

exhibition. Many friends of the Association have shown a laudable liberality in contributing to the prize funds, and the Society have every reason to expect a successful show in April, an expectation which we cordially hope will be fully realized.

Persons intending to exhibit can obtain full instruction concerning the rules of competition by applying to the secretary, Mr. T. McLean, Box 25, P. O., Toronto.

For the information of those who have birds to exhibit, or who wish to become purchasers as well as to furnish a useful guide to Agricultural Societies, we give below the Prize list, omitting the repetition of the amounts which, in the class of poultry, are \$1 for the first, and \$2 for the second prize, and in pigeons, \$2 and \$1 respectively.

PRIZE LIST.

POULTRY.

BIRDS TO BE SHOWN IN PAIRS.

CLASS 1—*Cochin China*. Buff or Cinnamon.
CLASS 2—*Cochin China*. White or any other colour.

CLASS 3—*Brahma Pootra*. Dark.

CLASS 4—*Brahma Pootra*. Light.

CLASS 5—*Dorking*. Coloured

CLASS 6—*Dorking*. White

CLASS 7—*Spanish*.

CLASS 8—*Game*. Black-breasted and other Reds

CLASS 9—*Game*. Duck-wing, Greys and Blues.

CLASS 10—*Game*. White, Pile and any other variety.

(Prizes given by A. McLean Howard, Esq.)

CLASS 11—*Hamburg*. Gold or Silver Pencilled.

CLASS 12—*Hamburg*. Gold or Silver Spangled.

CLASS 13—*Polish*. Gold or Silver.

CLASS 14—*Polish*. Any other variety.

CLASS 15—*Houdan*, *Crevécœur*, *La Fleche*, and other French fowl—any age.

CLASS 16—*Bantams*. Gold or Silver Lace.

CLASS 17—*Bantams*. Game and any other variety.

(1st prize given by Wm. T. Goldsmith, Esq., St. Catharines).

CLASS 18—*Turkeys*. Any variety.

CLASS 19—*Ducks*. Aylesbury.

CLASS 20—*Ducks*. Rouen.

CLASS 21—*Ducks*. Any other variety.

CLASS 22—*Geese*. White.

CLASS 23—*Geese*. Coloured.

CLASS 24—Any other variety of fowl not mentioned in above classes—any age.

PIGEONS.

BIRDS OF ANY AGE, TO BE SHOWN IN PAIRS, EXCEPT

CARRIERS AND POUTERS.

CLASS 25—*Carriers*. Cocks. Any colour.

(One prize.)

CLASS 26—*Carriers*. Hens. Any colour.

(One prize.)

CLASS 27—*Pouters*. Cocks. Any colour.

(One prize.)

CLASS 28—*Pouters*. Hens. Any colour.

(One prize.)

CLASS 29—*Tumbler*. Any variety

CLASS 30—*Jacobins* or *Frisks*. Any colour.

CLASS 31—*Fantails*. Any colour

CLASS 32—*Barbs*. Any colour.

CLASS 33—*Turbits*. Any colour.

CLASS 34—*Trumpeters*. Any colour.

CLASS 35—Any other variety of pigeon not mentioned in the foregoing classes

The Judgment of Poultry.

To the Editor.

SIR—Your correspondent, F. C. H., has written a letter upon this subject which will be read with interest, and thorough approval by every poultry amateur of the right sort. F. C. H., may congratulate himself upon not having sent any of his *Cochins* to the last Provincial Exhibition in Montreal. They would not have been noticed by the judges, or if they had, they would have been awarded the prize for *Jersey Blues*, perhaps, as no animals of that species were shown, though under the special patronage of those who made out the prize list.

I was myself awarded a prize for *Cochins*, for a pair of dark *Brahmas*, at the last Exhibition, and to judge from appearances, no pains are likely to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes, or "jokes," as they were termed. Henceforth dark *Brahmas* are to be *Cochins*, and *Cochins* no fowl at all; *Jersey Blues* to remain as they are until further orders.

At the Exhibition referred to, the rights of exhibitors were ignored in the most arbitrary manner by the appointment of judges, who in fact acknowledged that they did not know one variety from another, and who awarded prizes for birds that were not exhibited.

Nor were exhibitors in other classes treated with more consideration. I sent my *Alderneys*, fresh from their triumphs at home, yet, although they had been entered weeks previous to the Exhibition, when taken to the grounds, there was no place for them save a muddy shed which had been used as a place for washing cattle, without divisions or anything to which the cattle could be tied. No notice whatever was taken of the animals by the judges, but when it was seen that the *Alderneys* formed an attractive feature in the Exhibition, a tardy and graceless recognition of their merit came from the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada. In the course of two or three days, a card with honourable mention printed upon it, was stuck up behind their tails, and I was also notified that a silver medal had been awarded, a medal which I have not received, although five months have elapsed since the Exhibition. My experience, and that of other exhibitors, showed that the managers of the last Exhibition passed over without remark many abuses and acts of injustice.

S. SHELDON STEPHENS.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1869.

Diseases of Poultry—Swollen Feet.

To the Editor.

SIR—I am well acquainted with the disease mentioned by your correspondent in the *CANADA FARMER* of February 15th. I have not found it permanently to injure the birds. Beyond a slight lameness, they have not suffered by it. The hard swelling at the

root of the toes becomes chronic if left alone, and the fowl assumes its usual paces. Outward applications are useless, and, I should think, to operate on the foot would be injurious. I have a hen which is always in a state of swelled foot. When she is quite unable to walk or stand, I place food and water near her, lift her upon the perch at night, and in other ways nurse her. She ceases to lay for a few days, but begins again all the better, and runs and walks till another attack comes on. She is never without the enlargement. Bumble-foot is a totally different affair, and requires prompt treatment. Bread poultice in the first stages, till the ulceration is developed. Then open the foot and cut away all the wart-like substance, allowing it to bleed freely. Change the poultice every day, with warm bathing, and encourage the foot to bleed. If matter seems forming, open the wound anew. Do not leave off the poulticing until the foot is healed and healthy-looking. Keep the bird all this time on nice clean straw, and give good food, with a little sulphate of iron in the drinking water. If the disease is taken in time, and the poulticing well kept up, the cure is certain. Rheumatism and cramp, with inflammation of the heart and lungs, which almost always follows, is a most dangerous disease, and one which has hitherto baffled all my efforts to cure. Fowls contract this disease from walking in and drinking snow water. I have lost two valuable *Brahma* chickens and a hen from it. Now I have a *Houdan* pullet under treatment. If she recovers, after seven days without being able to stand or eat, it will be a wonderful case. The inflammation flew to her heart and lungs, and the toes and legs contracted.

CHANTICLEER.

Chicken Hatching and Feed.

(To the Editor.)

SIR—The remarks on the above subject in your journal will be of some service to many. I have practised the process of hatching chickens more or less for some years, but I generally put them under the hen, as I think they dry more naturally there than in an oven. I do not at all agree with the writer of the article that *Brahmas* and *Cochins* are bad mothers. I think quite the reverse, after an acquaintance of some twelve years with *Cochins*. If you will keep the eggs properly moistened, and also get them fresh, your artificial handling will not be required. There is another important point. I say never put more than eleven eggs under any hen. Nine is my number, and if the eggs are fertile, nine chicks will appear. You can not guarantee more out of thirteen; because if the nest is deep, when hatched they are all huddled together at the bottom, and some will be squashed; and if the nest is very shallow, you will find an egg showing at various periods of incubation. This is consequently chilled, and probably spoilt; and it is not always the same egg. Many are