

Rifle.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The wonderful scoring done at Dollymount on June 29, deserves more than mere condensation into a paragraph, hence we give the full score of each man at the three ranges:—

THE AMERICAN TEAM SCORES.

H. F. CLARKE—SHARP RIFLE.		
Yards.	Shots.	Total.
800.....	45555545555555—73	219
900.....	55555555555555—75	
1,000.....	55555554553555—71	
H. I. SCOTT—REMINGTON RIFLE.		
800.....	55555555555555—75	218
900.....	85555455554455—69	
1 000.....	5555555555554555—74	
HOMER FISHER—SHARP RIFLE.		
800.....	455555555554553—71	213
900.....	55555545545555—73	
1,000.....	543554554555535—69	
B. BATHBONE—SHARP RIFLE.		
800.....	554454555554554—70	215
900.....	55555555555555—75	
1,000.....	555544454555554—70	
W. M. FARROW—BALLARD RIFLE.		
800.....	555555554555555—74	214
900.....	554455555555355—71	
1,000.....	554455454455545—69	
J. P. BROWN—SHARP RIFLE.		
800.....	555555555554545—73	213
900.....	455555455555555—73	
1,000.....	555553425555455—67	
Total		1,292

THE IRISH TEAM SCORES.

J. RIGBY—RIGBY BREECH-LOADER.		
Yards.	Shot.	Total.
800	8554555545555555—09	209
900	5555548555555555—72	
1,000	4554325554555555—68	
W. RIGBY—RIGBY BREECH-LOADER.		
800	5555555555485455—71	210
900	554555555555485—71	
1,000	455545554554533—68	
JOSHUA K. MILNER—RIGBY BREECH-LOADER.		
800	5555555555555555—75	212
900	455455545545555—70	
1,000	8055555555555553—67	
GEO. FENTON—RIGBY BREECH-LOADER.		
800	5555555555555555—75	217
900	454545455554545—70	
1,000	5555554555553555—72	
J. BUSSEIL JOYNT—RIGBY BREECH-LOADER.		
800	5555455455555555—73	216
900	5454555555555555—71	
1,000	5554555554555554—72	
E. S. YOUNG—METFORD MUZZLE-LOADER.		
800	5555554545555555—73	216
900	4555555555555555—74	
1,000	5544454455555545—69	
Total		1,280

The Sea World.

"Town and Country."—This fine sporting journal which has reached its sixth issue, is by long odds the best paper of its class ever published in the Canadian Dominion, and compares favorably with the best in the United States. It is published at Toronto, which seems to have been from earliest date the chosen official seat of this class of literature, and is edited by Mr. James Watson, a gentleman educated to this specialty of journalism in the editorial offices of the *London Field*, the *New York Spirit of the Times* and other leading class journals on both sides of the Atlantic. Thus qualified, he is endeavoring to fill a place and supply a want which has never been properly occupied in Canada. His efforts should meet with abundant reward, because Canada has a field and a constituency peculiarly its own and a hardihood of sport which is indigenous to them, and has never taken firm root across the line, because of the milder climate conditions there, and the modified character of its sports and sportsmen.

A knowledge of cooking is not essential to the happiness of a bride and groom, but it is a handy thing to fall back to after the honeymoon.

Poultry and Pigeons.

FAT POULTRY FOR ENGLAND.

The exportation of fat poultry for the English market is assuming larger proportions every season, and it may be of interest to our breeders to know that in the Manchester market last Christmas Canadian turkeys and fowls realized the top prizes and were universally commended. In conversation with one of the largest salesmen in that city, with reference to the trade and our intentions of coming to Canada, he said:—"If you meet any who intend sending dead poultry to our market tell them to dress them in the French style." As this method is not universally known we give the *modus operandi* of fattening, killing, and dressing.

The birds are only fed in the morning, and the following is their diet:—Half, ground buckwheat, and half barley-meal, mixed together with milk-and-water; seven ounces of this paste are allowed to each bird, and they have milk-and-water given them to drink. In 30 days after the fowl has been put in the "*Engraisement*," it will increase in weight 4 lbs., in 60 days 6 lbs., in 90 8 lbs., and capons in 120 days from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs. Milk and water, or skim milk, figures largely in the French poultry breeding.

