

head, face and breast are of a mixture of black, white, and different shade of canary color; the legs are in some pinkish, and others have the darker shakes like the parent bird. When it parts with its down, it gradually assumes its black feathers, but often retains a few white nest feathers till nearly grown."

The foregoing is certainly a very full and plain description, and will enable young beginners to see exactly what a Largshan should be.

H. R. TRIMBLE, Napanee.

THE PROPER CARE OF POULTRY.

A paper read by Mr. Henry Foreman of Collingwood, before the Farmers Institute.

The advancement in "Poultry Fancy" of late years had been very great, but he was sorry to say that it was not due to the interest which had been manifested by agriculturists in general. Although a few made a practice of taking an interest in the rearing and breeding of poultry of some distinct variety, a large percentage never consider it worth while to look after their fowls. At one time half a dozen varieties at most were known. Now there were at least one hundred to choose from. A number of these had been introduced from abroad where they had been hunted out and imported by fanciers. Other breeds had been cultivated. It was a remarkable fact that those breeds which had never been taken up by fanciers, were the ones which had never become popular, or had lost their identity altogether.

THE NECESSARY ACCOMMODATION.

The first consideration in poultry-keeping was the necessary house accommodation. In selecting the house, the requisites were perfect shelter from wind and weather, good ventilation, and absolute dryness, with pure air. Cleanliness was imperative. Large and expensive houses were not desirable. Poultry could be kept profitably in a house, no matter what size it was, if the

house had these requisites. It was absurd to urge, as some had done, that by keeping the new house comfortable you made the fowl weak, and that they were never so hearty as when they were roosting in apple-trees, with their feet half frozen, and their combs wholly so. (Laughter and applause.) The breeder who advocated such a theory, if he told the truth, would confess that the reason he uttered such foolishness was not because he believed it, but because a slipshod, careless way was most suited to his lazy disposition. When fowls had a good farm range they would do well and yield plenty of eggs, if given clean warm quarters and enough to eat. In such a case forty or fifty hens might be kept easily in one field. But in cities, towns, or villages, ordinarily speaking, but twelve hens should be yarded together to secure the best results—eggs, healthy chicks, and profit the year around. Many of the diseases of poultry might be traced to overcrowding, and many a failure in poultry-keeping was caused only by putting too many birds together in cold weather when the outdoor exercise was limited. Hens required their food fresh and often, as well as drink. It was useless to think of throwing in a quantity of feed, deemed sufficient for a day or two, and then not go near them until there was a demand for eggs.

JUDGING AT GUELPH, 1886.

Editor Review,—

Under the above title allow me to state a few facts and briefly comment on same, and I will occupy as little of your valuable space as possible.

I exhibited in Guelph last month a pullet, cockerel and hen, (Plymouth Rocks). I. K. Felch, Esq., had scored the pullet 92 points at Toronto in December, cutting her $1\frac{1}{2}$ points in weight, she was over weight at Guelph, showing her to score $93\frac{1}{2}$ by I. K. Felch, Esq.

Mr. Jarvis, the judge at Guelph, disqualified her, scored the cockerel $95\frac{1}{2}$,

just high enough to leave him out, and he, or some one interested, had the impertinence to write on coop containing hen, "No tail, no good."

Last week I sent the same birds to Stratford, knowing that there, as at Toronto, I would have "a fair field and no favor."

Result—A. Stevens, Esq., Mass., U. S., scored the pullet 94, within a hair's point of Felch, cockerel 95 and hen 95. The two former winning 1st and the latter 2nd in their respective classes.

The natural inference is that Mr. Jarvis is incompetent, or to put it mildly, biased in his judgment. In either case, a person who disqualifies a 95 point bird is not the man that the majority of exhibitors want as judge at the Ontario Poultry Show, and as a member of the association, I protest against his ever being appointed in future.

In conclusion, what is a score cut by Mr. Jarvis worth?

Is it worth the paper it is printed on? Wishing you a prosperous season with your journal, which I prize highly.

I remain yours truly,

J. C. McK...

MONTREAL NOTES.

This is written on the eve of departure for New York, where the annual show in the Madison Square Garden is to take place this week.

About twenty members of the Montreal society are going down, but I am sorry to say they are not taking any birds with them. When in Guelph I tried to persuade some of the fanciers in the west to show at New York, and I hope to see Ontario represented there.

Only two men east of Toronto exhibited at Guelph, and I am glad to say they were Montreal men, viz. Messrs. Hall & Costen. Mr. Hall with his celebrated Lansdowne strain of Light Brahmas made a clean sweep, taking 11 out of the 12 prizes offered, and one special besides.