEY IN HENS I

In keeping poultry the question of first importance to the rancher is, Does it pay? There is plenty of hard work to be done without adding any line that is not profitable. As a rule no careful account is kept of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the ordinary flock of ranch fowls, so at the end of the year it is practically impossible to know what the result has been. Lately a man was found who had kept a record and his experience is given here on account of the help it may be to others. He started in the spring with a flock of 18 fowls. All eggs were disposed of through the regular channels and the ordinary prices were paid for feed. The debit side of the account stood as follows:—Feed, \$62.72, Stock, \$11; Eggs for hatching, \$3; Total, \$76.72. The credit side.—Eggs, \$59.40; Fowls, \$11.65; Manure, \$10; Stock, \$27.50; Total, \$108.50—leaving a net profit of \$31.83 for 13 months. The average price of eggs by

April.....	23c.	October.....	35c.
May.....	23c.	November....	50c.
June.....	30c.	December....	55c.
July.....	30c.	January.....	33c.
August.....	32c.	February....	26c.
September..	30c.	March.....	23c.
		April.....	18c.

The main feed was a soft ration composed largely of chop feed, while whole wheat was used at other times. The fowls had good range in the bush which was an advantage on account of the amount of food they were able to procure for themselves but a disadvantage in another way, as many of them laid in the woods and of course the eggs were lost. The profits were not large, but will compare favorably with those received in many other lines of farm work. The average price of eggs was 30½ cents, and the average price paid for feed was .01¼ per lb. The owner was well pleased with his result and is planning for a larger and more systematic effort the coming twelve months.

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.....Canadians are very proud of the fact that at the Chicago world's fair out of the \$2,035 awarded as prizes for Ayrshires Canadian Ayrshires won \$1,885 and American only \$150.

OREGON STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The above association was organized in Portland, Ore. Jan. 13, 1894, and from the very first has given evidence of healthy growth. The officers are:—E. J. Ladd, Portland, President; Elmer Dixon, Oregon City, 1st. Vice President; H. S. Hudson, Gaston, Secretary; C. Kocher, Aurora, Treasurer. Executive Board:—A. P. Wagner, Salem; Geo. Sloan, Forest Grove; Mr. Miller, Dayton; Chas. McLennan, Gresham; Mr. Chipman, St. Johns; E. J. Ladd, Portland; Elmer Dixon, Oregon City; H. S. Hudson, Gaston, C. Kocher, Aurora.

The objects are:—

To improve the quality of all domestic fowls in the State;

To educate breeders in the best methods of modern poultry mating, breeding, and raising;

To use its utmost endeavors to protect all from imposition by unscrupulous dealers;

To endeavor by all legitimate means to further the interests of all fanciers and breeders;

To hold an annual exhibition of fowls, and by these different methods encourage the poultry interests of our fair State.

The value of the Association to members is set forth as follows:—

Any breeder or fancier may become a member upon recommendation of the membership committee by paying a membership fee of \$1. and an annual fee of \$1. in advance. Members of the association are recommended by the association and the justness of their dealings and the squareness of their reputation are subject to appeal to the association. The individual members of the Oregon State Poultry Association will be entitled to free admission to all the exhibitions of the Association. Preparations are now being made for the first Annual Exhibition, and fanciers in the Pacific Northwest will be assured a warm welcome at Portland this winter. The Secretary is H. S. Hudson, and his address is Gaston, Ore.

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BREEDING

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

—
WRITTEN FOR B. C. FANCIER.

Reading the article in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN FANCIER, of "The Art of Successfully Breeding, Rearing, and Exhibiting Plymouth Rocks," I find that the

writer differs so radically from the method that the Barred Plymouth Rock is bred in *this* country, that I feel that an answer should be made to the article.

In speaking of the color of the Rocks, the writer says "The color of the Plymouth Rocks should be, on looking at them from a distance, *black* and *white*, on closer inspection, two blues—sky blue, the light color, and dark blue, or blue black, the other."

