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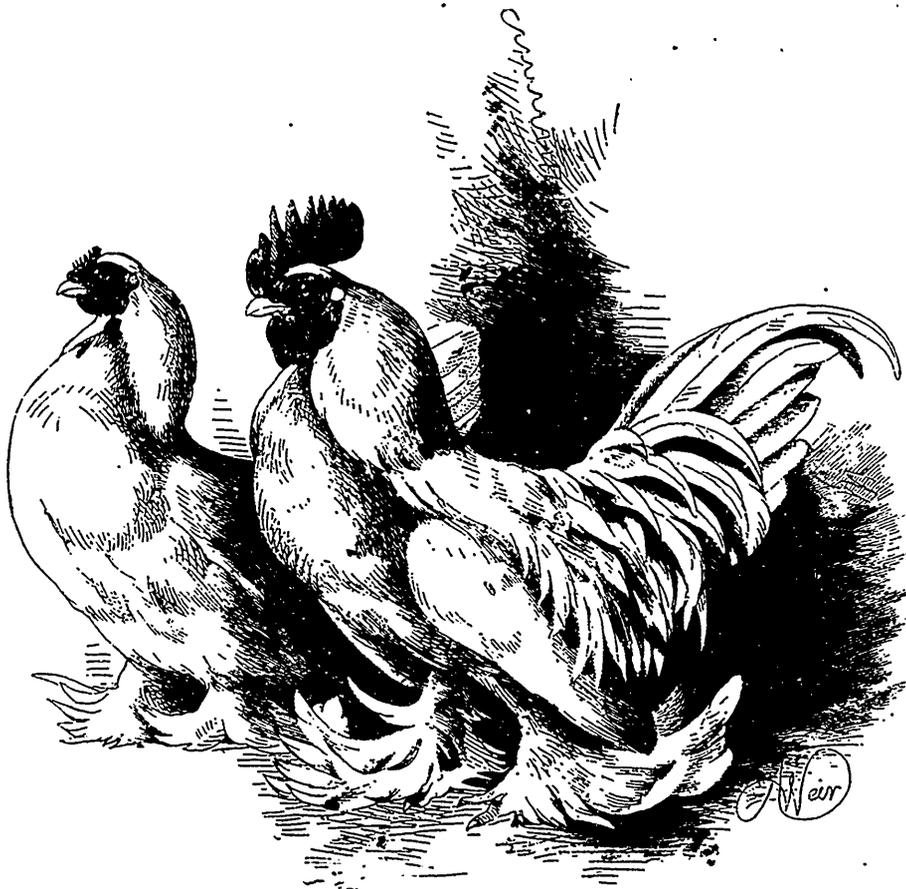
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Portraits of English Prize-Winners—

PAIR WHITE BOOTED BANTAMS.

—Poultry.

THE CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES



VOL. XII.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1889.

No. 9

NOTES AND COMMENTS

MR. JNO. COLE,
Hamilton, was in Toronto on August 14th.

MR. A. W. GRAHAM,
St. Thomas, paid us a visit on the 19th ulto. He was accompanied by Mrs. Graham, and was enjoying the pleasures of the lake breezes.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENT writes us—The County of Hochelaga are giving prizes for Chicks as well as Fowls at their Exhibition, which is to be held in Montreal, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September next. It is to be hoped that the friends of Montreal will turn out in large numbers, as it depends entirely on themselves whether Poultry and Pigeons shall take their proper place. A few exhibits only will discourage the directors, whereas if there is a big show, greater inducements will be offered in the future.

THE DUNNVILLE ASSOCIATION whose Show opens the winter series on Dec. 3, 4 and 5, we learn, is making vigorous efforts to offer inducements to fanciers which may call out an exhibit double the number of last year. Being early in the season and at a time when many will be able to get away, we have no doubt but that the members efforts will be fully rewarded.

MR. JNO. McCLELLAND
Peterborough will judge all the Poultry classes at the Ottawa Exhibition. Mr.

McClelland paid us a brief visit one day last month.

BREEDING PENS.

It is amusing sometimes to notice the quality of the exhibits claiming to be shown under the above caption, if used for the purpose which their name designates their happy possessors would surely be surprised at the quality of their progeny! Exhibitors seem to think that a male and three or four females, as the case may be, of any variety, no matter of what quality, are good enough to show as a breeding pen; this we take it is altogether astray. If birds exhibited as breeding pens were intelligently mated for breeding purposes they would prove educative object lessons of no mean value.

THE ASSOCIATION

which offers prizes for pens mated on these lines with explanatory notes by the exhibitor, and the judge who carries out the wishes of the Association in awarding the prizes for this object will receive the thanks and support of young and comparatively uneducated fanciers, who are seeking information which in no other way can be so well and so easily given.

WE COMMENT

these remarks to the Committees of our coming winter shows, and also to intending exhibitors in these classes.

There are two particular points that are worth noticing, these are: (1) that prize-winners indiscriminately mated together, irrespective of "balance" do not necessarily produce winners, and (2) that birds properly mated to pro-

duce winners need not of necessity be prize-winners.

OUR QUESTION

for next month is "How do you feed your laying hens in winter to get best results?" We shall feel glad if every one who can do so will send us their method in as short and concise a form as possible.

MR. J. Y. BICKNELL

Buffalo, N.Y., is to judge the poultry sections at the St. Catharines fall fair.

MR. A. HOBBS

President of the Bowmanville Association was in Toronto on the 20th ulto.

POULTRY

MORTIMERS MONTHLY MORSELS.

BY F. A. MORTIMER, POTTSVILLE, PA.

When you meet a party who depreciates your stock, put him down as a customer and govern yourself accordingly. He wants something for nothing. Remember the proverb, "He who decries wants to buy."

Fowls if neglected or allowed to shift for themselves will lay but few eggs. On the contrary if well cared for, and fed on food containing egg material, they will generously "shell out."

