

9. One sow pig, bred by the Hon. T. F. Kennedy, Kirkmichael, also a celebrated breeder of swine.

10. A ewe and tup lamb of the Leicester breed, bred by Professor McCall, and from strains of the Bosanquet, Ainslie, and Lord Polworth flock.

GAME FOWLS.

At the present time, the breeding of poultry has attained an importance, which has, at least in this country, never been realized before; and except during the "Cochin mania" of 1847, higher prices are now freely given on all sides for fine specimens of the different breeds of fowls than ever hitherto. Poultry economy has attracted the attention of all classes of our population, and on all sides the most searching scrutiny is being used to ascertain what are the most valuable breed of fowls, with which to stock our yards. Under these circumstances, one cannot fail to be struck with astonishment that the breed which does combine in an almost superlative degree all the qualities that are sought after by poultry fanciers, and all who are engaged in raising this kind of stock, should not receive more attention than it does. I am well aware that there is a numerous class who are enthusiastic, and to a certain extent successful, breeders of game fowls, and I know that many among them will agree with me heartily in what I am about to say. I do not doubt that were the claims of game fowls represented properly, and as they deserve, there are many that now neglect them, who would be forward to do them justice. Whether we look for utility, beauty, or hardness, the game fowl will be found unrivalled. In support of this, therefore, I shall take these three qualities and show how thoroughly they are combined in this particular breed. The discussion of origin of these fowls is a point that would involve an immense amount of labor, and considerable time, without leading us to any practical conclusion. For general usefulness fowls must be good layers, easy to raise, and when grown, supply a good quantity of fine flesh for the table. The hens must also be good sitters and mothers, while the old fowls themselves should bear confinement well. In all these, the game fowl is pre-eminent. The hens lay eggs, that in flavor are unrivalled, and in size compare with any other breed, and lay them, too, in great numbers; supposing, of course, that they are warmly housed and properly cared for in winter, and a proper run allowed them in summer. Here it is well to call attention to the mis-statement made on this point, in one of the most popular poultry works of the day, which states that they do not thrive well in confinement, and that the eggs are small, all of which is by no means the case. The young chickens are by no means hard to raise; being bright, lively little things, that grow, when once they get fairly started, with astonishing rapidity, and do not in the least deserve the reputation which has been attributed to them of fighting till a large portion of the brood is killed off, by the time they attain a few weeks growth; for whatever combats they get into are more amusing than injuries. These fowls, too, eat an astonishing small quantity in proportion to their size, one Brahma hen eating almost as much as three Game hens would do, and in summer with the aid of a handful or two of corn occasionally, they can be allowed, if in the country,

to shift for themselves. Their flesh is of unrivalled delicacy, although some complain of their small size. It should be remembered that we cannot find absolute perfection, and as these fowls dress, when fattened, (which they will do nearly as well, if not better, at liberty than in a coop,) from three and a half to four pounds, that should suffice.—*DERBY, in Poultry Bulletin.*

JUDGING CATTLE BY POINTS.

Cannot our Provincial Board of Agriculture get together a small committee of experienced men, with the view of framing a set of rules for the judges to go by in awarding the premiums at exhibitions. It might be tried first in one class only, say the Short-horns, and if it was found to work well and proved satisfactory, the same plan could be gradually introduced into other classes. It is always a difficult matter to obtain the most desirable men as judges in a particular class, and it must be conceded that unless really first-class judges and men of experience can be obtained, there is always more or less dissatisfaction with the awards.

In framing the rules, regard should be had to the value of each point in the particular breed to be judged upon, and by fixing a sort of arbitrary scale, the acme of each point being designated on the set of rules by a number, and graduated according to the value or desirability of the presence of that particular point, so as to make up, when all the points are complete, the highest quality incident to the breed. These certain points being specified, and numbered gradually from lowest to highest on the scale of rules, and each judge having a book into which to mark his opinion of the value of each point, the sum total of the whole, as set to the credit of each animal named in the book, would be added together, and the animal attaining the highest number of marks would be entitled to the first place, and so on.

The report would then be made up of the opinions of the different judges on each separate individual point, instead of, as now, being derived from the impression made upon the judges collectively after consultation, and interchange of opinions with each other, which in many cases results in one judge moulding the opinions of the others to his own. Exhibitors, too, would thus be better satisfied, and know on what grounds each particular animal had been approved of or rejected.—*Globe.*

SELECTING TURNIPS FOR SEED.

I notice that in the *Rural* of March 9th, a correspondent desires me to give my experience in selecting my turnip seed, for the benefit of your readers. I think your correspondent meant to say in selecting my turnips for seed, as I select and grow most of the seed I sow. My method for selecting turnips for seed is before any of the crop has been removed, to walk over the field and choose such as come up to my standard of a good turnip. First of size, medium to large, (seldom the largest,) perfect in form and true to color, (of whatever variety.) For instance, the yellow purple top Swede, which is a great favorite with my customers for winter and spring use, should be as smooth as a sheet of writing paper, and when first drawn from the ground, of a delicate cream color, almost white; and that port-