

obtained, as well as salmon, and that they should be conveyed both in the form of ova and as young fish.

As this may be attended with considerable expense, and as all fish, when discharged into any river, in the colony, might be deemed to be public property, I think our Government should lend a helping hand in thus providing food for the population. ROBERT RAMSBOTTOM.
Clitheroe, Nov. 18.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS ON ANGLING.

MARINE GLUE FOR SPLICING RODS.—Could any of your correspondents give me any information about marine glue? Would it be a good thing for the splices and the tying of fishing-rods; and could it not be used for a varnish for tying silks, and for lines?—C. B. MARTIN.

LARGE PIKE.—A large pike was killed last week in the North and sent here to be stuffed. It had in its stomach an entire water hen and a starling, feathers and all complete. Would this fish throw up the feathers in pellets, as the owls do the hair of mice, &c.? Its length, from eye-sight, might be 3½ feet. A much larger one was killed in Landle Loch, above Dundee; it weighed 49lb.—D. F. P. (Edinburgh).

ANSWERS.

CARP.—Your correspondent "Greenheart" observes that in a large pond lately emptied he found no small carp, though there was a good stock of large ones. I have repeatedly seen ponds dragged or emptied, and have invariably remarked that wherever there were pike no small carp were to be seen. In several of these ponds I have subsequently seen carp of all sizes when the pike no longer existed.—H. B. (Aldermaston).

Your correspondent will find an excellent method for taking carp in "Holland's Angler's Manual," edited by E. Jesse (page 151), Bohn, 1848. I can answer for its efficacy on one occasion. Last June I was visiting a relative, who has a large pond abounding with small carp, weighing from one to three pounds apiece. We ground baited with boiled potatoes, broken into small pieces, evening and morning, and began to fish about three o'clock p.m. I soon left the party to go rabbit-shooting, as I think pond-fishing stupid work; on my return to dress for dinner at six o'clock, I found the result was 31 carp, the next evening, beginning late, 19. They were principally caught by the children, and many were lost. The fish refused to take the worm. The potatoes for baiting the hooks were only half boiled and put on in small pieces. Carp will likewise take the wasp grub.—SENEX.

THE RIVER TEME.—Would it not be as well for your Ludlow correspondent "Senex" to endeavour to remove the obstructive weir at his own town before grumbling at the nuisance near to Powick. Perhaps it is the same lord of the manor however who obstinately perseveres in checking the fish from running above Welshpool in our own ill-used river. For twelve or fourteen miles above Ludlow the Teme is well taken care of—the water is all that can be wished for, and the removal of the obstruction would cause it to abound in salmon. So let "Senex" set the example at Ludlow; Powick won't be very obstinate.—WORCESTERSHIRE.

ANGLING IN DEVON.—In reply to H. S., I beg to inform him that there is plenty of trout-fishing within four or six miles of Plymouth and Devonport—some free, some by ticket; but the trout are unusually small, most of the streams being what may be called mountain torrents, and principally rise in Dartmoor. The fishing in Plymouth Sound is usually poor; when I was there it was not, but I have heard for the last three years it has been very good. The fish are bass, mackerel, pollock, whiting, pollock, pouting, and whiting. Outside the Breakwater base are freely taken by a fly in the spring. If H. S. will address a note to me at 1, East-parade, Rhyll, I shall be happy to give him all the information I possess.—G. J. S. C. (1, East-parade, Rhyll, North Wales.)

POACHING ON THE TWEED.—The *Derrick Advertiser* states that on Wednesday evening a number of poachers were pounced upon at Splital by the water-bailiffs; and that after a desperate resistance—the poachers assaulting the bailiffs with showers of stones—a poacher, a boat, and ten long nets were captured.

ANGLING IN DERBYSHIRE.—There have been a few anglers to visit various waters in Derbyshire during the week, and the great bulk of them have been very successful in pike and chub fishing. At Sawley, a gentleman, on Monday, filled a basket with chub and roach, which weighed 29lb; and another person also caught a good number of pike with the worm. A party of gentlemen at Shardlow, on Tuesday and Wednesday, succeeded in landing 24lb. of pike, chub, and perch. An angler at Ashop, also killed on Wednesday a large basket of roach and chub. If the weather had not been so cold and unfavourable, there would have been large quantities more captured.