The Minorca is an excellent fowl for crossing with the Leghorn, although the Minorca has a large comb, and was

supposed to be a poor winter layer, we find the contrary in our experience. We have tested them now for three winters, and find that they have laid well the whole winter and in number and in size of egg they largely exceed any other breed. It was supposed from the size of the comb that they would easily freeze, but we find they stand as much cold as the Leghorns.

There is a large number of poultry breeders who are supported entirely by the receipts and profits derived from the cultivation of poultry, and the wages made at this business are not trifling by any means. The fowls do not need as much care and attention as many persons suppose, and for this reason, if any sort of good judgment is used, they can be raised in connection with some other business, and as nearly every farmer raises more or less poultry, the percentage of exclusive poultry raisers is necessarily very small to the numbers engaged to a greater or less extent in poultry culture.

A Bantam cock should not weigh over twenty-two ounces nor a hen over twenty ounces. They are considered only as pets, yet they lay very large eggs in proportion to their size, and really produce as much egg material, in comparison with larger hens, from the amount of food consumed as any other class of fowls. It requires about 16 Bantam eggs to weigh a pound, which is an excellent showing, when it is considered that it requires eight and sometimes ten eggs of the larger breeds to give the same weight. Estimating their cost they are as profitable, if eggs for home use are desired, as any other breed.

If you must have hired help on the place let it be your wife. She will as a rule give your poultry better care than you will yourself.

SINGLE AND ROSE-COMB LEGHORNS.

We are often asked if there is any

difference between the single and rose-comb Leghorns, in regard to laying qualities, and if both breeds are distinct from each other. We can safely claim that so far as the single comb Leghorns are concerned they have been so uniform of late years as to render them true to all the points required, but among the rose-comb varieties an occasional single comb chick will come, which shows that at some time a dash of the single comb blood must have been infused, or that the rose-combs are "sports" of the single combs. No breed is known, however, from which any breeder can secure a majority of birds fully up to every detail required, and hence an occasional "sport" may sometimes be overlooked, but it occurs very seldom among the single combs. There is no difference in the laying qualities of the white and brown Leghorns, though some are inclined to think the whites a little hardier and larger than the browns, but we doubt if the difference is sufficient to be of any advantage.

One of the best guardians in a brood of chicks is a capon. It seems to me that in those yards where incubators are used, artificial mothers could very easily be disposed of and the capons substituted and they could earn their feed by compelling them to care for the chicks. I have seen large flocks cared for by capons and the chicks could not have received better care. They take readily to them "cluck" like a hen and scratch and hunt for them until they are three months old. In large establishments the surplus cockerels could be caponised, used as brooders and then sold. At all times they bring a good price in market seldom less than 30cts a pound. As they grow large, a weight of 12 pounds can easily be attained. They are very profitable to raise.

Feed your fowls once a day and let it be steamed clover hay, with just

enough mill stuff added to make a good mess. Feed in the morning all the birds can eat, it will do them no harm as they cannot eat too much. This feed and plenty of milk gives the fowls all they need to keep them in good health, and is the best egg producing feed that can be given. Try it a while.

Save a part of the gleanings of the wheat field for the poultry to thrash out next winter. They will do the work for nothing and pay for the grain in eggs.

Poultry can be made more profitable than any other stock if it is well managed, one acre of range is the least ground for 100 hens. The acre should be divided into two yards, one is ploughed and sown with some green corn, rye, wheat, oats, peas or turnips and the fowl turned in when the crop is large enough to be eaten. The other yard is then ploughed and sown and so on one after the other, so as to keep a supply of green food and clean ground. The house should be built in the middle to that the flock can be turned into either yard by opening the right door.

It is a certainty that raising eggs is a paying business. The few fowls that a farmer keeps in his barn-yard, and on which he expends but little, pay best of all his live stock; but when attention is specially paid to fowls, when they are properly housed and fed and properly attended, to after deducting the cost of keeping, care, interest etc., from the amount for which their eggs sell, there is, in nine cases out of ten, a larger balance on the credit side of the ledger than is found in connection with any single department of farm industry.

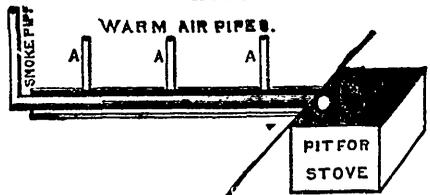
Keep light hearted and clear headed if you want to accomplish anything. Remember the Dutch Proverb, "That when the head is sick the whole body is sick."

OUR ENGLISH PORTRAIT.

We give this month a portrait of a pair of White-booted Bantams which were exhibited at the last Crystal Palace Show, the cock winning first and the hen the cup. This is an exceedingly

old variety of Bantam, but of late years, at any rate in Canada, has been thoroughly neglected, this was caused somewhat we presume by the difficulty in keeping them in any kind of decent condition owing to their liability to sun-burn and to the difficulty in keeping the immense leg and foot feather free from breakage. It is a handsome variety and is well depicted in our illustration which is not at all exaggerated. We have had some experience, the past two seasons with birds imported from England, and find them rather liable to throw chickens with a few colored feathers here and there, and, as was the case until very recently in Pekin Bantams, legs being of a blue or slaty tinge; according to the *Standard* for these birds white legs have the preference, but for our part we would much prefer a bright yellow, the contrast to the pure white, plumage giving the bird a much more striking appearance.

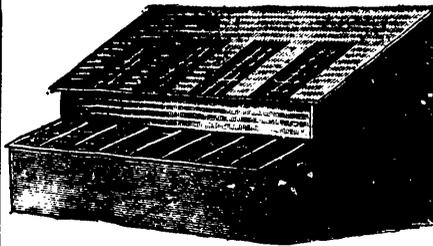
A DESIGN FOR HEATING A POULTRY HOUSE.



