

CHICKENS OF 1862 (any Variety).—First and Silver Medal, T. Greenwood, Dewsbury. Second, A. Nuttall, Newchurch. Third, H. Mantle, Collingdale. Highly Commended, S. Dupe, Evercreech; W. Bentley, Low Moor; G. Gilbert, Claxton.

GAME BANTAMS (any Variety).—First, and Society's Silver Medal, C. W. Brierley, Rochdale. Second, G. H. Crosland, jun., Wakefield. Highly Commended, R. Tate, Driffield; G. H. Crosland, Wakefield.

GAME BANTAMS (Black or White).—First, E. Holdsworth, Leeds. Second, G. H. Crosland, jun., Wakefield.

GAME BANTAMS (Gold or Silver).—First, E. Huyton, Pudsey. Second, G. H. Crosland, Wakefield.

GUINEA FOWL.—First, H. & G. Newton, Garforth. Second, R. Tate, Driffield.

DUCKS (White Aylesbury).—First, R. Tate, Driffield.

DUCKS (any other Variety).—First, and Society's Silver Medal, R. Tate, Second, H. & G. Newton, Garforth.

TURKEYS.—Prize, Lady Hawke, Womersley Park.

GESE.—Prize, Lady Hawke, Womersley Park.

SWEEPSTAKES.

GAME COCKS (any Colour).—First, C. Brierley, Rochdale. Second, N. H. Walker, Clowne. Highly Commended, J. Robshaw, Whixley.

SPANISH COCKS.—Prize, R. Teebay, Preston.

DORKING COCKS (any Colour).—Prize, H. W. B. Berwick, Helmsley.

COCHIN-CHINA COCKS (any Colour).—First, W. Dawson, Hopton. Second, White, Sheffield. Highly Commended, W. Copple, Prescott; H. W. B. Berwick, Helmsley; C. E. Ridsdale, Halifax; W. Wood, Sheffield.

HAMBURGH COCKS (any Colour).—Prize, T. Carr, Lancaster.

GAME BANTAM COCKS.—Prize, E. Holdsworth, Leeds.

BANTAM COCKS (any other Variety).—Prize, E. Holdsworth.

PIGEONS.

Carriers.—First, A. L. Sylvester, Birmingham. Second, S. Robson, Brotherton. Highly Commended, Miss H. Hughes, Leeds. *Almond*

Tumblers.—First and Silver Medal, E. Holdsworth. Second, A. L. Sylvester, Birmingham. Highly Commended, A. Evans, Salford. *Tumblers*

(any other Variety).—First, E. Holdsworth. Second, J. W. Edge, Birmingham. Highly Commended, J. Percivall, Birmingham; Miss H. Hughes.

Croppers.—First, S. Robson. Second, Miss H. Hughes. Highly Commended, A. Robson. *Jacobins.*—First, G. H. Crosland, jun., Wakefield. Second, A. L. Sylvester. Highly Commended, H. Yardley, Birmingham; Miss H. Hughes. *Owls.*—First, H. Smith, Skipton. Second, F. Key, Beverley. Highly Commended, E. Holdsworth; H. Yardley. *Nuns.*—First, F. Else, Bayswater. Second, H. Yardley. *Turbits.*—First, E. Holdsworth. Second, A. L. Sylvester. Highly Commended, F. Else; J. W. Edge, Birmingham. *Yontais.*—First, F. Else. Second, F. Key. Highly Commended, A. Evans. *Parbs.*—First, E. Holdsworth. Second, A. Evans. *Trumpeters.*—First, F. Else. Second, F. Key. Highly Commended, Miss H. Hughes. *Antwerps.*—First, E. Holdsworth. Second, Miss H. Hughes. *Any other Variety.*—First, E. Holdsworth. Second, G. H. Crosland, jun. Highly Commended, J. W. Edge.

RABBITS.—Second, G. Bentley, Kirkstall.

The Judges were Mr. George S. Sainsbury, of Devizes, and Mr. S. Bird, of Shipley.

RAISING TURKEYS.

I GENERALLY raise more Turkeys than I know what to do with, and I have Turkeys now left over from last season that will be eaten as we want them. Last winter we fairly revelled in roast Turkey—gave quite a number away, sold others, have some, beside the breeders, still left.

