

the Dragoons, Owls, Fantails, Antwerps, Long-faced Tumblers, and A. O. V. the classes were miserably filled, in some no birds at all entered.

5th, There were more birds on "exhibition only" last year than there were this.

6th. We are glad Mr. J. B. Jones has such a good opinion of his Pouters. We beg to differ with him. They would be nowhere in any decent competition.

7th. There were no Jacobins outside Mr. J. B. Jones' on exhibition. This looks to us as if there was "not much competition," and in quality we consider our remarks correct.

8th. We fail to see where our connection with a poultry journal would interfere with our giving an impartial judgment.

9th, We regret we did not have the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. B. Jones in competition at the Industrial, where we exhibited largely the last three years, and before we had publicly announced that owing to our connection with the CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW *we should exhibit no more in future.* "A word to the wise is sufficient."

10th. We make the above remarks with all fairness and without prejudice.

HOMING ANTWERPS.

Editor Review :—

I wish you would give me some information about what Homing pigeons are bred from. I thought they were bred from a Carrier and a common pigeon. I got a Carrier and crossed it with a blue Rock, but have only been able to get the birds to come home from a distance of 32 miles after taking them five miles at a time. Indeed the last one took two days to come that distance. In four days after I took it back to the same place, but it has not returned yet. This bird was four months old and sitting on eggs at the time I took it. I have some more birds of the same kind. If you can give me any information—how to train

the ones I have, or how to breed some better ones I will be very glad.

C. E. JENNEY.

Southampton, Oct. 5, 1887.

Ans.—You would find the Carrier one of the worst crosses possible for homing purposes. Whatever the original crosses were that resulted in the modern Homing Antwerp, they are now of a distinct breed, and breed as true to type and feather as most of the other varieties. We would advise you to purchase a pair or two, or more if thought well of young birds never flown, and breed from these, commencing to train the youngsters at about three months old.

Toss first one mile, rest a day then two miles, then four and so on, until the required distance has been accomplished. Feed on good plump barley and sound hard peas as a staple. You allowed your birds to mate too young, this tends to weaken them, eight or nine months of age is quite early enough.—ED.



CANARIES ALWAYS IN FASHION.

"As usual," said Mr. Reiche, the bird man, in the New York World, "canaries are the popular pet birds this fall. We are importing more than ever this season, although the greater part that we have yet received are of the common variety, for which we obtain \$2 apiece. Later in the season we expect they will sell up to \$3."

"Then there is some choice between the birds?"

"Certainly, the Andresberg canaries have very soft, sweet notes and are always sought after. They are also somewhat larger than the common variety. They do not begin to come along till the holidays, and even then they are very scarce. They are never sold under \$5 apiece and a good singer will sometimes bring \$25."

"What other birds are desirable as pets?"

There is quite a variety of European song birds imported nowadays, the best linnets, thrushes, bullfinches, blackbirds, magpies, goldfinches, nightingales, black-starlings, bullfinches and black-birds are frequently trained to whistle one or two airs, and such birds are very valuable, no price being set for them. It is very difficult to get Europeans who own them to part with a good trained bird, and they will refuse almost any offer for a pet of this kind. The English robins are a beautiful song bird, and are now growing in popularity among bird fanciers. Nightingales will bring from \$8 to \$15 apiece."

"How about parrots; do you find the demand for them as active as ever?"

"Oh, yes, there is very little difference. There is a demand for African gray parrots, which are the best talkers, and untrained birds of this variety will sell from \$10 to \$16 apiece. The yellow-headed Amazon is another variety that can be easily trained and brings about the same price. The common species, the Cuban, bluehead and Maracaibo can be bought for \$4 to \$10, depending on the market. Of course all these prices are for untrained birds. A trained talker will bring almost any price if the owners care to sell, which does not very often happen."

ON KEEPING BIRDS.

As mentioned in our editorial notes we extract the following from Dr. Greene's article in "Harper's Magazine" for June:—

"There is no animal with which I am acquainted, not even that 'friend of man,' the dog, which forms so firm, so devoted, so tender an attachment for its master or mistress as the Bullfinch—the naturally shy and wood-loving Bullfinch, that almost dies of terror when first caught, but becomes more readily reconciled to captivity than any bird I know.

"A word, however, to my readers here: do not buy one of those too charming birds unless you have leisure and