Any kind of stove will answer, provided drum be placed over it, the smoke from the stove passing through a stove pipe six inches in diameter, which pipe is enclosed in a larger one of nine inches in diameter. The air is not only heated in the drum, but by the smaller pipe also. The warm air passes through the larger pipe and is brought into the poultry house by tubes (AAA), and as it does not connect with the smoke from the stove, not only warms the poultry house, but ventilates it also. The stove pipes should be six inches under the floor, and covered with earth, while the tubes (AAA), which let in the warm air, should extend nearly to the

roof. The plan proposed here is a cheap one, and will answer for a small house or a large one, but the larger the cheaper as the same fire will heat a greater space. Coal or wood may be used in stove. Only a little heat is required, 60 degrees.

TWO-STORY POULTRY HOUSE.



This house is 16x30 feet, and the lower part may be under ground if preferred. The upper story is 12x30 feet. The basement part is 7 feet high. The upper is 9 feet high at the rear and 3 in front. There is a three-foot passage-way in both upper and lower parts. There are two tiers of nests in basement next to walks, with roosts over nests. Nest boxes with trap doors on side next to walk and opposite side also. When setting, open door next to walk and close one into pen, to prevent hens laying in nests. Both upper and lower stories divide into four pens. Upper and lower rooms may both be connected, or nests and roosts placed in upper part and used separately. Trap door with stairs to basement near entrance to building. Water in basement seldom freezes.

The material necessary is: Seventeen posts, 6x6x7, \$3.50; hemlock plank, 1,400 feet \$7.00; 3 sills 6 x 6 x 30; 2 sills 6 x 6 x 16; 11 floor timbers, 2x6x12; 10 rafters, 2x6x14; 325 feet of 2x4 scantling; the whole costing \$8.00. Also 2000 feet of boards, costing \$13.00; 700 feet half-inch and three-inch, for partitions, \$4.90 tarred paper, \$5.00; nails, \$7.60; 4 windows, 3x6, \$6.00; 8 windows 3x4, \$10.00 excavating for basement, \$15. labor, \$30; 10,000 shingles, \$5.00 (probably an error); total \$115. If clapboarded and painted, \$15 extra.

TORONTO BANTAM, PIGEON AND PET STOCK CLUB.

On Tuesday evening Aug. 20th the above Club resumed its usual monthly meetings. The President in the chair, there was a fair attendance of members. The point to be considered was as to the advisability of holding a club show, it was left to the executive to make a report at the next meeting. There was a show of Pekin and Sebright Bantams but none scored high enough to win. The meeting then adjourned receipts \$3.00. E. F. DOTY, Sec'y.

REVIEW SERIES

OF POPULAR QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY PRACTICAL POULTRYMEN.

There are numberless matters of importance to the poultry fraternity which need the light of practical experience and which can best be ventilated by the concisely expressed ideas of many minds. With this end in view we have opened the above series of POPULAR QUESTIONS, and to set the ball in motion had printed and distributed circulars containing a number of questions and asking for replies of a practical nature. The number who received these circulars was, of course, necessarily limited but we trust that all interested may give us their experience in answer to our second and subsequent questions, which will be found monthly in our Notes & Comments column.

QUESTION NO. 1.

What breed in your experience is the best winter layer?

ANSWERS.

Leghorns if confined and kept from frost. Plymouth Rocks when fowls are allowed to run.

St. Catharines, Ont. R. HAMILL.

Early hatched Light Brahma Pullets Toronto, Ont. A. C. BLYTH

For winter laying I have found Langshans best and Plymouth Rocks next. Sarnia, Ont. E. A. VIDAL.

I consider the Andalusian the best for all the year round fowl, but they must be kept very warm in winter owing to their combs being so large, about 50 degrees not below this. The Houdans the next best.

Bowmanville, Ont. A. HOBBS.

After 28 years experience and after having tried 6 or 8 different breeds, I unhesitatingly say the light Brahma if you get the right kind and next the Plymouth Rock, but the light Brahmas are my favorites, they are so quiet and gentle and perfectly hardy, and moreover when you want something for the table you have it and no mistake, I have had them 3 lbs dressed for our Xmas poultry show. They are very easily fattened in fact I have given up all other birds but light Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, M Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks, I prefer the Rouen myself but having the River Speed running right through my farm and consequently plenty of water for them, my wife prefers the white and I find them earlier layers than the Rouen and have as many feathers as a small goose, but I think the Rouen preferable for the table. I have had them dress 6 lbs each for our Xmas Show.

Guelph, Ont. JAS. ANDERSON.

My experience has been chiefly with S. S. Hamburgs, W. Leghorns and P. Rocks, and I have as yet been unable to distinguish between them and I firmly believe that comfortable quarters with proper care will make all breeds lay alike in winter, the non-sitters only getting the advantage should the others become broody. The greatest secret is to have early pullets for winter layers. Camlachie, Ont. JOS. CAIRNS.

Have found Red Caps the best winter layers as yet, although blue Andalusians have run them pretty close but find the large single comb is more likely to get frozen, have not had a Red Cap

with frozen comb yet.

Toronto, Ont. C. J. DANIELS.

I consider the white Wyandotte and rose comb brown Leghorn the best taking all the winter through, that is out of the 5 varieties I keep and would rank white Plymouth Rocks next and very close on their heels.

Woodstock, Ont. H. H. WALLACE.

Plymouth Rocks.
Georgetown, Ont. J. C. MCKAY.

Plymouth Rocks.
Selkirk, Ont. L. W. EDSALL.

Duckwing Game.
Waterloo, Ont. J. O'DONOHUE.

My experience is that the silver-laced Wyandottes are the best winter layers. My hens started on the first day of January 1889 and have laid up to date, 1st August as follows:

Wyandottes 8 hens 963

Silver Gray Dorkings 2 hens 239.

Langshans 5 hens 450.

The Dorkings are good layers, not so good in winter as the Wyandottes, but I do believe the Dorkings would beat them for the year.

Angus, Ont. THOS. BARRET.

In my experience the Leghorns and Minorcas are the best layers although some of the Asiatic breeds may lay a few more eggs for a month or so in winter.

Whitby, Ont. THOS. RICE.

