

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

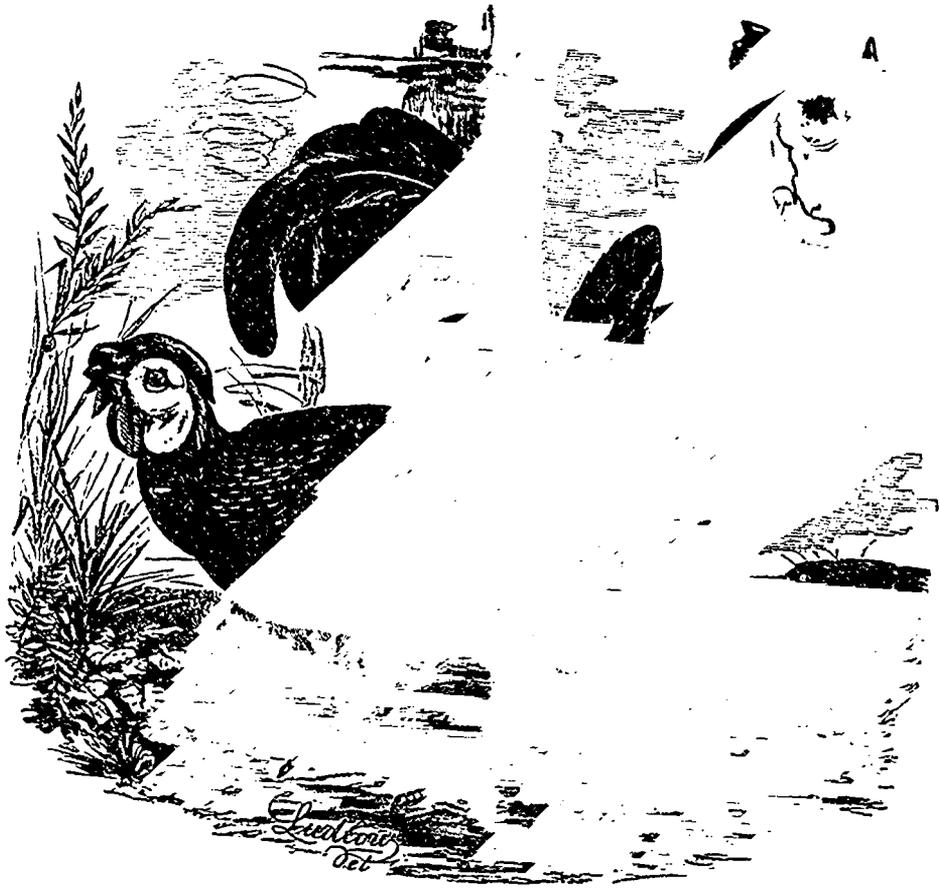
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						



THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PUBLISHED BY H. B. DONOVAN.

VOL. XVII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, AUG., 1894.

No. 8.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

DR. WALKEM, M.P.P.

WE have the pleasure to congratulate another REVIEW reader and poultry breeder this month, who has been elected to the provincial house in Dr. W. W. Walkem of Nanaimo, who is now M.P.P. for south Nanaimo.

J. L. HAYCOCK, M.P.P.

The Kingston *British Whig*, publishes a portrait and sketch of the life of Mr. Haycock, from which we take the following extracts:—"Joseph L. Haycock, M.P.P. for Frontenac county, is forty-four years of age, having been born near Switzerville, Lennox county, in 1850. He is third son of Frederick Haycock, an Englishman who came to Canada in 1837. His mother was a Thompson, who came from Ireland, in 1819, and a sister of Rev. James Thompson, a pioneer Methodist minister. Mr. Haycock attended a common school near his home, and later took a course in the Newburgh grammar school with such instructors as H. M. Deroche, Q.C., of Napanee, Prof. J. Campbell, of Montreal, of heresy fame. Here Mr. Haycock laid the foundation for the flow of language with which he is so capably endowed.

Then came the activities of life, and for three years he dealt out goods to the farmers and villagers who frequented T. Sexsmith's store at Selby. There he grew familiar with the ruralists and their ways. Soon he quit store-keeping and returned to his father's farm. In 1872 the family removed to Cataraqui, having secured the Beamish property. But farm life was, just at this juncture, too monotonous for the bustling youth and he came to Kingston.

He spent three months in the Glasgow warehouse, and then found more congenial employment with Sexsmith & Stevenson, of Napanee. Some time later he resumed farm duties, though in different form, he and his father going into the handling of produce. For ten years the partnership existed and the firm had most extensive and profitable dealings in New York, Boston, Montreal, and elsewhere. In 1882 the member bought out his father, and since that date he has been successful as a market gardener. He has also combined auctioneering with his business and his voice has been heard to the decided advantage of the sellers of stock, implements, etc. Mr. Haycock is a man of progressive ideas; he has a wonderful capacity for legislative enactments and in the excitements of debate and the turmoils and strife of opposition, he always maintains a calm, imperturbable spirit. Seldom does he get "rattled," to use a vulgarism. For seven years he served as a municipal legislator in Kingston township, as reeve three times and deputy-reeve three times. Twice he was elected by acclamation and the last occasion he was in the council the reeveship was again offered him by acclamation. He has been a vigorous worker in farmers institutes and agricultural societies and is now president of Frontenac Association. He has served as school trustee and is a past master of Frontenac Lodge, No. 363, A.F. & A.M. In his early life and until recently his political leanings were Liberal, but he always maintained and declared for the interests of the farmers, and when the Patrons' platform was formed he became an ardent supporter and an active worker in the lodge formed at Cataraqui. Because of his qualifications as a speaker, thinker and worker he has always been foremost in the ranks of the yeomanry and there is no doubt of his zeal and ability being utilized in the Legislature of Ontario. In social life he is witty and genial; religiously he is attached to the Methodist church. He was married in 1877 to Miss Martha Grange, of Napanee, a sister of John T. Grange, ex-M.P.P., Lennox. The home is blessed with five children. Mr. Haycock with R. E. Kent, of this city,

is one of the leading poulterers in Canada, in fact the plant is said to be the largest in the country. Only through the interest and enterprise of this firm Frontenac would not have been represented in live stock at the world's fair."

THE BACHE FUND.

We regret having to report very little progress in this, but there is yet time to subscribe a mite to this deserving scheme. It now stands as follows :—

C. J. Daniels, Toronto,	\$5 00
R. Downs, "	1 00

COLORED DORKINGS.

We have received the following letter from the office of the *Orillia Packet*, on the staff of which paper is some one whose remarks on poultry and kindred subjects we have frequently commended for their intelligence and knowledge of the subject discussed.

"In the lately issued Poultry Blue Book a paper by L. G. Jarvis, London, makes some statements which many breeders and attenders of poultry shows would dispute. In a description of large or colored Dorkings we are told : 1st, That the cock has hackle and saddle white with black stripe down the centre of each feather, back, white and black ; 2nd, Any white in tail a great objection ; 3rd, Hen's breast salmon red, each feather tipped with black, back and saddle almost black. Are these three marks or characteristics absolutely necessary? If so we fear that very few can come up to them."

We cannot do better than quote the highest authority, the latest Standard on these points. "Hackle flowing well over shoulders, plumage, dark straw color, with a wide black stripe extending down the centre of each feather." "Cape black ; saddle feathers abundant, straw color, with wide black stripe etc." Referring to tail the same authority says "in color, black, white feathers may appear but are objectionable" but this seems to be contradicted farther down where it says "coverts abundant, well covered, and in color a rich glossy black or black edged with straw color." The coverts certainly are part of the tail, but distinction is made in the glossary of technical terms. Hen's breast is to be "dark salmon edged with black." In back the plumage is described as "dark gray, marked with black, the shafts of the feathers white." Saddle we presume is included in the latter.

THE FOLLOWING COUPLET,

by The Blacksmith in the *Toronto World* is pithy :

"The bravest are the tenderest." Ah, me !
How succulent the game-cock's bones must be."

REPORT OF P. A. OF ONTARIO.

We had to congratulate the Poultry Association of Ontario on the last report issued by the Department of Agriculture, but when in the supplemental list of awards, since printed, *silver-crested* white Leghorns, *silver-crested* brown Leghorns, and *silver-crested* black Leghorns are mentioned, we wonder what change has "come o'er the spirit of *their* dreams." Leghorns without any crests will suit the majority of breeders we are sure.

DOMINGOES,

is another "new breed" in which Messrs. Bogue, Haycock & Kent and Knight are said to have won. Next time it might be as well to spell it Dominiques, that good old breed now so badly neglected.

POULTRY DROPPINGS.

Mr. Daniels writes : "Can you or any of your readers tell me of a market for hen manure? For a number of years I have been selling it to the tannery, for from 75cts. to \$1 per barrel. Our neighbor Uncle Sam has invented a chemical to take the place of it, it is quite an item to me to throw away."

Florists sometimes will pay for a few barrels but cannot, or will not use any quantity. It has often surprised us that this valuable commodity is not made a regular article of commerce. Artificial manures are often used at a high price where this, if properly kept, prepared, and applied, would prove much more valuable. We should much like to have the experience of any of our readers who have used it as a fertilizer or who have found a market for it. Now don't let the hot weather prevent you from sitting down and dropping us a line.