THE BURNFORD BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.—John Aasey, of Wickham, fisherman, appeared before the bench, on summons, charging Titus with having in his possession, on the river Thames, a large quantity of unsizable

them to do, and that they will practice what is taught them when alone." When not performing they stand importunate beggars, thrusting their long trunks among the spectators for half-pence, which they immediately spend at a cake and nut-stall within reach of their trunks; they place their money on the stall, and receive the estates in return. I doubt much whether they can distinguish between a halfpenny or a penny, for in most instances they made very bad bargains with their coppers, getting small halfpenny worths or pennyworths either. When not served immediately, they ring a bell to call the attention of the black man who keeps the stall, and let him know they wish to make a purchase. These elephants are worth from 600L to 800L each, according to the market, whether there were many elephants in the country or not." I saw a small elephant the other day at Mr Jamrach's, the animal dealer in Ratcliff Highway, about as big as an Alderney cow, the price of which was 500L. It is now sold to some zoological gardens in Italy. Mr Edmonds has a very fine one-horned rhinoceros, which has been in the show twenty-one years, and which cost 1400L at the sale of the animals at the Manchester Zoological Gardens; he always rides in his van, being a valuable animal and worth his carriage. Formerly they had a giraffe, but it died; and in its place they have four "war camels from the Crimea." These form part of the triumphal procession when it enters a town. Two of these camels are walked round and round inside the show, and people allowed to ride, three or four at a time. I had a ride to myself, but found it most difficult to keep my seat: I can compare the motion, especially when trotting, to nothing except what I imagine would be the sensation of riding on the end of a long scaffold pole projecting from the tail of a cart. I have since heard of a gentleman who was thrown off a camel in Egypt, and so seriously injured that he died of the accident. Mr Edmonds has a very fine collection of lions, both Asiatic and African, most of them young. He has also a magnificent lion and a lioness with cubs, which were born at Southampton. Outside the show is a magnificent portrait of the big lion, painted on a panel. With this not even Mr. Ruskin, I think, could find a fault—that is, if the perfection of painting is the faithful representation of nature. The "Lion-slayer" goes into the den with seven or eight of the young lions, and makes them jump over sticks, through hoops, and perform other feats of activity, and, opening the mouth of the largest, places his fist into his throat. I was informed that it is "much easier to train a 'forest-caught lion' than an 'exhibition lion'—a fact which much surprised me, but a practically-ascertained fact for all that. The "Lion-slayer" uses a mixture of kindness with severity (the former predominating) in training his animals—handling and the voice doing much; the animals did not show in their countenances the least fear of their tamer, which they would have done if unkindly used. It requires about fourteen days to tame a young lion before he is fit to perform. Mr Edmonds has also the tiger that escaped from his cage (the bottom falling out as they were moving it out of a cart) not long ago in Ratcliff Highway. The brute would certainly have killed a boy that he attacked, had not Mr Jamrach (its then proprietor) shown the greatest courage and daring in the rescue. Although much grown, I recognised this tiger again, as I saw him a few days after his run in the London streets. He looks as though he would require a very long course of "taming" before he could be handled with safety.

Besides the carnivorous animals, there was in the exhibition a fair representation of many other classes of animals—some fine llamas, a black bear, a hyena (who is obliged to be chained up tight, or "he tears his cage all to pieces"); the hyena is a famous bone-cracker, and acts as a living Pappin's digester to the heads and bones of the sheep, oxen, &c., when the lions have had their pickings off them with their rough tongues; a gnu, and a zebra, in a cage too small for him, who looked as if he would much like to have a good gallop once more, the dimensions of his present abode being considerably more confined than his native African desert. The monkeys, as usual, seemed to attract much attention; and the audience were not a little amused when a keeper (who happened to be inside the cage cleaning it out) was described by the showman as the "great man monkey." This showman, who went round from time to time, was attentively listened to, and his explanations were good and intelligible; he nevertheless made a slight mistake when he stated that the rhinoceros shed his horn "once a year." Mr Edmonds also introduces to the public two Caffers—uncommonly

of twirling. Opportunity for bathing and fresh drinking-water (from a spring if possible) should be given them daily. When bathing they seldom go entirely into the bath, but merely sprinkle the water over themselves with the bill. They are capital birds for an aviary, in which their handsome appearance and sprightly motions are seen to advantage. They are, however, great eaters, and do their best to keep other birds from the feeding-trough; but in all other respects they live peaceably with their companions in confinement, especially with siskins and redpols.

