

Standard and Taylor hens. To James Mulligan, Lexington, Ky., one pair Buff, and one trio Partridge Cochins. To John H. Hussey, Cincinnati, one pair Buff Cochins. The demand, especially from the south and west, seems to be increasing; and the sales thus far, made so early in the season, give promise of very active calls for fall and winter exhibition.

Mr. A. McLean Howard, *Toronto*, sold, a few days since, the whole of his magnificent stock of Dark Brahmas, consisting in all of 38 birds, to Edward R. Crowell, of No. 207 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio. In this yard were three different strains, viz.: Mr. Boyle's, Mr. Beldon's and Miss Berresford Pierce's. The purchaser may therefore congratulate himself on having secured such excellent stock, besides being enabled to make up several breeding yards for next season—a consideration of no small importance.

EXHIBITIONS.

At the Poultry Exhibition of the New England Poultry Club, as we learn from a Worcester paper, there were a number of transactions in valuable fowls, at high prices; "Mr. E. N. Rice, of Clinton, sold a trio of Partridge Cochins, for \$75, to Mr. Durfee, of Fall River. Golden Spangled Hamburgs sold at prices varying from \$50, to \$100; those of this breed attracting most attention were exhibited by Hibbard and Ongley, of Auburn, N.Y., (mentioned by the judges as magnificent birds, but sadly out of condition), and Mr. Ongley sold a fine trio to Mr. J. H. Walker, which were imported from the yard of Henry Beldon, of Bingley, England. Light Brahmas sold for \$22 to \$40; Dark Brahmas, \$20 to \$50; Plymouth Rock, from \$18 to \$30; Black Spanish, from \$10 to \$20. Messrs Hibbard and Ongley also exhibited a trio of Gold Laced Sebright Bantams, valued at \$100. This trio was imported by the exhibitors, from the yard of a son of Sir John Sebright, of England. Game Bantams sold at prices varying from \$25 to \$50. French Fowls were not in demand. Pigeons sold for \$10, \$15, and \$20 per pair.

Practical Hints.

REARING OF PHEASANTS.—A writer in the *Field* says:—A friend's keeper has for the last two years constantly removed pheasants' and partridges' eggs from their nests, and substituted either addled eggs of the same kind, which is best, or hens' eggs. The exchange eggs he places under common hens, who act as incubators, and are made to sit sometimes on different lots. As soon as the eggs show appearance of being beaked or hatching, they are removed to those nests which have not been forsaken, and with very good results, as the following will show. Last month, in a piece of barley, three pheasants' nests were found by some men who were hoeing in the ground, and it was thought advisable by the keeper to exchange the eggs, fearing they might be stolen; a few hens' eggs were substituted in each nest, to which the hen pheasants returned. As soon as the keeper from his sitting hens could obtain a sufficient number of almost hatched eggs, he made the exchange again, placing in each nest twenty eggs; the three broods which actually went off were 59 young pheasants. The exchange is much more likely to succeed with pheasants than partridges; with the former it is almost a certainty.

MANAGEMENT OF SITTING HEN.—I have, says a writer in the *Journal of Horticulture*, a cellar into which the frost cannot penetrate, and which I keep in total darkness. Even in the coldest weather, by this method, I find a hen may be off her eggs for a couple of hours without much harm; but should it unfortunately happen that a hen comes off and the eggs are cold, I at once put them into a bowl of warm water, and as soon as they are nicely warm I put them back to the hen or to another hen, and they rarely fail to hatch. On one side of this dark cellar I place a lot of Turners' pens, and in each I make a nest and set a hen. By these means the hens never get together to fight, and the darkness generally prevents them from coming off their nests. My experience leads me to the conclusion that hens, especially strange ones, sit better in the dark. Every morn-