ry Isles has beby a long course inal colour still ored in England regarded as the ere the breeding ce, some thirty nized. Beneath and Cage Bird hich the reader

SES ed, a.o.v., any

ent varieties of

r. , Clear Cap, Gold. , Clear Cap, Silver. , Broken Cap, any

. re, Clear Yellow. re, Yellow Marked. re, Clear Buff. re, Buff Marked. on, Yellow.

on, Buff. Jass, a.v. Canary. 'ed. .irs.

h. 1. Birds. ety Bird not already ned.

any other variety."

Besides which the following classes are found in another Canary and Cage Bird Society's schedule, viz.:

Lancashire Coppies. Lancashire Plainheads. Loudon Fancy, First Cross Fancy, a.v.

Common Canary, a.v. German, a.v. Green Canaries, a.v.

We now turn to a description of the different varieties of the Canary.

The entire canary family is divided into two colour classes, yellow and buff, which are synonymous with the terms jonque and mealy; but inasmuch as these terms do not express the real colour, they must be regarded as purely technical. For example we speak of a yellow green or a buff green, a yellow cinnamon or a buff cinnamon, when it is easily seen that neither green nor cinnamon can be either yellow or buff really, and the words, therefore, taken in their general application are technicalities. The explanation is simple, whatever is the body colour of the canary, whether it be literally green, yellow, or cinnamon, or whether it be a lizard, it has two forms in which it manifests itself. One is bright and for want of a better term, we will say luminous, polished and glittering; the other dull and flat, and is by comparison what frosted silver or dead gold is to the burnished metal. The first is the yellow form and the other buff; and one or the other presents itself in every canary or canary hybrid.