We have already spoken of their docility; they have been taught to fire cannons, to stand as sentinels, to pretend to lie dead, to commence and stop singing at command, and other tricks of a similar nature; they may also be taught to fly in and out of the window, but they must first be allowed to fly about in a room for some time, and it must also be commenced in winter, when there is but little inducement for them to stay away.

Their song, though not so fine as that of the canary, is pleasant and varied. While singing the body is continually in motion from one side to the other. They sing in confinement nearly the whole year, of course excepting the moulting season.

One of the chief diseases to which the goldfinch is subject is consumption. This disease is almost incurable; all hemp must be withdrawn, and, instead of it, a little canary-seed and bread-and-milk should be given with their usual food. Consumption often arises from want of sand. For the treatment of other diseases, see "Canary," in THE FIELD of Sept. 4.

GRAND SHOW OF CANARIES AND BRITISH AND FOREIGN CAGE-BIRDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE sight of this real *belle assemblée* is truly gratifying, and carries us into the heart of Germany, where the management of cage-birds has become a science. In England we are so busily employed in the pursuit of the necessities of life, that these little amenities or indulgences seem rarely to obtain from us the time and attention that they require. We believe it is the escape from this constant expenditure of time that has made the aquarium so popular with us at the expense of the aviary. Fishes may be neglected or forgotten, but birds must be perpetually visited, and supplied with food and water, or they die; and, alas! how many suffer this melancholy fate—how many little impudencé songsters are petted and caressed and crammed for a few days, and then—alas! that it should be so—start to death. In what house is not this plaint constantly recurring—"Oh, mamma! I forgot my bird, and he is dead!" It is but too obvious that beautiful exhibitions like the present will do nothing towards preventing such calamities as this—more, indeed, it teaches this very important truth, that the care of birds should not be entrusted to children, who, however engaging, almost invariably possess the attribute of thoughtlessness.

The cage-birds at the Crystal Palace were in the most beautiful condition. They were exhibited in the tropical department, and arranged around the beautiful basin which is so well known as decorated with Monti's fountains, supported by figures emblematical of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Gold-fishes and water-tortoises were sporting in the basin, water-lilies floating on the surface of the water, ferns throwing up their lovely foliage on every side, and the feathered songsters presenting their sleek plumage, and pouring forth their happy songs in every direction. It was a delightful sight, and in a delicious temperature; for, whilst the weather outside was unreasonably severe, the atmosphere of the interior was deliciously warm.

As might be inferred from the advertisements, the birds were chiefly canaries; but there was a little admixture of parrots, exotic finches, a Whydah bird, doves, British song-birds, &c. Catalogue in hand we passed from number to number among these *exotica*, as they might be called, feeling more interest in them than in the more legitimate object of the exhibition—the high-bred and beautifully-conditioned canaries, the sameness of perfection amongst which was rather wearisome. There were five bullfinches, one chaffinch, four goldfinches, one hawfinch, all in the most beautiful plumage. The hawfinch, as a cage-bird, is quite a rarity. In Classes 77 and 28 were a skylark and a woodlark side by side; and had those of our contributors been there who contend for the identity of those two species they would have found themselves reduced to the sad necessity of admitting that until now they had never seen a woodlark. A missel-thrush, No. 246, Class 31, was a fine bird, in beautiful condition. The description of No. 263 particularly attracted our attention—"The Hooded or Royston Crow; age not known; 100L." There was no such number, and no crow; and had there been, we should have considered a shilling his outside value. Passing to No. 257, Class 49, we have the following description: "Cock hybrid between Skylark and Sparrow; 10L." This bird was "highly commended." Will our readers believe us when we assert it was a common bunting, and not worth two pence? The migrants, Classes 41 to 61 inclusive, were in good condition. We are aware of the difficulty of keeping such birds in a good state through-

was then sold, including costs, for each ounce, and, in default of payment, 71 days' imprisonment. Mr. H. Farwell, the honorary secretary to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, then applied to the bench, that a large drag-net, then produced, and found by one of the assistant river-keepers in the river Thames, on the 26th Oct. last, should be ordered to be destroyed. Evidence was then given as to finding of the net, and that it was of illegal mesh for all purposes in the river Thames, as appeared by the 54th item of the rules, orders, and ordinances regulating the fishery thereof; whereupon the bench made the necessary order, and the same was forthwith destroyed by the police.

