



LIGHT BRAHMAS AND JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Portraits are given above of fowls of two conspicuous breeds. One is remarkable for its large size, and the other for its diminutive, as well as picturesque and odd appearance. The Light Brahma is now well known amongst breeders and fanciers, but is not yet nearly so popular amongst farmers, and those who rear poultry for market, as it should be. The above portraits are drawn from life from some birds bred and owned by Messrs. Magrane & Fairservice, of Woodside, near Newark, N. J. These gentlemen, who are well known amongst fancy poultry breeders, have been more than usually successful in taking premiums at exhibitions, and their birds are in great demand, not only at home, but in foreign countries. Some fine specimens were recently sold and shipped to an English breeder. After an inspection of their poultry, the selection of a pair for illustration was no easy matter, as it was difficult to choose where many were worthy of the distinction. Having so frequently described the Light Brahmas, we need not now repeat their characteristics, but merely point out here, the small head, the lofty carriage, the broad full breast, the deep round body, the short stout limbs, all of which mark the high-bred bird, and one producing a great amount of flesh with the least offal. This is one distinguishing feature of the Brahma fowl, which renders it a profitable breed for the farmer. No other bird excels it as a winter layer, and as it is a good mother, the plentiful fluff about it serving to keep the chicks warm in the coldest weather, and as the chicks are hardy, it is easy to have very early birds. The young birds, as broilers, are remarkably juicy, well flavored, and tender, and the young cockerels of 4 to 6 months, weighing, as they easily do, 8 to 9 lbs., make most excellent roasters. As with all high-bred, pure races, the half-bred crosses of these, on

the common stock, are nearly as good as the pure bred. There is no breed that excels the Light Brahma as the farmer's fowl. To introduce one young cock for every 25 common hens, would be to easily double the value of the farmer's yearly product. This we can say after several years' experience, during which our main stock has been of this breed, and having had occasionally some hundreds of cross-bred chickens for the market.

The Japanese Bantams, from which the portraits were taken, are also the property of Messrs. Magrane & Fairservice, who, to save trouble, request us to state that they have none of these birds for sale this season. These quaint little creatures are drawn in proportion to the larger birds, and weigh a pound and a quarter each. The plumage is white, excepting some of the wing feathers, the tail, and sometimes the tips of the neck feathers, which are black. The legs are bright yellow. The tail is the most curious part of this breed, being large, and carried so erect as to nearly touch the head. The legs are so short as to be almost invisible, and this gives the birds a curious creeping sort of gait. The little hens are exemplary mothers, and one of them, with a brood of tiny chicks, would be the delight of a boy or girl, as well as attractive pets for old folks. This breed has the virtue, rare amongst bantams, of being exceedingly peaceable and quiet.

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#### The True way to Treat Workmen.

The prosperity of France after her misfortunes in war, is simply due to the care its government took to encourage and assist the only source of all wealth—industrial labor; this act, combined with the fact that on account of the excellence of all French products, there is an almost unlimited demand for them in the markets of the world, has caused the depression of all trades to be less felt in France than anywhere else.

To show the spirit of that country, we will mention the gratifying fact that lately fifty thousand francs have been appropriated in aid of artisans who have meritorious objects to exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1878, the objects being constructed by men who are working on their own account, but are unable to defray the expense of exhibition from their own resources. The Prefects of each of the eighty-six departments are to supervise the applications under this head.

#### Tape-Worms.

The origin of tape-worms is the eating of mussy pork, which has not been sufficiently cooked to destroy the germ. It may also be communicated to beef by the knife of the butcher should he cut pork and beef with the same knife. The germ adheres to the interior of the human intestines, soon becomes the head of the tape-worm, and then the links grow, each of which eats and digests independently of the head.

To remove it, a large dose of Rochelle salts is given at night; at 10 o'clock in the morning a dose is given made of  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of bark of pomegranate root,  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm pumpkin-seed, 1 drachm ethereal extract of male fern,  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm powdered ergot, 2 drachms powdered gum arabic, and 2 drops of croton oil. The pomegranate bark and pumpkin-seed are to be thoroughly bruised, and, with the ergot, boiled in 8 ounces of water for 15 minutes, then strained through a coarse cloth. The croton oil is first well rubbed up with the acacia and extract of male fern, and then formed into an emulsion with the decoction. In each case the worm will be expelled alive and entire within two hours.

The above prescription is from the *Druggist's Circular*; and is similar to the old established method; but a recent publication informs us that where this failed, the tape-worm was effectively driven out by means of diluted carbolic acid, which is a poison for all small animals and inferior forms of life.