MR. E. P. DONCASTER, ORONO, ONT.

not Central Africa, the North Pole or any other far off and mythical address, but *right in our midst*, writes us as follows, under date of July 9th :—"Received REVIEW on Friday, an answer on Saturday, and to-day a gist of letters and cards to answer, among the rest one registered with money enclosed for birds. *No paper on earth* equals the REVIEW as an advertising medium." Our opinion too, of course.

MR. S. M. CLEMO, OF GALT,

with whom we have had many a friendly tussle on the Wyandotte question has generally a little incident to relate, and he is not behind this month. Besides saying a good word for the REVIEW, he writes:—"I write to say my small ad. in last REVIEW has done good service by selling some of my early chicks, also to tell your many readers of the experience of an acquaintance of mine in hatching ducks, it may be handy to them some day. Mr. James Edgerton, market gardener, Galt, Ont., set a hen on 13 duck eggs, she acted all right for the three weeks and thinking she had hens eggs and failed to hatch any she left the nest. Mr. Edgerton being a beginner had heard of Incubators so proceeded to construct one, he secured a large milk pan formed legs on it high enough to sit a lamp under filled the pan with chaff just keeping nicely warm. Several eggs were a day or so late but he got 9 strong ducks out of the 13 eggs." This is a case certainly worthy of note, and shows the great vitality of the embryo especially after a certain date. But friend Clemo you have placed us in a dilemma, the question we now want answered, is; *who is the mother of these ducklings?* Is it the duck that laid them, the hen that partly hatched them, or the milk pan? Really you shouldn't spring such questions on an enquiring mind and perspiring body in such weather. We give it up and leave our readers to decide. If Mr. Edgerton was a M.A.S. we should feel inclined to work him (or her) into it.

PEKIN DUCKS.

As we notice the Frontinac Poultry Yards have fifty young Pekins bred from the first prize Drake at the Ontario we are sure the proprietors can give us an article on their rearing. We want it badly. Let us hear from others too.

MR. J. H. HOUSER, CANBORO,

intends building a new and enlarged poultry house this fall, and will then go in stronger than ever.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXPOSITION,

will be held in the city of Quebec Sept. 10th to 15th inclusive. Mr. R. Campbell is the secretary.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

We would again remind exhibitors that this is now a single bird show with almost all standard varieties scheduled

at \$1.50 for first and \$1.00 for second prizes.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO.

Before the REVIEW comes out again entries will have closed for Toronto. August 25th is the last day, but don't put it off till then, lots of time before. All breeds are classified with \$2.00 and \$1.50 offered as first and second money.

OWEN SOUND SHOW.

The Owen Sound Association have decided to try again and will hold their next show, which will be the fifteenth, on December 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th next. Entries close December 8th, and five hundred dollars in cash premiums will be offered. Mr. Butterfield will officiate as judge.

MESSRS. ABBOTT BROS.,

the well-known English breeders of Hingham, Norfolk, England, have had a most successful season, having now some five thousand head hatched out.

WHAT PART OF CANADA?

Poultry, London, England, says that Mr. W. Cook, has despatched to Mr. Jno. Turnbull, Canada, one Orpington cock and one pullet and one Minorca cockerel and one hen.

AN ODD JOB.

Old Rooster: "Oh, come off! What do you expect to hatch out of a tenpenny nail, a chunk of dried putty, a brickbat and a door knob?" Crabbed Old Hen: "I'm going to hatch a three-storey brick flat. You keep on digging worms old man, and let me alone!"—*Fowls*.

"SOME OF LEE'S IDEAS"

is the name of Mr. J. Henry Lee's long delayed book, all the more valuable because of that delay (caused by illness) and the extra time and care expended on its contents. It is a book of some ninety pages beautifully printed on fine paper and contains illustrations of almost all articles pertaining to poultry. A glance at the index shows the following amongst many others: Houses of various kinds, fences, gate fasteners, coops, nest boxes, roosts and a multiplicity of other subjects. Details of all are given. We feel sure the book will have a large sale at the low price of 50cts.

POULTRY

INBREEDING.

II.

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

IF inbreeding is dangerous, what is an unskillful breeder to do? He, of all men, needs to avoid the promiscuous mingling of strains, for he cannot select, so well as a skillful breeder can, a bird from a different strain that will introduce the fewest antagonistic tendencies. Where is the help for him? He cannot inbreed and he cannot outbreed with safety, and yet he wishes to breed good fowls.

The simplest method for him is to adopt the following plan: First let him purchase a pair of fowls from a reliable strain of birds, possessing the qualities which he wishes to see reproduced in his stock. They will come properly mated and are good for two years breeding at least. When the young birds are ready to mate up, let him dispose of his male birds and such of the pullets as he does not care to keep and buy a male bird of the same strain as his first birds, mating him to the pullets. And this he can repeat from year to year and have blood that is sufficiently different from that of his fowls to keep up vigor without introducing tendencies and characteristics he wishes to avoid.

And it is better for him if the birds he purchases come from a distance. Birds, as well as other animals, are affected in a greater or less degree by their environments, they are to some extent creatures of their surroundings. If they come from a distance, climate, soil and other surroundings will be different and to some extent this will make a difference in their blood, so that two fowls of the same parents will, so far as the effect on the progeny is concerned, be less nearly related in blood if they are reared in different parts of the country, than if they were reared in the same place and subject to exactly the same conditions. So that, in purchasing a cockerel of the same strain, one will get fresher blood by getting him from a distance than he will by obtaining him near at hand. One may have to pay a little tribute to the Express Company, but it is tribute that will pay the breeder in the end.

He may also be able to learn of a sub-strain, so to speak, bred on the same lines as his own, the breeders being animated by the same purpose, having the same points in

view, and using the same methods to secure these points. Their birds would be more distantly related in blood than those of exactly the same strain and yet would introduce no antagonistic tendencies. Fortunate, indeed, is the breeder who can make such a discovery, but such sub-strains are exceedingly rare. One can, however, frequently find two related strains of birds where the differences are small and where they can be overlooked with comparative safety. When such a sub-strain can be found, it will not matter even if the birds be near at hand; indeed, this will be a positive advantage as the male bird can be personally selected and express charges can be saved.

After a few years the beginner will gain the needed experience and be able to introduce such fresh blood as he desires in the way that many of the best of the oldest breeders do.

THE CITY FANCIER.

BY BLACK WYANDOTTE.

LOVERS of poultry who are compelled by circumstances to keep their fowls in cramped quarters, may and often do accomplish wonders. The secret is given in two words—extra care. Under such circumstances a scratching pen is a great adjunct. Even in unfavorable weather the fowls may there be kept busy turning over the loose litter to obtain the tempting grain scattered underneath. Little spots of ground fenced in and sown with green stuff, are also advantageous. Moveable fences may be contrived so that one of these spots may be opened at a time, and then the fence replaced to allow the crop to take another growth after the ravenous attack it will receive from the flock. Change of feed is also wonderfully beneficial to a confined flock. All unmixed diet of corn and wheat is death to the closely yarded birds. With a good dry and roomy house, a constant supply of grit and lime and the other precautions above mentioned there is success for the city man, who can afford only a cramped back yard for his pets. Under such circumstances a specialty is the thing. He may make a specialty of a certain breed,—selecting a breed likely to do well under confinement. The Asiatics will succeed as well as any, being naturally inclined towards indolence,—the Cochins especially so. A pretty breed of Bantams also makes an interesting specialty under such conditions, and well-bred Bantams are in demand. My experience with Game Bantams led me to the belief that for practical purposes they equal large birds,

in proportion to cost of feed. Their eggs and flesh are true delicacies, they are admired by visitors almost without exception and soon get a firm hold on the affections of their owner. Bantam breeding is also a pretty fad for lady fanciers. It gives them a beneficial out-door interest—something much needed in the lives of our average town-bred women. Anything that combines profit with pleasure becomes doubly interesting. Bantam breeding affords all the zest to be found in the breeding of large fowls. The intricacies of form and feather, are as hard to attain and give as much pleasure when reached, as in the breeding of large fowls. Lack of room will never extinguish the real fancier.

BLACK SPANISH FOWLS.

BY J. C. BOWES, THORNTON DALE, YORKS,
IN *Fanciers' Gazette*, LONDON.

(Continued from last month.)

THE HATCHING AND REARING OF CHICKENS.

THE relative advantages of natural and artificial incubation are being adequately discussed in the *FANCIERS GAZETTE* by Mr. Hay. Therefore, I will here content myself with saying that for many years I had a decided prejudice against the use of incubators; but that, after using one for the last two seasons, I have considerably modified my opinion. If carefully managed, the incubator is, I now believe, to be preferred to the hen; and especially is this true when early chickens are wanted.

And I should decidedly advise breeders of Spanish to use a "foster mother" or brooder instead of a hen after the chickens are hatched. My reasons for this are: The hen, after she has done sitting, instead of having to take care of her chicks, can return to her business of laying; three or four broods, may be put together, and fed and looked after generally with the same trouble as one brood; the risk of the hen in any way maiming her chicks, or deserting them too soon in cold weather, is obviated; and chickens reared in a foster mother come into more personal contact with their attendant, thus becoming much tamer and better to handle than those which have a run with a hen—a great advantage to the exhibitor of Spanish.

