

cessarily have to) at the most critical period of their lives, *i. e.*, during their first moult.

It is the fashion now to start challenge cups for the different breeds and sub-varieties, both of poultry and pigeons. The supporters of the Antwerp and Pouter are now collecting subscriptions for two challenge cups in each of these breeds, to be offered for the first time at the autumn shows of 1885.

The Turbit fancy is all alive just now on the trimming question. The Rev. W. Lumley, a well known exhibitor, judge and critic of the Turbit, who by his outspoken and impetuous reports has made many enemies in certain quarters, exhibited some Turbits at Ryde Show, in Isle of Wight, under Mr. S. Saulter, another well known judge and exhibitor; two of these Turbits were "passed," because their flights had been plucked, so said the judge. Mr. Lumley stoutly denied the charge, and brought evidence to show that the feathers had been broken and lost by accident and not fraud. A fortnight later Mr. Saulter exhibited at a Yeovil, and Mr. Lumley reported. In his report he stated that Mr. S' birds were terribly hacked and filed about the beak, one of them being cut down to the quick. Of course a paper war was the result, which is still proceeding. It is difficult for outsiders to tell the pot from the kettle. I see in last week's paper Mr. Saulter threatens to take action against Mr. Lumley for libel. *Nous verrons.*

A correspondent in January issue of REVIEW alludes to the difficulty highly bred Trumpeters have in feeding themselves. It is usual as soon as the show season is over to clip off the portion of the rose which overhangs the front and sides of the eye, so that the bird may be able to find its food readily, while its owner is saved all anxiety on that score should he be absent for a few days from home, for if left to a servant without this precaution, the birds are frequently found in various stages of starvation on the owner's return. It is imperative to cut the foot and hock feathers of Trumpeters, rough-limbed Pouters and all heavily feathered birds, or many broken eggs will result, and if allowed to rear their own youngsters a large majority will be crushed or thrown out of the nest by the troublesome feathers of the parents. Fanciers of Fantails, too, should cut away the side feathers of the hens' tails and they will get much fewer unfertile eggs.

England, Feb. 9, 1884.

OLLUF.

When in London a few days ago we paid a short visit to the lofts of Mr. G. H. Parish. This gentleman breeds several varieties, but intends reducing his stock and keeping only four or five varieties. We notice some good Carriers, notably one fine black hen; Pouters, white and blue pied, among

which was a particularly fine white cock. A pair of Black Russian Trumpeters, recently imported from a famous American breeder, are good in all Trumpeter qualities, though lacking a little in length, but no doubt they will improve in this, as they are yet quite young. He also has Fans,—some good whites; Archangels the best we have seen in Canada; Turbits, Owls, Barbs and other varieties. He is very enthusiastic and should make a successful breeder.

We have had several enquiries as to the best food for pigeons. We find from experience that good, sound two year old pease form the best staple, with an occasional change to wheat, buckwheat and corn, especially during the breeding season, when they require a rather softer food than pease. An occasional handful of rice is beneficial, but is too binding to feed in quantity. A handful of hemp now and then will also do benefit. They should have a constant supply of gravel, old mortar and salt-cat, or at any rate salt supplied in such a state that they cannot gorge themselves with it. Rock salt is good, as they cannot get too much of it at one time.

Care of Poultry.

Editor Review.

This is the season, according to current poultry literature, that fancy poultry will pay for generous feeding and careful attention. This advice is good as far as it goes, but this spasmodic interest is not the best. Chicken raising is like every other business, and requires continual attention to a series of conditions through a long period of time. Many a man is credited with such a thing as "good luck" because success has crowned his efforts in some department of trade, while in reality the cause of his success was a close and constant fulfilment of these conditions upon which success depends. The greatest orations of modern times were supposed at the time of their delivery to have been the fruits of extraordinary powers of mind, and composed and prepared upon the spur of the moment, but after-revelations brought to light the fact that they were the products of long and laborious preparation. So is it with raising any stock to perfection. Knowledge is the first requisite, and can be gained more quickly and more perfectly with a limited number than with a great many. No person would attempt to teach a child his letters, spelling &c. at the same time. Too great a variety of subjects confuses and weakens the mind. "One thing at a time, and that well done" applies to poultry breeding as well as to book study. Therefore to the novice I would say, keep one variety and give them the care and attention and study that you purpose giving half