

CARUNCULATED.—When the head and neck are covered with a fleshy, loose skin, as in the Turkey; also seen in the face of the Black Spanish.

CHICK.—A very young chicken.

CHICKEN.—Applied to pullets and cockerels under a year old.

CLUTCH.—The sitting of eggs under a hen; a brood of chickens is also so termed.

COCKEREL.—A young cock.

COMB.—The fleshy excrescence on the top of a fowl's head, generally red.

CONDITION.—The state of health and the appearance of the plumage.

CREST.—A bunch of feathers on the top of the head, sometimes called a top-knot.

CRAMMING.—Feeding fowls artificially, by means of a cramming machine or by hand.

COOKING.—See Trimming.

CROP.—The bag in which the food is received before passing into the gizzard.

CROSS-BRED.—A fowl produced from different varieties. First cross; a bird bred from pure-bred parents of two different breeds. Second cross; bred from first-cross birds, mated with those of a pure breed.

CUCKOO.—Light grey plumage, each feather being tipped with slate.

CUSHION.—A raised mass of soft feathers on the rump of a hen, seen in the Asiatic breeds, almost obscuring the tail.

DEAF-EARS.—Lobes of loose skin hanging from the real ear, same as ear lobes, generally white or red.

DUBBING.—The process of cutting off the comb and wattles of Game birds it was instituted in the time when cock fighting was in fashion, to prevent the serious results arising from injury to these organs in the contest.

DUCKLING.—A young duck.

DRAKE.—A male duck.

FACE.—The skin round the eye, devoid of feathers.

FAKING.—See Trimming.

FERTILE.—Applied to an egg with a germ or embryo chicken; if held up to light in a dark room it will be seen as a dark spot within.

FLIGHTS.—The strong wing feathers used in flying.

FLUFF.—The mass of soft feathers below the tail and about the thighs, chiefly developed in Brahmas and Cochins.

FURNISHED.—When a young bird has attained the full characteristics of its species.

FRIZZLED.—Applied to plumage in which each feather is naturally curled outwards, giving the bird a ruffled appearance.

FOSTER-MOTHER.—An artificial rearer, mostly used for chickens hatched by incubators.

GILLS.—A term applied to part of the throat under the beak, sometimes including the wattles.

GOSLING.—A young goose.

GANDER.—A male goose.

HACKLES.—The long, pointed feathers on the neck.

HAWK-BILLED.—Hooked or aquiline beak.

HEN-FEATHERED.—A cock without sickles or saddle-hackles, as the Sebright Bantams.

HOCK.—The knee-joint of the leg.

INCUBATOR.—A machine for hatching chickens by artificial heat.

KEEL.—The breast bone.

LACED.—A feather edged with a narrow band of a darker shade.

LEG.—The scaly part below the hock.

LEG-FEATHERS.—The feathers growing on the leg, as in Cochins, Brahmas, Langshans, etc., extending down the outer and middle toes of those breeds.

MEALY.—Pale, dusty coloring in buff Cochins.

MONGREL.—The progeny of generations of cross-breeds.

MOSSY.—Indistinct colouring.

MOULTING.—A yearly shedding of feathers.

MUFF.—Same as bib.

PEA-COMB.—A small low comb having the appearance of three combs side by side.

PELLET.—A small lump of meal in an elongated shape used in cramming birds by hand.

PEN.—A cock and several hens.

PENS.—The cages used to show birds at exhibitions.

PENCILLING.—The markings of each feather in alternate bars, silver-pencilled and golden pencilled, as in Hamburgs, and a different form is seen in the dark Brahma and the partridge Cochin, where the bars follow the form of the feather.

PYLE.—When the plumage is, as it were, piebald, the cock being white, with bright sable or chestnut hackles, back, saddle hackles, wing bow, also secondaries and flight-feathers; the hen is white, shading into pinkish brown at the breast. Leghorns, Game, and Game Bantams have varieties of this colour. They are bred from a colored cock mated with white hens, or *vice versa*.

POULT.—A young Turkey.

PRIMARIES are the flight feathers which are not visible when the bird is at rest.

PULLET.—A young hen under twelve months old.

REACHY.—A term applied to the upright carriage of a Game cock.

REARER.—Same as foster-mother.

ROOSTER.—Another name for cock.

RUMP.—The hinder part of the back.

SADDLE.—The part of the back of a fowl between the middle of the back and the tail called the "cushion" in a hen where that part is raised and prominent. See cushion.

SADDLE-HACKLES.—The long pointed feathers falling over the saddle.

SECONDARIES.—The quill feathers concealing the primaries.

SELF COLOUR.—Plumage in which each feather is of a uniform tint.

SHAFT.—The quill of a feather.

SHANK.—See Leg.