For the many who still prefer to follow the natural method of incubation, a few words on the management of the sitting hen may be useful. When making the nest I generally pro-

cure a box—preferably a round box, such as are made to hold cheeses.

Having filled this three parts full with moist earth, I place the nest of clean, short straw on the top, and then sprinkle it with insect powder.

The hens should be taken off the nest every morning for fifteen or twenty minutes at the most, and liberally supplied with food and water. The food should not be soft; barley or maize is decidedly the best.

About the eighteenth or nineteenth day the eggs should be taken out of the nest and gently placed in a pail of water at 100 to 105 deg. Fah. Those which contain live chicks will soon begin to rock about in a curious manner, owing to the movement of the chick inside, which changes the position of the centre of gravity.

The eggs which, after a fair trial, remain motionless, may safely be thrown out. The remainder may be left in the warm water for ten minutes; this will soften the shell and aid the chick to make its way into the world.

During the first twenty-four hours after being hatched the chicks really require no food, nor, indeed, should any be given for the first twelve.

For the first day or two I feed my chicks with hard boiled egg, chopped very fine, mixed with bread-crumbs or fine oatmeal. The mixture may be moistened with new milk.

After this, my staple food is coarse oatmeal and Spratts chicken meal; but after the chicks are well up on their legs and have learned to peck well, I always begin to introduce some grain into their diet, generally giving twice a day, and especially as the last meal at night. The best kind of grain is wheat, barley, or oats, which at first may be bruised or broken.

Green food of some kind is very necessary to the health of chickens. Probably the best is grass or lettuce chopped very fine, and when possible mixed with the other food.

A little animal food should be given every day. Bullocks' liver boiled and mixed fine will answer this purpose well.

The chicks should be kept well supplied with some kind of grit. If this be of a suitable kind it will serve two ends—for grinding the grain in the gizzard, and also for supplying the lime necessary for building up the bone structures. I use the sweepings from a road formed of limestone and flint.

Boiled rice may occasionally be given to chicks as a change in their diet, but as it contains less flesh-forming and bone-making elements than that of wheat or oatmeal, I do not recommend it as a staple food. As a heat producer,

however, it is useful for keeping up the necessary temperature of chicks hatched in cold weather, and it is also of considerable service in case of diarrhoea.

As a drink for chickens—and I am strongly of opinion that they should have liquid in some form—*new* milk *boiled*, and slightly diluted with warm water, is the best of anything. It is sometimes objected that milk has a tendency to bring on looseness of the bowels. If the milk is new, kept out of the sun, and not placed in a dirty vessel, it will have no such effect.

For the first week chickens should be fed every two hours. They are early risers, and should, if possible, in summer, be fed at five or six o'clock in the morning. I generally give them a last meal about ten in the evening. This meal, after the first few days, should consist of grain—not soft food.

After the first week, and for the next six, I feed them every three hours; then four times a day. Of course, the last meal at night will have to be by candle or lamplight, or they will not be able to see their food.

The novice, in breeding Spanish chickens, will have great difficulty in forming a correct judgment as to the ultimate value of a bird. Those chickens which very early begin to develop large combs, and show much white face, hardly ever in the end develop into fine specimens. In a young chicken, instead of a perfectly white face, I like to see it of a darkish blue colour.

At all events, no Spanish chicken should be rejected, unless it shows red in the face.

The following literally true examples of this peculiarity in Spanish chickens are instructive.

In the very first brood I ever bred there was a chicken in a singularly poor condition, with a big, weak, drooping comb I was only deterred from killing him by the fact that he had not enough flesh upon him to be of any use for the table. Presently, however, in an unaccountable manner, he began to pick up flesh; his comb began to gradually rise, and his face to develop. A friend, more experienced than myself, recommended me to give him a little longer trial; and, ultimately, further recommended me to enter him at Birmingham. There he won a second, and soon after I sold him for £10!

The following year I had six cockerels, all fastened up in pens. The one which appeared the most perfect I exhibited at Leeds and got *whc.* The most backward cockerel at this time, and one which I had no notion of showing, after he had been penned up for a fortnight longer began to make face fast, and to improve in condition generally. In course of time this bird won a first at West Hartlepool; and at Liverpool, in a class of fifteen single cockerels, he won first and section cup for the best bird in eight classes.

PREPARING FOR EXHIBITION.

Black Spanish fowls intended for exhibition require special treatment for at least a fortnight before the date of showing.

As a beginning, it is necessary to procure some suitable pens about a cubit yard in size, having a door in front made of wire netting. The bottom should be well covered with clean earth, with which some quick lime has been mixed. The quicklime is for the purpose of keeping vermin away, and the soil for the very necessary dust bath.

A two-fold purpose is answered by penning the birds. In the first place, it keeps them out of the sun, which has the effect of discolouring the face, and often causing eruptions; and, in the second place, it accustoms the birds to be penned up under the same conditions as are to be found in the exhibition pen, thus making them docile and tractable, and giving them an opportunity of showing to the best advantage. Every evening, however, just before sunset, they should be allowed to have a run, on grass if possible, for an hour or so. In the case of chickens it is not advisable to pen them so long before a show as older birds, as confinement gives the comb a tendency to fall over.

The nest food is good sound wheat, Spratts patent, and bread and milk. Bread and milk seems to suit the faces of black Spanish admirably, and, moreover, seems to keep them in health during confinement. I give them this as a last meal at night—about nine o'clock. A supply of good grit should never be omitted. This is very necessary to birds when penned up, as they cannot then find it for themselves.

Nor should they ever be without some kind of green food which cools and purifies the blood—upon the pure state of which depends a fine face free from eruptions. However, in spite of the most judicious feeding, a yellowish, scabby eruption will sometimes show itself upon the face. The best remedy for this is, I think an occasional dose of castor oil.

The food should never be thrown upon the ground. A cock with a large face finds an inconvenience in feeding with the face dragging on the ground; the face itself is liable to receive an injury, and is certain to get considerably soiled. Small boxes should be nailed to the sides of the pen, at a height of about a foot from the floor.

In a purely natural state no face, however fine, is entirely free from small hair-like feathers, which have the effect of diminishing its apparent size. It is now, I think, a universal practice among Spanish exhibitors to trim the face and pull out those disfiguring feathers. The very best means of doing this is to take each individual feather between the nails of the thumb and the forefinger. In order to get a more certain hold the finger should be well rubbed with

powdered resin. Some fanciers use a pair of small tweezers. Care should be taken that the feathers are not trimmed away right up to the comb. A narrow, curved fringe should be left immediately below the base of the comb. On alternate days the face should be gently sponged with tepid water—a little good soap may be used. After this it should be well dried with a silk handkerchief, and then a little pearl powder, or, better still, finely divided oxide of zinc should be dusted on. If there is any eruption, a little vaseline should be gently rubbed on after washing. The comb should also be washed in the same manner, after which a little olive oil should be applied. Finally, the whole of the above process should be gone through immediately before the bird is put in the hamper which is to bear him to the show. This hamper must be roomy, or the bird may damage its plumage or its comb. The inside should be lined with flannel to protect the birds from cold and from draughts. The last feed should consist of bread and milk.

(To be Continued.)

WHERE ARE OUR DUCK BREEDERS?

Editor Review:—

THE REVIEW is well-filled with poultry articles on breeds, feeding, etc., but what about waterfowl? Since I became a subscriber to the REVIEW, I do not remember one single article as to different breeds, raising, feeding, etc., of waterfowl. Within the last two years I have introduced the Pekins in this neighborhood and quite a number have been raised this season, one farmer here had over one hundred, but lately he has lost some. It is the first broods that are dying away; he takes great care of them but they still die; can't any of your patrons give us a chapter or two?

I am not so much interested in chicken stories now as I used to be 45 years ago, when the chicken epidemic first struck me on the "ould sod," and I am not cured of it yet. There is hardly a breed but what I have tried and of course I know all about chicks, (conceit is a grand thing). Give us something about waterfowl.

Vittoria, Ont., July 10th, '94.

Yours truly,

J. MACHON.

[We shall be glad to put in shape and publish any articles sent in.—ED.]

THE TREATMENT OF LEG-WEAKNESS.

LEG-WEAKNESS is a disease in poultry which often proves most difficult to cure. It is very apt to be confused with cramp and rheumatism, which diseases it very closely resembles. The causes, however, are very different, and hence the same treatment would not be effectual in curing all these diseases. Leg-weakness very rarely attacks very young chickens, but cramp and rheumatism do very frequently. The disease is met with generally in birds from two to four months old. Birds that have been pushed on very fast, and that have laid on much fat, are most frequently attacked. If the legs of the weak birds are examined, the joints will generally be found to be greatly enlarged. The birds cannot walk, and when they attempt to move about they shuffle over awkwardly on their sides. The heavy breeds are most subject to the complaint.

It is caused in a variety of ways. There seems to be little doubt that in many cases the disease is hereditary. If birds are bred from those that have any time themselves been subject to leg-weakness, there is little wonder if it breaks out in their offspring. Any that have shown the least inclination to be weak in the legs should on no account be used in the breeding-pen.

It may also be caused by breeding from birds that have not properly matured. An instance of this kind came under the writer's notice some years ago. In this case a number of chickens were bred from a pen sired by a cockerel six or seven months old. Nearly every bird (the cockerels particularly) was attacked by leg-weakness when about three months old, and very few of them recovered.

