

and warm water are all that is required, using a soft piece of sponge, and if there are any sores, taking care not to knock off the scab. Milk is used by some, but this is a mistake, for it clogs up the pores and dirt soon accumulates. With cocks, when the white hangs in folds, after washing and thoroughly drying the face, if a little violet powder is dusted between the creases it keeps them dry and sweet. I have heard of all sorts of cures for scabby faces, but nothing equals a liberal use of soap and water and an occasional table-spoonful of castor oil given to the bird.

"Frequent washing the face and lobes keeps them clean and free from sores, and makes them soft and supple, and often adds much to the length of the lobe. In washing or trimming, an assistant is not required, for by tying the bird's legs together, and letting their bodies rest between your thighs, sitting on a chair, you can hold them perfectly well.

"As I have already stated, to exhibit these birds successfully it is necessary to keep them in confinement, moderately warm during the winter, and cool in the summer; but directly we shut them up then their combs are sure to increase in size, and this is especially so with cocks, their combs growing so large that they are often quite unfitted for exhibition.

"A practice, which has been done only within the last two years, is to cut away a large piece off the back of the comb to prevent its lopping over, and a great many birds have received prizes, although mutilated in this way. Every Spanish breeder knows that to get a good comb, well set on the head, is quite as difficult to get as a good face, and more difficult to keep in proper order, and yet judges will give prizes to birds with cut combs. This I think a great mistake, and I do hope we shall see no more birds with cut combs carrying off prizes; but rather let judges encourage small and pretty combs than sacrifice everything for face alone; if they will only do this, I am sure we shall get smoother faced birds which will not require large pieces of white to be cut away from over the eye, or between the beak and the eye."

Changes in American Standard of Excellence.

APPDEDEX NO. 4.

At the Annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, held at Indianapolis, Ind., January 12th and 13th, 1880, the following amendments were adopted:

Resolved, That in Houdans the color of ear-lobes is stricken out from the Standard.

Resolved that in Black Cochins the color of legs is changed to read black or nearly so and bottom of feet yellow.

Resolved, That in Black Leghorns the color of legs is changed to read "black or nearly so."

Resolved, That the disqualification clause of White Polish (plain and bearded) be inserted "feathers" other than pure white instead of "color" other than pure white.

Resolved, That in disqualification clause of Golden Spangled Hamburgs, which now reads "solid black or laced breast," the words, "or laced," shall be stricken out.

Resolved, That in White Hamburgs specimens with flesh colored beaks and shanks shall compete on equal terms with those with blue or leaden blue beaks and shanks (mating in show pens when exhibited in pairs) until December 1st, 1883, after which the Standard shall recognize only blue or leaden blue beaks according to Standard of 1876.

Resolved, that disqualification clause in White Crested Black Polish is amended as follows: White feathers or feathers which are tipped or spotted an inch or more with white or gray shall be disqualifications. Smaller tips or spots of white or gray to be cut severely as defects.

Resolved, that disqualification clause in Brown Leghorns is amended as follows: White feathers or feathers which are tipped or spotted an inch or more with white or gray shall be disqualifications. Smaller tips or spots of white or gray to be cut severely as defects.

C. A. SWEET, President.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Sec. and Treas.

The Poultry Fanciers of Halifax.

A VISIT TO SOME OF THE YARDS.

The efforts of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association, in the direction of the improvement of the feathered tribe, have not been without effect, as was shown at the fourth exhibition held under their direction on the 9th, 10th and 11th of the past month. This association has been in existence only four years, but within that short time rapid strides have been made in perfecting the different varieties of fowls bred in the Province.

My object in writing this article was to give a fair and honest account of the breeders of Poultry in Halifax, the birds they breed, their poultry houses, manner of caring for stock, etc. I find, however, that such an account will occupy too much valuable space, so have curtailed, to a certain extent, my remarks; but should I omit, by some chance or other, the establishment of some important fancier, my excuse will be that as "Rome was not built in a day," neither can a full visit be paid to the Halifax poultry fanciers in that limited space. Having an afternoon at my disposal, and wishing to have a quiet chat with the fraternity, I determined to visit their several estab-