ANGING IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Although the weather during the greater part of the past week was very unfavourable for fishing, there have been gentlemen who have had some excellent sport with chub, pike, dace, and roach in this neighbourhood with the worm. The following particulars will illustrate the sport:—A party of gentlemen, on Monday, killed a fine lot of pike with the worm, the exact weight of which was 36lb.—not a bad three hours' sport for two rods. At Hovingham, an angler also managed to catch a very large quantity of pike, besides 40lb. of chub. There have been but very few grayling captured during the last few days. On Friday last Mr Roper, a first-class angler, accompanied a gentleman for pike fishing, and they caught one large fish; one weighed 8lb., and the remainder varied from 6lb. to 4lb. each—a capital three hours' sport. The same persons, a short time ago, also landed nearly 100lb. of capital pike and roach, besides other fish. We consider this one of the best catches of the season. On Tuesday an individual at Ratcliffe captured some good-sized pike with the worm—the weight was 19lb.; and another gentleman at the same place, on Wednesday, killed about 15lb. of fish. A number of other fishermen have likewise had similar sport with pike, chub, and dace.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE.

THE WILD-BEAST SHOW.

THE grand but startling roar of a Lion thundering down the avenues of the long walk at Windsor, a few days ago, gave notice to the staid citizens, that the African Lion had come to pay a visit to the stronghold of the British Lion. Monday's sun dawned upon an eruption of yellow vans, which had sprung up amidst the nettles, weeds and brick-bats, the crop of that industrious farmer, "Chancery." I lost no time in paying a visit to an exhibition I had not visited since almost nursery days; and was both surprised and delighted to find such good order and management in these erratic zoological gardens; under the direction of Mr Edmonds, late Woombwell. Nearly half a century ago Mr Woombwell started this exhibition; and ever since, like the Wandering Jew, this exhibition has been on the march from town to town, from fair to fair. Mr Woombwell died about eight years ago, and left all his wild-beast property to his present proprietor. The establishment consists of fifteen vans, in which the dens are built, and when they arrive on the exhibiting ground they are formed into two lines, with the long elephant van at one end; and the "pay here" van at the other, the whole being roofed over with canvas. Between thirty and forty men are employed as keepers, &c., and forty-five horses are attached to the establishment to drag the vans; many of the keepers have "apartments" in the vans behind the animals—one man having for his next plank neighbour the hyena; another the bear, who "rattles his chain all night;" another the lioness and her cubs, which latter cry as loud and as continuously as biped babies, &c. The expenses, as may be imagined, for food for the animals, &c., are heavy, and amount, as I was assured, to nearly thirty pounds a day; and yet the concern pays a fair profit. All the animals are carried in the vans, except the two elephants, Ackberkahn (the male, aged six) and Abdalla (the female, aged ten); these intelligent beasts walk, but yet in such a manner that they shall not exhibit their huge carcasses for nothing. Accordingly, a van 27 feet long is provided, the bottom of which comes out, and the elephants march away famously, their huge feet only being exposed to the public; this acts as an advertisement, and makes the folk anxious to see their feet: they can march twenty miles a day, but ten miles is about their usual day's journey. These elephants are wonderful performers, and after much time, trouble, and I am glad to say, kindness, Abdalla has been made to learn to stand on her head—positively on her head—the point where she touches the ground being the point just where the trunk is attached to the skull, her hind feet being raised about three or four feet from the ground. She will also rear upright on her hind legs, and place her fore feet on her trainer's shoulders; but she remains in this position only for an instant, her weight being so great. The two elephants also stand upon tubs a little larger than buckets; balancing themselves on two feet, and it is quite wonderful to see how neatly and carefully these great brutes dispose of their cumbersome feet, so as to pose their unwieldy bodies. I was informed that, in order to teach these elephants their performances, "it is only necessary to give them the idea of what they want

war-dance and sham fight, after which they shake hands with the spectators, the female portion of which seemed to regard them with admiration, not altogether unmingled with fear.