Another very frequent cause may be found in bad systems of feeding. Sometimes the food given contains too small a proportion of bone-forming material, such as soaked bread, rice, maize, or potatoes. If such foods are extensively used, there is certain to be trouble of some kind. Probably it will end in leg-weakness.

Birds that are attacked by this disease are very helpless. Squatting on the ground, or rolling over on their sides, they are entirely at the mercy of all their enemies—fowls, dogs, cats and rats. They can usually eat well, in fact, as a rule they are ravenously hungry. It is advisable to remove them out of the reach of all the other fowls, particularly if there are many together, as they get trampled on at feeding times, and otherwise ill-treated by their companions, so that there is scarcely any hope of recovery for them. Let a quiet run be found to put them in, where they may be entirely free from molestation. If wet weather

comes they should be put in a warm dry shed, the floor of which should be covered by something dry such as straw, hay or peat moss litter. They should on no account be allowed to squat about on wet grass.

Their diet will require the most careful attention. They should be rather sparingly fed on such foods as will not have a tendency to fatten. The food, however, must be of a very nutritious kind. Bone meal is strongly recommended by some writers, to be given mixed in the soft food, but I greatly doubt its utility as a food for poultry at any time. The lime contained in ground dry bones is not in a state in which it can be of any use to the bird as a food. It certainly, therefore, cannot in any way act as a bone strengthener. If bone is fed at all, it is best given in the form of fresh green bone, which should be well crushed and pounded with a hammer, and it is probable that much of it could then be assimilated. For the morning meal sharps and oatmeal in equal quantities, or bread, milk and egg may be fed. For the evening meal good wheat should be given. Green food is most important. Feed liberally with it in variety at mid-day. Such green stuff as clover, grass, cabbages, lettuces, dandelions and turnips are to be preferred. A very small quantity of finely chopped lean meat may also be given occasionally.

As medicine a good tonic pill containing quinine and iron may be given every day with Parrish's Chemical Food mixed in the drinking water. A table-spoonful to a pint of water will be about the proper proportion. These remedies, combined with the above system of feeding, will rarely fail if persisted in for a few days.

Mr. Lewis Wright in his work on Poultry strongly recommends a pill made of the following ingredients:—

Sulphate of Iron	1 grain.
Strychnine	$\frac{1}{16}$ "
Phosphate of Lime	5 "
Sulphate of Quinine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

A pill to be given three times daily, morning, noon and night. This is said to be very effective, but if many birds had to be treated it would certainly require much time and patience on the part of the attendant.

The joints should be rubbed occasionally with turpentine, paraffin, or Elluman's Embrocation. The rubbing will keep off cramp with which the leg-weakness is apt to become complicated, especially in cold wet weather.

ALBERT E. WRAGG, in *Fowls*.

DORKING RECOLLECTIONS.

BY O. E. CRESSWELL.

IT is about a year since I read in the columns of *The Feathered World* a letter of Mr. Sewell, the famous American bird artist, in which he touched on several points connected with the exhibition of poultry and other birds in England, peculiarly interesting to myself. I had not at the leisure to enlarge upon them, but one observation (I quote it from memory) had special reference to my present subject. "More and more attention is being given to Dorkings in this country." I was not at all surprised at this, though I am at the fact—of which, if space were no object, I could give a good deal of evidence—that of late years far less favor has been shown them in English yards than was the case twenty and more years ago. My own experience of the breed has not been a short one. I believe it was in the year 1863 that I first bought a sitting of Dorking eggs from Mr. Baily, of Mount Street, and from then till this month of June, 1894, have I continuously had a stock of two (for many years I had three) varieties.

Fanciers who take up one breed hotly are wont sometimes to extol its virtues to the detriment of other breeds of which they know little or nothing. As evidence, therefore, that I am not thus biassed, I may mention that Dorkings were not my first fancy, and that during these thirty intervening years I have bred and exhibited almost every breed (save the introductions of the last few years) of useful and ornamental poultry. For one reason or another, all the other large varieties have been given up—the Dorkings remain and flourish in my yards. It is from no caprice that I have discarded others and kept these, but because, after all these years, I find them a hardier race, far better layers, almost as good for the table, and three out of the four present varieties (I fear I must except the Cuckoo) breeding more true to points than of yore. Surely, it may be said, this is no more than is to be expected, considering the great attention which has been devoted to poultry breeding for the last forty years. It may be so, but I am quite sure that a similar improvement would be sought in vain in the present strains of any of the breeds extant forty years ago. I can remember Cochins perfect marvels for production of eggs; they have long ceased to be such. I can remember Brahmas their equals, and, in the opinion of some, more than their rivals in this respect, and possessing the extra advantage of being great foragers for themselves, and almost exempt from disease. It is a well known fact that some once famous strains of both these breeds have absolutely

died out, after passing through a generation or two of ever increasing delicacy and decrepitude. I could give instances of the decadence of many other breeds, some of which have fallen and others of which actually are now falling almost into oblivion.

Why is it that the race of Dorkings survives and does not succumb to the somewhat arbitrary caprices of fashion, which I quite confess has done her very worst for them? And why is it that though the race survives in vigor it is left, as I believe, in fewer yards than of yore? These are two practical questions about which there is likely to be some difference of opinion, though about the facts themselves I doubt if there would be much divergence of views among those fanciers whose experience is both wide and long.

My own answer to the first question would be that two causes specially contribute to the vitality and permanence of the Dorking strains. The first is this: The race is confessedly a very ancient one; there is not space in an article of this kind to pursue the question of their origin, but in all probability Dorkings are the descendants of two old English races, one of which may have been introduced by the Romans. A race of fowls which has for centuries existed in a country, though it may not originally have been so, during these centuries it has by degrees become acclimatised. This is how I chiefly account for the fact that while so many new breeds, chiefly the product of ingenious crosses in the New World, have their day of praise and popularity, and then in a few years are found to be far older than they were at first, Dorkings hold their own. The one are vigorous and profitable so long as they are in a mongrel stage, but will not stand the test of the necessary amount of in-breeding to establish a fixed type; the latter, long habituated to its surroundings, does not require the impetus given by changes of climates or crosses of blood, but survives as the fittest breed for them. I do not ignore another fact in favor of the Dorking of this century's close. It has fortunately by no means been bred to feather in the extreme way that many breeds of fowls have; and, what comes much to the same thing, it has, on the whole, remained rather in the hands of a class of fanciers who amuse themselves by exhibiting, than of those who attempt to make a living by showing and breeding for shows.

Why a race of fowls which has these obvious merits and advantages should be less widely bred than formerly, instead of, as one would expect, being almost universally cultivated, I do not find it easy to explain. I can but attribute it to prejudice, and to the prevailing love of change and novelty. There is in many quarters an old prejudice

against Dorkings as being a delicate race. I have already said that I find them hardier in the ninth than in the sixth decade of the century. How far is this charge of delicacy true? Thus far, I believe, and only thus far—that Dorking chickens, like all chickens that feather rapidly, in contradistinction to Asiatics, Spanish, and some breeds which feather slowly, have a temporary stage of delicacy at from a fortnight to four weeks old, when they require to be sheltered in wet or inclement weather. I have never found them more liable than other breeds to take prevailing epidemics of the poultry yard—indeed, during one fatal year, when a mysterious malady carried off nearly all my hope of the year, the white Dorkings mixed in brood, with other chickens almost completely defied it. Then it is often said that Dorkings can only be reared in particular counties and on light soils. This I have practically and completely disproved, if it had not long ago been disproved, by rearing them with considerable success for fifteen years in a county said to be prejudicial to them, and on a soil far from ideal for lightness—indeed, the greater part of my poultry were on a soil which is converted by the slightest shower into a heavy and tenacious paste. Of course, such a soil would not be the choice of one selecting a home with a view to poultry breeding, but its disadvantages may be obviated in many ways. A well raised gravel path, a trestle perch here and there, a rough lean-to shelter, all give the birds a dry footing, of which they soon learn to avail themselves, and to escape the chill of the wet soil. From the very earliest days of the Dorking fancy, some of the most famous yards have flourished on heavy soil. Mrs. Arbuthnot, at Inch-Martine, Admiral Hornby, at Knowsley, and several other champions whom I could name, were thus situated. These prejudices, then, I believe to be quite groundless. Love of novelty and fashion have, I suspect, had most to do with the temporary (I say so, for I think it must be temporary) disfavor to the breed.

New breeds are always coming from America. People must have something new, must have something American, and so they try these fresh importations. The many do not give any serious attention to their poultry; it is only the few who really take pains to discover for themselves the comparative merits of various breeds, and so it is that this grand old breed has of late suffered some injustice in its own old land, though now it is apparently to receive some compensation in the favor which awaits it in the land which has produced most of the mongrel novelties.

But I have been generalising. Your readers will, perhaps, like to know something of the changes, for better or for worse, which I remember in the type of the breed gener-

ally, and of its sub-varieties in particular. Indeed, some of the latter have been absolutely evolved in these thirty years. When I began to observe and to be interested in Dorkings—which I did in early childhood, some years before I bought my first eggs,—three sub-varieties were known and recognized—the grey, the white, and the Cuckoo (or blue).