Light Brahmas,
Sarnia, Ont. W. LUSCOMBE.

Plymouth Rocks, although nearly any bird will do if well attended to.
Stratford, Ont. J. L. CORCORAN.

I do not believe that any breed is necessarily better than other breeds as winter layers. Any of the varieties of good layers when properly housed, fed and attended to will give excellent returns in winter, whilst, if denied the

kind treatment and small attentions not usually considered necessary, the same breed will shut down the next winter sure.

Danville, Que. U. BONNEVILLE.

Black Minorcas are the best winter layers, mine layed all last winter.
Brampton, Ont. W. COLF.

My experience is that Plymouth Rocks are the best for winter layers. They do not require so much to keep them as Brahmas or Cochins. Their eggs are as good and they are as hardy and will stand the cold as well. I have kept the Brahmas and Leghorns but with me for the winter, the Plymouth Rocks are the best.

Toronto, Ont. JOSEPH BENNETT.

The Light Brahmas are the best winter layers.

Milton, Ont. JOHN G. FORD.

I say plump the Leghorns, although my experience with the Black Java is they are close if not equal to them, but what I mean to say is give the Leghorn a warm suitable place for winter quarters, then for this end in view, there is to my mind no breed to equal them as egg producers.

Aberfoyle, Ont. W. B. COCKBURN.

I have found the Wyandottes to be the best winter layers I have handled, and the Plymouth Rocks next.

St. Thomas, Ont. JOHN AXFORD.

I find the R. C. brown Leghorns to lay more eggs with me than any other breed I keep, I might call them non-setters for I have only had three Leghorns to hatch with me in three years. The pullets mature earlier and begin laying earlier than the large breeds and lay nearly as large an egg, while $\frac{1}{3}$ less feed will do them, than the larger breeds the only fault I can find, they are too small for market purposes. Next come the white Wyandottes, this is my favorite breed and I think a better general purpose fowl is yet to be

found, yet they will not quite come up to R. C. Leghorns for eggs.
Wellandport, Ont. R. J. GRACEY.

White or brown Leghorns or light Brahmas cannot be excelled for winter layers.
Toronto, Ont. MAJOR SALT.

Leghorns or Minorcas.
Dunnville, Ont. C. H. McCRAE.

I have found the Langshan to be the best winter layer, of very large brown eggs, they do not seem to be affected in any way by cold weather, have had eggs from them when the thermometer has shown 20 below zero for days, the water in their drinking vessels being continually frozen solid. I consider them the best all year round layers we have.
Guelph, Ont. C. J. EISELE.

My experience has proved the Plymouth Rocks as the best winter layers. Wyandottes come next.
Montreal, Que. THOS. COSTEN.

Wyandottes.
Morrisburg, Ont. A. A. WHITEKER.

An experience of six years with the silver Wyandotte has convinced me that this variety excels any other as a winter layer.
Ottawa, Ont. P. G. KEYES.

Langshans.
Owen Sound, Ont. H. WRIGHT.

Leghorns, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. But if ample room not available for Leghorns, would choose Wyandottes—white preferred. Accommodation has considerable to do with winter laying.
Stratford, Ont. W. SANDERSON.

I have tried several varieties but find Wyandottes discount them all as winter layers, they are very hardy and pullets mature early.
St. Thomas, Ont. T. H. SCOTT.

Black Spanish when I had warm winter quarters.
Clarksburg, Ont. G. H. SHEERES.

Wyandottes and Dorkings.
H.W.R.

Wyandottes, but my experience is limited, having kept only P. Rocks, W. Leghorns, B. Minorcas and dunghills.
X. Y. Z.

Black, white and brown Leghorns, Blacks the best layers.
THEO. W. WOODRUFF.
Niagara Falls, South, Ont.

Barred Plymouth Rocks have done the best for me.
Dunnville, Ont. J. B. CLARK.

Light Brahmas, but when well treated, almost any variety.
Doon, Ont. JOS. KINZIE.

Langshans.
Owen Sound. H. M. CHARLESWORTH.

Having kept B.B.R. Games almost exclusively for the past fourteen years I must confess a very strong weakness for that variety as compared with the large so-called winter varieties, I would unhesitatingly award the palm to the former, about the Leghorn family as compared with Games I am not prepared to say, though I have reason to believe that brown Leghorns are good winter layers.

Belleville, Ont. R. H. TRIMBLE.

In my experience I have found the

Plymouth Rocks the best winter layers.
East Oro, Ont. WM. C. WILSON.

Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks.
MOUNT ROYAL POULTRY YARDS.
Montreal, Que.

Light Brahmas.
Beamsville, Ont. J. W. ZIMMERMAN.

Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes.
Mansewood, Ont. H. S. McDONALD.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

An expression of opinion of this nature cannot fail to lead to beneficial results.

We quite agree with Mr. Bonneville that good housing and care has much to do with winter laying, but early hatching is also a vital point. Early hatched pullets that commence laying early in the fall, will, as a rule, lay right along through the winter, that is of course under proper conditions, whilst the advent of cold weather will delay till spring those of later hatch.

A less degree of heat will start Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes to laying than will Leghorns or Minorcas.

