

globular. BODY, small, and with a proud bearing. HEAD and NECK well thrown back, so as to appear stylish. FRILL, as much as possible in the shape of a rose, double, and not running so far up and down the breast as that of the Turbit. In blues and silvers the wings and tails are barred, and these bars are known in silvers as black-barred and brown-barred. In all, the color is preferred as rich as possible. The great points, however, lie in the head, and spindly beaks and narrow heads are the great disfigurements; it is very seldom you see an Owl really good in frill, too. In matching never mate a hen and cock together that both have the same faults.

A few more points I almost forgot to mention are EYE and GULLET. The EYE is red in nearly all varieties except whites, which have a black or bull eye. The GULLET is a loose skin hanging from the insertion of the lower mandible and running as far down the neck as possible. Some birds are seen without gullets, but most prefer them with them.

African Owls need feeders for their young, such as flying Tumblers, etc., as they (the Owls) are bad feeders and rearers; they also need a warm and well ventilated loft, else they die by dozens.

NOTES.

We had the pleasure of a visit to Mr. Delaporte's loft of Homers a few days ago, and were surprised to see the extent of accommodation in his lofts and the number of birds they contained. His lofts are over the stable; are rough-cast, lined inside, and neatly fitted as to doors, windows, landing platforms, etc. His imported birds are confined in an inner loft. Amongst them we noticed several with Hansennes stamp on, which are so popular in Canada and the United States. His outside lofts contain his home bred and young birds, and are a fine, nice-looking lot,

with good looking shoulders and wings. Taken all through they pleased us greatly.

After leaving Mr. Delaporte's he kindly accompanied us to Mr. Groves, who has recently imported several birds, including white African Owls, solid yellow Turbits, etc., and who, in all, must have close on a hundred and fifty birds.



NOTES ON CANARIES.

CINNAMONS.

What is in a name? Much. What is in blood? Much more—especially in Cinnamon blood. All sorts of theories have been started as to what Cinnamons came from. Some say from Greens and some from Greens and Browns; but all these theories have been utterly demolished by one breeder of note or other, and have left us with the cocksure information that Cinnamons come from Cinnamons, and from no other Canary or cross of Canaries.

It is nevertheless true that Cinnamons have been bred from Greens, as will be shown further on; but then, the ancestors of these Greens had been crossed with Cinnamons in years gone by, and it was simply the Cinnamon blood reasserting its irrepressible power and producing the pink eye.

A breeder once had a clear yellow bird without a single Cinnamon feather, yet it had the pink eye, and when paired with a dark Cinnamon hen produced some of the loveliest Cinnamons we ever saw, and all had pink eyes.

Let Cinnamon breeders pair a dark Cinnamon with a brilliant Yellow, and again pair the offspring with a Yellow, and the third year pair the young with a Cinnamon, and they will be delighted with the result. The Yellow birds must not have a dark feather or a particle of dark underflue.

In the most beautiful Greens there is always a tendency to break into a bright Yellow. This is often encouraged by a Yellow cross for evenly marked birds the following season. The action of Cinnamon blood is just the reverse. Should, however, the Cinnamon show the least predisposition to go lighter in color in any part of the body, or a white tail feather put in an appearance, cross these birds with a dark Cinnamon, and the tendency will disappear. It is only the outbreak of some wrong cross in previous years, and which color the Cinnamon blood has not altogether absorbed.

To those who may be about to start a Cinnamon strain, ever bear in mind this one fact, that the pink eye is *only* transmitted when the Cinnamon bird is *the male*, and much disappointment will be avoided; that a Cinnamon cock when crossed with a Norwich hen will often throw Greens, which Greens will be cocks, and the Cinnamon-variegated birds hens. These Green cocks, when paired the following year with a Norwich hen, will produce perfect Cinnamons with pink eyes, and also variegated Cinnamons.

The following points were allowed by the late Mr. Blackston when judging these birds:—

CLEAR, YELLOW, OR BUFF.	
Color, depth and purity.....	30
Richness and warmth of tone.....	5
Transparent brilliancy.....	5
Back level, and free from dark stripes..	5
— 45	
Body feather and compact wings.....	15
Tail.....	5
— 20	
Shape, neat head and neck.....	5
Good wide back.....	5
Full breast.....	5
— 15	
Size.....	10
Condition, health and cleanliness.....	10
— 20	
100	
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Neither a Yellow or a Buff Cinnamon should show any shade of Green, and feather should have all the silkiness of a first-class Yellow Norwich.—*Jerome, in Poultry.*