The grey stands first in point of interest, for they were by far the most widely distributed then, and became the progenitors of the two best known and best distributed varieties nowadays—*i.e.*, the "dark" (or "colored") and the "silver grey." The old grey Dorking was a smaller and compact fowl than its exhibition descendants of the present day, it was shorter on the leg, and smaller in the bone. The change in the latter respect I have always thought a regrettable one from a utilitarian point of view. The flesh of small boned fowls is confessedly more delicate than that of large boned, and I doubt if any greater delicacy can be served to the table than an old fashioned Dorking chicken. This is the reason for which, in enumerating the advantages of the present Dorking, I have been compelled candidly to confess that in this one particular the race somewhat falls short of its ancestors. The grey Dorking, as to feather, was somewhat nondescript. I cannot help quoting Mr. John Baily's descriptions of it in the original "Poultry Book", "Peculiarities belong to every breed, and it is one in Dorkings that almost every color may be produced from the same parents (black and white alone excepted), and the characteristics of this breed are still preserved unimpaired. Thus pure Dorkings are sometimes seen with their wings marked like the duckwing Game cock. others, again, are very dark, inclining to black, and the hackle and saddle have yellow intermixed with the black feathers, that is, both colors are blended on the same quill. The hens, however, are very seldom seen with a black breast." My own idea is that this singular diversity of feathering arose from the crossing of two races in the last century, *viz.*, an old five toed breed, and the tawny four toed Sussex fowl. Be that as it may, the majority of grey Dorkings, when first I remember, resembled those portrayed by Mr. Harrison Weir in the "Poultry Book," the cocks being rather lighter than dark Dorking cocks of the present day, the hens rather darker than our silver greys. I can remember at the first Birmingham Show which I saw (I think that of 1864) many different types of hens, a pair which I bought specially took my fancy. Their general plumage was a rich brown, their neck hackles a silvery white, and their breasts the palest salmon.

The craze for breeding to feather had already begun, and those fanciers who admired the darker shade, bred for what

we now call the "colored," or "dark" Dorking, those in whose eyes the lighter found favor, produced by degrees the silver grey. Meanwhile, families of the many intermediate shades have almost entirely died out except at farms of some south eastern counties, where I understand the original type still survives in obscure places. I must confess to having occasionally advocated recrossing of the two varieties (what censure would the Dorking clubs pronounce upon me?) in cases where a vigorous and palatable race has been acquired for use alone. How the dark breed, especially the rich brown of the hens, was so quickly established is not quite clear. There seems to have been a tendency to brown in the Sussex fowl, but I fancy that much was done by an Oriental cross about 1858 in the then famous Clumber yards, from which subsequently most breeders of eminence got fresh blood. The cross had widespread effects not only upon the color but upon the size and form of the darker Dorking family. Pounds in weight were gained at the expense of white legs and feet (a great point in the old race), and with loss of the old compact form and round breast. Possibly there may have been some small gain on the score of strength. When I began with Dorkings, weight and size, both of body and limb, were the first points thought of and demanded. I well remember how every vendor described his birds as having "plenty of bone." Darks were then the favorites, and so they suffered, most from the prevailing mistaken fancy. They went from bad to worse, till even Mr. Hewitt, early in the seventies, gave prizes to cockerels at the Crystal Palace almost black in plumage, and with legs which might have done duty for Malays. The folly of this change of type seemed all at once to dawn upon many Dorking fanciers. Color of feet and legs had for some time been a point never thought of, it was now discovered to be a point intimately connected with whiteness and delicacy of flesh, big bones have been demanded, it was now found that they were usually also weak bones, and that their possessors suffered severely from a hitherto unknown malady—leg weakness, size of frame had been sought regardless of shape, and it was found these huge frames were hollow chested and breastless, and that consequently the point for which epicures of old specially valued the Dorking, *viz.*, that it produced the most meat on the most delicate parts, was in the great measure lost. But how to get back the older type, this was the difficulty, for breeders with the exception of a few who were not also exhibitors, had all run like sheep after the new fancy. Somehow or other it was slowly, and by degrees, accomplished. White feet and toes, shorter legs and rounder breasts, were sought for, and birds approximating to the desired type were select-

ed. Some of us were fortunate in obtaining stock which had lingered in particular districts, the descendants of the great fanciers and exhibitors of a decade before. We probably have all read and enjoyed "The Henwife," the collective experience of a once redoubtable breeder and exhibitor in Perthshire, Mrs. Ferguson Plair, subsequently the Hon. Mrs. Arbutnot. About ten years after the dispersal of her yards some singular by rich colored and white footed, though by no means large or heavy, dark Dorkings were shown by another lady, the tenant of her old place. They turned out to be of the once famous strain, and never did I make a better purchase than when I claimed a pair of them at Birmingham, two rich brown, round breasted little pullets. Fashion fast turned round, and I bred from them in time to reap cups at the Crystal Palace with their descendants, which at once attracted the judge's attention from the conspicuous whiteness of their feet. For the last dozen years or more there has been little change in the fancy type of the dark Dorking. The beauty and symmetry of the older race have been largely restored, combined with greater weight. There is one other point which may possibly puzzle a young fancier who finds in "The Book of Poultry" a splendid dark Dorking cock depicted, Mr. John Martin's "Champion," with a rosecomb. In the early days of exhibitions rosecombs were frequently seen in show pens of the breed. How they arose I don't pretend to say, they give some countenance to the theory that the colored Dorking was produced by a cross between the Sussex fowl and the old white rosecombed breed. Most of the one invincible darks shown by Lady Homesdale were rosecombed and the aforementioned champion was doubtless one of their descendants, as Mr. Martin was the manager of her ladyship's famous stock. For years rose combs almost disappeared. I always had a fancy for them, and once obtained a cockerel by chance from a selling class at a Kentish show, held not far from Linton Park, and so in all probability a descendant of Lady Holmesdale's birds. I mated him with my best single combed hens, and more than half the produce were rose combed. Some of them in the next generation were very fine, and a pair of the hens won first at the Bath and West of England Show. Finally, on a temporary reduction in my yards, I sold them all to a clergyman in Northants, who long did well by them, and won often, but of late they have again disappeared from the pens of the great shows.

I pass to silver greys—long my own special favorites—which I have already alluded to as the offspring of the old English grey Dorking, bred lighter and lighter by the lovers of the silvery shades. I find no mention of them in Dixon's "Ornamental and Domestic Poultry" published in 1850,

and but a few meagre lines in "The Poultry Book," which appeared about 1853. I think the sub-variety was first alluded to as "Lord Hill's breed" in a little monograph by Mr. John Baily, "The Dorking Fowl." The then Lord Hill was a great agriculturist, and an early exhibitor of cattle and poultry, but the strain died out at Hawkstone, for fifteen or twenty years later, when visiting the many races of birds and quadrupeds in the park, most interesting to a fancier and a naturalist, I could find no trace whatever of the breed. In 1865 a grand cock which I bought, and which had won second at the Birmingham show of 1864, was described to me as a "silvery" one, though his hackle would not now pass muster in a class for silver greys, and I believe it was about the year 1867 that they first had separate classes at Birmingham. In 1868 I matched up a silver breeding pen, though even then the hackles of the cocks and the wings of the hens were very faulty. The earlier exhibition silvers were far less massive than the darks. This may in part have been due to the absence of the Oriental and other crosses in the strain, in part also I fancy to crosses with silver duckwing Game, to improve the hackle color. Evidence of this, long lingered in the pale pink eggs often laid by the hens, and still more in the dusky, almost horn-colored legs, too much tolerated in both sexes. It is quite twenty years since I lent "Theodora" a really fine hen, the equal of which I doubt if I have possessed since, for portraiture in Mr. Wright's grand "Book of Poultry"; and since I wrote for the same work notes on the breed as it then was, your readers may like to know how far it seems to me to have progressed since then. To take the utilitarian point of view first, I think the hens are layers of more and larger eggs than they were, and that both sexes (and this also holds good with the darks) are less subject to gouty toes than were their ancestors. From a fancy point of view their feet are far whiter, and the hens are less apt to get rusty in the wing. Of course, about the most distinguishing characteristic of the breed is the silvery hackle and black breast of the cock. These points have both been greatly improved and intensified. The hackle difficulty has been and is a great and real one, for the lightest taint of "colored blood" (and "colored blood" often has been used to improve other points, such as size of comb and shortness of leg) will ruin the hackles of a family for generations. The danger too, is a most insidious one, as I know to my cost, for some cockerels of even a first cross in their first year's full plumage will pass easily for silvers. To such a bird, a peculiarly magnificent Dorking in form and head points, I once myself gave first prize at Birmingham. A friend claimed him for ten guineas and presented

him to me, little knowing the trouble he was destined to bring upon my yard. By March the silver hackle had turned straw color, and at the next moult his wing bows turned coppery. It is needless to say that all his fine descendants (fine in form they were) had to be killed or sold as farmyard stock. It is possible to breed cocks with hackles of so pure and intense a silver that the sun has no effect upon them than upon the feathers of a white Fantail pigeon; such birds are rare, and when recognized always command high prices, for the property is hereditary, if only hens descended from a similarly good cock be used. For this beauty I had a v.h.c. cockerel at the Crystal Palace, with by no means a pure black breast, claimed by a knowing fancier for 15 guineas. This brings me to the other prominent characteristic—a glossy green black breast, so seldom combined with a pure white hackle, and so extremely beautiful when so combined. There is no denying the fact that in most strains three cockerels out of four with perfectly silvery hackles show some trace of white, either in breast, tail or thighs, and the pullets from them are either too light in breast, show white in their secondary wing feathers, or spots on the wings and back. Hence some breeders have resorted to the tiresome method, in vogue with Hamburg fanciers, of breeding cockerels and pullets from different pens. I have never myself adopted it, and believe that by careful selection of breeding birds for several generations both sexes should be produced in approximate perfection from the same stock. I know no breed of fowls in which success depends more upon scientific knowledge of the pedigree of each family, or in which observation of the corresponding points in the two sexes, that almost instinctive faculty of the true fancier, brings a more certain reward.

