

ORPINGTONS.

TWO correspondents complain that, though these birds are receiving attention in other journals in America the REVIEW is silent on the subject. This is not the truth of the case, as a matter of fact the REVIEW was the first paper in America to illustrate the breed. The pair on our frontispiece were owned by the originator of the variety, Mr. W. Cook, and the engraving appeared originally in *Poultry*.

RANDOM NOTES.

BY BLACK WYANDOT

“WHITE Wonder Fowls” is the name of a new breed now being pushed by a Vermont breeder. From the published cut I would call them a white Wyandotte—white Cochin cross. The weight the originator claims—“males 10 to 12 pounds” strongly indicates the presence of Asiatic blood in goodly quantities. They seem to resemble white Cochins very much with exception of having rose combs and shanks only thinly feathered.

Corn and wheat promise to be so high that breeders should look around for some more economical feed to take the place of these staples. Oats ground with screenings, say two bushels oats to one bushel screenings, makes a good feed and is not too fattening too feed Asiatics. Also lay up plenty of short-cut clover for winter use. It would be splendid scalded and mixed with above meal and is a good egg producing food.

It is time to begin providing for winter trade. I am making up a sup-

ply of shipping coops, all sizes. It is no fun to make a shipping coop in zero weather unless one has a warm shop to work in—which is a luxury many cannot avail themselves of. It is a good idea to have coops ready made for winter, and an experienced breeder knows about what size he will need. He wants a good supply of coops suitable for one fowl and for that purpose I prefer the “cheese box coop” which has frequently been illustrated in the poultry papers, as it is light, neat, and being round is not likely to soil the fowl’s plumage. The berry crates used for shipping all sorts small fruits make good bottoms for coops of proper size for three fowls. They are made of light pine, about 18 inches by two feet. They can be purchased at low prices as grocery-men usually have a lot left from the season’s fruit trade. I usually buy a tier of five for twenty-five cents. It is a great object to make all coops a slight as possible consistent with strength, and also make them neat and business-like in appearance.

NEW HAMBURG ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the New Hamburg Poultry Association was held at the Queen’s hotel on Monday Aug. 10th, 1891. Present, L. G. Pequegnat, C. F. Ernst, F. Goebel, T. Sterling, A. Fraser, T. D. Allin, D. Ritz, and John Schuler. It was moved by F. Goebel, seconded by J. Schuler, that we hold our Poultry Exhibition on January 12th, 13th and 14th, 1892.—Moved by F. Goebel, seconded by T. Sterling, that L. G. Pequegnat be a delegate to the Toronto Exhibition and meet other poultry men there.—Moved by F. Goebel seconded by J. Schuler, that Chas. F. Ernst represent the Association in

Montreal at the Fall Exhibition there. Owing to the satisfactory result of the great success the Association had with their show last year, the directors are putting forth energetic efforts to make this year’s a grander exhibition than the one last season. From \$800 to \$1,000 will be paid in prizes.

STRAY FEATHERS.

PLUCKED FROM REVIEW EXCHANGES.

THE question has been often asked why some hens lay pale colored yolks. This may be due to two causes. First, some hens naturally lay eggs with pale yolks, just as some cows’ milk makes pale cream and butter. Secondly, the absence of grass, green food, and other material deficient in rich coloring matter, have something to do with it. Observations of pullets from the same brood, raised in cities, showed the yolks of their eggs were much paler in color than those of their sisters raised on the run of a farm.—*Ohio Poultry Journal*.

Referring to ducklings, several people say that ducks do not pay. Mostly where this complaint is made it is by those who keep a few for their own table use and do not commence killing them until they are about ten weeks old, so that those which are left till last have begun shedding their feathers; consequently they have to be kept till they are about 16 weeks old before they are fit to be killed. Ducklings for table should never be kept more than 11 or 12 weeks.

A person cannot make young ducks pay in confined runs when he has to buy all the food and keep them till they are from 16 to 18 weeks old. It