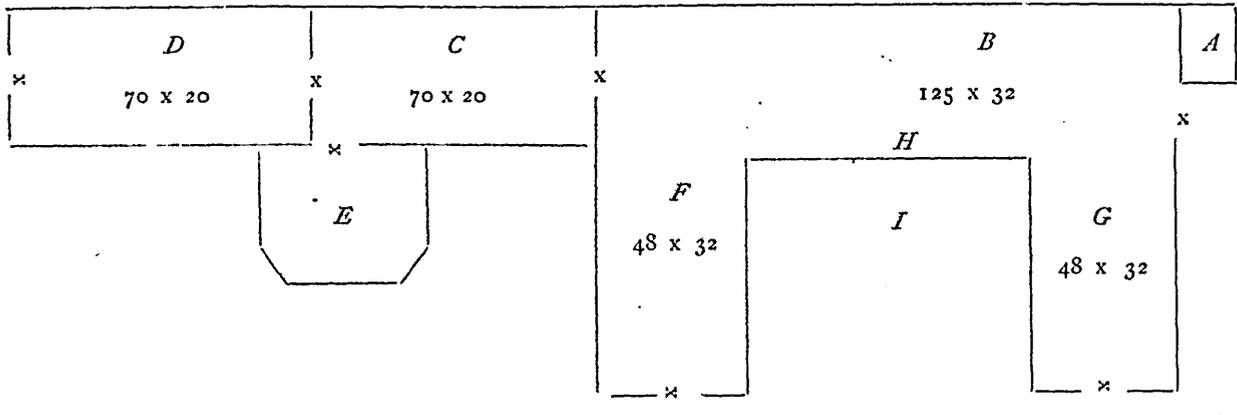
Mr. Sanderson's note contains a good idea, the more room the more exercise and consequent vigor and as an ultimate result the more eggs. Mr. Barrett has followed a course we would like to see pursued by all our correspondents, in keeping an account of all eggs laid by the different breeds. Feeding has necessarily much to do with winter egg production and this subject will be thoroughly discussed in next month's REVIEW.

SOME MORE WAYS OF COOKING EGGS

SCRAMBLED EGGS.

Beat eight eggs very light, prepare skillet with one tablespoonful of butter and when hot pour in the eggs, season

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO—GROUND PLAN OF NEW POULTRY BUILDINGS.



We give above the ground plan of these buildings which we can say without fear of contradiction are the finest and most suitable buildings of the kind on the continent. They are all well lighted and ventilated, and are very lofty with ample aisles affording room for an immense concourse of people without the disagreeableness of crushing.

A. is the office at eastern extremity of building.
 B. All other varieties.
 C. Geese, Turkeys and Ducks.
 D. Pigeons and Pets.
 E. Poultry appliances.
 F. Asiatics.
 G. Dorkings &c.
 H. Bantams.

J. Lawn.

X. Doorways.

The dimensions of the main building B. H are 125x32 feet. Extension C. 70x20 ft. Pigeons and Pets building 70x20 ft. Wings F. and G. 48x32 feet each.

A covered shed for coops runs along the back of B, H, 125 x 10 ft.

with salt and pepper, stir constantly until done, and serve hot.

SURPRISE EGGS.

Separate in different vessels the yolks and white of a sufficient number of fresh eggs. Stir any quantity of yolks together, from half a pint to a pint or more. Put this into a bladder, tie it up in a round form and boil it hard. Then put this boiled yolk into another and a larger bladder, into which pour the whites, keeping the hard yolk as much in the middle as possible. Tie the bladder in a oval form and boil until the white is quite hard. An immense egg may thus be formed, which at a large dinner party, will surprise every one, and may be used in a large dish of salad.

ŒUFFS BROUILLES.

Break four or six eggs; beat them and put into a saucepan with a piece of butter, a little salt, and a teaspoonful of

sauce and gravy, which makes the eggs softer; stir them over the fire until sufficiently thick; serve on a plate garnished with toasted bread. To eggs dressed this way truffles, ham, mushrooms, etc., minced, may be added. The difference between this and an omelet is, that an omelet is compact and turns out smooth, whereas *œufs brouillés* are less done, and are therefore broken. In Ireland, where it is in general use, it is usually served upon hot buttered toast, and is called "buttered eggs." It is also very common in France, where it is usually served at breakfast.

EGGS A L'AUBRE.

Boil some eggs until they are hard; remove the shells; cut each egg in half and scoop out the yolk; put these into a mortar with some pepper, salt, savory herbs, and cream. Beat all to a paste place some of it in each halved white

of egg, and lay the remainder in a buttered dish; arrange the stuffed eggs on the top with the force meat uppermost. Brown in a moderate oven and serve hot.

BREEDING AND REARING POULTRY FOR TABLE.

Fowls, London, Eng.

In breeding and rearing poultry for table the chief considerations are, firstly, the class of produce required, and secondly selection of stock. The different conditions, under which poultry are kept, the several purposes for which they are bred, partly account for the existence and cultivation of so many varieties. Hence it follows that there is no best breed, but there is always one that best meets, more or less, individual requirements. A bad choice by the inexperienced poultry-keeper results in disgust and disbelief in the merits of well-bred

birds. Let it always be remembered that there are certain influences, certain facts to be observed, that are alike in every kind of stock breeding.

Our principal table fowls are, Dorkings, Game, Houdans, Langshans, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks; but Dorkings crossed with Brahmas for hardiness and size, and Houdans with Leghorns for hardiness and early maturity, are, generally speaking, most suitable for the commercial poultry keeper. Selection of stock has to be made with regard to locality and the nature of the soil; light, dry land, with chalk and grit in its composition and not in an exposed situation, being best adapted.

In order to ensure fertile eggs and vigorous, healthy chickens, breed from cockerels and young hens, not pullets. Early laying on the part of the hens is of course, essential, and, to a great extent, the effect of management. Hens intended to recommence laying early should be induced to moult early in the autumn, either by being allowed the care of a late brood, to sit several weeks, or by removal from pen to pen and judicious feeding. Well-bred, hearty birds must be chosen, be fed on plain, wholesome food, and be kept in comfortable houses, with grass runs and sheds for dusting and shelter attached. Early hatching must be chiefly accomplished artificially; buying broody hens is too expensive when profit is an object.

A number of sitting hens require strict supervision. Sets of boxes should be used to save waste of materials, and in each division a shovelful of damp earth and a little hay should be placed for their nests. The hens must be fastened in. Every day they should be taken off for ten minutes or more, according to weather, for food and a dust-bath, and then be replaced. Seven to eleven eggs are enough for one sitting in winter.

