

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.

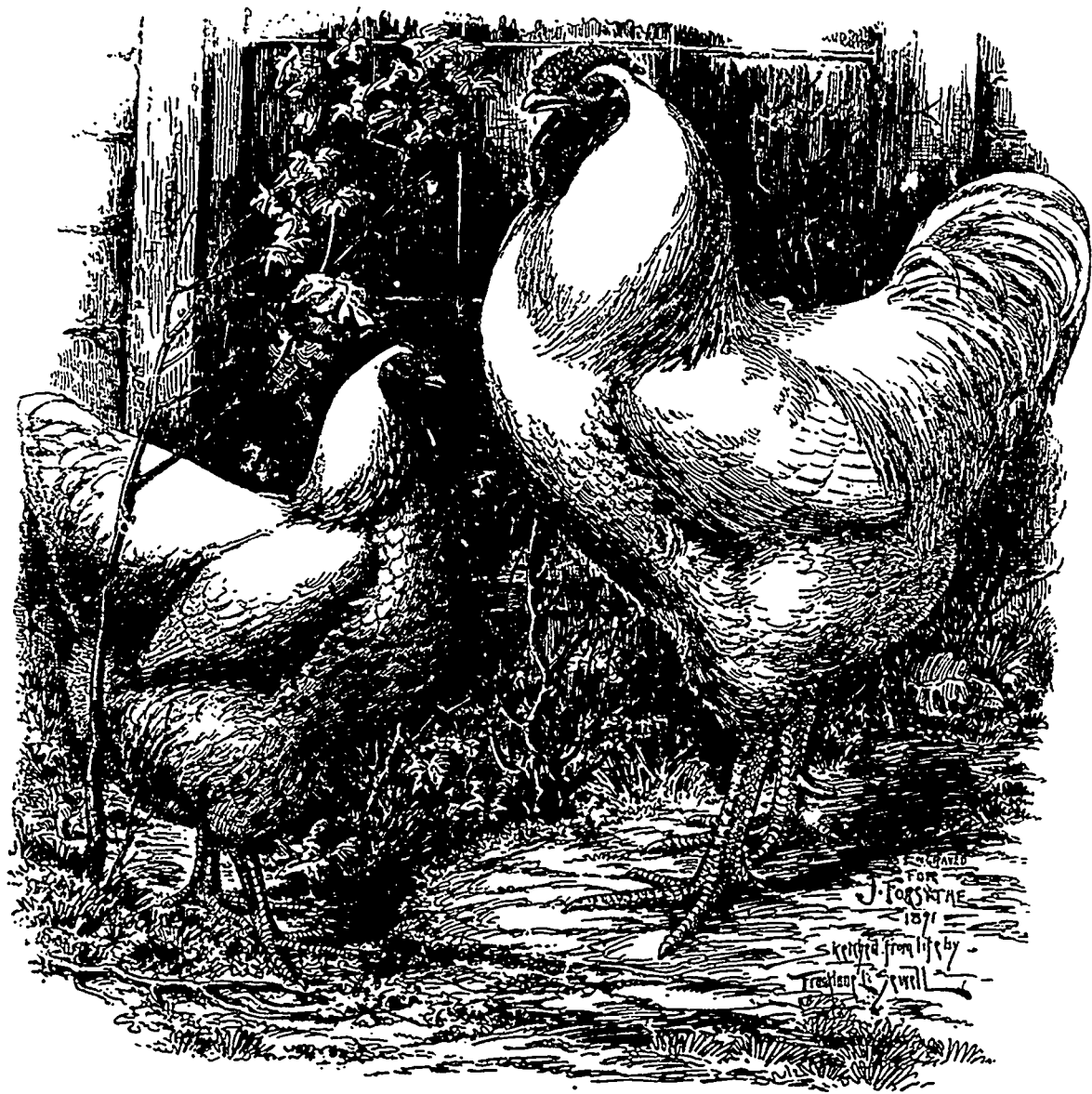
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués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

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- 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
- 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.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- 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

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



· PAIR WHITE WYANDOTTES.

WHITE PRINCE winner of First and White Wyandotte Club Special for most typical shaped White Wyandotte on exhibition, Madison Square Garden, New York, and WANDA III. winner of First as hen.

OWNED AND BRED BY JAMES FORSYTH, RIVERSIDE, OWEGO, TIOGA CO., N.Y.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

VOL. XVIII.

124 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1895.

No. 12.

SHOW DATES.

Guelph, Dec. 10, 11 and 12.
 Owen Sound, Dec. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.
 Ontario (Port Hope), Jan. 6th to 10th, 1896.
 Cobourg, Jan. 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1896.
 New Hamburg, Jan. 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1896.
 Eastern Ontario (Ottawa), Jan. 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1896.

ENTRIES CLOSE.

Guelph, Dec. 7th.
 Owen Sound, Dec. 13th.
 Ontario, Dec. 30th.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

IS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION PAID?

ENCLOSED in this month's paper will be found the REVIEW's annual reminder that it cannot exist without funds. Some subscribers, too many indeed, are behind in their returns, and with these we have been very lenient. To carry out proposed improvements of one kind and another we must have the wherewithal and we therefore request delinquents to get their names right on our books at once. A dollar or two may appear a small sum but multiplied by many such sums, soon runs into a large amount.

"POPULAR POULTRY TALKS BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS."

In another column will be seen a list of timely and popular subjects which the REVIEW hopes to treat on during the coming year. The subjects have not been scheduled without a great deal of thought and anxiety, and we think that in each one every breeder must take a personal interest. We ask for replies, not as a matter of course but as a special request to each one who has the necessary experience.

Let us have a hearty response, and as Canada is a large country, as widely distributed as possible.

POULTRY LECTURES.

Mr. Willitts' letter on this subject points out in plain terms the lack of speakers on poultry provided by the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario to Farmers Institute meetings. This seems the more extraordinary to us as we know the Hon. Jno. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. C. C. James are heartily in accord with the movement to educate and instruct agriculturists and others in commercial poultry raising. A request was handed in by the Department at the executive meeting of the Poultry Association of Ontario held in September last, to suggest names of persons who were qualified to speak at Farmers Institutes. The names of three gentlemen, were given, one from the east, one from the west and one from central Ontario, so no matter where required their services would be readily available. Not one of these names do we notice in the list of speakers announced. We trust it is not yet too late to have the poultry industry represented at each of the divisions by some one competent to speak intelligently on a subject of such growing interest.

TURKEYS AND GRASSHOPPERS.

Mr. Kinsey preaches a whole sermon in a few words on this subject and sideways slips in a good word for the REVIEW. He says:—"This has been a good year for raising turkeys, if it had not been for my flock, my crops would have suffered from the ravages of the grasshoppers, as they have done a great deal of damage in some places. Turkeys are of great value to the farmer, for beside commanding a good price are the means of destroying many insects very destructive to crops. I am pleased to notice the steady advancement of the REVIEW, it is a paper that should be in the hands of every fancier."

TOLEDO SHOW.

Dr. A. W. Bell writes:—"What do you think of \$505 in special prizes for two weeks work and still more to come?" We don't know what to think. If the genial doctor runs out of a job the REVIEW wants a live canvasser.

A TRIBUTE TO BUFF LEGHORNS.

Mr. T. H. Mills of Sarnia writes us that he is closing out all breeds except buff Leghorns as he finds "*they are the best.*" Best for egg-production we presume he means, though this he does not state.

MR. A. F. HAASS, OF BUFFALO, N.Y.,

purchased through the REVIEW, of Mr. Freeman, Milton, Ont., one pen of gold-laced Sebright Bantams and one trio of B. R. Game Bantams. Mr. Haass is a regular black Minorca fiend, having met with a measure of success at recent shows he is now nearly ready for a strong winter campaign.

MR. ROBERT YATES OF WARDSVILLE

has our sympathy in the death of his wife at the early age of thirty years. Mrs. Yates had been ailing for some two years but not confined to the house. One daughter nine years old survives her.

