

feathered tribe, no new breeds will be produced, no new varieties established? We think not.

Then, as to the establishing new but distinctive points or colours, breeding true to any particular feather or marking not now recognized, or the breeding out of any such where objectionable, are all subjects requiring great care and attention, and a thorough practical knowledge of poultry breeding; and the fancier who succeeds in establishing any of these things is deserving of having it recorded in a substantial and permanent way—and withal one that may subsequently prove remunerative.

We know that in England much attention has already been bestowed on the subject of breeding to particular points and feather, and that many breeders have been eminently successful, chief among whom may be placed Sir John Sebright. Mr. Wright tells us that in the Dark Brahma class there are three distinct shades of colour and markings, having as many different breeders aiming to perpetuate them; and we must bear in mind, too, that it is only recently that the Dark Brahmas were able even to obtain a separate class at exhibitions. Yet such is the favour in which they are now held, that no exhibition is considered complete without them. Why not then have a record kept of such breeders? Again, we have recently heard of the "Brown Cochin" a variety of the Partridge Cochin. Who established this new sub-variety? Let us have it recorded for the benefit of the present and future generations of the Cochin class. Of the Hamburgh class we have at present five recognized varieties, and doubtless more will yet be established, claiming equal merit with their elder brethren; indeed already there are claimants whose pretensions are of no mean sort. Did space permit we might go on enumerating many others which our transatlantic poultry brethren have by care and at-

tention raised to a high degree of merit, the record of which demands a conspicuous place in the history of poultry breeding.

And what shall we say of our cisatlantic brethren? Have they not established new breeds and improved on the old ones? Does not our American climate necessitate a different treatment of poultry to that adopted in Europe, and considerably so when compared with England? And does it not even demand, what we now have, many varieties which are wholly unknown in Europe? With whom did they originate, or by what cross or series of crosses produced? Satisfactory answers to these questions can only be given by having a living record of their breeders, and one on which reliance can be placed.

In a recent number of the *Field*, Mr. Tegetmeier drew attention to a new breed of fowls presented to him by a friend in the United States, called "White Leghorns," and in a recent number of this journal a breeder of this class gives an accurate description of them and claims for them a high place among the already established breeds. Who, then, was the originator of "White Leghorns?" Not the gentleman who presented them to Mr. Tegetmeier, as we are not aware that he laid claim to that particular honour. Nor have any of the writers whom we have met with claimed them as his own. If the breed, then, is a good one and deserving of being perpetuated, let it be known how it was produced, and from what kind of stock birds. Of this breed also there are several varieties—what are the distinguishing points? Nor is this the only variety to which special attention may be directed. Are there not at least twenty others to which classes at American exhibitions are awarded, whose names are not even known among poultry breeders in England? Is their origin to remain buried in obscurity as it now apparently is? Surely not.