Well-lighted, commodious poultry-houses, with ventilating shutters for both winter and summer use, make the best

chicken nurseries. The floor of the house should be thoroughly dry, and of beaten earth; on this sifted earth, or sand and ashes mixed must be strewn and renewed regularly. In this, place the hen or rearer and chicks. A moderate sized, square, lidless box, with one side sparred suffices for the hen. No shutter is required, and better ventilation at night is afforded at all seasons than in the closed out-door coop. In bringing up chicks artificially heated rearers are necessary for a few days at least; during mild weather they may then be removed to "cold brooders," a description of which would be too lengthy for this article. Chickens can be reared thus, till fit for market, in the greatest perfection, with a minimum of labour. Such a plan has many advantages. The sifted earth over the floor contains grit, and is an ever handy dust-bath; there is good ventilation at night a point so much disregarded, and the house, as they grow up, answers the purpose of a roost. Inch wire netting should be tacked round the bottom of the house, and let one foot into the ground. A grass run is indispensable. Chickens should be fed upon chopped egg and stale bread-crumbs slightly moistened with milk for the first two days; then add, and finally wean off to Spratt's meal, scalded "middings," oat-meal or Sussex ground oats, and tail wheat, buckwheat, and so on as they get larger. Water should be supplied after the first day. Fine grass chaff should be mixed in their meal for several weeks, and a little meat or a substitute for it, "liverine" for instance, given daily. Feed six times daily at first, decreasing to four times. By-the-by, rice boiled in milk and mixed with "middlings" is a good and cheap food. During the winter months food must be given by lamp light. The two great essentials in chicken-rearing are absolute cleanliness in every respect, and giving sufficient food to satisfy their appetites only.

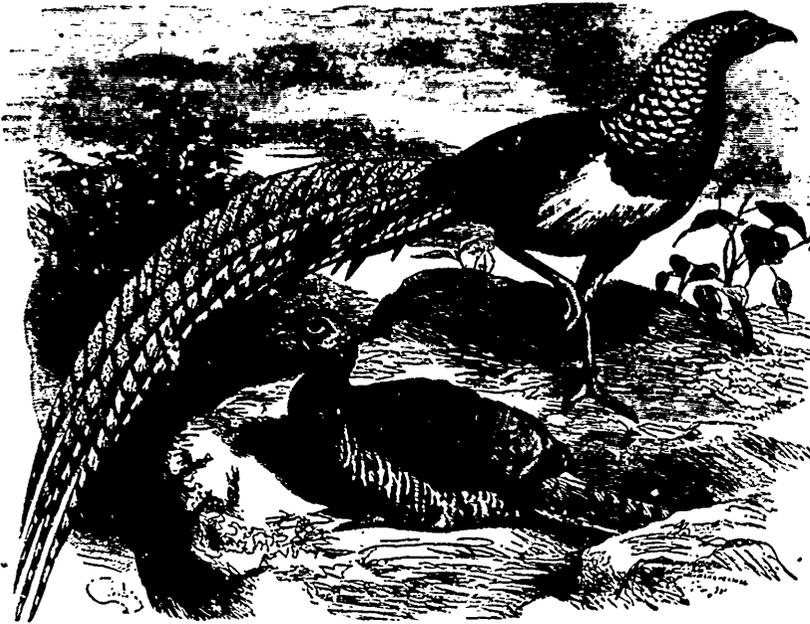
LADY AMHERST PHEASANT.

(Illustrated.)

BY W. B. HINSDALE M.D.

This fine Pheasant derives its name from Lady Amherst who brought the first living specimen to England. It resembles the golden Pheasant very closely in all respects but color. It will cross and mix with the golden Pheasant freely. It is much more timid than its near relation to which we have referred and yields very slowly to the kindness of its keeper, preferring at all times when any person is about to securely secrete itself under a bush or in tall grass to coming forth to eat delicate morsels or to be admired. This shyness detracts much from the splendor of the bird. It is always uneasy in small quarters and trying to make its escape. Amherst Pheasants to show to the best advantage and to enjoy themselves as well, should be kept in a large enclosure, say twenty feet square for a trio, and should be so located as that all their actions can be seen distinctly without alarming them. We once had a fine yard of them enclosed so that they were distinctly visible in all their positions from a sitting room window. From this pheasantry we derived a great amount of pleasure and could at any time from the window see one of the Great Creator's most beautiful creatures.

No better description of the Amherst Pheasant can be given than that of the eminent ornithologist from whom we now quote; "The general appearance of the species is strikingly beautiful. The irides are light, the naked skin of the face is light blue, the feathers of the forehead are green, but the long plumes which form the crest are crimson. The tippet which is so characteristic a feature of the bird is white, each feather being margined with a dark green band, and having a second narrow band at some distance from the tip. The front of the



neck, the breast, shoulders back, and wing coverts are of an exquisite metallic green, each feather being tipped with velvety black. The lower part of the breast and the belly are white, the thighs and undertail coverts mottled dark brown and white. The feathers of the rump have the exposed part bright saffron yellow. The tail coverts are brown at the base, striped green and white in middle and brilliant scarlet at the ends. The two upper middle tail feathers have a light ground marked so as to resemble lace with broad transverse bands of green about an inch apart. The other tail feathers have the inner webs mottled black and white, the outer webs with curved green bars about three quarters of an inch apart. The bill is pale greenish and feet and legs bluish lead color. The female closely resembles the hen of the gold Pheasant being a rich chestnut brown with bars of dark brown which are broader than the bars of the last named species. A slight imagination from this fine and correct description can picture a most beautiful bird trim and sprightly and when not frightened stately and proud in every motion.

No doubt that as these birds become more common and are gradually "toned down" in spirits of domestication that they will become as familiar as the golden Pheasant. They should be sheltered from all dampness and cold winds, enclosed on stormy damp days and nights in a dry roomy house and at other times allowed to run in a good sized aviary on grass and among small shrubs or shady vines, they lay freely in captivity and are no more difficult to rear than other birds of the same class.