MR. THOS. KEILY OF LONDON

has sold Mr. W. H. Reid of Kingston a prize-winning trio of rose comb white Leghorns. They are the cockerel first at Toronto and London, and the hen and pullet both first at London.

MR. W. J. BELL OF ANGUS

shipped eleven bronze turkeys to Ireland per S. S. Parisian, on Saturday, Nov. 9th. They consisted of some of his choicest pairs of 1895 hatch and the yearling Tom, winner of diploma at Toronto Industrial.

LOST AT MONTREAL.

Mr. J. A. Cæsar, Toronto, advertises in this issue that a pair of silver Sebright Bantams, exhibited at the late Montreal Show, where the hen won first, have not been returned to him. A reward is offered for their return.

OWEN SOUND SHOW

lists have been mailed to all fanciers whose names could be procured. Anyone not having received a copy can get it

from the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Robt. Cameron, Owen Sound. The list is a very full one, all varieties being freely provided for. One dollar is offered for first prize, fifty-cents for second for an entry fee of twenty-five cents. In addition a good list of cash and other specials is offered.

DOMINIQUE'S ADDED.

Since printing the Owen Sound list the Secretary advises us that Dominiques have been added, through an oversight originally omitted.

GUELPH SHOW.

Prize lists for this show have also been mailed, but the Secretary, Mr. Jno. Colson, will be glad to send one on application to intending exhibitors into whose hands a copy has not come. The same money is offered as at Owen Sound and for the same fee. Extra money is donated to turkeys and geese to cover the heavy express charges incurred in shipping these breeds. A good list of specials should draw a large entry. The Secretary writes us: "Since getting our prize lists out we have amalgamated this year with the Provincial Fat Stock Show, and are going to hold our Exhibition in the new addition to the Victoria Skating and Curling Rink. It is a fine building, 180 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is under the same roof that the Fat Stock Show is held, so that all our visitors can see the Fat Stock and Dairy Show and the Poultry Exhibition for the one price of admission and will be worth going a long way to see.

Yours truly, JOHN COLSON, Secretary.

NEW HAMBURG SHOW.

We are now able to give definite dates, which have been fixed for January 21st to 24th next. Prize lists are not yet ready. On receipt of one we shall further allude to it in January issue. In the meantime send your name in for a copy to Mr. L. Peini, the Secretary.

EASTERN ONTARIO SHOW,

at Ottawa, will be held on the same dates as that in New Hamburg, but the two places are so many miles apart that we doubt if injury will occur to either. Lists have not yet been mailed, but the show Secretary, Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, 69 McKay Street, Ottawa, will be happy to reply to all enquiries.

COBOURG SHOW.

Cobourg last year held its initial show, but unfortunately not being previously announced in REVIEW, we were unable

to publish a report. This year full particulars will be found in our business columns. The show will follow the Ontario at Port Hope, and as the two towns are but seven miles apart exhibitors will be at little extra expense to take in both. Mr. S. Hobart, the Secretary, is the man to apply to for lists.

ONTARIO! ONTARIO!

And now we come to the "big show" itself, the Ontario, to be held this winter in the pretty and hospitable town of Port Hope, easy of approach from all points. We look for a bumper entry here, and "the boys down East" are prepared for it. Don't disappoint them. Mr. Thos. A. Brown has already issued his labor-saving entry form or, at any rate, one has reached us, and we understand the lists are to be ready soon after December first. What delectable treats in the way of specials the Port Hope fanciers have in store for intending exhibitors we have not learned, but doubtless they will be quite up to the mark. Mr. Brown's address is London, not Port Hope, and to him enquiries for lists should be addressed. The new wire coops are well under way, and all preparations will be ready in time. Sufficient pens to put up six hundred coops are being provided. All entries must be in Mr. Brown's hands on or before December 30th.

THE ANNUAL MEETING,

it is expected, will surpass anything of the kind yet held, and many papers of interest to all breeders will be read. The discussions thereon will not be the slowest part.

"THE INNOCENT ABROAD."

Mr. Sharp Butterfield has his winter's work well laid out and little time "between whiles" to make reports for the REVIEW. Sooner than not do so, however, he will sit up nights and "burn the midnight oil" if no better light is available. A partial list of his show engagements is as follows: Ionia, Mich., 19th and 20th Nov.; Kansas City, 27th Nov. to Dec. 2nd; Covington, Kentucky, Dec. 3rd and 4th; Cleveland, 5th to 9th Dec.; Saginaw, 10th to 13th Dec.; Owen Sound, 16th to 20th Dec.; Ypsilanti, Mich., 23rd and 24th Dec.; Alliance, Ohio, 26th to 28th Dec.; Smyrna, N. Y., 31st Dec. to Jan. 2nd; Port Hope, 6th to 9th Jan.; Jackson, Mich., 10 and 11th Jan.; Minneapolis, Min. 13th to 18th Jan.; Ottawa, Ont., 20th to 24th Jan.; Toledo, 28th to 31st Jan.; New York, 3rd to 8th Feb.; may be New Hamburg or Hamilton 11th to 14th Feb.; Washington, D.C., Feb 18th to 22nd, and Winnipeg

and Nana'imo, B.C. dates not fixed as heard of, as he adds "Have had to refuse nearly as many places as have accepted, dates taken, am already having dates asked fourteen months ahead; have got eight shows asking dates over a year ahead, that will open some of your reader's eyes." Certainly! REVIEW readers are a pretty wide awake lot, though.

IMMENSE DISPERSAL SALE.

We were surprised to learn from Mr. R. E. Kent that the firm of Kent & Oldrieve had decided to dispose of all the high-class stock they had accumulated during the past few years. Business cares, it seems, necessitate the change, neither of the partners having the requisite time to devote to such a numerous flock. The plant is one of the largest, if not indeed the largest, in Canada, and the buildings have been but just completed. They would prefer to sell the entire outfit to one purchaser and to such a buyer are prepared to make liberal terms, failing this the stock will be disposed of in lots. A look through the pages of the REVIEW for some months past will show the great number of prizes won by this firm at the leading exhibitions, and such birds should find a ready sale. Further particulars will be found in our business columns.

MR. R. H. ESSEX, TORONTO,

will in future devote his energies to perfecting his flock of golden Wyandottes and buff Plymouth Rocks, and for this reason wishes to dispose of the balance of his stock, amongst which are several winners.

MR. ESSEX

has lately built a large and comfortable hen house, has ample yard room, and so with added experience should soon reach the top in the breeds he has chosen as his specialties.

MR. R. E. SMITH,

we hear, has sold his entire flock of black red Games to the noted breeders, Pierce Bros., of Winchester, N.H. The birds were advertised in last REVIEW.

A FREE ADV. FOR 96.

As is our usual custom, we offer a free advertisement of thirty words in "For Sale" column to those who renew their subscriptions to the REVIEW *before* Dec. 31st, 1895. The advertisement can be used at any time during the year.

WHY IT DID NOT PAY?

BY T. A. WILLIAMS, TORONTO, ONT.

HOW is it that so few of the many people who engage in poultry keeping as a business make a success of it?

This is a question that has frequently been asked in the columns of the poultry press and has been put to the writer personally a number of times; the question has been partially answered by many eminent writers from time to time during the last few years, so the writer feels some little diffidence in resurrecting the subject, however there are annually some new additions to the army of enthusiasts who imagine they see wealth galore, a fine time and a realisation of their dreams, in poultry raising, so in view of these facts it may not be amiss to add a little to the fund of knowledge on this subject. It is not my intention to risk misleading our readers by indulging in theory, as I consider theory in poultry culture an exceedingly dangerous thing. I shall therefore confine myself to what practical experience has taught me and what I firmly believe to be facts.

