

in this particular will most certainly prove fatal, and result in the flesh becoming green and slimy under the wing, and between the legs. I feel I cannot insist too strongly on this point. Air-tight barrels are the best package, as they are easily handled and of light weight; from 14 to 20 turkeys, according to weight, can be packed in an ordinary barrel breast downwards; if barrels cannot be obtained cases of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. stuff, gin. deep 4ft. by 3ft., will answer the purpose. and will use up lumber 12ft. long without waste. Packages should be light on account of freight charges (as original packages are frequently forwarded from seaboard to inland points by passenger trains at express rates) but must be sufficiently strong to carry the weight.

(To be Continued.)

EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY & PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Association was held in the office of the Central Canada Exhibition Association, Ottawa, on Wednesday, April the 5th, at 8 p.m. Present, Geo. Higman (Vice. Pres.), in the chair, and a large number of the members.

The minutes of former meeting were read and adopted.

After the ordinary routine business, a lengthy discussion took place, as to what extent the marking of pigeons in the show room should be allowed, and whether it was customary for exhibitors to stamp their name in full on the wings. The Secretary, was instructed to write to Messrs. H. B. Donovar, Toronto, and Chas. Massie, Port Hope, and ask their opinion as to what was usually done in the matter. The Secretary stated that he had written to England for a sample wire coop for Pigeons.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALFRED GEDDES, Sec.

TO SCORE OR NOT TO SCORE.

WHAT a difference it makes whether one composes to disparage or whether one composes to harmonize a comparison.

I note your article under the above heading.

Now why did not this writer show the Felch score by the use of the decimal score card, while the other two used the score card with symmetry and carriage therefore the cuts could not be exactly alike. Why did he not show that the pullet's wing was carried in a worse and more disordered way than when Butterfield and Felch scored her.

The three cards show beyond a doubt that carriage was influenced by the shanks and thighs, that Felch cut simply for shape and color and just where the defects lay Messrs. B. and B. cut under carriage for the effect of defects elsewhere and because of it they dealt gently with the defects in these sections. But that the judgment of all three of these gentlemen gave the stag a like valuation in the aggregate and as Felch was the last to score and his cards being the decimal cards, he cutting for shape the 1 cut on tail showed that from cooping in the two previous shows the stag had contracted the habit of carrying the tail too high. Mr. Butterfield saw the break in back with tail close and cut cock 1, and allowed the tail to go uncut. Mr. Ball doing the same but did not consider the defect in tail worth a $\frac{1}{2}$ point. Now its seen Felch and Ball found wings equally faulty, when you admit that tail was carried too high at the last of the season, and cut for it, you have the solution of the problem and the $\frac{1}{2}$ point. The decimal card saves from the double cuts for same defect, thus you have right and make these three mens total alike. The score system does not advertise men to score alike. It took the stand that the score cards find the birds that have the greatest, inherent merit. All three of these men placed this stag first. Comparison might have done this also, but three men gave the bird a record from $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$, an average of 95 points. But would the comparisons have done anything but place it first as winner, leaving the community who were not there to see to conjecture whether he scored 90 or 95 or anywhere between. A purchaser when he saw that three men scored him $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $95\frac{1}{2}$ had a pretty clear idea that he was a good one if he scored the $94\frac{1}{2}$ the lowest score given him, and the three cards showing that the probabilities were from close cooping the bird got cut in tail a point, he might not have deserved. Anyway the purchaser could say, at the worst he scores $94\frac{1}{2}$.

Now the pullet showed this, that the wings were effected by carriage, that it was in a worse condition at the time Ball scored her, and as Ball scored her between the times of Butterfield and Felch that she had recovered from the carriage defect. Thus the whole thing as seen in carriage, thighs and shanks, that Felch cut the defect there but no carriage or symmetry in his score card. Cut defect of length of shanks and end of hocks which effected carriage for both Ball and Butterfield, put the two together and all three are alike, $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the official card then two men had to divide and they gave body and breast a cut. Felch deemed breast and stern all right but the crooked thigh with shanks draped badly. He cut the defect that