There are very few breeders in this country that would breed from birds that are *black* and *white* in color, for not only is that color very unattractive, but is contrary to the Standard, a fine Barred Plymouth Rock should look *blue* at a distance, and on closer inspection *still look blue*, any other color, and especially the black and white effect is considered "off in color."

The Standard says "Color of Plumage: Body color grayish white, each feather regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue black, producing the effect of a *bluish tinted plumage*;—this color to be the same throughout the plumage."

Again the writer says "In mating a breeding pen up—whether light, dark or medium, at the option of the fancier—be sure and have the male and female alike in color and to match." This is contrary to all rules of breeding here in the east, for it is a well known fact to every one who is breeding or has bred the Rocks, that there is a very decided tendency of the birds to breed lighter males, and darker females than the parent birds, and as the Standard calls for exhibition birds to be alike in color, this tendency to breed lighter males and darker females than the parent birds, is offset by making especial matings to produce the desired birds.

A breeding pen of exhibition color females mated to a male of a color a shade or two lighter than the females will produce females of the desired shade of color for exhibiting, while the males of this mating will be a little too light in color for exhibiting.

An exhibition color male, mated to a pen of females a shade or two darker in color than himself, will produce males of the desired shade of color for exhibiting, while the females will be too dark in color for exhibiting.

There are many other little points in breeding, such as using a male bird that is strong in points where the female lacks: in color, barring, shape, size, etc.,

all of which takes years for the fancier to fully acquire.

I do not mean to say that a pen of birds male and female alike in color, will not breed birds of both sexes fit for exhibition, for there will be now and then a bird that will do, but the majority of them will be too light or too dark as the case may be.

C. H. LATHAM.
Lancaster, Mass.

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CONGRATULATIONS.

MERCER-CARNAHAN—At St. Pauls Church, by the rector, Rev. John Gray, Saturday, June 16, 6.30 P. M., John D. Mercer, of Los Angeles, to Miss Nellie Carnahan of Astoria, Ore.—*Los Angeles Times*.

As will be clearly seen by the above notice the benedicts have received an addition to their numbers in the person of that genial well known fancier, John D. Mercer. In a personal letter received a short time ago, friend Mercer said he was too busy to look after his fowls, and now the secret is out. The FANCIER in its own name and in behalf of many friends in the Northwest extends hearty congratulations.

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ADVERTISING FRAUDS.

Several of the leading poultry journals have donned their war paint, and are on the trail of the advertising fraud, but a difficulty has arisen, they can't seem to agree as to who are frauds and who are not. One paper will announce that Mr. Blank is a cheat and scoundrel and should be looked out for, and the next month another paper will calmly tell its readers that this same Mr. Blank is all right, has paid up his "ad," is honorable etc. etc. Thus the forces are divided at the very outset, and the public in general are left to form their own opinion; possibly after being bit by this same slippery poultry man. The B. C. FANCIER is rather young to attempt to give its older brethren pointers as to how such a campaign should be conducted, it can only promise its hearty co-operation in the movement and engage to help in putting down any, and every fraud. We already have a "list," and there are on it the names of some parties who could not buy one inch of advertising space in this paper under any circumstances. That we will get caught sometime, is quite likely, but just as soon as a man is found out to be a fraud he will be dropped, and the reason for

it given in plain English. This applies equally whether we make the discovery or it is made by some of our contemporaries.

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THE BREEDING AND EXHIBITION OF BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS.

The subject of the above essay is a very attractive one to me, Mr. Editor, and I believe it will be found equally so to a very large section of the poultry fanciers of this country, for the Leghorn is a breed that has taken a very strong hold here since its introduction, over twenty years ago, both for its useful and also ornamental qualities. The two varieties (brown and white) named for this competition are what may be considered the *original* Leghorns, and were for years the only recognised colours till the recent desire sprang up for varieties and novelties, of which I must not, of course, treat here, as no doubt they will have their turn in your capital essays. First, then, to the browns; and here let me remark that, as a matter of course, many of my suggestions that relate to *general* Leghorn points need not be again repeated in the whites.