One reason why many fail is because they have no practical knowledge of handling fowls in large numbers, they crowd a large number of birds into a small building, or the yard room provided is *insufficient* and *unsuitable*, I need both the adjectives to properly explain my meaning which I will do further on.

Another reason, failure to market their products at the season when highest prices rule.

Still another important reason, attempting to do too much with a small capital.

When we add to these reasons such drawbacks as the ravages of lice, rats, and disease, it is no wonder that the cause of failure lies entirely with the poultry keeper and not with the business. That poultry on a market basis can be made a remunerative occupation I am firmly convinced, this is my belief after fourteen years of experimenting in everything that relates to market poultry raising, both on a large and a small scale, and if I believed otherwise, I should now abandon it for ever and I think any other sane man would do likewise.

Among the many other causes of failure that might be added to those already mentioned, is the common one of starting a small business with fairly good equipment and then relying on it exclusively for a livelihood, when as a matter of fact it was quite apparent to an experienced ob-

server that such a small plant was not capable of furnishing more than half enough revenue to support the owner's family; it requires say six hundred dollars per annum to support the family, and the plant only nets three hundred dollars yearly, consequently the owner finds himself three hundred dollars behind at the end of the year; if by this time his capital is exhausted, which frequently happens to be the case, the "chicken ranch" is abandoned and we are told "there was no money in it," whereas in reality if the investment is compared with the returns, it will often prove to have yielded a high rate of interest for the capital involved, and the cause of failure was the *owner's inability to live on three hundred dollars* per annum, or his inability through lack of capital to start a sufficiently large plant to yield the necessary \$600 per annum. In this case the primary cause of failure was bad judgment, miscalculation, the natural results of incompetence and ignorance.

I have never yet seen a poultry farm started in Canada on a sufficiently large scale to yield a man a good living. Just here I wish it to be understood that I am considering commercial poultry raising, not the breeding of fancy stock for sale at fancy prices; I am aware there is one establishment of this sort in Ontario that is a success financially. A person who enters the poultry business should have his plans well laid before starting and then stick to them; he must be a "broiler raiser" or an "egg farmer," and if he intends to give his undivided attention to the business he had better be both.

Having cited some of the chief causes of failure I will not weary the reader by a recital in detail of the causes that produced the final result in those cases that have come under the writer's personal notice; suffice it to say that a bad beginning generally results in numerous small calamities that finally result in failure; it shall be the writer's object to make such suggestions and give such advice as will assist the beginner in starting properly.

If it is decided by the prospective poultryman that "egg production" shall be the chief source of revenue, and he intends to make it an exclusive business, he may safely count on (\$1.50) one dollar and fifty cents per annum as the amount of net profit that he may expect to realize from each laying hen, provided that he understands the business and is in every sense of the word a *practical* poultryman, if he is not he may find a *net loss* at the end of the year of \$1.50 per head instead of a profit. In the consideration of the subject I shall assume that the prospective poulterer is in all cases a properly qualified man, and my advice to all others is to leave it severely alone, and thus avoid loss and dis-

appointment, excepting in cases where large capital is available and the business can be conducted on a sufficiently large scale to warrant the engagement of an expert manager as is done at the present time on several large poultry farms in the Eastern States

It being conceded that a net profit of \$1.50 per hen can be realized from egg production, it will be seen at a glance that a stock of four hundred laying hens will have to be kept in order to realize an income of six hundred dollars per annum. It is the easiest thing in the world to arrive at such a conclusion as this, and it is just this very simple sum in multiplication that has proved to be the rock on which many a poultry farm has suffered shipwreck.

Lots of men have contracted the "hen fever" and kept a dozen choice fowls in their back yard for a year or two with very good results, the hens have laid ten or twelve dozen eggs each during the year, and the owner has perhaps sold fifteen or twenty dollars worth of eggs for hatching at the usual price, viz, \$2 to \$3 per sitting, so that the revenue from his dozen fowls amounts to quite a respectable sum, and they have been no trouble—on the contrary they have been a source of much pleasure; the delighted fancier is more than ever pleased with his fowls, and reasons that if a dozen fowls can give him \$30 per annum with little or no attention, a hundred fowls will bring a profit of \$250, and so on *ad infinitum*. It is as clear as day-light, figures cannot lie, besides has he not proved the matter experimentally with a dozen fowls? Why hesitate longer? He decides to start at once with two hundred head of laying hens. He has a fine half acre lot in the rear of his house and there is an old barn on it that he has no particular use for, he decides to convert this into a henery. This old barn has a frontage of about fifty feet, facing the south, too, just what all his poultry books tell him is the best location; so he puts five windows in the front, then with boards and wire netting partitions divides it into five rooms, with a wide passage way in the rear of the pens or rooms, to permit of the entrance of a wheelbarrow for the conveyance of feed, cleaning purposes etc, etc. Our poultryman is getting along swimmingly, he has five pens each 10 x 12 ft. or a floor space of 120 sq. ft. for each pen, and each pen has a run attached constructed of wire netting 100 ft. long and the same width as the pens. Nothing now remains to be done but to get the birds to fill it.

(To be Continued.)

It was the first time Johnny had ever heard a guinea hen. "Oh, ma," he shouted, "come and hear this chicken a-windin' itself up."

POULTRY LECTURES.

Editor Review:

A FEW days since I was shown a list of "Lectures," to be delivered at Farmers' Institutes throughout Ontario, under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Almost every conceivable subject that would be of interest to the farmer is to be discussed, and some that in the writer's opinion are of rather doubtful utility to the husbandman, for instance "Bicycles."

The Province of Ontario is divided into eleven divisions for lecture purposes, relating to agriculture, stock-raising and kindred subjects. Poultry is to be spoken of in three divisions only out of the eleven. Industries that have been thoroughly tested by the farming community, and by which they have earned their living for generations, are not in need of any special booming; it is those industries that have not been accorded a trial on a business-like basis that need fostering; such an industry as this is poultry-raising—it is one of the most neglected branches of agriculture. Surely, if it is deemed necessary to deliver lectures on this subject in Divisions 1, 2 and 4, it is equally as necessary in the other eight divisions, and a positive injustice to neglect them in the matter.

Will some of those who are supposed to know, kindly tell the readers of the REVIEW why the farmers in eight districts of Ontario must remain in ignorance of this subject (as far as the Ontario Government is concerned), whilst the privileged residents of Divisions 1, 2 and 4 get all the "Lectures on Poultry" that the Government officials condescend to deliver to the farmers of Ontario? By so doing they will oblige many poultry breeders in general and your humble servant in particular.

Yours very truly, T. A. WILLITTS.

Toronto, Nov. 22, 1895.

POULTRY SALE AT THE O.A.C.

THE first annual sale of poultry took place on the 30th of October, and was considered very successful. Quite a few fanciers were to be seen among the large crowd of farmers, and quite a number of birds were purchased by them. A few changes will be made in the breeding stock for next season. Owing to the lateness of the spring and the fowls being confined so long to their winter quarters, eggs did not hatch well in the early part of the season; so

most of the stock raised this year was very late, and in consequence did not thrive as well as the April and May stock. We do not intend, another year, to set any eggs later than about the 2nd of May, when we may expect to have our stock fully matured for our annual sale, which will be held about the 1st of November of each year. The breeding pens will all be made up by the 15th of January, and we hope to have eggs set in February of all the large breeds. The President hopes to have a suitable brooder house erected early in the season, and two acres more land now in orchard adjoining the present yards will be fenced in for the young stock. Some of this ground will be planted with roots and vegetables for the use of the Poultry Department. With additional runs, a suitable brooder house will be all that is required to make this department complete in every particular.

L. G. JARVIS,
Manager Poultry Department, O.A.C.

AMERICAN MINORCA ASSOCIATION.

THE American Minorca Association organized July 25th, 1895, at Santa Rosa, California, with C. H. Scheiffer, Santa Rosa, Cal., President; Ed. Ellis, Santa Rosa, Secretary, officers pro tem. It was voted to hold the first annual meeting in connection with the Oakland (Cal.) Show, Jan. 15th to 22nd, 1896, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. It was also voted to ask everyone interested in the Minorca fowl to join the American Minorca Association.