Such exhibitions as that of Mr Edmonds do much good; they instruct the labouring classes, who have not the advantage of zoological gardens, as to the forms and peculiarities of living creatures, which many know by pictures only; and I understand that the proprietor kindly admitted, during the last day of his stay at Windsor, several schools free of charge—a liberal act which will not be thrown away upon these little ones by this truly popular educator.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF CAGE BIRDS, TRANSLATED AND ABRIDGED FROM THE GERMAN OF FELDERICH, BY FRINGILLA CARDUELIS. V.—GOLDFINCH (*Fringilla carduelis*).

This bird is from 5½ to 6½ inches in length, the tail occupying 2½ inches; breadth of the wings, 10 inches; length of bill, 5½ lines.

This is decidedly the handsomest of our finches: the circumference of the base of the bill as far as the eyes is carmine red; the top of the head and a semicircular band which descends behind the ear are black; the cheeks white; back of the head, shoulders and the back, yellowish brown; throat brownish white; the whole under surface of the body dull white, tinged on the sides, breast, and thighs with light brown; the wings black, the tertials having a white spot on each tip; in the middle of the black of the wing is a gamboge-yellow patch, formed by the outer edge of the primaries; the tail-feathers black, the two longest having a white spot on the inner web. The beak is long, pointed and reddish white, with a black tip; the eyes are brown; the feet flesh brown.

The hen is very difficult to distinguish from the cock: the red on the forehead is a little paler and not so large; the black around the bill and on the crown of the head is more mingled with brown, the wings also are greyer.

The goldfinch is found in Europe from the middle of Sweden to the coasts of Africa. His handsome markings, his brilliant hues, his docility, and his cheerful song, render him one of the most favourite cage-birds. In a state of nature he is always in motion, climbing among the branches in a manner resembling the tits. In woods they build in oaks, beeches, elms, chestnut, and lime trees; in gardens their favourites are apple, pear, plum, and apricot trees. The situation of the nest varies in height from fifteen to about fifty feet. (As an exception to this rule, however, I once knew one in an apple-tree only six feet from the ground.—F. C.) As the nest is very difficult to find, the simplest mode for discovering it is to watch the pairs in the beginning of the breeding season, and particularly to note the tree where the cock sings most frequently. Their nest is unsurpassed in neatness by that of any of the finch tribe. It is composed of moss, lichens, and small roots, securely matted together with cobwebs, and lined with willow down, wool, and hair; it greatly resembles the nest of the chaffinch. The eggs, which are generally five in number, are found in May; they are spotted and streaked with violet grey and brownish red on a dirty-white ground. Like those of almost every other bird, they vary considerably in form and colour.

The young are hatched about the 13th day. At first they are fed on insects, but later with seeds from the crop.

In colour they differ considerably from the parents; the head is grey; the back light brown with paler longitudinal streaks, the sides yellowish-brown with grey-brown spots; the wings and tail, however, are much the same as in the adult female, but duller. In these stages they are technically called "grey-pates." The hens have a narrow, light-coloured ring around the root of the beak, are rather smaller, and the black and gold on the wing is duller and not so decided; but these distinctions are only observable when they are all in the nest together.

The young should be fed with small pieces of boiled bullock's heart, bread and hard-boiled egg, or soaked rape and poppy seed. The males should be hung in separate cages near a good cock canary. Birds reared in this way are the best for breeding males with canaries. However, it is not necessary to bring them up with the hand if you can catch one or both of the parent birds, as they will readily rear them.

In a wild state this bird feeds on oily seeds, and particularly those of the thistle (whence it is termed by Macgillivray "the red-fronted thistle-finch"). It is also fond of poppy, rape, cabbage, and dandelion seed.

In confinement they should have poppy-seed, with a little bruised hemp, and in the season ripe thistle and dandelion heads; besides this, green food, such as lettuce and water-cress, is necessary. On this food they will live many years in health.

They should be kept in oblong cages, covered in at the top with pasteboard or oil-cloth, otherwise they are apt to contract the bad habit

of eating their own eggs, and in default of payment, 71 days' imprisonment. Mr. H. Farwell, the honorary secretary to the Thames Angling Preservation Society, then applied to the bench, that a large drag-net, then produced, and found by one of the assistant river-keepers in the river Thames, on the 26th Oct. last, should be ordered to be destroyed. Evidence was then given as to finding of the net, and that it was of illegal mesh for all purposes in the river Thames, as appeared by the 54th item of the rules, orders, and ordinances regulating the fishery thereof; whereupon the bench made the necessary order, and the same was forthwith destroyed by the police.