Perhaps no variety exists that requires more care and judgment in mating properly (*i. e.*, if good show birds are to be bred) than the brown Leghorn. There must, without doubt, be two breeding pens, one for cockerels and one for pullets: for although, as in many other breeds, there are those who assert that one pen *can* be so mated as to produce both, and while I fully admit that it *has* been done, and an occasional clinker bred, I am nevertheless constrained to think that such was simply a stray chance rather than the result of systematic breeding. At all events, in these days of keen competition, if the breeder would be to the fore at our principal shows, I strongly urge two breeding pens, and from this standpoint I make my suggestions. First, then, the brown cock or cockerel for cockerel breeding. Pay strict attention to the fact that you have a perfectly erect, sound, evenly serrated comb, with sufficient substance at the base to carry it in its present erect condition, and in this and all other breeding pens be careful that it is a *Leghorn*, and not a *Minorea* comb; and, if opportunity offers, do not fail to carefully inspect the parents of any bird you may be inclined to breed from—either male or female. For cockerel breeding, too, it is wise to lay pen-

ty of stress on brightness of colour, and large, smooth lobes, do not, by any means, allow a hackle that is not clear in its striping, and, above all, sound in colour. I need hardly add that the bird should have good carriage and style nicely carried tail, and clear, bright yellow legs. Hens, for the same purpose, should be finely and nicely penciled, and of a nice light-brown colour; if a little red in wing, a thing so objectionable in show pullets they will be all the better for this purpose, as it adds to the richness in their sons' colour. The combs should fall *evenly on one side*, and be careful that they are of good size. This is perhaps more important for cock than pullet breeding.

PULLET BREEDING.—Let your cockerel be less bright in color, and of the darker type, large in comb—which, however, must not be coarse, and the serrations should be nicely cut; the striping of his hackle should be broader than in the cock breeders, and the bird of a generally finer type throughout. Here, too—and, in fact, in all cases—do not fail to consider the *quality* of the lobe. *The hens* should be large-combed, bright, clear-legged birds, and any tendency, either here or in the cock breeders, to dark feet should be studiously avoided, for it is an objectionable feature, and one that is sure to be reproduced, and, to my mind, detracts fearfully from the looks of an otherwise handsome bird in the show-pen. These birds, quite differently from the cock breeders, should be *perfectly free from red in wing*, or if not possible to get such, then have as little of it as you possibly can.

WHITES—Here, perhaps the amateur may obtain better results in the way of both sexes from one breeding-pen than it is possible to do in the browns, though I very much doubt whether it be possible for him to do as well as if he mated separately. Pay attention to all the general Leghorn characteristics, as described in my notes on browns; and further, see that your cock bird is free from straw colour on his back and saddle hackles, and that both he and his wives have a good depth of colour in their legs, as there has in many strains become a tendency to paleness in leg, brought about probably by the efforts to keep the plumage as pure in colour as possible, for while I do not agree with some who assert that a *Canary* tint is correct in a *white* Leghorn—and I do much prefer a pure white colour—I must admit that it is preferable to have a

faint tinge of yellow colour in the plumage combined with a lovely yellow leg, rather than the pale, washy legs one sometimes sees exhibited. In the breeding of whites, those who can find trees and such-like natural shade, or failing this, who provide artificial shade, will be wise to avail themselves of it, and cannot fail, especially in a strong season when we get "first a shower and then a shine," to reap great benefits therefrom. For, in my opinion, it is such a season as above described, rather than a tropical summer like that of last year, that stains an otherwise white bird's plumage.

Exhibiting has been more or less alluded to in my remarks on breeding for exhibition birds. I may, however, add that it is well to get your birds in a week or two in advance of a show, and not to let them have more light than is absolutely necessary, as this gives the lobes a chance to improve, and the birds to get tame and fit for the judge's visit. Of course, during the time they are in you will turn your attention to extra feeding, and any little matter that you may think will improve the exhibit. Never send your birds away without carefully looking over every point at the last moment. See that comb and legs have a slight rub over with good solid oil, and in the case of whites (which will in many cases have had to have a wash—a subject too long to deal with in detail here, as I could fill a column with full directions on washing), see that they have not again dirtied the plumage, and give a good rub down with a silk handkerchief, as some of the feathers sometimes lie a little less even and close after a tubbing.

