

Japanese Bantams—Cock and Hen, 1st Keilly Bros.
Any other variety, Cock, 1st, Dr. Andrews. Pullet,
1st and 2nd, Dr. Andrews.
Bronze Turkey—Male, 1st, Geo. Lang. Female, 1st
2nd, Geo. Lang. Male chick, 1st, C. W. Martin;
2nd, G. Lang; 3rd, Campbell Smith. Female chick,
1st, C. W. Martin; 2nd, Geo. Lang.
Aylesbury Ducks—Male, 1st and special, James Bap-
tiste. Young male, 1st, same. Young female, 1st, same.
Pekin Ducks—Young female, 1st, Jas. Baptiste.
F. B. Red Game Bants—Cock, 1st, G. S. Aldreive,
2nd, I. Hall. Hen, 1st, T. Hall; 2nd and 3rd, W.
Cox. Cockerel, 1st and 2nd, W. Cox; 3rd, G. S.
Aldreive. Pullet, 1st and 3rd, I. Hall; 2nd, W. Cox.
P. R. Game Bants—Hen, 1st Miles and Cooch
Cockerel, 1st, W. Cox. Pullet, 1st, same.
Yellow Duckwing Game Bants—Cockerel, 1st and
2nd, Miles and Cooch. Pullets, 1st, same.
Silver Duckwing Game Bants—Cock, 1st, Keilly
Bros. Hen, 1st, same.
Blue Game Bants—Cock, 1st, A. P. Beevor. Hen,
1st, Miles and Cooch; 2nd, A. P. Beevor. Cockerel,
1st and 2nd, Miles and Cooch; 3rd, A. P. Beevor. Pul-
lets, 1st and 2nd, Miles and Cooch; 3rd, A. P. Beevor.

Editor Review.—

A few weeks ago I visited Ottawa and met the well-known fancier, Mr. J. Clay, he has got a very fine poultry house, size 66 ft. by 14, in first-class order, in which I found a very fine lot of Wyandottes, Langshans, and B. B. Red Games. Next to visit was Mr. F. Smith who breeds P. Rocks, very fine birds but requiring more care, and then came Mr. Geddes, his favorites are Black Jars and Light Brahmas, houses kept exceedingly clean and birds very fine. Then J. Keys, his stock looks well and comprises a grand lot of Wyandottes and choice Seabright Bantams, the next I had the pleasure of calling on was Mr. McVeitty, president of the Ottawa Poultry Association and the chief of Police, he had a first-class lot of Black Spanish, White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks, in very good order but a little too much crowded. I then visited Quebec, but I was struck with the fact that the poultry fancier didn't disturb the inhabitants of that grand old city, as I never heard the sound of a cock crowing all the time I was there. One of the most interesting visits was to the battle ground where Wolfe fell, also to the house where General Montgomery was placed after being shot, in 1778. In summer the scenery must be grand but in winter I would pity the Leghorn.

Yours truly,

JOHN NUNN.

Pigeon and Pet Stock Department

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Que.—Breeding Canaries.—A. M.

Ans.—You may place together about 1st March or later, provide proper nests and nesting material.

Que.—Carriers not raising their young.—J. D.

Ans.—You must provide foster parents, take the eggs away when layed and place them under a pair of strong hearty feeders, give the carriers a common young one to work off their soft feed. Don't mate till March 1st.

Que.—Matching Blue to Black, "Pouter."

Ans.—If you have nothing else you must do it, red to Black would be better.

THE DUTCH RABBIT.

CONTINUED.

The great characteristic of the Dutch is its extreme development of the organ of philoprogenitiveness. They breed like rats, if not more so, and are generally in season before their young are a month old. They seldom throw less than five at a litter; six and seven are the usual numbers, anything over eight are rare. They are remarkable rather for uniformly good than for extravagantly large litters.

They are very docile and not so frightened as most rabbits if their litters are looked at when young. This trait should not be encroached upon, but reasonable license may be taken. It would be impossible to take such liberties with the Lop as with the Dutch. We have already spoken in favor of Dutch, as Nurse does, but we feel bound to protest on behalf of this pretty little breed against the very cruel practice already referred to, of making a doe bring up two successive litters.

There is another act of great cruelty often perpetrated in connection with this breed. We refer to the custom of depriving a doe of the whole of its litter. Instead of letting each mother bring up her own offspring, three or four does are made to litter simultaneously; the young are looked over, and as, owing to the fact, that marking is the chief thing in Dutch, the respective merits of the infants can be quickly ascertained, the worthless ones are killed, and the valuable ones, often as few as 20 per cent, are given to one or more does. The other mothers are left childless, their milk is dried up with salt, and they are put to the buck again. Such practices are hardly likely to raise the public estimation of rabbit keeping, and, we are glad to say, many fancies set their faces dead against them.

Dutch rabbits are often subject to diseases which may be said to be due to scrofula.

Many of the strains of this breed suffer much from in-and-in breeding, and this is the cause of the diseases referred to, at any rate a very great cause. The practice is resorted to for the purpose of keeping the breed small, but we think it is a very great pity indeed, to take any such steps, and shall be glad when the time comes, and it will doubtless come in due course, when a Dutch rabbit can bring a prize if it is well marked, despite the fact that it is large and strong. If some of our judges could see the absurd means resorted