The object in forming this Association is to encourage the breeding of the Minorca fowl and to adopt an "Ideal" type. It was voted to offer as liberal premiums as the funds of the Association will allow, at the first annual meeting, for competition for members of the Association only. It is also probable that the funds of the Association will allow for specials to be given at the New York Show on both black and white Minorcas.

For the benefit of breeders who have not received a copy of the Constitution and By-laws let me say that in order to compete for Club specials it is necessary to become a member at least sixty days before the Show at which such specials are given. Membership fee is \$1; annual dues, payable Jan. 1st, 1896, \$1. For further information write to

ED. ELLIS,
Secretary.

Santa Rosa, Cal.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—SHIPPING EGGS TO MANITOBA.

Editor Review:

PLEASE permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to reply to Mr. Loucks' letter of August 5th, in reference to buff Rocks. This season I purchased three sittings of eggs, two sittings for myself of thirty eggs and a sitting for a friend. I set the eggs the following day and at the end of twenty-one days I got twenty-nine chicks—the thirtieth one died in the nest, having evidently been smothered. I raised twenty eight grand birds. There were three out of the lot which were not good buff, but the remainder were beautiful buff. Strange to say, they were the first eggs that ever hatched with me—when I say the first, I refer to eggs from the East. I have bought several sittings from breeders in Ontario and have never hatched a bird. I have had grand success with eggs bought here. As I am a breeder of poultry on a small scale, I admire fine poultry and have handled them a great many years. Now, sir, you must admit that when a man pays a big price for eggs and heavy express charges, he should always get eggs that will hatch, fertile eggs. I am going to buy some more, but I intend to buy from reliable men if I can. I like to keep my stock pure, if possible, and the only way in my mind is to introduce new blood every other year, that is providing you have but two or three yards, or one of each breed. I find that it is a grand idea to get your chicks hatched out in April or May. If you succeed in this the chicks will be less liable to roup, as they will be full fledged before the fall winds and rains come. This disease is usually caused by catching cold when moulting, and by being confined in filthy quarters.

I might just say, before I close, that I find that a little bluestone dissolved in water and given to poultry is a good cure for roup—it seems to kill the germ and does not hurt the fowl.

I must close, thanking you for the space and your valuable time, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. T. BEIRNES.

Birtle, Manitoba, Nov. 4th, 1895.

Parson Youngman—"Cud yo' info'm me whad am de cheapes' legitimate way fo' me toe raise you chicks, Mistah Sage?" Deacon Sage—"Sartin, sartin, pahson. Fust, yo' borrys a settin' hen; den you' borrys a settin' ob aigs. Set de hen until she dun hatches yo' chicks. Keep her till she lays anudder settin'; den return the hen an' de settin' ob aigs, an' dere you' am—nobody out an' eberybody sartified."

POPULAR POULTRY TALKS BY PRACTICAL BREEDERS.

UNDER the above heading it is the purpose of the REVIEW to discuss one leading question in each issue of 1896, and we would ask you to lay your views on each question as concisely as may be before our readers. Kindly answer each question on a separate slip, numbering each slip to correspond with the number of the question. Do not fear to write because your spelling or grammar may not be quite up to date. We will gladly see that all errors of this kind are corrected before being printed.

The questions may be changed or others substituted for them if necessity arise. The first one, with our readers' comments, will appear in January and those for succeeding numbers will not be crowded out by stress of show reports or other matter. Kindly send answers in at once.

QUESTIONS.

1. (January). What plan do you adopt to stimulate winter laying? Give housing, feeding, etc.
2. (February). Do you keep breeding stock separate from layers and under what special conditions are the latter kept to insure fertile eggs and healthy chicks?
3. (March). Describe your method of hatching either by hens or incubators, especially the former? Give procedure from the time eggs are set to date of hatch.
4. (April). Give your plan of feeding chicks; chicken coops, etc.
5. (May). Say if you separate cockerels from pullets. Give care of breeding stock. Say how you now dispose of old fowls to make room for young stock, etc.
6. (June). If you have been troubled with insect pests, lice, etc., say so and give remedy.
7. (July). What shade do you provide, artificial or growing, and how do you keep water cool and clean in runs?
8. (August). If you exhibit at the fall shows, give method of preparation, extra feeding to gain size and any other item that may occur to you.
9. (September). What preparation do you make for winter quarters; how many fowl to a pen, size of pen, etc.?
10. (October). Does cold and roup begin to trouble your flock now? If not, say how it is avoided. If they do, give cure.
11. (November). If you have handled ducks give breed, feeding, housing, etc., and say if they have proved more profitable than hens.
12. (December). Give a general review of your season's work, results, etc.

Address,

H. B. DONOVAN,
Toronto, Ont.

GREAT LAYERS.

HOW A NOTED POULTRYMAN INCREASED EGG PRODUCTION OF HIS HENS—FOWLS CAN BE BRED FOR EGGS—DESCRIPTION OF A GOOD LAYER—AN INTERESTING ARTICLE.

Continued from last month.

AFTER I have succeeded in getting together a satisfactory flock, I find that they will answer pretty well to the following description; large boned, rather long in leg and neck, long in the back, deep up and down behind, with legs set fairly apart, breast bone somewhat prominent, flesh hard, strong and muscular, in good condition but not fat, comb rather above the average in size, eyes bright and full, disposition lively but not scary, more inclined to follow after the crowd about the attendant than to run and fly at his approach, large consumers of food and always hungry when fed regularly and given a chance for exercise.

One of the greatest difficulties has been to find suitable cocks whenever I wished to introduce fresh blood, as I do every second year. My plan has been to get someone interested in the same line to mate a pen of his best layers whose records have been kept for the past year, showing their laying qualities, with the best cock to be procured for the purpose, and then select from among the chicks cockerels when about six weeks old, and grow them, selecting from among the number some of the best in strength and vitality. As I find that a good layer is always a strong bird, I pay particular attention to mating with strong cocks. What I would like for this purpose would be cocks bred from a long line of ancestors of noted laying qualities. Such, however, are at present very hard to find, as nearly all breeders applied to can refer me only to the points their stock will "score" when judged by the Standard of Excellence. Now, I have no quarrel whatever with the makers of the Standard or with the breeders who follow it, but I have very little use for it in my business of breeding for layers.

In building up a strain of extra layers, while it has become a well-established fact with me that the selection of the breeding stock is of great importance, it is also a fact that feeding and care must receive especial attention in order that the chicks shall be properly grown and built up to enable them to perform the work they are intended to do. To

do this, the chick should be generously fed from birth with food suitable for the promotion of rapid and strong growth without fattening. A daily supply of green food and an opportunity for exercise must not be overlooked. I am an advocate of heavy feeding in connection with plenty of exercise, both for growing that the foods best suited for the growth of strong, bony, muscular chicks are also best suited to large egg production, and that the eggs when used for hatching invariably hatch well. I never find it necessary to provide any special diet during the moulting period, as a naturally strong and vigorous hen that has been properly fed and cared for during the year previous, will moult quickly and safely, and I can furnish positive proof that many such birds will do considerable singing and lay some eggs during the time. I want none of the so-called patent egg foods, condition powders or drugs of any kind, but plenty of good, clean, sound grain, such as oats, wheat, barley, corn and buckwheat, using largely of the first two named. A mixture of ground oats and corn, equal weights, with their weight of bran added and the whole moistened with skim-milk, makes up the morning meal, when the hens are always hungry and are allowed all they will eat up clean in fifteen or twenty minutes. If any of the food remains in the trough at the end of that time it is taken away at once. Whole grain is fed at noon and night in litter, so that they must exercise to get it, yet care is taken to see that they get enough to satisfy them before going upon their perches at night. Before feeding the grain at noon, a feed of green food is given, which is greatly relished. Green clover cut fine and kale supply this want in summer, and cabbage, beets and turnips in winter. A little skim-milk is given for drink in the fore part of the day, with a supply of good, pure, clean water the rest of the time. No musty or impure food of any kind is ever given for the reason that it is believed to be injurious to the health of the fowls and to impart a bad flavor to the eggs.