In conclusion, don't be disheartened if you don't breed the palace winner the first year. Breeding Leghorns is not always a bed of roses, and you must be prepared to profit by experience, and if you will persevere you will no doubt succeed and derive heaps of pleasure and profit from the "Breeding and exhibition of Brown and White Leghorns."—Prize Essay—*Fanciers' Gazette*, London, Eng.

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..... The death is reported on a South African ostrich farm of a male ostrich named Saul, which was known to be at least fifty-five years old. At one time the plumes from a single plucking of this bird sold for more than one hundred dollars.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT.

Under the above heading, the FANCIER will furnish its readers with whatever "dog news" comes to hand and is considered of sufficient interest to warrant publication.

In the next issue, we shall give a list of British Columbia breeders and the variety of animals kept, beside a lot of matter of general interest.

A GOOD watch dog is almost an essential in connection with a well appointed poultry yard. He will save more dollars than he cost every time.

MORE interest than ever is being taken in dogs in this province—long prices are being paid, and fine animals are being brought in. The next bench show will be fine in every respect.

IT has been reported that Mr. R. Merrit of Victoria West has made up his mind to start boarding kennels. Should he do so success will surely crown his efforts. Mr. M. has had many years experience with dogs, and the condition in which he keeps his own dogs is the only recommendation he needs.

MESSRS. Packard & Kent have been successful in rearing a litter of 9 out of Addie Gladstone and Hickory Rod. These puppies combine the blood of some of the best bench show and field trial dogs in America to-day, and some of them should make successful debuts at our future bench shows.

SOME collies of rare good breeding have lately been imported by a Victoria enthusiast. If they turn out half as good as their sanguine owner predicts there will be only two collies at our next dog show. Mr. Chambers, the pioneer collie fancier, of Victoria, has a good stud dog in Echo, 3311.

MR. H. H. Wright, of Victoria, has recently imported from the kennels of Luckwell & Duglass, Woodstock, Ont., three highly bred cocker spaniels. One of these is Champion King Pharo's Master, one of the best small bitches of her class that has been exhibited of late years in Canada and the United States. A beautiful black dog to be used for stud purposes, and Josephine, in whelp to Champion Black Duke, comprise the lot. A full description of these animals will be given next issue.

AN Italian greyhound, "Dante," A. K. C. S. B. No. 25267, imported by H. H. Wright, of Victoria, B. C., had

been ailing for some time, showing symptoms of considerable pain, especially after he had partaken of food. Robert Hamilton, Veterinary Surgeon, was called in, and he found that the dog was suffering from severe gastric derangement. Besides the symptoms already described, the abdomen presented a tucked-up appearance, and on pressure being applied over the region of the stomach, the animal evinced considerable pain. Temperature and pulse variable; bowels irregular; faeces coated with stringy mucous, and general symptoms of unthriftiness. Laxatives and enemas were prescribed, conjoined with tonics and easily assimilated diet, and under this form of treatment the dog seemed to recover for a time, but later on symptoms of a graver nature made their appearance. The appetite, which had kept fairly good all through, now became capricious; the pain in stomach returned to an alarming degree; mucous streaked with blood was passed in considerable quantities from the bowels, and what food and medicine was administered to him was returned from the stomach. Gastritis in its worst form had now firmly established itself, the animal became very weak and finally died in an emaciated condition.

Post Mortem.—Intestines empty and streaked with blood; the duodenum (or first small intestine) contained a small quantity of clotted blood; on opening the pyloric orifice, a nail about an inch and a quarter in length was found, lying transversely, imbedded in the folds of the mucous membrane, which forms a kind of a valve between the pyloric end of the stomach and duodenum. On careful examination of this part being made several small perforations or ulcerations were found in the walls of the stomach, through which some liquid food had escaped into the peritoneal cavity, the mucous membrane lining the walls of stomach and intestine in the immediate neighborhood showing signs of recent inflammation.