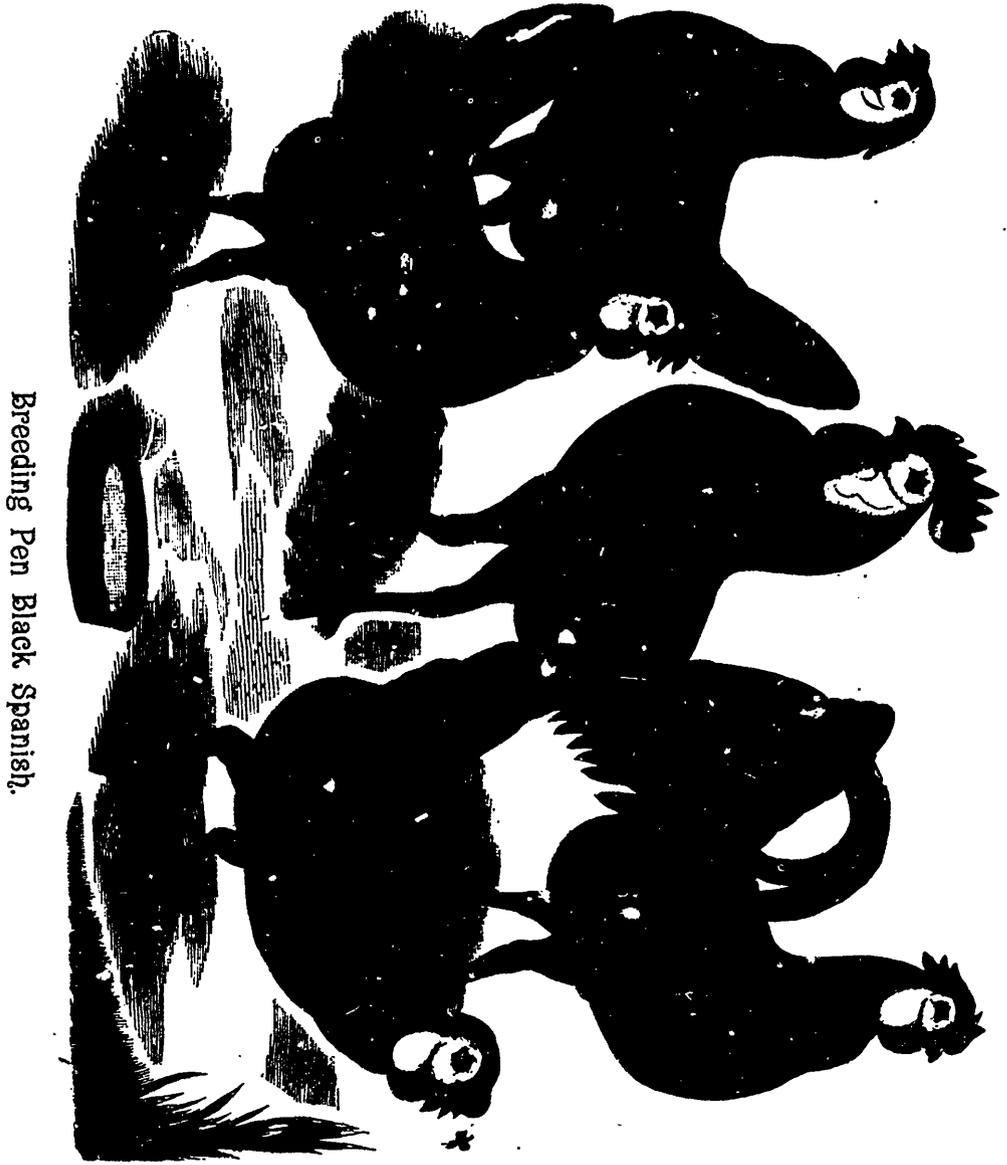
A TALK TO BEGINNERS.

BY F. M. C.

It is a mistaken idea that a beginner in poultry breeding can commence at the top. The public is slow to learn new names. The young fancier who buys some fine fowls from an older breeder, and perhaps is very successful with them at the shows must not expect by publishing his "ad" in the poultry journals to jump at once into a large and lucrative trade. He must expect to go slow and by proving to the public

that he understands his business and can breed fine fowls as well as buy them, gradually draw public attention to the merit of his stock. He should not go in on an expensive scale, he does not need a \$500 poultry house. One breed is enough for him to start on and the stock he buys for the foundation of his strain should be the best the country affords. Of course he may demonstrate his skill by buying rather inferior stock and "breeding up," that is very romantic to talk about, but is it not very foolish to waste years in selection and care only to arrive at a point of excellence where he might have started for a few extra dollars. Let me emphasize the fact that it pays not only in the satisfaction of knowing that you possess stock of the best breeding, but it pays in a broader business sense to buy the best that can be found.

Do not try to make a "splurge." Big assertions are out of place in the "ad" of the oldest breeder; they are ridiculous when made by a beginner. The old breeder finds that at the end of many years experience he is only beginning to learn, he sees that others have gone so far, perhaps farther than he, and he is willing to look over failings in others and expects to make mistakes himself. Perhaps beginners are the most "knowing" poultrymen, they will get over it after a while. On the average the specialist is the most successful breeder. He makes a specialty of one variety and knows it well. There are exceptions of course, some have made a great success with a number of breeds, but did you ever notice in the hotly contested classes at the big shows the specialist usually comes under the wire a sure winner. He knows the "points" of his favorite breed. He studies the *Standard* and knows the opinions of the best judges. He carries in his mind his ideal of a perfect specimen and compares the living specimen with the ideal. You will see him at the shows in the department devoted



Breeding Pen Black Spanish.

to his favorites, he studies there the finest specimens his competitors can bring out and compares notes and gets a good many points he would never get otherwise. The public have a good deal of confidence in the specialist, naturally they think he should know a good deal about the breed he makes a "hobby" of and spends time and money in improving. Some of our best breeders keep a number of varieties and this article is not intended to disparage them in any way but to show that it is better for the average beginner to keep only one breed and know it well. After all, the poultry fancy is in its infancy, here in the U. S. we are only beginning to tap the resources of our "vast unbounded West," Canada has an Empire yet undeveloped. The poultry industry must keep pace with the march of improvement and development.

