

others and less fragile. This, of course, is an advantage, for they then keep their beauty and do not become rugged as those of most Fantails do. We find the English type of birds best in this respect, probably because it has not been weakened by interbreeding to produce smallness of size. Much may be done to keep tails in good order by having all nests large and open, and removing everything against which the birds are likely to break and fray them. A little smoothing upwards with the fingers dipped in cold water will help to put a Fantail's tail in order.

The head of a Fantail should be small, but it is impossible to find English birds so elegant in this respect as Scotch birds; the neck should be well arched with head thrown back over it, so as just or almost to touch the tail. The balance of the bird and its whole carriage is then good. A tremulous motion in the throat completes its contour and adds much to its beauty, though this is seldom seen to any great extent in English birds. The back should be very short, in fact it should scarcely be seen, and anything approaching to a saddle is a fault. Formerly a breed, we fancy of Indian extraction, were in vogue with longer backs, and it was a joke among French fanciers that an English Fantail required a saddle to ride it. Such a bird as we have described when playing and in high spirits will have a proud and mincing gait, and go on tiptoe. We will attempt in another article to describe the Scotch type, and to give some general hints on breeding Fantails.—C. in *Journal of Horticulture and Cottage Gardener*.

### The Disputed Premium.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley sends us for publication the following letter from Mr. R. McKenzie, assistant secretary of O. P. S., at the late show in Guelph, which, we hope, will satisfactorily settle the point in dispute between the two fanciers concerned.

Guelph, July 2nd., 1880.

Mr. G. H. Pugsley, Fisherville.

Dear Sir,—Yours of June 26th to hand, asking me to give you a statement of the facts relating to the second prize on Light Brahma cockerel awarded at the Ontario poultry show, held in Guelph in February last. Mr. W. H. Todd, of Vermillion, Ohio, the judge, arrived in Guelph on Tuesday evening and commenced awarding the prizes as soon as it was light enough to do so on Wednesday morning. He made his awards on the Light Brahmas in a pass-book, not having the regular prize book, because he went to work fully an hour before I got down to the office, and in copying from the pass-book to the judge's book, he entered the second prize to No. 6 (which was your number) in-

stead of No. 7 that of Mr. Charlesworth. I of course entered No. 6 as having taken the 2nd prize and so issued the ticket. When Mr. Charlesworth came to Guelph, which I think was on Thursday, finding he had not been awarded a prize on his bird, he went to Mr. Todd and asked him to reverse his decision; but you will see that it was not necessary for him to do so, as he had originally intended that Mr. Charlesworth's bird should have the prize; and that he (Mr. Todd) came to me, and asked to see the pass book in which he had made the awards, and immediately corrected the error he had made, and I issued a new prize ticket, and put it on Mr. Charlesworth's coop. So that the judge did not change his award but merely corrected an error in entering from the pass book to the judge's book. Now we are all liable to make mistakes and in this case it was very easy to make one.

These are the facts of the case as shown by the books of the society in the hands of the secretary Mr. Geo. Murton, and which I trust will be satisfactory to you and all parties interested.

Yours truly

R. MACKENZIE,  
Asst. Sec'y O. P. A.

The traffic in eggs in the United States is estimated by competent authority to equal \$180,000, 000 a year. The barreled eggs received yearly at New York, reach over 500,000 bbls, valued at \$9,000,000, and this is but one branch of the trade. It is said that Philadelphia consumes 80,000 dozen eggs a day. The receipts in Boston for the year 1878, were over 5,600,000 dozen. Between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 dozen are annually exported from this country. The millions of dozens consumed throughout the country, without passing into dealers hands, it is impossible to estimate.—*Scientific American*.

That old and sterling fancier, J. Black, of Montreal, writes us: "My great hopes and expectations about fine young red Pyles are knocked as flat as a pan-cake. All were in splendid order, lively, healthy and strong upon Sabbath night, June 20th, but upon the Monday morning following I arose to find forty-two of my earliest and best chicks killed by four dogs; also some fine old birds and promising black reds from my first prize birds. This is a hard pill to swallow, but such is life. I am anxiously looking forward to meeting our Toronto boys again in September. They are hearty good fellows, and it does one good to come in contact with them. I hope the dates of our shows will not conflict; ours, in Montreal, is also to be held in September. A poultry show will be held in Sherbrook this winter, at which I hope to successfully compete for red tickets."