White Dorkings are always attractive to the casual visitor to the poultry yard. What can be more beautiful than the purity of their white plumage and their coral like full rosecomb? Controversy has gathered round their origin, too; in all probability they are an ancient race, which Columella knew and compared unfavorably with the then colored race. Later fanciers and later authors have taken the same line. I have often wondered whether before drawing the comparison they had kept both the colored and the white breeds contemporaneously for a quarter of century; I have, and unhesitatingly assert that I have found the white the harder race. It was in the year 1868 that I started a strain of whites. I began with eggs from the yard of an honorable Sussex fancier, Mr. Brent. The produce were pretty and very white, but I am convinced that they had the blood of white Game, for the hens laid pink eggs. The best of their produce was selected, and

from time to time I introduced the finest cocks I could procure. Most of their then breeders are now no more among us. From one lady still in the ranks of fanciers, to the great benefit of the fancy—Mrs. Hayne—I procured a beautiful pair of hens some twenty-two years ago, which mated with my then best cock, laid the foundation of a not inglorious family. As with the silvers, I have seen many changes in the race of white Dorkings, almost all for the better. They are certainly marvelous layers, taking into consideration the fact that they are also sitters; their bones are small for their size, and on the table they resemble the old fashioned small boned grey Dorking, and under fairly good circumstances they hardly ever ail. Some years ago a gentleman in the west of Scotland, then a stranger to me, wrote to consult me as to the best breed of fowls for general use in a not to good climate. He had large premises, so, much too his surprise, I recommended to him the white Dorkings. He took them in good faith, though he had heard the usual tale of their delicacy. Years afterwards I made his personal acquaintance, and he told me that he owed me much for my advice, and for the white Dorkings I had sent him, for he had never before been so well supplied with eggs and chickens. So much for the points of utility of the breed; but how about their points of beauty now as compared with twenty-five years ago? Here again I find the change all on the right side. From the same pen came chickens with both single and double combs; indeed, some fanciers contend that the single was the older and the better type of comb. Fanciers have long since settled the question in favor of rosecombs, and these are now bred almost to a certainty: the five toes, too, come with much more certainty and uniformity, and in the best strains the plumage of both sexes especially of the cocks, is of a purity of whiteness seldom seen when first I bred them. I believe there had been a better day when the breed was kept and shown in greater purity, but just when I started white Dorkings the craze for size prevailed, which I have already alluded to as for a time the bane of the colored races. Whites had been crossed with coarser and with larger breeds, with light Brahmas, white Cochins, and huge rosecombed dark Dorkings. A celebrated white (?) cock of Lady Holmesdale's which long carried all before him, and at her sale was knocked down at a high figure to some not-discriminating purchaser, was known to be the product of the latter union. Some few chickens from such crosses come white, and have all desired points, though, as I have described in the cases of the hackles of silver greys, this whiteness is a very transient and illusory beauty. It departs with the first spell of sunshine, and the yellow tint of impurity lingers in the progeny for many a generation. To breed out these taints, so prevalent in ap-

parently white Dorkings, and so difficult to detect, has been for twenty years the chief aim of the most careful white Dorking fanciers. They have largely succeeded in it, and I know by certain experience that, as with silver greys, so with white Dorkings, it is possible to breed birds which are in no way whatever affected by the tanning rays of summer sun. The task is almost a more difficult one in the case of whites than of silver greys, for much depends upon the hen's ancestry, and it is next to impossible to detect by the eye any signs of impurity in many a white hen, whose produce in perhaps the second generation will prove her to have mongrel ancestors. It is some years since "The White Dorking Club" was founded with the twofold object of improving and popularising the breed. It has been admirably managed, and has succeeded conspicuously in its former object. In the latter it has signally failed. I do not believe there are any more (probably there are fewer) fanciers of the breed now than there were twenty years ago. Old prejudices and fresh love of novelty are a force with which it is extremely difficult to contend.

Blue or cuckoo Dorkings have never been among my favorites. Once I tried, and soon discarded them, disgusted with the motley and dusky crew of chickens which they produced. "Cuckoo" is a composite marking, which may easily be produced by crossing black with white fowls. A certain number of the chickens are almost certain to be thus marked, but as certainly their progeny will again revert to the original colors, and break out, too, into all kinds of strange mottlings. A group of well marked cuckoos is a pretty sight, and cuckoo breeds are usually hardy, doubtless on account of their being the offspring of a cross. In England the cuckoo Dorking, in Scotland the old Scotch grey, once had this reputation, but probably the amount of inbreeding necessary to establish the peculiar marking with any approach to certainty would neutralise the original vigor of the cross bred family. Certain it is that though I can recollect several efforts to encourage cuckoo Dorkings, they have never succeeded for any length of time.

I have already exceeded my allotted space, but there remain one or two points which I cannot pass. Your readers will have gathered from this article that I regard it of the greatest importance to keep all the varieties of Dorkings pure, if any regard is paid to their beauty. The former three are sufficiently widely distributed to enable fanciers to obtain, with ease, enough fresh blood to keep up the vigor of their strains. Above all should Asiatic crosses be avoided; there are signs of these obvious to the practised eye and ear. Tiny feathers on the legs, cocks' single combs inclining backward with the curve of the head, full downy

thighs, and backs rising into "cushions" towards the tail, and, above all, the long drawn Cochon-like crow. Of all these beware. On the other hand, there is one small feature of the old Dorking faces which it pleases some new fanciers and judges to condemn—I mean a little white in the earlobes. The old pictures of Dorkings show it; I remember that Mr. Teebay always considered it a sign of good Dorking pedigree, and I know that Mr. Harrison Weir does the same. I believe that the purely red ear came in with the afore-mentioned Asiatic cross in the dark Dorking, and, long afterwards, when I first exhibited silver greys a little white in the ear was still thought necessary. Hence, it is often provoking to read the glib remarks of some reporter, who has perhaps never owned a Dorking, "A fine bird, spoilt by white in earlobe."

In conclusion, I am firmly convinced that as they have a past history, so the Dorking races must have a future. One by one the newly produced and newly imported races are used up, and the really fittest must survive.—*Feathered World.*

SEASONABLE HINTS ON WATERFOWL.

BY HENRY DIGBY in *Fanciers' Gazette.*

EXHIBITING.

IN my last article, when writing on "Preparing for Exhibition," I omitted to state that most varieties of waterfowl would be all the better for being accustomed with a show-pen before being sent to an exhibition.

Young birds are sometimes fearfully wild, and consequently require a course of training before being subjected to the judicial wand.

I would therefore advise fanciers to take particular notice of their selected birds. Spend a little more time when feeding them; induce them to come nearer and nearer to you by throwing bits of food near to your feet. Let your pail containing the food stand on the ground close by you, and allow the birds to eat out of it if they choose. The more notice you take of your young birds, and the further you can remove them from the wild state to perfect domestication—that is to say, the tamer you can make them—the better for yourselves and their comfort.

It is well to have a few suitable pens, such as those used at exhibitions, wherein you may place your birds for an hour or two daily, or for a week or ten days prior to a show.

The size required for geese is about forty inches square, and for ducks from twenty-four to thirty inches square. If ordinary wire pens cannot be conveniently procured, wooden boxes with lathed fronts of the above dimensions will answer the purpose.

The advantages of half-a-dozen training pens are many. You can, with comfort, place your birds into them for an hour or two daily, and feed them therein for a week or two before a show if you feel disposed, and, by doing so, they will become reconciled to conditions which they will afterwards be subjected to.

Training pens can be arranged under any kind of rough shed in any out-building, or at a pinch against a wall in a back yard. The front of the pens should face the light, and be exposed to all and everything that passes by. The owner or attendant will then have a better chance of inspecting and comparing his birds one with the other.

It would not be advisable to confine the birds in these small pens for long together, but they may, with advantage, be fed in them, at least once a day, for any length of time. The birds cannot be visited too often when in their training pens, neither can they be touched or handled too often so long as ordinary care is exercised.

There is a proper time to do everything, and if "anything is worth doing at all it is worth doing well." Exhibiting waterfowl is no exception to the rule; therefore, if success is to be obtained, you must show your birds at the proper time, which is, just when they are fit, ripe, ready, and that is when their plumage is fully matured, and on it all the bloom possible to get.

It is not always wise to delay

ENTERING BIRDS

for exhibition until they are in the very pink of condition, as this is the time when they should be shown.

It may not be to my own advantage, as a breeder and vendor of certain varieties of waterfowl, to say that a single exhibition is frequently sufficient to take the bloom off the plumage, and in many other ways completely spoil a first-class bird for further exhibition for weeks, and in some cases, for a whole season, nevertheless it is a fact.

