

fore, they are by no means numerous. Good Yellows should be of an entirely uniform color, and not yellow, as their name signifies, but of a rich sienna brown; the eye should be of a bright red color; the beak flesh-colored (pinkish white). In other respects they should answer the general description of a Dragon; but in one or two points they often differ, being generally coarser in wattle and broader in skull, two points which materially detract from their otherwise admirable appearance. As before said, birds of this variety are not usually good breeders. Their young are very delicate and difficult to rear. The eyes of the young ones of this variety present a singular appearance when about a fortnight old, being of a transparent pink color, but they gradually change until the birds are full fledged, when they soon assume the usual color.

REDS, like the Yellows, are scarce, and still more difficult to obtain of a good rich color. They are generally tinged with blue upon the rump, belly and thighs; the beak should be darkish; the eyes, bright red. There are some, although few, excellent specimens of this kind, which are very beautiful, and ought to be prized, the neck, like that of the Archangel, being beautifully enlivened with a rich copper bronze, which adds greatly to its appearance.

WHITES are very beautiful and very numerous, but perfect specimens are scarce. They should be pure white; have dark eyes, with white lash; with white beak and nails. Indeed, they should be quite colorless. Any color upon them, with the exception of their legs, amounts to a disqualification. This variety is not so extensively kept, from the fact that they are so difficult to keep clean.

THE CHINA RABBIT.

THE CHINA RABBIT is a very pretty and curious variety of the fancy Rabbit, and is generally supposed to have been brought from China or the Himalayan Mountains. Hence, we sometimes hear it spoken of as the "Himalayan" Rabbit. By some fanciers it is considered to be of African descent, and by others, merely the result of a cross; but for our part, we believe it to be a distinct variety. We have known those who have bred many generations of them; and as they have invariably produced

young resembling themselves in every point, we take this very convincing ground as the proof of our belief. A writer states that he bred some from "Silver Sprigs." We do not deny, for one moment, the possibility of such a fact; but this we do think, that if the breed we recognize as "Himalayas" were thus produced, we should frequently be having foul or irregularly-marked young ones in our litters. The pure strain should always be white in color, with dark extremities and snout, and a dingy fawn seems to be more frequently met with as the color of the extremities than any other. The ears are carried erect, as in the common rabbit, with which this variety also corresponds in size, general conformation, and habit. We have never seen a specimen of the pure breed that did not answer to this description, and we have seen many, though we have never bred them ourselves.

RABBIT HUTCHES.

Rabbit Hutches should be about four feet long, two and a half feet wide, and from twenty to twenty-four inches high, and one-third of the length should be taken off for a breeding or dark room for the doe to litter in. The other portion should be of perpendicular three-eighth inch meshed strong wire, to exclude all vermin, and prevent the young rabbits being strangled by pushing their heads through. This space is for medium sized rabbits, as Himalayan, Angora, and Silver-grey. Belgian Hare Rabbits, Patagonians, and Lop-eared should have two feet more superficial extent of hutch; and for the Dutch, one foot less will do. A large hutch may be had for the weaned rabbits to live in until, say four or five months old, when they are to be separated. Each doe will thrive best if in her own hutch, but if intended to be in a semi-wild state, three or four boxes may be placed in a four feet square room; yet, the fear is, all would not be "peace and harmony." Three hundred rabbits may be reared every year until four months old, in properly arranged hutches, covering not less than one hundred and fifty square feet, in stacks of three in height, say with a breeding stock of twenty does and four bucks. If one hundred or one hundred and eighty square feet can be given to them, all the better. For fine-