

Poultry Yard.

Meeting of the Ontario Poultry Association.

This association held its regular monthly meeting in the Board-room of the Agricultural Association, on Thursday evening, October 3rd. The meeting was well attended. Several new members were proposed and admitted. As it is the intention of the society to hold another exhibition on the 6th and 7th of next November, at which a large number of money and other prizes will be awarded, considerable interest is awakened on the subject, and the affair promises to be largely encouraged, and will, no doubt, prove a success, and make up for the deficiencies at Kingston. The game fowl appear to be especially favoured, as in addition to the ordinary number of prizes awarded in the respective classes, an extra prize of \$10 in cash is to be given for the best game cock in any class. There is also a sweepstakes class for this fowl, in which all birds competing in the other three classes, as well as those especially entered in this class, will be allowed to compete. The Brahma Pouter class has also a costly prize offered for competition. The subject of including rabbits in the exhibition was discussed, and favourably received, and no doubt, the exhibitions of next year will witness the admission of this much-prized domestic animal in addition to the poultry classes.

Standard of Excellence in Exhibition Poultry.

GAME.

GENERAL SHAPE—COCK.

Beak—Strong, curved, very stout at the base.
Comb—A chicken that has not been dubbed, single, small and thin, low in front, serrated, erect and straight; in older birds, neatly dubbed, smooth, and free from warty appearances, small feathers or ridges on the edges.
Head—Long, thin and taper, very strong at the juncture with the neck.
Face—Large, bright and prominent, perfectly alike in color, with a quick, fearless expression.
Feet and Throat—Lean and thin.
Neck—Rather long and neatly arched, backle short and very erect.
Feet—Four toes on each foot, the shoulders and narrow wing to the tail.
Wings—Broad, round and full.
Saddle—Slender, and very neat, saddle feathers very short and close.
Wings—Strong, long and very powerful, the butts and shoulder-part slightly raised, as if for a sudden spring, the remainder of the wings not drooping, but carried neatly and compactly to the sides, passing over the upper part of the thighs, the points resting under the saddle feathers.
Tail—Rather long, the feathers very sound and not too broad, carried well together, and not spread out, scattered or loose.
Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts—Perfectly sound, narrow, hard, and very neatly hanging loosely, well carried and neatly curved, the whole of the tail going backwards, and not up right over the back, or squirrel-tailed.
Thighs—Round, stout, hard, and firm, rather short in proportion to the back, placed well up towards the shoulders, and covered with very close short feathers, so as to have a velvety appearance.
Legs—Rather long, strong, bony, clean, standing well and evenly apart, the spurs set on low, the scales close and smooth.
Feet—Broad, flat and thin, toes long, spreading, and straight, well furnished with strong nails, with the hind toe set low on the foot, standing well backwards and flat on the ground, not merely touching with the point of the toe, or duck-footed.
Plumage—Close, sleek, and glossy, body feathers short, hard, and firm, quills very strong.
Body in hand—Very muscular and firm, not soft or hollow on the sides, perfectly straight in the breast and back, and quite even in the hip bones.
Carriage—Upright, active and quick.

GENERAL SHAPE—HEN.

Beak—Long slightly curved, sharp at the point, and stout at the base.
Comb—Single, small and thin, low in front, evenly serrated, perfectly erect and straight.
Head—Long, slender, very neat and taper.
Eyes—Bright, large, and prominent, perfectly alike in color, with a quick and fiery expression.
Face—Lean and thin.
Neck—Very small, and close to the face.
Wattles—Small, thin, and neatly rounded on the edge.
Throat—Neat, the feathers very short and close.
Neck—Long, feathers very short, giving the neck a slender and very graceful appearance.
Feet—Medium in length, perfectly flat and broad across the shoulders, and narrowing to the tail.
Wings—Long and powerful, the butts and shoulders carried rather high, so as to cause a perfectly flat back, the points not drooping, but carried compactly to the sides.
Tail—Medium in length, not carried over the back, but extending backwards, the feathers not scattered or spread out, but held neatly together.