Entries should be made judiciously and in good time for two reasons—the first, of course, being to catch your birds when they are looking as well as ever they will appear; and the second reason is the convenience to secretaries, so that they may have ample time to make the numerous arrangements of a successful show. Having duly entered your birds, the next thing of importance is the provision of suitable

HAMPERS.

There still remains room for considerable improvement of these much-neglected and important requisites for exhibiting, in order to be sufficiently implicit for the benefit of exhibitors, their birds, and the convenience of the managers of poultry shows.

It would take more space than I have at my disposal,

so fanciers will do well to take the following hint, and send their birds to exhibitions in suitable packages.

Hampers are decidedly preferable to any other class of package for ducks—close, light wicker-work hampers *without* lining are best. They should have lids of the same material, which should always be furnished with *straps* to fasten them down with.

Close wicker-work hampers are rather heavy for geese, still, if the cost of carriage is not too great a consideration, they are best.

Open wicker work baskets lined with canvas are lighter, and will answer the purpose almost as well. In all cases the packages should be sufficiently large to enable the occupants to stand up and turn round in them with comfort, and without doing damage to their plumage.

(To be Continued.)



WINNIPEG SHOW.

JULY 23RD TO 28TH.

EXHIBIT of poultry was large and of good quality. Mr. Butterfield judged all classes.

PRIZE LIST (IN PAIRS.)

Andalusians, old 1 W Jones Austin, young 1 Jones. Brahmas light, old 1 H A Chadwick, St James, 2 Jackson Hanby, Winnipeg, 3 Chadwick, chicks, 1 Chadwick, 2 R Dalbear, Winnipeg, 3 Hanby, pen, 1 C M Richardson, Winnipeg. Dark fowls, 1 Chadwick. Cochins buff fowls, 1 and 2 Chadwick, pen, 1 A Dawes, Winnipeg; black fowls, 1 S Ling, Winnipeg, chicks, 1 Ling; partridge fowls, 1 Chadwick; dorking fowls, 1 and 2 A Mutter, Brandon, 3 Chadwick, chicks, 1 and 2 Mutter. Game, black or brown red fowls, 1 S G Matheson, Portage la Prairie, 2 and 3 J Lemon, Winnipeg, chicks, 1 Lemon Winnipeg, 2 Thos Reed, Winnipeg. 3 J A Mullin, Cypress River, pen, Lemon, also diploma for best pen on grounds. Pile game chicks, 1 H Smith, Winnipeg. Duck-wing fowls, Dr Dalgleish, Winnipeg, chicks, Dalgleish; Indian game, fowls, 1 W Jones, chicks, Jones, pen 1 R Brock, Winnipeg, Guineas, white fowls, 1 H Smith; pearl, 1 S Wise, Winnipeg, 2 Smith, 3 P Clark, Winnipeg. Houdans chicks, C Midwinter, Winnipeg. Hamburgs, golden spangled chicks, 1 W Jones, silver spangled fowls, No first or second, 3 and 3, J Young and W Atkinson. Lang-han black fowls, 1 Chadwick, 2 W Stewart, Winnipeg, 3 E Burdett, Winnipeg, chicks, 1 Chadwick, 2 and 3 J Hillis, Winnipeg, pen, 1 C M Richardson, white chicks 1 and 2 Hillis. Leghorn, white single comb fowls 1 and 2 Jones, chicks 1 Wise, 3 Jones, pen W A Pettit, Winnipeg; brown fowls 1 Hanby, 2 Williams, 3 Jones, chicks 1 O H Sutton, Winnipeg, 2 W A T Sweatman, Winnipeg, 3 Jones, pen Hanby; white rose comb, chicks 1 D F Reid, West Selkirk, pen, D F Reid; black rose comb fowls, 1 D F Reid,

chicks 1 and 2 Ling, 3 Reid, other varieties, chicks, 1 Matheson, pen 1 Matheson. Minorcas, black fowls 1 Reid, 2 Curle, chicks 1 Midwinter, 2 Curle, 3 Midwinter, pen Curle; white, chicks 1 and 2 Ling. Plymouth Rocks, barred fowls 1 and 2 Chadwick, 3 W J Lumsden, St Francois Xavier, chicks 1 Chadwick, 2 Maw, 3 Midwinter, pens Maw; white fowls 1 Rutherford, 2 Ling, chicks Ling 2 Rutherford, 3 Kerr, pens 1 Rutherford. Spanish fowls, 1 Chadwick, 2 C M Richardson; chicks, 1 Chadwick. Wyandottes, golden, fowls, 1 Wise, 2 Reid, 3 Ling; chicks, 1 Wise, 2 and 3 Ling; pen, 1 Wise; silver, 1 Rutherford, 2 Man, 3 Ling, chicks, 1 and 2 Ling, 3 A C Campbell, pen 1 Ling; black, chicks, 1 Ling; white, fowls, 1 Kerr, 2 Maw, chicks 1 Ling, 2 Reid, 3 Maw, pen Maw. Bantams, black African, fowls 1, 2 and 3 Chadwick, chicks 1 Chadwick; game, fowls 1 and 2 Hanby, 3 D R Logan, chicks 1 C H Cail, 2 W A Newell, 3 Campbell, pen Logan; other variety, chicks Todd. Best pen and variety, Lemon. General exhibit of poultry, Chadwick.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

Turkeys, bronze 1 Geo Ditz, St. James, 2 R J Mitchell, Winnipeg, 3 Ling; Holland white, Man; black 1 R McKenzie, High Bluff. Geese, Toulouse 1 Logan, 2 and 3 W Duntorn, St. Boniface; China brown D F Wilson, Brandon. Ducks, Pekin 1 A Williams, Winnipeg, 2 Geo Wood, Winnipeg, 3 Matheson; rouen 1 W Jones, 3 Ling. Turkeys, bronze poult of 1894, 1 and 2 Maw. Geese, Toulouse goslings 1894, 1 J A Mullen, 2 and 3 H C Williams, Winnipeg; China brown goslings 1 Wilson. Ducks, Pekin ducklings 1894, 1 Matheson, W J Lumsden, 3 Wood; Rouen ducklings 1894, 2 Miss Bertha Smith, Winnipeg. Best exhibit of geese, J A Mullen, Cypress River. Best exhibit of duck, Lumsden. Incubator in operation, Maw. Brooder in operation, Maw.

BRANDON SUMMER FAIR.

THE exhibit of poultry was one of the best, not only that has been shown in the city, but one might say in the province. There were upwards of eighty coops, each of which contained two or more exhibits. For the time of year the birds were in fairly good condition and there was keen

competition in many of the sections. Such well known fanciers as Messrs. Harrison, Anderson, White, Matheson, and others, went in to make this part of the exhibition a success and they ought to feel proud of having accomplished it.

PRIZE LIST.

Brahmas, 1st J C Harrison; 2nd D F Wilson.
Cochins, 1st E H White; 2nd A M Matheson.
Plymouth Rocks, 1st and 2nd Wm Ander-Wyandottes, 1st D F Wilson; 2nd A M Matheson.
Hamburgs, 1st and 2nd J Ramshaw.
Leghorns, 1st E H White.
Spanish, black, white faced, 1st C T Card; 2nd A M Matheson.
Langshans, 1st E H White.
Minorcas, 1st and 2nd E H White,
Game, B B red, A M Matheson.
Dorkings, 1st A Mutter; 2nd J Henderson.
Turkeys, 1st A McPhail; 2nd W Kelly.
Geese, Toulouse, 1st W Anderson; 2nd A M Matheson.
Geese, any other kind, 1st D F Wilson; 2nd W Anderson.
Ducks, 1st and 2nd A M Matheson.
CHICKS.
Brahmas, 1st D F Wilson.
Cochins, 1st A M Matheson.
Plymouth Rocks, 1st A M Matheson; 2nd A McPhail.
Leghorns, 1st A M Matheson.
Dorkings, 1st J Henderson; 2nd A Mutter.
Bantams, 1st A M Matheson.
Minorcas, 1st and 2nd E H White.
Goslings, any other kind, 1st W Anderson; 2nd D F Wilson.
Ducklings of 1894, 1st D F Wilson; 2nd J Henderson.



JUDGES' CARDS.

Poultry.

Sharp Butterfield, SANDWICH, ONT. All varieties.
L. G. Jarvis, LONDON, ONT. All varieties.
T. H. Smelt, WOODSTOCK, ONT. All varieties.
Pigeons, Rabbits and Cavies.
I. B. Johnson, QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO ONT. All varieties.
J. B. Jones, SIMCOE ST. TORONTO.

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,168, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

AN EASY WAY TO GET FELCH'S GREAT BOOK.

To any one sending us four new subscribers with \$4 we will send a copy of "Poultry Culture" by I. K. Felch, value \$1.50 a book no fancier should be without. We have lots of these books so don't be afraid the supply will run out. Send four new Subscribers with \$4 and get a NEW STANDARD free.

SEND A STAMP FOR REPLY.

We receive annually some hundreds of postal cards asking for information *not of a business nature*. Each reply costs us a three cent stamp not to mention the trouble. The latter we don't mind, but don't you think the enquirer should bear the former expense? We do and no enquiries not relating strictly to business will in future be answered unless such is attended to.

Two Subscriptions for \$1.50.