My plan of raising is simple, and I will give it in as few words as possible. First, I never allow a Turkey to sit until about the middle of May. They will commence to lay early in April, but I take their eggs away as fast as laid, and keep them until they lay their second batch, which will be finished about the second or third week in May. I then give the hen some eighteen or twenty of the eggs, and let her sit. About the middle of June she will be off. I then take her, put her with her young in an old barn floor, or other outbuilding that is dry, and feed on curd and cracked corn. Curd is the best for a continual feed when the farmer has plenty; but cracked corn or coarse meal, mixed with lobbered milk, will answer about equally as well. After they have been in-doors for two or three days, or long enough to get fairly on their legs (for the Turkey is the weakest of all fowl when young), I let them out, providing the weather is fine, and there is no dew on the grass. The great reason why people cannot or do not raise Turkeys is because they turn them out as soon as hatched, and about the first wetting they get they feel over and die. To succeed in raising Turkeys, therefore, you must keep them dry until at least ten weeks, when they will stand as much water as other fowls—Geese and Ducks excepted. Of course, they must be driven in every night, and on all occasions when a storm is threatening.—(*Dollar Newspaper, American.*)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL MEETING, 1863.—We are informed by Mr. John Holland, the Secretary of the Committee of the Worcester Poultry Show, that an Exhibition will be held in July, 1863, during the Agricultural Society's Meeting, for which a liberal prize list will be issued. At the same time a Dog Show will be held, particulars of which will appear shortly. Many well-known local sportsmen are its supporters.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS OF PIGEONS.

I HAVE a flock of from twenty-five to thirty pairs of birds, Carriers and Tumblers. The first bird which was attacked was a cock three years old. I first discovered it by his breathing, and shortly he appeared as if he had inflammation on the chest. He laboured hard to breathe, just as one does who has a bad cold in the head, or having the snuffles. I took him in and gave him several things, but he died in a week. Since that time one after another of my birds have been attacked. The crop at first seems distended and puffed out with wind, the wattle becomes unusually red, and the wheezing and breathing very difficult. The birds lose flesh, get very thin and mopish, but I have not had one die since, and some of them are better. The breath is very offensive, and there is a coating of mucous-like matter on the inside of the mouth, which I can wash off. There is no running at the nostrils. It is singular that none of the Tumblers have been attacked, while one after another of the Carriers have and are getting it.

My houses are open and airy, from 30 feet to 50 feet long, and 8 feet high, and they can have free access to open cages of 10 feet by 8 feet, wired over.

On its first appearance I had all the flooring taken up, hot lime laid over the whole of it and well gravelled, and the walls well washed with strong lime.

I feed my birds with a mixture of tares, peas, Indian wheat, and buckwheat, with barley mixed altogether, and they are never without food. They have also a mixture of sand, mould, and coarse salt, which they seem to use freely. The only thing I have given either of them since the first, when I discovered them to be ill, is an aperient pill and a lump of beef or mutton suet, which I fancy has benefited them. As I said before, I have not had one die since. I am not aware if such a disorder is prevalent among Pigeons, if so, perhaps some one has discovered a remedy which may be serviceable to the fancier generally, and will be thankfully received by me in particular.—W. VICKERS, 3, Coburg Place, St. Sidwells, Exeter.

P.S.—I should state that ever since my keeping Pigeons, my houses and floors have invariably been raked and scraped twice or thrice a-week; indeed, I have been told that my success in rearing has been marred by too frequently cleaning my houses.

[Your birds are evidently suffering from inflammation of the lungs, most probably of a contagious character. We should advise the immediate removal of those affected from the remainder. The disease is of a very intractable character; but we have found more benefit result from the administration, in the first instance, of one-twelfth of a grain of tartar emetic, and one grain of calomel, than from any other remedy whatever. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, a capsule of copaiba balsam has great effect in enabling the bird to throw off the diseased secretion.]

BEE-CELLS IN JAMAICA NOT LARGER THAN IN ENGLAND.

I AM sorry that you did not append the closing sentence to my communication about the Jamaica bees, as it would have shown your readers that I was doubtful on the subject. I have now to confess that I have made a gross blunder. The cells which I measured were drone-cells, as I am informed by the "DEVONSHIRE BEE-KEEPER." I could offer some explanation and apology to your readers for making so great a mistake; but it is a personal matter and would not interest them. How the statement in French works arose that the cells in West Indian combs are larger than those in European combs, I cannot conceive.—C. DARWIN.

[We certainly did not understand, nor do we think our readers understood, that Mr. Darwin stated the increased size of bee-cells in Jamaica as an established fact, and we made our comment hypothetically. We have seen combs from Jamaica since then, and the drone and worker cells are of the same sizes as in England. When Mr. Darwin wrote, he, probably, had not seen the cells of the workers.—EDS.]

UNITING SWARMS.

I WISH to transfer the bees of a second swarm to the hive of a first swarm, having an old queen, and intend to fumigate the bees of the first swarm, and then drive the bees of the second