A great deal has been said and written of late in favor of feeding clover hay to laying hens, with the claim for it that it will increase the egg yield and greatly cheapen the cost of feeding. While I do not dispute the claim that clover hay contains, to a large extent, the elements necessary for the construction of the egg, my experience in feeding it for the last three years is that it will never take a very large part in feeding, especially where a large production of eggs is desired, because, even when chopped fine and scalded, it is too bulky to allow hens to eat and assimilate enough of it to keep up even an ordinary yield of eggs. I consider it valu-

able as hen food only when fed to hens that have become fat and inactive from overfeeding and lack of exercise; then feeding it in part for the grain lightens the food without reducing the bulk and therefore improves the general tone and health of the fowls. I find that with my hens when in good laying condition and getting a daily feed of green or succulent food, I cannot afford to crowd out the heavier feed of grain for the purpose of compelling them to eat so bulky a food as clover hay; especially is this so during the season when they are doing their heaviest laying, at which time I have abandoned the feeding of it altogether; but I feed it lightly during moulting and when they are closely confined in winter. My object in feeding the green food is to improve and keep in order the digestive organs, thereby increasing their power to assimilate more of the heavier foods which are necessary for a large yield of eggs.

Although my experience of late has been principally with the Leghorns, I see no reason why the heavy breeds should not be fed and handled in the same way. Any hen, large or small, that has to work for a good portion of her food will keep in good health and not get overfed, unless the food is too heavy and fattening, or the hen a poor layer. My experience in crossing has convinced me that there is nothing to be gained in promoting egg production in that direction; while a first cross has seemed to be an advantage, by going further all was lost. I have certainly had better results from the constant use of one breed. I find that the keeping of dairy cows for butter production goes well with the egg business, and I know of no way to dispose of skim milk to better advantage than by feeding it to laying hens. The farm crops raised are selected with a view to providing food for both hens and cows, the rotation being corn, oats, wheat and clover. No garden crops are raised except for family use and to supply succulent food for the hens and cows in winter. Each hen park contains a row of plum trees, which provide the hens with shade and are so situated that they make a rapid growth and bear fruit of a fine quality. The plowing of the ground necessary to keep it in good condition for the hens seems to give them the needed cultivation; while the droppings from the hens, in addition to a yearly dressing of bone and potash, provide fertility.

The above is a book in itself, and is valuable in showing how to select good layers, how to make them lay, and how any one breed is better than two or three.—*Poultry Keeper.*

COLOURED DORKINGS.

BY HERBERT PADWICK IN ENGLISH *Fanciers' Gazette*.

ALTHOUGH our ancestors, the wood-stained savages, who so valiantly opposed the landing of the great Julius upon this island, were "horse" and "doggy" men, for, according to the most eminent modern authority, our shire horse is the lineal descendent of the ancient British war horse, and our bull-dogs doubtless trace their origin to the "broad mouthed dogs of Britain," so much used by Romans for their sports in the Amphitheatre, and so highly valued for their tenacity and blind courage; yet I fear they were not good poultry fanciers, probably from the simple fact that they were forbidden to eat fowls! Yet, as Roman civilization gradually spread over the island no doubt this rule was "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and when once these good judges of live stock went for poultry they would, naturally, "go for" the best. The best table-poultry to be had in Rome (and, therefore, in the world) at that time were birds remarkable for their "five claws," "square frames," large and broad breasts, and large heads. This is the breed the Britons would doubtless cultivate. Now, if you go to a London poulturer to-day and ask him what breed is most noted for its table properties, he might, perhaps, call your attention to one of the great exhibitions of table poultry recently held and point out to you that nearly all the prizes have been awarded to a fowl called the "Dorking," either in its purity, or crossed with some other variety, and if you further press him for a description of it he will express its points in terms exactly corresponding to those I have quoted above which were used by old Columella, nearly nineteen centuries ago, to describe the best Roman breed. I hold, therefore, that these Roman birds and our Dorkings are identical, and that they found their way from Rome to London through the means suggested, and on the strength of its antiquity and its power of retaining through nineteen centuries its valuable and distinctive points, I claim for the Dorking the proud title of the "Premier British Breed," its right to which title the managers of our Annual Great National Poultry Show seem to admit by placing it first in order in their catalogues. Let it be always remembered that (to improve upon Milton) it was "By merit raised to that 'proud' eminence," and by its merit as a breed of practical utility, it will stand or fall. Breeds cultivated for their feather come into fashion—by inbreeding in the pursuit of feather and neglect of useful properties, gradually fall into disfavor, and, finally, almost

cease to exist; but so long as the "five toes" are to the practical poulturer the trade mark of a good bird, Dorking breeders need have no fear for the future of their favourites. It is, of course, of coloured Dorkings that I am more particularly writing, a breed of which it always used to be said that they were not judged by feather, and I for one deeply regret that such is no longer the case, for, at all events, in the female classes, scarcely any extraordinary merit will now place a bird of another colour in front of a fairly good specimen having the orthodox dark colour of feather, with clear white shafting. This is most regrettable, for only those who have bred them know how strong is the tendency in these very dark birds to produce dark-footed offspring, and how many, how very many of the largest and most typical Dorkings, with the whitest of feet, are destroyed as being useless for show purposes through lacking this dark plumage, to the great detriment of the breed! I should like to say, right here, that any remarks I may make simply represent my own personal opinions, and carry no more weight than an experience of nearly twenty years warrants; but on this point of judging by feather I cannot forbear quoting a much higher authority than my own. When Mr. Herbert Reeves (whose untiring, and ultimately successful, efforts to form the Dark Dorking Club, have, chiefly through his modesty in suppressing, as Secretary, any reference to his own labors, been all too little acknowledged) was endeavoring to obtain the opinions of the leading breeders upon different points then under discussion, he received, amongst others a letter from Mr. M. F. Smith, of Coleraine, which ran as follows. "As to the colour of plumage in dark Dorkings, this is a point on which I have most decided views. The coloured Dorking has always been a variety in which considerable latitude was given as to colour of plumage, both in cocks and hens, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it is this which has always made it so popular and so widely kept, and has enabled 'fanciers' living in distant places, in Ireland (like myself), in the North of Scotland, in Wales, etc., etc., to compete with fair success; for we could not attend the shows and examine the exact feather-marking of every bird to see the latest fashion! What has breeding for marking done for the Hamburg? Why, thrown it pretty well into the hands of a few whom one might almost call professionals, at least, the knowledge requisite to breed fowls to a particular feather-marking is now little short of a science, or profession! The coloured Dorking has always been a bird of utility, and I have no hesitation in saying that to attempt to now convert it into a bird of feather will simply be to ruin it. . . . To say, as I recently saw stated in one of the papers, that people did not know what colour

of dark Dorking to breed, I simply cannot understand, as in an experience of nearly twelve years I have rarely ever found the fact of a Dorking being very dark in colour, or very light, prevented it gaining a prize at the London shows, provided it was good enough otherwise. What I have found, judges such as Burnell, Leno, Tubsey, and Cresswell, went for was not mere fancy colouring, and I have exhibited both very dark and very light coloured birds successfully under the above-named judges. . . . My fancy for a medium and light plumage Dorking is because I find them, as a rule, much more typical in shape, generally larger, and much whiter in feet. . . . The only thing likely to be gained by insisting on dark plumage would be more *black feet*. . . . To me, at least, one of the greatest charms of the dark Dorking has always been that a really good typical well-footed bird would win under our best judges, irrespective of colour, and that the scientific breeding necessary in dark Brahmas, partridge Cochins, etc., was not necessary in the coloured Dorking. What I should like to see far more attention paid to would be real typical Dorking form, short legs, full breast, well carried tail, and last, but not least, *sound white feet!*"