NOTE.—The nail had apparently been in the stomach for a considerable time, as its surface was pretty much corroded by the action of the gastric juice. It may have been conveyed to the stomach in some food that the dog had bolted down, remaining in the body of the stomach, causing the animal very little inconvenience with the exception of frequent attacks of acute indigestion and general unthriftiness, until it got imbedded in the orifice where it was found, when the graver symptoms appeared.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE IDEAL SQUAB.

THOS. WRIGHT, IN FARM-POULTRY.

This month we are about to give a few experiences of some who, combined, give us both sides of the question, success and nonsuccess. We shall not tell tales out of school, but shall give experiences as per what we see and what we hear; and although we shall use testimony to support our argument, we do not wish to be considered advancing any one's interests by using their name; but a man's satisfaction in any business, attained by his good judgment and adaptability, is deserving of being known.

We receive many, yes, very many letters from parties raising squabs for market, and the majority of them are of a pleasing nature, the writers having good success and making a good profit; but occasionally comes a letter so full of trouble, we cannot see anything in fancy's eye quite so bad—but the other day we could not help (upon receipt of a letter from a certain person), donning our hat and coat, and a ride of about five miles brought us to the spot from which our letter came.

Somewhat surprised, though pleased, the proprietor welcomed us, and it was only a few moments before we were in the midst of unbearable misery. The birds were all confined in a comparatively new coop, well built, new equipments, nests, fountains, etc., all brand new, that is about three months old, and therefore there was no reason to expect lice or filth and its results; but if we repeat here what we saw it will tend to caution others, (if any there are so incompetent, and we might say deservingly though we hope not), unsuccessful. Upon the coop door being opened to our view, our first fault to find was with the floor; about four inches of sawdust covered it; upon this quite a number of eggs laid on the floor.

"Why have you used sawdust, when we told you never to use it?"

"Because I thought it would absorb the droppings."

"But don't you know that your birds must swallow more or less of it, and especially when feeding young right in it?"

"Well, I will remove it."

Next we investigated the water fountains. These were filthy, and the odor was terrible. Upon catching a bird that was sitting on a pair of squealers, perhaps four days old, we opened the beak,

and smelled of the crop, which was so sour it smelled more like a sewer than the food receiver of a pigeon. What wonder is it this man could not raise squabs? Upon a box under the eaves lay a dead squab. It had probably been there a week, at least—and there were some five or six more soon to die, and may be to lie where life leaves them, until they dry up, and are finally carried away by some means or other.

We advised our friend to at once reform, and to treat his dumb creatures with proper respect, or kill what he had and begin over again. Had the society F. P. O. C. T. A. known of such an existing state of affairs, they would have had a case, and would have been justified in extending the law and its effects—and, why not?

Now is it not discouraging for an editor to receive communications from such men soliciting his aid and advice, and upon investigation to find such a state of affairs? We presume the day is not far distant when this man will say, "Humph, no money in squab raising."

It is no pleasure to us to know of such people being in any business; but here comes a letter decidedly to the contrary, and we do not hesitate to recommend the writer to our readers, for his success reflects credit upon his work, and our advice. He is a staunch follower of FARM-POULTRY, and always willing and anxious to grasp all new ideas, and practice them. We have called upon him at his place, and suggested some things, which we find by the following letter have benefitted him.

"My Dear Mr. Wright, Editor Pigeon department, F. P.: On Sunday last I killed several squabs, the smallest of which weighed twenty ounces, picked. They were the product of a stock having but a modicum of Runt blood in it, and which has taken me but one season to establish. First, I mated Runt cocks with Homer hens, which gave me young that were almost as large as Runts. Then I mated these youngsters with Homers, and the result is a squab I mention, which is as large and perfect as a broiler chicken.