If you send us the name of a new subscriber together with \$1.50 we will extend your own subscription for one year as well as send REVIEW to the new name for one year. This makes it but seventy-five cents each. The only condition we make is that the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

"The Dog in Health and Disease, by Prof. Wesley Mills, Montreal, \$2.25, free by mail from REVIEW Office.

The Canadian Poultry Review

- - Is Published at - -

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

BY H. B. DONOVAN.

TERMS:—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about 10 lines. Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mths.	6 Mths.	12 Mths.
One page.....	\$30 00	\$50 00	\$75 00
Two columns.....	20 00	35 00	60 00

Half page.....	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column.....	12 00	20 00	35 00
Half column.....	8 00	15 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	6 00	10 00	15 00
One inch.....	3 00	5 00	8 00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Back and front cover pages a matter of special correspondence.

Breeders' Directory, 1-5 col. card, 1 year \$8; half year \$5.

These are our only rates for advertising, and will be strictly adhered to. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Yearly advertisements, paid quarterly in advance, changed every three months without extra charge.

All communications and advertisements must be in our hands by the 20th to insure insertion in issue of same month. Address,

**H. B. DONOVAN, 124 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ontario.**

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

JOHN HORD, PARKHILL, ONT.

Breeder of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowls. Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks. 1294.

DIRECTORY OF BREEDS.

RULES—1. First time a breeder's name is inserted under a heading, 50c. per annum, under each subsequent heading, 35c. per annum, payable in advance.

2. Name and address only allowed, and must not occupy over one line. All names set in uniform style.

3. Where a breeder has a display advertisement in REVIEW and wishes to call attention to it, he can do so by using a*

ANDALUSIANS.

- C. Stockwell, London, Ont. 1292
- J. Dilworth, 170 King St. East, Toronto.
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

DARK BRAHMAS

- F S. McGillis, Brighton, Ont. 494

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

- Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Fred. S. McGillis, Brighton, Ont.
- Andrew M. Gallagher, Box 417 Norristown, Pa. USA. 295

BUFF PEKIN BANTAMS.

- Wm. Wyndham, Hamilton, Ont. 794-
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

BLACK COCHINS.

- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294

WHITE COCHINS

- F.H. Brown, Box 40, Port Hope, Ont. 994

BUFF COCHINS.

- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294
- F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.* 794
- Jas. Allan, Beamsville, Ont. 794

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

- M. B. Hague, Inglewood, Ont. 394

COLORÉD DORKINGS.

- E. D. Dickinson, Barrie, Ont. 365

DOWNY FOWLS.

- W. D. Hills, Odin, Ill. 1294
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

EXHIBITION GAME.

- C. W. Thredgold, Clarksburg, Ont. 295

INDIAN GAME.

- D. G. Davies, 91 Grange Ave., Toronto. 1294
- Wm. Langdon, Port Hope, Ont.
- C. J. Eisele, Guelph, Ont.
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

HOUDANS.

- C. Stockwell London, Ont. 1292

BLACK JAVAS.

- J. D. Robertson, Box 164, Guelph, Ont. 294
- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont. 1294
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

WHITE JAVAS.

- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

BLACK LANGSHANS.

- F. Auclair, 53 Canal St. West, Ottawa. 1294
- E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293
- H. Karn, Guelph, Ont. 595

WHITE LANGSHANS.

- E. McCormick, Newmarket, Ont. 1293

S. C. B. LEGHORNS.

- R. Elliott, Wingham, Ont. 394
- J. L. Margach, Port Hope, Ont. 394
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

RED CAPS.

- F. H. Brown, Box 40, Port Hope, Ont. 994
- W H Kirby, Park Road, Oshawa, Ont. 295
- C J Daniels, 222 River St., Toronto. 295

WHITE P. ROCKS.

- L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg. 294
- Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A. 294
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

BARRED P. ROCKS.

- R. Downs, Garrison Commons, Toronto. 394
- J. Bennet, 189 Bathurst St., Toronto. 594
- W. H. Locke, Campbellford, Ont. 193
- L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont. 294
- Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A. 294
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

BLACK SPANISH.

- F. C. Hare, Whitby, Ont.* 1294
- W. H. Locke, Campbellford, Ont. 194
- G. H. Sheres, Clarksburg, Ont. 195

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

- Geo. G. McCormick, London, Ont.* 1294
- Robt. Bloye, Todmorden, Ont. 394
- Wm. Langdon, Port Hope, Ont. 594
- R. Crossland, Box 32, Barrie, Ont. 894
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

S. L. WYANDOTTES.

- Wm. H. Ulley, 58 Victoria Sq., Montreal, Que. 394
- Jacob Dorst, 565 Logan Ave., Toronto. 594
- M. B. Hague, Inglewood, Ont. 1093
- J. L. Margach, Port Hope, Ont. 394

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

- F. H. Brown, Box 40, Port Hope, Ont. 994
- C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto. 295

WHITE GUINEAS.

- Fred. S. McGillis, Brighton, Ont. 495

HOMING PIGEONS.

- F. Auclair, 53 Canal St. West, Ottawa. 1294
- Jas McLaren, Stephen St., Owen Sound. 1294

ROUEN DUCKS.

- Wm. P. Leggett, Salt Point, N.Y., U.S.A. 294

DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate business between buyer and seller we have opened a department under above head, and will receive purchase money till the bargain is consummated. The plan is as follows: Suppose A in London desires to purchase a bird or birds from B in Montreal, but naturally does not like to send money to one who is entirely unknown to him. Instead of doing so A sends us the money, writes to B same time, and we notify both of the receipt of amount. B then ships the purchase to A on approval and when A writes us that the purchase is satisfactory we forward amount to B less our commission. If the birds are not satisfactory A returns them to B and we return money to A less our commission.

RULES—1. All purchases must be sent on approval, buyer to pay charges each way unless otherwise arranged.

2. Our commission on sales up to \$20 is 50 cents, over \$20 2½ per cent. If no sale is made we return money less same amount.

3. Packing must be supplied free of charge by seller unless otherwise arranged.

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

Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont.

To meet the wants of advertisers who are continually using this column, and who find it a great trouble to be constantly remitting small amounts, we have adopted the plan of issuing Coupons (as above) good for 30 words each, 4 for \$1. Any one buying these Coupons can use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. Not less than four Coupons sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

27 Advertisements of 27 words, including address, received for the above objects, at 25 cents for each and every insertion, and 1 cent for each additional word. Payment strictly in advance. No advertisement will be inserted unless fully prepaid.

See Our Ad.—Back page of cover, left hand top corner. The Alaska Feather and Down Co. 994

Prize Winning Jacobins—Still a few pairs left. Blacks, Reds, Whites and 2 White hens, show birds. Also a few pairs of Pouters and Russian Trumpeters. C Massie, Port Hope, Ont. if

For Sale—1 trio B Rocks \$3, 1 trio Black Spanish \$4, 1 trio Black Minorcas \$4, the above all prize winners, also young stock, a few fine pair of o'd and young long-ear Rabbits. Coulter Bros. 13 Radenhurst St., Toronto.

Pair Largo Toulouse Geese \$3—One pair each Golden Spangled, Silver Spangled and Golden Pencilled Hamburgs, \$1 per pair, also one nice pair Red Pyle Bants, \$3. S. Tillson, Blenheim, Ont.

Pure Brod Black Cocker Spaniel Dog—Fine as Silk, very pretty and intelligent, six months old \$5. Two beautiful Fox Terriers, two months, \$3 each. Some Polish wanted. S. Tillson, Blenheim, Ont.

For Sale—Early hatched chicks of Dark Brahmans, Black Langshans, White Rocks, Minorcas, also old stock in first-class show condition. J Brown, 298 Sackville St., Toronto.

For Sale—One pair Embden Geese, one pair Rouen Ducks, two Pyle Bant cocks, two Duckwing Bant cocks, two pair Black Red Bants, two Bull Terrier pups. O'Brien & Colwell, Paris Station, Ont.

Moyers' Royal Poultry Spice 25c per two lb. package. H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

For Sale—\$2 a pair, almond and kite Tumblers, blue, black and dun Nuns, five pair black Jacks \$4, whites \$6, 2 bald Tumbler cocks \$1 each, Homers \$1 a pair. Robert Burroughes, 14 Phoebe St., Toronto.

Shipping Coops—For sale a lot of skeleton coops 23 x 25 x 15, cedar frames, very light and strong, price 20c. each. C J Daniels, 221 River St., Toronto.

For Sale Cheap—Ready for fall exhibitions, 2 White P Rock cocks Williams strain, 2 Wallace strain, 1 White Wyandotte cock Knapp strain, also several hens both varieties all '93 hatch, also several grand early hatched chicks both varieties, satisfaction guaranteed. Jos Kirby, Woodstock, Ont.

Incubator Agency—Monarchs "Challenge," Prairie State, bought, sold, exchanged, best American makes, Brooder Heaters and piping complete, Bone Mills cheap now, get Catalogue. W J Swift, Jr., Waguoit, Mass., U.S.A.

1 Trio White Rocks to make room \$5, a bargain for some one. C J Daniels, 221 River Street Toronto.

Nice Big Snowy White P. Rock and Blue Barred Rock chicks now ready to ship, I am now filling orders for early shows, write plainly what you want, no culls shipped, Ferrets wanted. S M Clemon, Box 99 Galt, Ont.