With every word of this letter I entirely agree, but the colour craze has lately become so pronounced that even "our best judges" cannot but be to a certain extent carried away by it, and if the Dark Dorking Club wishes to prevent the ruin of the breed it should, by freely expressing its opinion, strengthen the hands of those judges who would go right but for the importance attached to this strange, new fad. Every other breed is more or less judged by feather, why not allow the coloured Dorking to be the solitary exception? About seven or eight years ago one could not find in the cockerel class at the Crystal Palace more than two or three birds with really white feet, the rest were either sooty, yellow, or very red. The Dark Dorking Club, by stipulating for the appointment of a judge who would go for white feet completely revolutionized the feet of the birds exhibited, so much so that last year it was the exception to find a bird without white feet. If it would in the same way set itself against the colour mania the Club would do still more good! I am aware, Mr. Editor, that I am wandering far from my point. You asked me to give a few hints to beginners in breeding this variety, but when one is writing upon one's hobby, subjects which invite discussion and amplification crop up at every turn, and there is need for a self-restraint not always easy to practice!

To the beginner I would say, "Don't keep Dorkings unless you have a good wide run for them." If confined they

certainly are a delicate breed, but when they have perfect liberty they soon become thoroughly hardy. When kept in detached houses, on an unlimited grass run, they always keep themselves in beautiful condition, and are fit to pick up and send to a show at any time, and they will stand a lot of showing under such circumstances; but they *must* have the chance of getting off the wet ground when they please. No human being could long be free from colds, rheumatism, and liver disease if constantly wet in the feet, and it is just the same with Dorkings. My own are kept on very wet ground, but they always have the chance of running into a dry shed, and so, in spite of damp, do well. An unlimited grass run, quite away from buildings, and with a shrubbery and plantation for the birds to run into I find best for condition, but not quite so good for size. I always rear my largest birds in farmyards, the constant scavenging for their living seems to make weight as no amount of regular feeding, even with the best food money can buy, will do; and here let me remark that size, provided the food is right to start with, depends more than anything else upon keeping few birds together. All Dorking breeders know this, but few of us act upon our knowledge, and yet it would pay us over and over again to do so, for one *large*, good bird is worth six or seven small, but otherwise good, ones. I suppose no one has shown larger birds than Mr. Butler Smith, and I remember once, in my early exhibition days, on going over his far-famed yards, being much struck with the small number of birds on each run, and calling attention to the fact, whereupon, being doubtless amused at my simplicity, he smilingly remarked, "Well, that's about the main thing, isn't it?" It is not very important what sort of houses the birds occupy, but the perches in these houses should be about two and a half to three inches broad, with the edges bevelled off, and should be placed about two feet from the ground, the breadth to prevent crooked breasts, often caused by narrow, sharp perches or roosting in trees, the nearness to the ground to avoid bumble-foot, for, unless compelled to roost low, Dorkings, having well-developed breasts, and, consequently, considerable power of flight, will go for the highest perches they can find, and in flying down from these either the ball of the foot or the fourth toe, if it be placed at all low on the foot, first strikes the ground, and if this be hard the concussion induces bumble, for a good Dorking is no feather-weight. Cochin and Brahmas, being less aspiring, do not suffer in the same way.

Given, then, a wide run, with some sort of dry shelter, and houses well ventilated, but free from draught; fitted with low, broad perches, the next thing is to obtain some

birds to inhabit them. How to set about this will largely depend upon what sum of money it is intended to invest in them. If money is no object, and the desire to begin to exhibit at once is very keen, it may be well to buy at once a pen of the best birds exhibited during the season, provided it is certain that besides being good themselves, they come of a good strain, for if not they might be dear at any price. A cockerel and two young hens, or two pullets and a last season's cock would be enough to begin with (I do not believe in mating cockerels and pullets together. I find I get larger, stronger, and quicker-growing chickens by mating vigorous hens with a cockerel) The selection should not be ventured upon without first consulting some friend who understands breeding, whether the birds it is proposed to purchase would be likely to "nick" if mated together. If the verdict be favourable, and the birds are purchased, there should be a strong probability of breeding from such a trio, on fresh ground, lightly stocked, some birds which would appear in the prize lists the next season. A better way for those whose purses are light (and it is the way in which I commenced myself) would be to go to some good breeder who has a reputation to lose, and tell him exactly what the object is, and what price it is intended to pay, and ask him to supply birds of both sexes, as good as he can sell for the money, and as suitable as possible for mating together. He would probably select some late hatched birds bred from his best stock and full of reliable blood, but which would themselves never get big enough to make show birds. From such probably no Palace winner would be bred next season, but a fair number of chickens true to type and good enough to exchange with some other breeder of a well-known strain might reasonably be expected; and from these two good pens could be formed for the next season's work. In my own case I thus formed three families, and these I interbred and selected from for many years, till they became very perfect and very reliable, though they somewhat lost size. This, however, was completely restored by the first out-cross. If the beginner is determined to select his own stock, although my space will not allow me to go fully into the subject, it might be well here to give a few of the main points that he should look for, at the same time repeating that he should only buy birds from some old-established strain. Let him look first, then, to the make and whiteness of the feet and legs, see that the fifth toes are fine and point upwards, free from any gouty swellings and well separated from the fourth toes. The legs should be free from any blue spots, and have a sufficiency of good, hard and round bone to carry a large frame; flat bone and soft, broad feet should be avoided like poison, and are generally found where there is

a suspicion of a Coch. or Brahma cross; and he should make sure that there is no tendency to being in-kneed. Of course, a bird is better with a straight breast, but I do not attach nearly so much importance to it as some breeders do, provided there is every line of sprightliness, health, and vigour, in which case it will not prove hereditary; but if found in connection with a dull and heavy appearance, or a weakly constitution, it should be carefully avoided, though the latter signs are in themselves sufficient reason for the rejection of such birds. The head should be large and the skull broad, with a sufficiently large, or "wealthy" comb; for too many birds have been shown and have won prizes lately with "snipey" or blackbird-looking heads; a big and massive bird must have a big and massive head to look well, and the narrow-headed birds to which I have alluded, though very long in breast have been very wanting in depth and breadth. The tail should next be looked to—this should be full and sweeping, and on no account carried too high; broad, sickle-feathers, too, are a great attraction and a sign of good breeding; the hackles, both neck and saddle, should be very full, another distinctive feature of a well-bred Dorking. The back should be long and straight, and nothing should beguile the beginner into buying a saddle-backed bird. With all, or as many as possible of the above points, get a body as heavy, square, full-breasted, and broad-shouldered as possible, carried on moderately short legs, for there is a just proportion in all things, and even a Dorking's legs *can* be too short, in which case the body does not look so large as it really is, though I readily admit that the error is generally in the other direction. Next, as to colour. The plumage of the cock is so well known that I will not attempt to describe it in detail, and will simply mention that modern taste requires that the breast, thighs, and tail should be all black, though Mr. Leno, whom the Dark Dorking Club recognize as the best present-day judge, rightly and wisely admits a considerable amount of white in an otherwise good bird. I myself prefer that the two main sickle-feathers should be for half or three parts of their length white, and whatever the fashion may be I shall myself continue to encourage them. I don't greatly object to a little white in the breast, though I think a bird looks handsomer without it, and my own experience is that a cock with some white splashing on the breast almost invariably breeds pullets with richly coloured, evenly-marked breasts. To show that I am not alone in my fancy for partly-white sickles, I quote a remark by that good judge, Mr. T. C. Burnell (alluded to above by Mr. Smyth as one of "our best judges"), in his excellent little book on "The Exhibition Dorking." "It is commonly thought that white in the breast or tail is a bad point. . . . A little white in the breast of a dark cock, or on the thighs, is no detriment, nor is white on the tail; in fact, I have never seen a really good dark cock without white in the sickle-feather—a 'gay' sickle, as it is termed. . . . I have said a good deal about white in the tail as the

