

But this society question demands the most careful consideration, especially if it include the compilation of a Standard. In my humble opinion the beginning of this work is to enlist the sympathy and support of at least nearly all the fraternity in the Dominion; and they must be induced to take some part in its organization. And here the representative system seems to recommend itself. The fanciers of the Dominion are widely scattered—much more so than those of the United States—which will render it nearly impossible for to select a place of meeting but that the majority will have an immense distance to travel; and if a few are left to do the business, and the rest are not responsible in some way, the result will be a continual fault finding; but if each subordinate or local society select one or more of its number to represent them, and notice being previously given of the business to be transacted, pledged or instructed to carry out the views of his society, it gives all a voice and makes them responsible.

The history of the A. P. A. can be studied with advantage in the formation of the C. P. A.—not that they have been infallible, but its very imperfections can be turned to account by enabling the founders of the C. P. A. to provide against a repetition of those abuses on this side the line. But is I. K. Felch such a mighty clever man, and the rest of the A. P. A. so pliable and disinterested, that he rules the whole thing absolutely and to his own advantage, as so many American fanciers would lead us to believe? Well, suppose such is the case, how far are those very grumblers responsible for it? Surely a man who permits an abuse to exist, while he has a vote or can have, is to a certain extent responsible for its continuance. I believe the A. P. A. is open to all applicants for membership. But here the argument of distance applies; and what but this has given rise to all the grumbling. A few men necessarily took hold of it in the first place, and left the majority out in the cold to criticize, cavil and carp, while if these men had been made responsible in the first place, neither the abuses of which they complain so bitterly, nor their complaints would have existed. Voting by mail would also seem to recommend itself strongly in the Dominion.

One glance at the map of the Dominion will convince even the most skeptical of the impossibility of securing a fair representation from all parts of the country, no matter where the sitting may be held. Now cannot something be done towards enlisting members through medium of Review, who will agree to meet at Toronto or Brantford to organize this society? A column or page might be devoted to the publishing of names simply of those who are willing to give this their hearty support.

In conclusion. I must say I have no desire to dic-

tate to the rest of the fraternity, who in many cases have been engaged in the work probably ten times as long as I, but simply wish to throw out these suggestions, and shall not be at all annoyed if some brother fancier deems it his duty to tear them to pieces. Hoping to hear from some of the old friends of Review upon this subject, or some other, I am yours fraternally,

GALINÆ.

Lefroy, Aug 28th, 1880.

### Sundries.

FRIEND FULLERTON,—This sultry weather causes perspiration to flow freely, but *ideas* are scarce, and come only at long intervals: hence I dub them "sundries" and go on a hunt for them.

In July number of your journal I find a few erroneous ones, belonging to *other* persons, therefore try to "set 'em up again." Mr. Thick's article on page 140 speaks of "the mammals or hatching ovens." The "maamals" were a peculiar portable stove sometimes used for hatching. The *egg-ovens* were large underground apartments surrounded by arched ovens for the eggs, over which fires of dried camel dung were kept burning to supply the heat. Many of the earlier writers on poultry have confounded the two, and from some of these, Mr. Thick has doubtless obtained the idea that they were one and the same thing.

The M. de Lora (Sora?) spoken of, I believe turned out a myth. Parties visiting the locality where he was said to be, could find no such person, and no one conducting any such business. There was, though, a large poultry breeding establishment at Blair, in Charny, near Paris conducted by Madame de Linas, who kept twelve hundred laying hens.

Regarding Reaumur's book on artificial incubation. Dr. L. Sturtevant of Framingham, Mass. has a copy, which I have seen, and there is a copy in one of the large libraries of New York city, (the Astor, I think) which makes four copies of the work still in existence. I tried to obtain a copy some years ago but could hear of only the one at the British museum and the two I have just mentioned; Mr. Thick's makes the fourth, and probably there are no more.

On page 142, I see "A monster Poultry Farm." The writer has got things a little mixed. Mr. Baker's place is let to the Palisade Poultry Company, who are running the business. Our mutual acquaintance, Jno. Salisbury, Jr., is superintendent of the concern.

The enterprise is a monster one; the buildings being without doubt the largest and finest in the world: but the "Farm" is limited to about sixteen or twenty acres. Mr. Baker never made it pay and gave it up nearly three years ago: he was not