I will take great pleasure in sending you specimens to confirm what you always have maintained, that the ideal squab, as you wisely term it, could be secured only by the infusion of Runt blood in Homers. I wish you could see some of them. Can't you run out to our place and see some of the Runt-Homer crosses? They would inspire you. Both cocks and hens are so full of vitality that they buckle right down to breeding, and seem to have no other purpose in life; in fact, the cocks are so full of life I am considering the advisability of attempting to originate a strain where one cock will be sufficient

to fertilize the eggs of several hens, after the manner of a cockerel. This idea may impress you as quite chimerical, but you would deem it possible after witnessing the indications of immense virility these beautiful birds possess.

This season I am combining sport and utility, by mating twenty Homers I am flying with the Runt-Homer cross. Thus far the plan has worked well, and while the working Homers are on the road, working for a record, the large birds are at home raising squabs for my table. What the result will be, when the flyers get up into the hundreds of miles, I, of course, cannot foretell.

Sincerely yours,

Atlantic, Mass. Dr. W. G. KENDALL."

The above letter, beginning with satisfaction to both adviser and advised, shows plainly two points: First,—our advice upon the necessary material for a perfect squab. 2nd.—That to cross the necessary varieties increases vigor and breeding accomplishments. We take great pleasure in congratulating the doctor upon such a success, and wish it was in our power to frequently go and look upon his stud of squab breeders. We went out once upon his invitation, and assisted in the selection for the mating from his stock—but our own duties, aside from pen and ink, are quite numerous, and often deny us many pleasures which we hope our friends realize. The doctor's experience with the Runt-Homer cross is only a repetition of what everyone well versed upon the necessary qualifications might naturally expect, and those who are fortunate enough to procure such stock can sell squabs at a margin, while the "church steeple squab" will retain its position in our markets at perhaps \$1 per dozen. Our readers may not be aware of the fact that in this country the Runt, as we know it, is yet quite scarce. There are many so-called Runts, but not our idea of the variety, but more like a cross between Pouter and Horseman, or some such sport.

The only owners of thoroughly good and perfect specimens, who breed squabs in this vicinity that we know, are Dr. Kendall and Messrs. Duran & McKay. The latter firm breed some 2,200 birds, largely of Runt-crossed blood, and until they get a sufficiency of breeders, they do not desire to sell. They are pupils of ours, and are breeding some two hundred and fifty squabs per week for market, saving nothing of the youngsters retained for breeding purposes. They have just completed a building 40x20 feet, three stories high, which will be stocked with Runt-Homer crossed birds for squab breeding.

Now, while the Runt commands a price beyond the means of many who desire to breed squabs, the Homer can

be bought in almost any city or town, as it is quite a common variety; but here, again, is the necessity of using judgment, and procuring your stock birds of men who have always studied to improve (and not deteriorated) the qualities of vigor, form, plumage, and all else, by inbreeding, too mean to buy new blood, or too careless to properly mate, thus producing a specimen which at some time or other in its short existence may be found upon the floor of the cote, never having been any pleasure to its owner, bought for a song, and finally claimed by death.

A squab bred from healthy well mated Homers will always sell at a good price, profitable to the breeder; but a squab that is two-thirds Homer and one-third Runt, from the proper parents, is our idea, and what our market invites as the "ideal squab."

BARGAIN COLUMN.

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H. R. KING, Fraser Valley Pigeon Lofts, New Westminster, B. C., breeds high-class Homers. Write to him if you are in want of good stock. If you want to win at the fall shows, get ready now. (3-4)

Since last month two new poultry clubs have been organized in Washington:—One at North Yakima, under the name of the State Poultry Association, F. R. Wilson, Secretary; and the other at Seattle, called the Puget Sound Poultry Club, Thos. King, Secretary. Both clubs will hold shows this winter.

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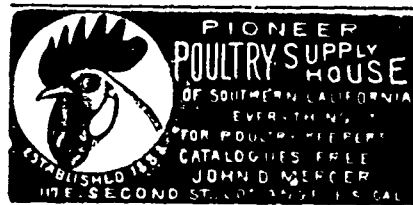
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