Breast—Broad, round, and prominent.
Thighs—Stout, round, and neat, the feathers short and very close.
Legs—Long, very bony, clean, and taper, the scales narrow, smooth, close, and neat.
Feet—Broad, flat and thin; toes spreading, long and straight, well furnished with strong nails, the hind toe set low on the foot, standing well backwards, and not duck-footed.
Plumage—Very close, sleek, and glossy, body feathers short, hard, and firm, quills strong.
Carriage—Rather upright, very neat, quick, and active.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME.

COLOR OF COCK.

Head—Very rich, dark red.
Comb, Face, and Jaw—Very bright red.
Eyes—Bright, clear, deep bay.
Neck Hackle—Rich red, free from black or dark stripes.
Back, Shoulder, and Shoulder Coverts—Rich dark red.
Wing Butts—Black.
Body—Rich dark red, perfectly free from black feathers.
Greater and Lesser Coverts—Metallic green black, forming a wide bar across the wing, perfectly even, well defined, and not irregular on the edges.
Primaries—Bay on the outside web, black on the inside.
Secondaries—Rich, clear bright bay on the outside web, black on the inside web, with a rich metallic green black spot on the end of the feather.
Saddle—Rich red.
Tail—Rich black.
Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts—Very rich metallic green black.
Breast, Underpart of Body and Thighs—Rich black, perfectly free from any admixture of red or other color.
Legs—Either willow, olive, yellow, white or blue. The colors preferred in the order in which they are named.

COLOR OF HEN.

Head—Brown.
Comb, Face, Deaf ear and Wattles—Very bright red.
Neck—Light brownish yellow, striped with black.
Back and Shoulder Coverts—Brown.
Wing, Body, Shoulder and Coverts—Same color as back, perfectly free from red.
Primaries and Secondaries—Brown.
Tail—Dark brown, approaching black.
Breast—Deep salmon shading off to ashy brown towards the thighs.
Thighs—Ashy brown.
Legs—To match those of the cock.

YELLOW AND SILVER DUCK WING GAME.

COLOR OF COCK.

Head—Straw colored yellow. Silvery white in Silver.
Comb, Face, and Jaw—Bright red.
Neck Hackle—Clear, straw color, free from black. Clear white in Silver.
Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Bow of the Wing—Rich, uniform, bright copper or mahogany, the more even, clear and unmarked in color the better. Silvery white in Silver.
Wing Butts—Black.
Body—Silvery white in Silver.
Greater and Lesser Coverts—Steel blue, or metallic black, forming a wide bar across the wing.
Primaries—Straw white on the outside web, dark on the inside web.
Secondaries—White on the outside web, black on the inside, and on the end of the feathers.
Saddle—Clear straw color. Clear white in Silver.
Breast, Underpart of Body, and Thighs—Rich black.
Tail—Black.
Sickle Feathers, and Tail Coverts—Rich metallic green black.
Lesser tail coverts slightly edged with white in Silver.
Legs—Willow, yellow, or olive. Or bronze or blue in Silver.

COLOR OF HEN.

Head—Grey. Silvery in Silver.
Comb, Face, Deaf ear and Wattles—Bright red.
Neck—White, striped with black. Silvery in Silver.
Breast—Salmon red, shading off to ashy grey towards the thighs. Silvery or ashy grey in Silver.
Back and Shoulder Coverts—Bluish or slaty grey, shaft of feather white. Silvery in Silver.
Wing, Shoulder and Bow—Slaty or bluish grey, shaft of feather white. Red or brown on the wing very objectionable.
Wing Coverts, and Flight—Slaty or bluish grey.
Tail—Dark grey, the inside approaching black.
Thighs—Ashy grey.
Legs—To match those of the cock.

POINTS IN GAME.

Shape of Head and Neck	2
Body and Wings	2
Tail	2
Thighs, legs and toes	2
Color of plumage	3
Symmetry, handling	2
Condition, and hardness of plumage	2
	15

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Color of legs or plumage, not matching in the pen, crooked backs or breasts, adult cocks not dubbed.

DORRINGS.

GENERAL SHAPE—COCK.