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Judges of Canaries.—Messrs J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., T. Moore. *Judge of British Birds.*—Mr W. Kidd. *Judge of Foreign Birds.*—Mr Goodwin.

CANARIES.—Class 1. CLEAR YELLOW NORWICH (22 entries): 1st and 2nd, W. Minns; highly commended, B. Blyth; 2. CLEAR BUFF NORWICH (2 entries): 1st, W. Banister; 2nd, E. Willis; 3. CLEAR YELLOW BELGIUM (6 entries): 1st, J. Lingard; 2nd, W. Ydine; highly commended, W. Clarke; commended, C. Coles; 4. CLEAR BUFF BELGIUM (6 entries): 1st, J. Lingard; 2nd, W. Clarke; commended, C. Coles; 5. VARIATED YELLOW BELGIUM (3 entries): 1st, W. Phillips; 2nd, T. Mason; highly commended, J. Widdowson; 6. VARIATED BUFF BELGIUM (3 entries): 1st, withfield; 2nd, J. Widdowson; commended, T. Mason; 7. MARKED YELLOW BELGIUM (1 entry): Prize withfield; 8. MARKED BUFF BELGIUM (2 entries): Prize withfield; 9. CLEAR YELLOW CRESTED (2 entries): Prize withfield; 10. CLEAR MALT-CRESTED (3 entries): Prize withfield; 11. BLUE-SPANGLED LIZARD (2 entries): 1st, W. Clarke; 2nd, T. Mason; 12. SILVER-SPANGLED LIZARD (3 entries): 1st, L. Stevenson; 2nd, G. E. Atwood; 13. GOLDEN-SPANGLED LIZARD (6 entries): 1st, W. Clarke; 2nd, T. Mason; 14. MEXAL LONDON FANCY (10 entries): 1st, E. Hook; 2nd, J. Waller; 3. F. Hook; highly commended, E. Hook; J. Paley; J. Waller; commended, J. Paley; 15. JOUQUE LONDON FANCY (14 entries): 1st, J. Paley; 2nd, J. Waller; 3rd, J. Waller; highly commended, J. Paley; J. Waller; 16. MEXAL GOLDFINCH MOLE (10 entries): 1st, Messrs Calvert and Buckle; 2nd, J. Lingard; highly commended, W. Arthur; commended, J. Arran; 17. JOUQUE GOLDFINCH MOLE (11 entries): 1st, W. Clarke; 2nd, W. Arthur; highly commended, H. Hanly; commended, Messrs Calvert and Buckle; T. Mason; 18. MEXAL LONDON FANCY (3 entries): Prize withfield; 19. JOUQUE LONDON FANCY (1 entry): Prize withfield; 20. ANY OTHER VARIETY (88 entries): 1st, A. Dart (Cinnamon or Dove); 2nd, withfield.

BRITISH BIRDS.—1. DULLFINCH (5 entries): 1st, A. D. Willoughby; highly commended, E. Hawkins; 2. CHAFFINCH (1 entry): C. Hart; 3. GOLDFINCH (4 entries): 1st, E. W. Major; highly commended, E. Hawkins; 4. HAWKINCH (1 entry): G. Master; 5. BARTLET (1 entry): 1st, withfield; 6. SKYLARK (1 entry): Not sent; 7. SKYLARK (3 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins; 2. WOODLARK (2 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins; 2. ROBIN (1 entry): E. Hawkins; 3. TITMOUSE OF ANY VARIETY: No entry; 4. BLACKBIRD (1 entry): H. Hanly; 5. SONG THRUSH (2 entries): 1st, A. J. Moore; highly commended, E. Hawkins; 6. THRUSHES OF ANY OTHER VARIETY (2 entries): 1st, G. Fletcher (White Thrush); highly commended, E. Hawkins (Mistle Thrush); 7. STARLING (1 entry): H. Hanly; 8. HENRIETTA OF ANY VARIETY (1 entry): Not sent; 9. LARK (1 entry): G. E. Dutton; 10. JACKDAW: No entry; 11. ANY OTHER VARIETY OF BRITISH BIRDS (4 entries): 1st, W. I. Bicknell (Hurdle or Ring Dove); 40. HYPERUS (4 entries): 1st, J. Beach (bird from Goldfinch cock and Bullfinch hen); highly commended, J. Beach (ditto); H. Hanly (Goldfinch and Greenfinch); E. T. Keys (Skylark and Sparrow).

