



PIGEONS AND PETS.

Conducted by E. F. Doty, 47 Wellington Place, Toronto, to whom all queries and communications concerning this department should be addressed.

The Carrier.

Continued.

THE next point of excellence in the Carrier is narrowness, length and flatness of skull. It is needless to say that it should be as long as possible; also that it should be narrow, which narrowness does not comply solely to the front of the skull, but it should be the same width all along and not wide at the back as it is in the majority of cases. Some birds are apt to have a fulness of the forehead which looks unsightly and utterly spoils the beauty of an otherwise good bird. Another great detractor to a bird having such a fault is that it is hopeless to breed from as the fault is strongly hereditary and hard to get rid of in the progeny.

Next we come to the neck and here lay, though many do not conceive it, some of the grandest points in a Carrier, though by no means the hardest to obtain to perfection. The first thing to be noticed is its great length, next, see that he has a clean cut gullet. A Carrier with a full gullet is one of the most unsightly of all pigeons in my eye. This is another point which is extremely hard to breed out of a strain when once it has got a foothold. The neck should be of the same width from the shoulder to the gullet, as if it sprung directly from between the shoulders with little or no taper; it should be as slim as possible; and still slimmer when viewed from the front. The other points in a Carrier are length of feather, sprightly and graceful carriage, long thighs and shanks, large strong and well spread toes, shanks free from sprouts, protruding and angular wing butts; the breast

should be full and round and stand in a line with the wing butts. There are four standard colors for Carriers viz., Black, Dun, Blue and White.

To be Continued.

The Whole Truth.

AN exchange very truthfully points out, it is not best to keep more fowls than you have time to care for; a few well cared for are far better than a larger number left to look after themselves. You must use care about selecting your breed, make it a point to have good layers that can be eaten, don't buy mongrels, but get the best as it will not cost any more to feed or care for them than barnyard fowls. Study their needs and conditions, for they must have different feeding at certain times of the year. In winter give them heating food and warm water, while in summer another course must be pursued. But by all means keep your poultry house clean, for your fowls cannot live in filth and prosper any more than a human being can.

COMING SHOWS.

Poultry Association of Ontario, St. Catharines, Ont., January 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1890. R. Hamill, Secretary, J. C. Rykert. M. P. President.

Eureka Poultry Association Chatham Jan. 20 to 23rd, S. Butterfield judge, C. M. Baskerville, secretary, Chatham.

Milton, December 30 and 31, 1889, and Jan 1, 1890 Judges, Bicknell and Smel. John Dewar, secretary.

Bowmanville, December 31st, 1889, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 1890. S. Butterfield, judge. J. M. Hern, Secretary.

OHIO.

Central Ohio, at Mt. Gilead, Ohio, January 7th to 11, 1890. J. Y. Bicknell, Judge. W. F. Bruce, Secretary.

Cleveland, January 14th to 19th, 1890. C. G. Schellentrager, Sec., Glenville.

Fayette Association, at Washington C. H., January 14th to 10th, 1890. J. B. Collier, Sec. Union, at Cardington, Dec. 17 to 21, 1889, G. S. Singer, Secretary.

Poultrymen should note the fact that the JOURNAL is issued weekly and that it visits the homes, and the advertisements catch the eye four times as often as the monthlies, at no higher scale of charges. The circulation is rapidly increasing.

The attention of all our readers is called to the unique and unparalleled offer which we make on page 380. Please go right to work, and see that each one of you, does your own share,—our list will then be doubled.