Beak—Rather short and stout.
Comb—Either single or rose, if single, erect, straight, serrated, free from side sprigs; if rose-combed square in front, straight on the head, without hollow in the middle, large peak behind, inclining very slightly upwards.
Head—Neat.
Wattles—Broad, stout, rounded on the lower edge.
Neck—Very taper and well hackled.
Breast—Very deep, broad, and full. Breast-bone long.
Body—Large, deep, compact and plump, the back, belly, breast, and behind, almost forming a square.
Back—Very broad.
Wings—Large.
Tail—Very large, expanded, feathers broad and carried well up.
Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts—Long, broad, sound and well arched.
Thighs—Short, stout, and straight.
Legs—Straight, short, stout, clean, and perfectly free from feathers, spurred on the inside.
Feet—Five toes, the extra or supernumerary too well developed, distinctly separated from the others, and pointing upwards.
Carriage and Appearance—Noble, bulky, and grand.

GENERAL SHAPE—HEN.

Beak—Rather short.
Comb—If single, to be well developed, and falling over one side of the face; if rose, square in front, straight on the head, peak behind, inclining slightly upwards.
Wattles—Broad, rounded on the lower edge.
Head—Neat.
Neck—Short and taper.
Breast—Very deep, broad, and full.
Body—Large, compact, plump, and deep.
Back—Broad.
Wings—Large.
Tail—Large, expanded, the feathers broad.
Thighs—Short and stout.
Legs—Short, straight, stout and strong.
Feet—Five toes, the extra too well developed, distinctly separated from the others and inclining upwards.
Carriage and Appearance—Bulky.

SILVER GREY DORRINGS.

COLOR OF COCK.

Head and Neck Hackle—Clear white.
Comb, Face, and Wattles—Bright red.
Breast, Underpart of Body and Thighs—Rich glossy black.
Back and Shoulder Coverts—Silvery white.
Saddle—Clear white.
Wing Bow—Silvery white.
Coverts—Metallic green black, forming a wide bar across the wing.
Primaries—White on the outside edge of the outer web, black on the inside web.
Secondaries—Clear white on the outside web, black on the inside web, and also on the end of the feather.
Tail—Rich black.
Sickle Feathers—Rich metallic green black.
Tail Coverts—Rich metallic green black, the lesser ones silvered on the edge.
Legs—White with a flesh colored tinge between the scales.

COLOR OF HEN.

Head—Silvery or ashy grey.
Comb, Face and Wattles—Bright red.
Neck—Silvery white, striped with black.
Breast—Salmon red, shading off to grey towards the thighs.
Back and Shoulder Coverts—Silvery or slaty grey, free from dark bars or marks across the feathers, shaft of feathers white.
Wing Bow—Silvery or slaty grey, shaft of feathers white. Any tendency to red on the wings is highly objectionable.
Coverts and Flight—Slaty grey.
Tail—Dark grey, inside approaching black.
Thighs—Ashy grey.
Legs—White, with a flesh colored tinge between the scales.

POINTS IN SILVER GREY DORRINGS.

Size	3
Color	3
Head and Comb	2
Legs, feet, and toes	2
Symmetry	3
Condition	2
	15

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds without the fifth toe, or with crooked backs, wry tails, combs not uniform in the pen, white in cock's breast or tail, legs of any color except white.

WHITE DORRINGS.

Comb, Face, and Wattles—Rich red.
 The whole of the plumage in both cock and hen pure white, the more free from yellow tinge the better.
Legs—White.

POINTS IN WHITE DORRINGS.

Size	4
Purity of white plumage	3
Head and comb	2
Legs, feet, and toes	2
Symmetry	3
Condition	2
	15

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds without the fifth toe, or with crooked backs or wry tails, combs not uniform in the pen, colored feathers in any part of the plumage.

The Apiary.

Purity of Italian Queens.

It appears from a foreign paper that Mr. John Lowe, of Edinburgh, with a view to test the Dzierzon Theory, set to work to obtain hybrids between *Apis Mellifica* and *Apis Fuscata*, and also between *Apis Mellifica* and *Apis Ligustica*, and the result of his experiments, which we give in his own words, was, "That Ligurian queen bees fertilized by English drones, and Egyptian queen bees fertilized by English drones, both produced drones which, as well as the workers, were hybrid in their characters, and bore unmistakable evidence of the male parent." From this Mr. Lowe drew the conclusion, "that the eggs of a queen bee which have been fertilized by a drone of another race, whether they develop into drones or workers, are in some way affected by the act of fecundation, and that both sexes of the progeny partake of the paternal and maternal character of the parent or race, from which it follows that Dzier-