only result of rejecting gay-sickled birds would be to reduce the size of Dorkings by making the choice of show specimens more difficult, or else to introduce the plucking-and-trimming system which is such a curse to many other breeds." There is much sense in these remarks. To breed the very dark pullets, now so fashionable, the cock's hackles should have a clear black stripe in them, the feathers between the shoulders should be examined by parting the neck hackles, to make sure that the white shafting is there, and any black feathers in the cock should be very glossy, with a brilliant purple or green sheen on them. Cocks with a very considerable amount of rich red mixture on the back are often good breeders of pullets of this colour; but, after all is said and done, the most important thing is to make sure that the cock is himself bred from a bird of this description, for cocks have a tendency to get their pullets of the same colour as their own mothers, though the rule is that each parent breeds birds of its own sex like itself. Clearly, whatever colour is desired, both males and females, should be bred from birds of similar colour. Now as to the hens. Many of the above remarks apply equally to them. The hen's comb must fall naturally and neatly to the side; a prick-combed hen should be rejected, unless extraordinarily good in other respects. Whatever the colour may be there should be a clear white shaft to each feather, even to those on the thighs, if possible, and the tail should be tightly compressed together, not fan-shaped. More especially should the color of the feet be looked to in this sex, for white feet are very hard to get in combination with the almost black feather. As the color of the feet, so the color of the skin, and the skin is of vital importance in a table breed. Hence, holding the the views I do, what I have written as to the breeding for this color I have written more or less under protest. By all means let the birds chosen be as big as possible on both sides, but if size must be dispensed with on one side, let it be on the male side, the female *must* be big. Size and constitution chiefly depend upon the female parent, color and form upon the male—of course, this is speaking broadly, and the breeding stock should be as good as possible on both sides. Having then obtained, stock birds, say, in the autumn, they should be turned on to the run they are to occupy as early as possible, in order to get a good supply of eggs for setting on December 11th, to produce chickens on New Year's Day. A leg of a horse will cost about half a crown, and if hung up where the birds can peck it at pleasure will last for months in cold weather, and usually start and keep them laying. If incubators, and foster-mothers cannot be bought, I believe broody hens will answer almost as well (though certainly more trouble—I use both) for the hatching and rearing, but not more than six or seven eggs should be put under an average-sized hen at Christmas, or more than five or six chicks allowed to her in the early months. I used to give the newly-hatched chickens chopped eggs, bread-crumbs, with curds and all manner of things, but have discarded them all in favour of small seeds, such as millet (especially at first), hempseed (particularly in wet weather), canary-seed, etc., varied with a few groats, mixed sharps and ground oats and cracked wheat, and I only gradually introduce whole corn

and-meal. The small-seed system is infinitely less trouble than the chopped egg business, and the birds thrive on it from the first, so much so that last year I only lost one chicken of all that were hatched. All chickens should be constantly supplied with chopped grass when small they don't mind cold a bit, provided they are sheltered from the wind and have a dry place to run into. My coops are set on boards and sprinkled with dry earth, grit, sand, and wheat-hulls, but the chicks must not be kept altogether on boards or leg weakness will quickly supervene. In the case of a succession of wet days a little "Walton's Tonic Paste" dissolved in their drinking water is a great help to them. I used to lose a very large proportion of my chickens annually from "gapes," but have not had a case of it now for five years, and as I am constantly reading in the poultry papers that there is no known preventative of the disease, and, consequently, innumerable so-called remedies are advertised and sold, I suppose the tip given me by a well-known and successful Dorking breeder, Mr. Patrick Ogilvie, cannot be widely known. He gave it to me as an infallible preventive, and infallible I have found it. He explained that the germs of the disease were taken up in the drinking water, and that by simply boiling it shortly before use, and keeping a lump of camphor in the drinking-trough, the germs would be destroyed. I believe that any one who will give this a trial—and it is so exceedingly simple that it deserves a trial—will meet with the like success. Of course, whether boiled or not, the drinking water should be constantly changed, for there is no more fruitful source of diseases of all kinds than foul water. As the chickens grow and faults are developed the wasters should be slaughtered or removed, cull early and cull hard, for if there is an extra good chicken amongst them the presence of these useless birds might make all the difference between his winning the Palace Challenge Cup or only the second prize. Cockerels and pullets should be parted as soon as the sexes can be distinguished, and, if possible, placed, not only out of sight, but also out of sound of each other. The young birds, to insure straight breasts, should be kept in large coops, or in houses from which the perches have been removed, till they commence their final moult, when the perches can be replaced and the birds will at once take to them, for up to this time damage caused to the plumage by their scrummaging against the sides of the coop, or houses will not matter in the least. It will be found a good plan to keep an old cock with the cockerels, to prevent fighting. I feed my chickens principally, and always once a day upon the best wheat; but the first feed in the morning (and they should be fed as soon as it is light) consists of meal, generally barley and oatmeal, mixed with skim milk instead of water. Space will not permit me to enter upon the subject of shows, preparation for shows, judging, etc., and I must bring this long letter to a close; but indeed, Mr. Editor, this kind of article is tantalizing to the writer, for he can be but superficial, and where he had written a line he would like to have written a page. However, if any young fancier has waded so far through it and thinks himself in anyway helped by it, that fact alone will amply repay me for having written it.

TWELVE BANTAMS.

XII.

THE LIGHT BRAHMA.

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

THE light Brahma Bantam ought to prove a very attractive variety, when once it has been reduced to real Bantam size. All which I have seen have been too large, though in other respects they were very good specimens, having the pea-comb, the white, picked out with black, plumage, the feathered shanks and a fairly typical shape of the light Brahma. Even though too large they were very attractive fowls and I really expected that before this they would have become quite popular in this country, but one seldom hears of them now, and if bred at all in the United States their breeders are keeping very quiet about it.

We gave the light Brahma to England but England has given us the light Brahma Bantam. Its great Bantam originator, the late W. F. Entwistle, produced this variety from complicated crosses, rigid selection and skillful rearing, and had he lived a few years more it is quite probable that the work which he began he would have perfected. Whether his family will succeed as well as he is something which is yet to be demonstrated, but certainly here is our warm, hearty wish that the success of the head of the family may be equalled or exceeded by those who remain.

If I were to criticize the light Brahma Bantams which I have seen, in any other point than size, it would be that they partake too much of the Cochin shape. The Cochin shape is one and the light Brahma shape is another, and we in America, I think, emphasize the difference more strongly than is done in England. That being the case and the light Brahma Bantam being of English origin, it is not surprising that it should exhibit some markedly Cochin characteristics. But what we Americans want, and by Americans I mean citizens of the United States and Canada, is a light Brahma Bantam which is a typical light Brahma of about twenty-four ounces in weight for adult cocks. Give us that and we will assure it a large popularity. But if the cocks weigh forty ounces instead of twenty-four it will make friends very slowly. Diminish its size, secure typical shape and markings, and the light Brahma Bantam would be one of the most eagerly sought Bantams in the whole list of diminutive fowls.

TORONTO POULTRY, PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE above Association held its regular monthly meeting in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, 14th Nov. The President, Mr. T. A. Duff in the chair. The minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

It being the annual surplus stock sale the hall was not large enough to hold the visitors, a great many of whom were looking for bargains. The stock in most cases was good but prices low. Three new members were enrolled. Receipts of the evening, \$3.90.

R. DURSTON, Secretary.

CANADIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS IN ENGLAND.

WE have more than once noticed the export to England of Plymouth Rocks by Mr. T. A. Duff. The following letter has been handed us. From it we should infer that rather dark birds get the preference from English judges :

"Nafferton Hall, Driffield, Nov. 12, 1895.