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.—41. BLACKCAP (1 entry): H. Hanly; 42. GARDEN WARBLER (1 entry): H. Hanly; 43. GOLDEN OREOLE (no entry); 44. NIGHTINGALE (1 entry): H. Hanly; 45. BARTLET (1 entry): highly commended, A. J. Moore; 46. HENRIETTA (no entry); 47. REDWING (no entry); 48. SISKIN OF ABER-NEISVE (2 entries): A. D. Willoughby; 49. TITLARK OR TREE PIPIT (1 entry): H. Hanly; 50. WHITETHROAT (2 entries): H. Hanly; 51. GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN (no entry); 52. ANY OTHER VARIETY (7 entries): H. Hanly (Willow Wren).—In this class 31 an aviary, containing fourteen different varieties, exhibited by Mr Hugh Hanly.

FOREIGN BIRDS.—53. GREY PARROT (2 entries): 1st, W. Cox; 2nd, E. Hawkins; 54. GREEN PARROT (1 entry): 1st, withfield; 2nd, J. Hy; 55. ANY OTHER VARIETY OF LARGE PARROTS (1 entry): 1st, W. W. Westbrook (parrot from Turon, Western Australia); 56. LOVE BIRDS, AUSTRALIAN GRASS PARAKEETS, &c. (11 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins (Australian Grass Parakeets); 2nd, A. D. Bartlett (Crimson-backed Grass Parakeets); highly commended, E. Hawkins (pen of Love Birds and pen of Australian Grass Parakeets); 57. PARAKEETS (13 entries): 1st, W. H. Darbourne (Australian Rosebird); 2nd, W. Cox (Cockatoo); highly commended, Miss E. Darbourne (Australian Rosebird); A. S. Darcy (Green Lark); G. E. Dutton (Bengal, or Rose-ringed); 58. COCKATOOS (4 entries): 1st, W. F. Finn (Australian); 2nd, Mrs Thompson (Rose-breasted); highly commended, H. N. Whitaker (Orange-crested); 59. CHINESE LORELS, &c. (1 entry): 1st, E. Hawkins (Lory Grande); 60. MACAWS (1 entry): 1st, withfield; 2nd, Adkins (Crimson and Green); 61. DIAMOND, CORAL-STEMMED, AND JAVA SPARROWS (30 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins (Java); 2nd, Miss C. Bartlett (Diamond); highly commended, T. Walker (Diamond); E. Duckworth Jun. (Java); 62. NONTARILLA, INDIGO-BLEU BIRD, &c. (5 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins (Nontarilla); 2nd, E. Hawkins (Indigo-blue Bird); 63. WAXBILLS (7 entries): 1st, E. Hawkins (Orange checked); 2nd, E. Hawkins (Bronze Manikins); 64. VIRGINIAN NIGHTINGALE CARDINAL (3 entries): 1st and 2nd, E. Hawkins (Red-crested Cardinal); highly commended, E. Hawkins (Black-crested Green and Red-crested); 65. WOODNAY BIRD (1 entry): 1st, H. Hanly; 66. CRESTED LARK: No entry; 67. ANY OTHER VARIETY OF FOREIGN BIRDS (8 entries): 1st, Miss J. Bartlett (California Quail); 2nd, E. Hawkins (Tropic Oriole); highly commended, T. Walker (Australian Quail).

COUNTRY-HOUSE NOTES & QUESTIONS.

ALE.—Will any of your correspondents advise me? I have some ale forty years old, brewed fifteen bushels to the butt. It was bottled when not fine, and now, when opened, the sediment in each bottle makes it very thick.—It is quite sound, hard, and has little flavour of hop. I am just going to brew; what can I do to improve my thirty dozen?—C. H.

CAGE-BIRDS.—REARING MOLES.—Will Mr Collins or Birdcatcher be so kind as tell me whether I have a better chance of rearing moles by placing the bird ones in a room so as to fly about and mate themselves, than in pinning them on in cages? I was proposing to turn loose in a room a number of male/birds of different kinds with a large number of hens, but will await an answer.—O. S.