

was "a failure as a judge, and not competent to act in that capacity;" also that this Society was dissatisfied with the judge's work at our first annual show, such statements being absolutely unwarranted, as a testimonial on file signed by most of the exhibitors will abundantly prove. (2) That, for the future, Mr. Carmichael's presence as an exhibitor will be dispensed with at the Nanaimo Poultry Society's exhibitions.

It was also resolved that the following officers be a committee to frame rules to govern the conduct of the next annual show: Dr. E. A. Praeger (Nanaimo), F. W. Teague (Victoria), F. Sturdy (Plumper's Pass), C. W. Riley (Vancouver), R. P. Wallis (Errington), S. W. Lobb and J. E. R. Tagart (Nanaimo).

This committee will report at a special meeting to be held a month from date.

The Hon. Edgar Dewdney (Lieut.-Governor), Hon. Theo. Davie, Q. C. (Premier of British Columbia), Hon. J. H. Turner (Minister of Finance), and the President and Vice-Presidents were elected life members of the Society.

Votes of thanks to Secretary Tagart, F. W. Teague, of Victoria, and to the Chairman, brought the meeting to a close.

We notice many familiar names in the list of exhibits. Among others S. W. Lobb, who showed Game and Game Bantams at the Industrial of 1881, Sturdy, late of Guelph, and Jackman, late of Bowmanville.

BREEDING ANDALUSIANS.

THERE are few established varieties, perhaps I should say there are none, in which the difficulty of producing first-class specimens is greater than in the case of Blue Andalusians. Sound colored and well laced specimens of this breed are very beautiful, but they are also somewhat scarce; and the proportion of black and white chickens which come in every hatch, sometimes outnumbering the blues, is very disheartening, and is a great drawback to the popularity of the breed. It would, perhaps, be a little difficult to account for the erratic way in which this variety breeds, although doubtless the crossing with the Minorca, and originally with the black Spanish, has much to do with it. It is also clear that to fix and perpetuate the blue color in any breed of poultry is a very difficult matter; and in the case of the Andalusian, if it is ever to be fixed at all, much closer breeding from sound colored blue birds only will be necessary. Birds with a strong infusion of Minorca blood in them, or which have not been bred for several generations from blue birds only, should be rigidly excluded from the breeding pen.

In breeding Andalusians we must remember that unless darker birds, on one side at least, than what are required for the show-pen, are used, the blue color will get lighter with each succeeding generation until it cannot be distinguished from a muddy white. Birds for breeding purposes will therefore vary somewhat from the color described in the Standard.

First of all let us see what a Standard Andalusian should be like. The cock should have an upright and evenly serrated comb, much finer and thinner in texture than a Minorca's; red face, perfectly free from traces of white; lobe smooth and white, and almond shaped; the neck, back and saddle should be very dark, almost approaching to black—perhaps the most beautiful shade is a very dark purple, and this color is much esteemed in the show-pen; the breast should be an even shade of blue all over, very clear and distinct, and each feather sharply and clearly laced with black, or at least a very dark shade of blue, and legs dark slate. Briefly, this is the exhibition cock, and for producing similar cockerels, a bird closely approaching to these points must be used in the breeding pen, and mated with suitable hens.

The body color of the hen should be the same as that of the breast of the cock I have described, each feather sharply and evenly laced round the margin with dark blue or black; and other points similar to those of the cock, allowing for difference in sex.

Now as to breeding Standard cockerels. Select a cockerel such as I have described, well and clearly laced on breast, and mate him with hens good in head points, but not too thin in comb, dark in hackle, and darker in body color than the exhibition hen I have described. The lacing of such hens should be as heavy and distinct as possible, but sharply cut and not running irregularly through the ground color of the feather. The best cockerels will be produced from this mating.

Then as to breeding pullets. Select hens as near exhibition type as can be got, sound and clear blue in body colour, sharply laced, and good in head points. The comb should fall gracefully over the side from the point where it joins the head, and not rise up a bit and then fall over. Hens with the latter peculiarity are very suitable for cockerel breeding, but are of no use for breeding pullets. The cockerel to be placed at the head of the pullet-breeding pen should be a good bit darker in ground colour than the exhibition bird I have described. He must be as heavily laced on breast as possible, the ground colour of which must be darker than the hens he is mated with. If his