Thomas A. Duff, Esq., Toronto, Can.

My Dear Sir,—The 1st prize and medal and champion medal cockerel last Dairy Show, London, was bred from pullets received from you, and one of my own champion cocks. This week the 1st and cup pullet shown by me at Crystal Palace was bred from same pen. I could do with ten fairly dark good pullets or hens to be at Nafferton by Xmas. Will write again Thursday.

Yours faithfully,

R. BUTTERFIELD."



Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1,166, Montreal, is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

A VERY NOTABLE EVENT.

When anything Canadian beats the world it becomes every-day talk everywhere. A very notable event in this way is now being recorded. The *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, of Montreal, always a great paper, has shot away ahead of even all the great American and English Weeklies and has become perhaps one of the most striking successes of the age. The *Family Herald and Weekly Star* has been increased to one hundred and twenty-eight columns, which will equal a hundred good sized volumes in a year. And such magnificent contents. First of all the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* is a great newspaper; it is a great authority on all farm and dairy matters and is now preferred by great cheese and butter makers and stock breeders the continent over. In matters of family reading, science, stories, sketches, the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, of Montreal, simply towers over everything of its kind. One thing certain, every person should see the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* even if it is to see what can be produced every week for a dollar a year, to say nothing of the great picture which we hear is coming with the *Family Herald* this season. We understand the publishers of the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, Montreal, will make no charge for sending sample papers to those who do not know it. Those who know say tens of thousands of people are now subscribing for it. It looks as if the demand was going to be greater than the presses can turn out. Canadians and Americans too know a good thing. Certainly the *Family Herald and Weekly Star* is the leader.

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.

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 name of the subscriber be a new one and not a renewal.

BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS.

JOHN HORD & SON, PARKHILL, ONT.
Breeders of 15 different varieties of Land and Water Fowl, Toulouse Geese, Rouen Ducks.
196

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 Mons.	6 Mons.	12 Mons.
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 invariable 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, Ont.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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.

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 use them at any time in lieu of money when sending in an advertisement. No less than four Coupons sold.

For Sale or Exchange.

TWELVE ADV. FOR \$2.50.

An advertisement of 30 words will be inserted EACH MONTH for one year in this column for \$2.50, PAID IN ADVANCE. Advertisement may be CHANGED EVERY MONTH if desired.

C. J. Daniels, 221 River St, Toronto, breeder of 14 varieties Standard Fowls. Dealer in all kinds of poultry supplies, if you are in want of anything in poultry line drop me a card. 196

Buff Leghorns For Sale—I have 40 birds for sale in pairs, trios or single at a bargain. Arnold strain. Write for prices. Will F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont. 196

Good Quality and Low Prices—Eggs from twenty varieties of high classed land and water fowl, eggs \$1 per setting, send for circular. W W Reid, Ayr, Ont. 196

White Wyandottes Exclusively—Cockerels, pullets, pairs, trios or breeding pens, bred from the choicest stock, single birds \$3 to \$6 each. First come gets the best. Chas. Massie, Box 202, Port Hope, Ont. 196

White Pouters—first and second cock at the Industrial \$5 each, 2 pairs same stock \$8 and \$10 per pair; also first blue pied cock and hen and 75 Jacobins of the finest breeding ever offered in Canada. C. Massie, Port Hope, Ont. 296

Plymouth Rocks—I have 60 barred Rock cockerels, 30 pullets; 22 white Rock cockerels, 10 pullets; farm raised, mountains of bone and flesh, prices \$2 to \$3 each, first money gets first choice. Geo. H. Grills, Bellville. 1295

Will Exchange—buff Leghorns from imported stock for a good 100 egg incubator and brooder. State make and condition; also cockerels and pullets for sale. Will F. Lowe, Almonte, Ont. 1295

Pouters—A. W. McClure, Box 287, Windsor Ontario, offers 60 Pouters for disposal in blue, black, red and yellow pied and white. Prices from \$3.50 to \$25 each, catalogue ready 15th November. These Pouters are worthy the attention of fanciers desirous of improving their stud. I will not answer postal cards 296

Now Standard—Now ready, send one dollar and get one. Address, Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto.

For Sale or Exchange—Buff Cochins, two hens, two cockerels, three pullets, exchange for silver or golden Polands or Bantams. Ch. Jouviet, 135 Rachelstreet, Montreal.

For Sale—Fifty mammoth bronze Turkeys, Part-ridge Cochins, light and dark Brahmas, silver grey and white Darkings. Write for description and prices. Joseph Kinsey, Doon, Ont.

For Sale or Exchange—One pair white Plymouth Rock chicks, one pair buff Cochins, one pair silver B. Poland chicks and five silver B. Poland cockerels. Joseph Caron, 204 Jac. Cartier Street, Montreal.

For Sale or Exchange—Pair black and pair buff Cochins Bantams, one Polish Bantam cockerel, one pair B. T. Japanese, pair golden Polands, \$5; one white Poland cock, \$4. Victor Fortier, Montreal Poultry Yards, Montreal.

Free Illustrated Circular—Games, Heathwood's Irish B.B.R. Tornados, Irish and Mexican greys and Cornish Indians. Buy now, low prices, save on express charges. C. D. Smith, Fort Plain, N.Y. 396

Enniskillen Poultry Yards breed and import buff Cochins, white, pea-comb barred and buff Plymouth Rocks, black Minorcas and Rouen Ducks. Cockerels and drakes for sale. John W. Kedwell, Petrolia, Ont. 196

Oh! Must be sold this month. Some first-class Polands, (W.C. blk), one pair Pyle Bants, one pair buff Bants, one pair black-tailed Japanese Bants, and black Leghorns, all A1 birds. F. S. Pickering, Galt, Ont., Box 456.

Poultry Guide and Catalogue for 1896—Finest book out, gives much information about poultry, prices, etc. Send 4 cents. S. A. Hammel, Box 62, Freeport, Illinois. 596

Black-breasted Exhibition Game and golden Polands. Have bred this season a grand lot of Game and golden Poland chicks from selected matings—of quality cannot be readily equalled anywhere. Write at once for prices and particulars. Fred. Field, Cobourg, Ont.

For Sale—We have fifty barred Rock cockerels, forty pullets, two one-year-old cocks (one imported), also a large number of Pekin ducks. Allin Bros., Newcastle, Ont., Box 20.

For Sale—Five Paragon Langshans, three cockerels, two pullets, one W.P. Rock cockerel. These are fine and will be sold cheap, or will exchange for buff Leghorns. Thos. H. Mills, Sarnia, Ont.

For Sale—A few of my prize-winning Indian Game, also five A1 show coops (pigeon) of six, nine and twelve compartments, or will exchange for good Dominick chickens. H. Thornton, St. Thomas, Box 265.

For Sale—Six S.C.W. Leghorn hens and four pullets, good large ones, three S. L. Wyandotte cockerels (Dorst's strain), good large birds. A. Pearson, Brown's Corners, Ont.

For Sale—A few choice barred and white rock cockerels, (Eckardt and Pierson strains), strictly first class stock, \$2 each. J. J. Walker, V. S., London, Ont. 195

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

Hints to Beginners (Pigeons) by F. M. Gilbert, new edition, 1894, revised with additional chapters. A most practical, timely and comprehensive work. Indispensable to the amateur. Price paper 50c. Address, H. B. Donovan, Toronto.

L. G. Pequegnat, New Hamburg, Ont., breeder of Partridge Cochins, Barred and White Rocks, Houdans, Black Leghorns, B Minorcas, Pekin Bantams. Stock at all times, eggs in season. Send stamp for reply and mention REVIEW. 196

Fresh Cut Green Bone—The best food to make hens lay, also Ground Oyster Shells. W. A. Allan, East Toronto.

For Sale—Five D.B.R. Games and ten R.C.B. Leghorn cockerels (first-class) \$1.50 each. H. McCallum, West Lorne, Ont. 396