

sider my views as strange speculation. They are at liberty so to do; but my chief object is to solicit information for myself and other amateurs, from those that have made the matter a closer study.

B.

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1871.

SALE OF MR. TEGETMEIER'S WHITE LEGHORNS.

We learn through private sources that Mr. William Massey, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, has purchased from Mr. Tegetmeier the whole of his stock of white Leghorns, in all 20 birds, bred from the pair presented to him by an American gentleman in, we think, 1869, an illustration of which appeared in a number of the *Field* newspaper last year. These birds being novelties in England, excited the admiration of breeders there, and are much thought of.

Fanciers will be also glad to hear that Mr. Tegetmeier is preparing a new edition of his poultry book, soon to be issued. This is satisfactory, and no doubt rendered necessary by the rapid strides being made in the direction of increased knowledge in poultry breeding.

We trust Mr. Tegetmeier will find place in his revised edition of the poultry book for the valuable additions being made to our poultry yards, and not ignore the existence of some excellent varieties, simply because they find no place at English exhibitions.

MORE POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. John Clapp, of Branchtown, Philadelphia, has recently imported 6 Partridge Cochins, 6 Buff Cochins, and 8 Dark Brahmas, all of which we believe are very fine birds and have been selected in England by a friend of the importer without limit in price.

HATCHING EGGS have been sent to Buenos Ayres from England, packed in air-tight jars, and chickens produced from them, although the eggs were three months old before they were set. Here

we can obtain them from England in as many weeks—why then do not more of our fanciers import hatching eggs from reliable breeders and secure to themselves excellent stock birds?

Practical Hints.

GAME HENS.—There are few fowls more prolific than Game; and, where there is a good wide range of any kind, no fowls will prove more profitable, the Black-breasted Red variety being the best. They eat little in proportion to other larger fowls, and are very good layers, but they cannot be kept in close confinement, on account of their fighting propensities.

FEEDING FOWLS.—There are two ways for feeding fowls, either of which has an injurious effect. The one is, feeding too much; the other, feeding too little. Half-starved fowls [cannot be remunerative, neither will over-fed fowls prove much better. *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, "out of nothing nothing comes," is as true of fowl keeping as of all other things; therefore, to make fowls profitable, they must be moderately well fed and attended. The almost daily production of an article so rich in nitrogen as an egg demands an ample and regular supply of adequate food. When this is given, hens will well repay the cost and trouble bestowed.

SETTING EGGS.—It is a common mistake to set too many eggs under a hen. In summer a large hen may have thirteen; Cochins or Brahmas, fifteen; but in early spring from nine to eleven are quite enough. We have not only to consider how many chickens the hen can hatch, but how many she can cover when they are partly grown. It is far better to hatch fewer in number, and have them stronger and healthier, than to have a greater number of puny, sickly little things, which will never grow to be large or healthy birds.

DUCK RAISING.—No fancier that can find suitable place in his poultry yard but should have a few ducks. Their appetite is such that almost any kind of food will supply them; they pick up the waste food