There is room enough for the new fancier and he can succeed if he comes with good intentions and expects to go slow.

BLACK SPANISH.

We give a very good cut of a breeding pen of white-faced black Spanish. They are peculiarly adapted for city yards, bearing confinement well, but owing to the large comb and immense white face require warm winter quarters. They, in common with all Spanish varieties, are prolific layers, and beat their relatives the Leghorns in the size of their eggs, equalling the Minorca in this respect.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ON DISEASES, BREEDING, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Correspondents are requested to make full use of this column. The answers to enquiries as to diseases will be answered by a well-known medical man and breeder. Please read the following rules carefully.

1. Give a concise, clear and exact statement of case, always stating age, sex, and breed.

2. Enclose 3 cents stamp for reply.
3. Report result, not necessarily for publication. *This is absolute.*
4. Acute cases requiring immediate treatment to be answered by mail in the first instance, later through REVIEW for the benefit of our readers.
5. Write legibly and on one side of the paper only.
6. Answers to be to name in full, initials or *nom de plume*, the first preferred.

As advised in this column some time ago, I fed Plymouth Rock hen plenty of green feed also giving her her liberty; she is now in fine condition, and has finished moulting.
Stratford. J. L. CORCORAN.

We wish other correspondents who use this column would follow Mr. Corcoran's example and let us know *results* of advice given. It is not too much to ask, is it? ED.]

QUE.—What can I do for black red Cock whose spurs are too long?

Brighton, Ont. A. R. M.
ANS.—Reduce them with a sharp knife, then file points round.

QUE.—What initial steps would you advise to produce partridge Cochins Bantams.

J. H. PRIER.
ANS.—Mate partridge Cochins cock to Black-Booted or Black Cochins bantam hens, if later unprocurable try Buff hens and for other pen mate opposite. It is hard to say which pen will give best results.

QUE.—What is a "Cockerel"? can I show bird hatched last Sept. in cockerel class this fall.
Toronto. H. A.

ANS.—Male under one year old. No, must be hatched since Jan. 1st, 1889, to compete.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES

Mr. J. H. Cayford, Box 1168, Montreal is our Agent and Correspondent for the Province of Quebec. Any correspondence relating to subscriptions or advertising may be addressed to him.

Notices in this Column Inserted at 3c per Word. No Display Allowed.

The Toronto Picket Wire fence Co. offer all kinds of fencing including English wire netting of the best make. They also advertise the drinking cups of the Industrial Exhibition which are being replaced by smaller ones, it is a chance seldom to be met with.

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WITH KENNEL GAZETTE.

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H. B. DONOVAN.

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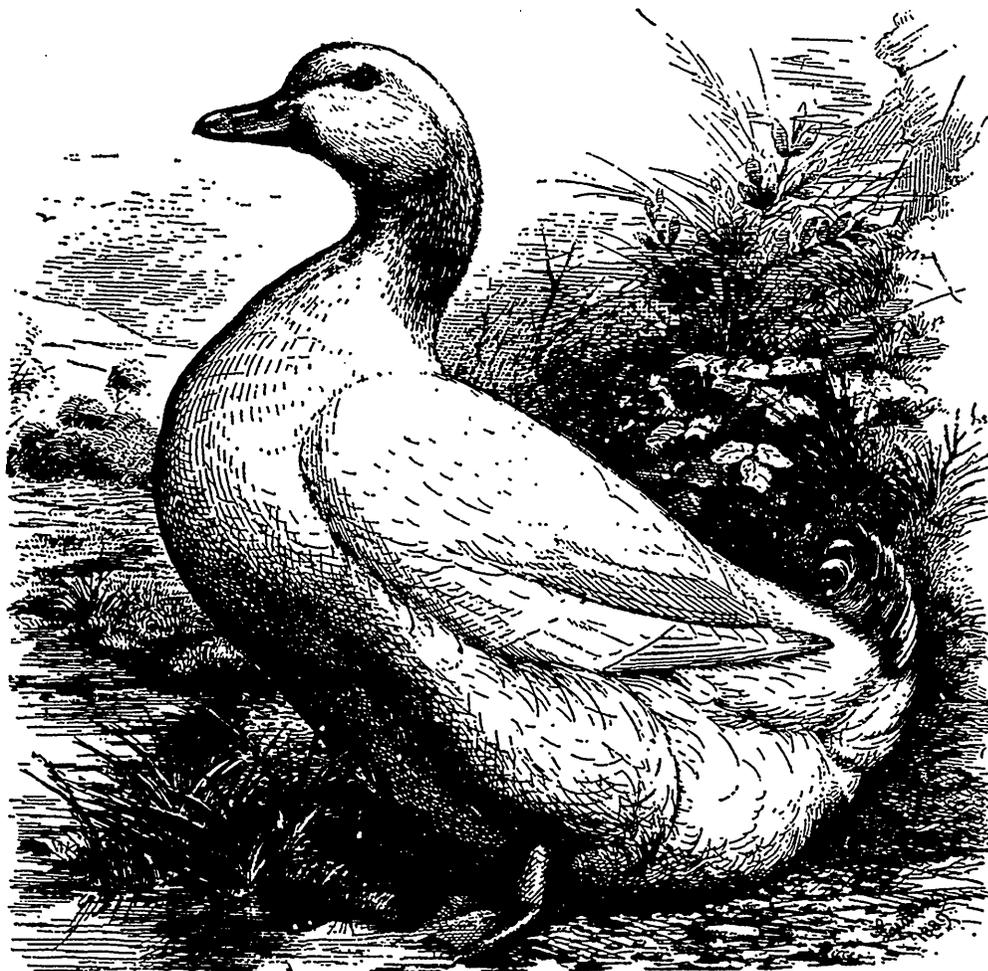
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Pekin Drake—Winner of Ten Guinea Challenge Cup, 1888.

—Poultry.