

edge of each width of paper lapping well over that of the panel next to it. The outside boards should then be put on over the paper horizontally crossing the studding at right angles to which they should be securely nailed, then another course of paper and boards on the inside, put on in precisely the same manner, but before putting this on if a course of paper is introduced mid-way between the inside and outside of the studding so as to form a double air chamber, it will add very greatly to the warmth of the building.

(To be Continued.)

THE DAIRY COMMISSIONER ON POULTRY AND EGGS.

AT the recent meeting of the Central Farmers Institute held in this city, Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, who has just returned from a visit to the cheese, butter and egg markets of Great Britain, said in regard to poultry and eggs:—

"In the matter of poultry and eggs, Canadian farmers need as much awakening as they do in the matter of cows, butter, cheese and beef. Great Britain imports of these two articles of food to the value of \$20,000,000 a year. I know there are difficulties in the way of reaching England with perishable products such as these, but they are not insuperable. I have information in regard to the egg trade which I think will be helpful in promoting it during the year, but I will not detain the Institute at present. Let me cite one instance of the capabilities of the trade in poultry. When in Liverpool in company with Mr. John Dyke, I examined a shipment of Canadian turkeys which had just arrived. There was a very active demand for them at 9d. or 18c. per lb. The birds arrived in splendid condition with the feathers on, and it was mentioned to me (and I hope it was true) that the shippers would net about \$3,000 of profit on the venture. Between 18 cts., and the price the Canadian farmer has been getting for his turkeys there is sufficient margin to leave a good profit for somebody, and if the farmers would give their attention to this branch of their business they could get a very much larger share of it than 10 or 12 cts. per lb. here. If some one could wave the magician's wand over the country, and multiply its wealth, I think he would do it through the cows and hens which have been thought the least valuable of our wealth creating agencies. If this meeting should result in the farmers giving clear thinking and energetic acting to these two branches of their business, it would result in the real acquisition of the wealth which the dreamer might suppose a magician only could create."

BUFF LEGHORNS.

BY H. S. BABCOCK.

THE adoption of a new and more rigorous Standard by the Buff Leghorn Club makes a few remarks on the variety seasonable, and the beauty of the buff plumage, the grace of the Leghorn shape, and the prolificacy of the Leghorn fowl make a combination which entitles this variety to be reckoned among the names of those fowls classified as first-class.

The really wretched specimens which first appeared in this country threatened to be a serious handicap to the popularity of the fowl. The pullets were uneven in color, and dark in shade; the males were not buff but such a brickdust color as one might get by crossing the white and brown together. White tails in the males were common, and really the males were nearer being red Piles than they were buffs. But the enthusiasm for the variety, the abiding faith in its possibilities, and a liberal expenditure of money on the part of Mr. Aug. D. Arnold, a Pennsylvania fancier, removed this handicap by the importation of the very best specimens, regardless of price, which could be procured in England. And these specimens, together with the best that American skill could breed from the material at hand, laid a firm foundation upon which has been erected a variety worthy to be called such.

The buff Leghorn, though not wholly perfected, is no longer a promise. It is a realization. The birds are buff in color and Leghorn in shape, and possess the useful qualities of the Leghorn fowl. I do not think, from the specimens which I have had a chance to observe, that the club has gone too far when it says in its notes to the new Standard "The buff Leghorn has now reached a stage in breeding when as good colored birds are expected as in any other buff breed or variety." And I commend the wisdom of the rest of the note. It really expresses my own ideas on this subject and its principles will apply to all buff fowls. "Entirely white feathers, not those partially white, ought to disqualify any specimen, as white is a most serious objection. The ease with which a flock of white Leghorns can be transformed into white-winged and white tailed buff, ought to make such a disqualification, one to be rigidly enforced. Black is far less objectionable, especially in the wings and tail, as it is a frequent accompaniment of a rich buff, yet solid black feathers should be eliminated from the plumage. The buff Leghorn should be a buff bird throughout, free from all other color in plumage."

I also, desire to quote the third note entered, as it is as