

the sun on the fowl in any position you wish, as the sun is a great help to a beginner. Lay the fowl upon its left side. Wrap the cord twice around the bird's legs above the knees. With one wrap they are liable to kick themselves out of the loop. This style of loop enables you to make a slip loop quickly. The other cord put once around his wings.

The opposite ends of the cords attach to a half brick or a weight of some kind then let them hang down over the sides of the table as shown in figure 1; by this means you have them secure.

Wet the bird's side and feathers with cold water to prevent bleeding and it will also make the feathers stay where you want them, by twisting them under as a man would his moustache. This will enable you to perform the operation without pulling a feather. Pull the flesh on the side down towards the hip so when the operation is over the hole between the ribs will be entirely closed by the skin going back to its place. Therefore the opening in the skin will be $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above that between the ribs, enabling the wound to heal up in day or two. The incision must be made between the first and second rib about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long. When you are ready to cut push the point of the knife in quickly $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch and hold it there a second, as he will work his ribs up and down just at that moment. See figure 2. Then he will become quiet; increase the cut to one half inch. Lay the knife down, keeping the skin in place with the left hand. Now you are ready for the spreader. See figure 3. Take the spreader between the thumb and first finger, press it until the two ends come together. Then insert the hooked ends in the incision with the spring end towards the bird's feet. Now turn the spring part towards the bird's back, making sure to have the hooks between the ribs. Hold the spreader in position with the left hand, take up the knife again. See figure

4. Increase the opening by cutting toward the backbone, and forward on a line between the ribs until it is large enough to admit the free passage of the scoop twister. Care must be taken not to go too near the backbone. After a little practice you will be able to do this cutting and draw little or no blood, by cutting on a line with the veins instead of crossing them. Should they bleed much, wipe it off with a damp rag or small sponge before you tear open the thin skin. Otherwise the blood will run in on the testicles and make the lower one hard to find. Take up the scoop twister. See figure 5. With the hook end tear open the thin skin until you have the right testicle well in view and plenty large enough to press the scoop twister through. This hook must be used with care or you may puncture an artery or the bowels. Take the probe in your left hand. With the ring handle push the bowels aside, and just below you will see the left testicle. Introduce the scoop twister with your right hand. See figure 6. Catching the lower or left testicle endways in the scoop, as shown in Figure 7, gently shaking it to get it all in, and make the spermatic cord settle well down in the slot.

Then begin to twist the testicle off. At this point learners will find the probe very valuable for keeping the testicle in the scoop, as it sometimes slips out, also for preventing the bowels being twisted up by the scoop. A number of these difficulties disappear with a little practice. An experienced person will find little or no use for the probe. Now remove the right or upper testicle same as the left.

Both testicles are shown to give you their exact position. The left testicle should always be taken out first as it is the hardest to remove. If you remove the right one first and cause the bird to bleed, it will run over the lower one, then you cannot see it as well, and will have much more trouble in getting it

out, but when the left one is out it will not be over ten seconds before you have the right one. Most beginners want to remove the right one first. They say they have a better view when the right one is out of the way, but that is only an excuse. If you should leave a small piece in by not getting it all in the scoop properly, put the scoop in again and catch it in the slot, even if it is no larger than a pin's head, as these are the pieces that produce slips. If the testicle is very large which you will find is the case with a four-months old Leghorn, take the scoop full out, then go after the balance until you have it all. If you cause much blood to flow, dip every particle out with the scoop. The next day after the operation if you find they have a windy swelling, just run a large darning needle through the skin and it will all escape. If you should cut an artery in the operation they are as good for food as if they had been bled in the neck. If all right after the operation they generally have a passage.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH POULTRY, AND THEIR MEANINGS.

ADDLED.—Applied to an egg which has decomposed through the death of the germ within.

BEARD.—The tuft of feathers under the throat peculiar to some breeds, as Creve-Cœurs, Houdans and Polish.

BANTAM.—A miniature fowl, of which there are many species.

BIB.—Same as Beard.

BLUE.—A light slate color, as seen in Andalusians.

BREED.—Any fowls producing the same characteristics in their progeny.

BROOD.—Chickens under the same hen.

BROODY.—The peculiar heavy state of a hen wishing to sit after laying a batch of eggs.

CARRIAGE.—The way in which a bird holds itself in walking, and its general style and appearance.