There are two systems of killing fowls: the one adopted by the English, of wringing the neck, the other, by the French, of passing a knife through the mouth and piercing the brain and artery in the neck; but the blood must be washed out of the throat, if the bird is to be preserved for some time. Some go as far as to wash the blood out of the mouth with vinegar. In Leadenhall Market the poulterers object to have them killed in any other way than by wringing the necks, on the plea that they do not keep so well, and they are simply sent to market with the breastbones broken after the feathers have been removed.

At La Fleche, after the blood has drained out of the body the feathers are removed and the blood washed out of the mouth, the water being changed; the knee is then pressed into the back, and this flattens the breastbone without breaking it. It is singed, the legs are tied together at the first joints, and the wings pulled through the legs flat on to the breast and placed on the shaping-board breast downwards. Linen cloths are then wrung out in cold water and placed on the back and cold water poured over them. They remain in this position for twelve hours, when the fowl becomes set and is ready for exhibition or market.

At Bresse every care is taken by the farmer who fattens the fowl to kill it cleanly by bleeding at the palate, so that the bird is not bruised or marked; it is then plucked and wrapped, while still warm, in linen soaked in milk, which is sewn round the body so as to impart an oval form. The milk causes the flesh to become very white, and the linen gives it a dimpled appearance. The fowls which are intended for markets at a distance, are generally plucked except the head and the ends of the wings and tail, and the intestines and liver are removed so as to preserve them, and prevent a bitter flavour that is imparted by the gall to the flesh.

EXHIBITING SPANISH.

Keeping fowls and showing them are too widely different matters, as every new beginner in the latter role finds out; hence all information on the subject is off use. Mr

W. J. Nichols, in a recent number of the *Fancier Journal*, gives the following advice respecting preparing Spanish for exhibition, and new hands will do well to bear in mind his instructions:

To exhibit Spanish in the best possible condition requires some amount of practice and a very great deal of patience. Trimming, or more properly speaking, plucking out the small feathers and hairs on the face to make it look whiter and rounder, is very tedious labor; one bird often takes hours to do thoroughly, and unless done it is useless exhibiting. To prepare these birds for exhibition, it is necessary to keep them from the cold winds and out of the heat of the sun, for if exposed to either of these, the white will be flushed or pinky. The face must be thoroughly washed at least three times a week for a couple of weeks before they have to be sent away, and if half an hour is devoted to extracting small feathers out of the face with a fine pair of tweezers, the trimming will not be so troublesome. In washing, plenty of soap and warm water is all that is required, using a soft piece of sponge, and if there are any sores, taking care not to knock off the scab. Milk is used by some, but this is a mistake, for it clogs up the pores and dirt soon accumulates. With cocks, when the white hangs in folds, after washing and thoroughly drying the face, if a little violet powder is dusted between the creases it keeps them dry and sweet. I have heard of all sorts of cures for scabby faces, but nothing equals a liberal use of soap and water and an occasional table-spoonful of castor oil given to the bird.

Frequent washing the face and lobes keeps them clean and free from sores, and makes them soft and supple, and often adds much to the length of the lobe. In washing or trimming, an assistant is not required, for by tying the bird's legs together, and letting their bodies rest between your thighs, sitting on a chair, you can hold them perfectly well.

As I have already stated, to exhibit these birds successfully it is necessary to keep them in confinement, moderately warm during the winter, and cool in the summer; but directly you shut them up then their combs are sure to increase in size, and this is especially so with cocks, their combs growing so large that they are often quite unfitted for exhibition.

A practice, which has been done only within the last two years, is to cut away a large piece off the back of the comb to prevent its lopping over, and a great many birds have received prizes, although mutilated in this way. Every Spanish breeder knows that to get a good comb, well set on the head, is quite as difficult to get as a good face, and more difficult to keep in proper order, and yet judges will give prizes to birds with cut combs. This I think a great mistake, and I do hope we shall see no more birds with cut combs carrying off prizes; but rather let judges encourage small and pretty combs than sacrifice everything for face alone; if they will only do this, I am sure we shall get smoother faced birds, which will not require large pieces of white to be cut away from over the eye or between the beak and eye.

AN AGED HEN.—Mr. Boyle, Lower Town, is the proud owner of a very old Shanghai hen. She has been in the possession of the family for fourteen years, and has laid regularly up to this last spring, when she broke down, and is now an invalid unable to move about. Her comb has lost all its colour, and is as wrinkled as an old woman's face after toiling for three-score years and ten, and the eyes so sunken in the head as to almost be lost to view. —*Ottawa Citizen*.