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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1872.

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LETTER POSTAGE.

It takes SIX CENTS to pre-pay a letter mailed in the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A series of first-class wood engravings from photographs of the most perfect specimens of all the principal breeds of fowls, specially taken and executed for this Journal, will be commenced with number I., vol. III., and continued monthly. The engravings shall be by an artist of known reputation and undoubted ability, with whom arrangements have just been completed.

VOLUME II.

With this issue we close the second volume of this Journal, and take this opportunity of tendering our friends our best thanks for the patronage bestowed upon us. As previously announced, we have completed arrangements with Mr. C. F. Damoreau of this city for a series of wood engravings, of the most perfect specimens of all the principal breeds of fowls. The engravings will be from photographs of fowls taken expressly for this Journal; and will show at one

view, a cock and hen of each breed. The name of the artist, Mr. Damoreau, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellency of the workmanship of the engravings. The additional expense entailed by this arrangement will be considerable, and we look hopefully forward to a punctual renewal of the many subscriptions now falling due, to enable us successfully to carry out our design—nay more, we urgently request all our subscribers to procure at least another, and forward his subscription with their own, and by this means render us substantial benefit. With number 9, we enlarged our Journal from sixteen to twenty pages, and we contemplate before long to still further increase its size.

FOWLS DON'T PAY.

There is no more common expression among our farming community, when the subject of fowls is introduced, than that which heads our article; it has been handed down from father to son, and is the bye-word of each succeeding generation. Those who adopt it most, have given the subject least consideration, and if asked why fowls don't pay, can give no intelligible answer—and on careful consideration it will be found, that it is as mischievous as it is meaningless. Owing to some reason, farmers and many others look upon fowls as worthless in a commercial or pecuniary point of view; they are tolerated upon

the farm to act as scavengers only, and allowed to live as best they can, rather than being kept with an idea that profit may be realized by them. The trifle that is realized from poultry on the farm is so small as not to be considered worthy of the farmer's notice, and is not unfrequently the acknowledged perquisite of some female member of the family. He sees his fowls consume a quantity of his grain, but he individually reaps no benefit from them, little wonder then that he comes to the conclusion that "fowls don't pay."

Although we readily admit that farmers as a class are fully alive to their own interests, when it can be shown to them by practical and ocular demonstration that by making a change they will increase their profits; yet it cannot be denied, but that this important branch in our rural economy is looked at unfavourably, and in respect to it our farming community is in every sense of the word "Conservative"—and will make no change unless irresistible proof is forthcoming to satisfy them of the benefits arising from that change both pecuniary and commercially. Now, when we consider with how much disfavor all kinds of poultry are looked upon, and with the acknowledged idea that fowls don't pay predominating, it is not surprising that our farmers are slow to introduce into their farm yards improved breeds of fowls, and for which must be paid a price far beyond what they consider any class of poultry worth; nor is it to be wondered at that no greatly marked change is yet perceptible in the majority of the farm yards throughout the country either in the increase of numbers or improvement of breed. It is no easy matter to get rid of an "inherited idea" so to speak, the transition can be neither sudden or immediate, it must be gradual and by degrees, brought about by the introduction of the more valuable and profitable

breeds, and the examples of success of these farmers and fanciers who are now importing and breeding some of the most approved stock.

In no more forcible way can this be brought to the notice of the community than by Poultry shows, the usefulness of which when properly managed, with a view to the general welfare and not to the pecuniary advantage of the few, cannot be denied—inasmuch as they tend to stimulate an increased interest in the keeping of good poultry and encourage the breeding of the best and most profitable stock. In the Province of Ontario we have perhaps the best and most complete system of exhibitions that can well be devised, each Township and County has, or on complying with certain conditions specified, may have their annual agricultural show, with their share of the Government grant for such purposes, in which is a separate class for poultry; it is only necessary therefore to utilize the means at our disposal to bring prominently before our farming community and others the benefits to be derived from poultry when only the best breeds are kept. In this respect we are far ahead of England; no such system operates there; and it is to private enterprise the public are in a great measure indebted for their poultry exhibitions; the high appreciation in which they are held, the popularity which they enjoy, and the benefits to the general community which flow from them, is best testified to, by the public patronage bestowed upon them. There is no reason why a similar state of things should not exist here. If in England private enterprise supplements public patronage, why not in Canada? If silver cups and extra prizes are offered for the best birds of some particular breeds at the English exhibitions, why not a similar course be adopted in the poultry class of our agricultural exhibitions in this country? To the committees of

management of these exhibitions we must look for the successful carrying out of this idea; a little extra exertion on their part would secure the desired end, and we have no doubt in numerous cases it need only be suggested to be acted upon. Not until this or some such course be pursued will the desired end be gained; an inducement must be held out to farmers to induce them to

introduce the "new fangled" breeds to their farm yards. Once there their superiority over the common barn-door fowl will become too apparent not to be recognised by the watchful eye of the farmer or his thrifty helpmate, and the meaningless assertion that "Fowls don't pay" be proved to a demonstration to be untrue, in theory and in fact.



Pigeons.

ABOUT CARRIER PIGEONS.

BY COL. HASSARD, C. B., ROYAL ENGINEERS.

(Continued from page 174.)

The first thing to be done is to get a good start by buying well bred birds from reliable stock, you must know and

see the birds your purchases are descended from; this I consider of immense importance, for I would certainly rather have a bird of good blood and undoubted pedigree, than a better bird I knew nothing about. Although this principle is admitted by all perhaps, yet few will practically carry it out, or believe my theory upon buying from me—and of this I had a marvellous instance at my English Sale, when a hen that was

mother of the best birds sold in the room, at high amateur prices, went for a very small sum, and less than half she cost me; I recommended her to a friend and pointed out what she had done, he shrugged his shoulders and replied, "it might be so, but she had not stuff enough for him." The same thing happened at Toronto; I strongly recommended a pair to a gentleman fancier, but he did not act on my recommendation; this same pair, by a mistake of the auctioneer, were bought in at \$10, luckily for me,—for they are the best breeders I have, and throw the best stock, every bird better than themselves. This is a practical illustration of breeding from blood, and known pedigree, combined with judicious crossing.

Pedigree! some will say, how kept? In this way;—you put a number or name on each pair and date of birth—and also a mark, usually small India rubber rings on their legs, 1, 2, or 3,—or 1 on one leg, 1 on the other, 2 on one, &c., in any combinations you choose. You have a book with particulars of each pair and printed thus:—The number of the pair at top of page, with description of cock and hen, noting the color and age—and also the private mark underneath. In a ruled heading is put in separate columns | Hatched. |

| No. | Description. | When disposed of. | How disposed of. | Price. | Remarks. | And also I have a card on each pen with date of laying first egg—when due—and remarks. This enables me on the inspection visits to note these facts, if pushed for time; they can be transcribed into the book afterwards. Well; at the end of the season I can tell you exactly how the birds are bred, and all particulars, and any bird having anything remarkable about him is identified at any time, and thus you discover how to breed out birds that do not throw as good stock as others, besides in matching up, you know exactly what

you are doing, and should by attention eventually lead to the top of the tree. Some will say this is troublesome, so it is, but not so much so as you think, and if you don't take trouble in breeding carriers you had better let them alone. I said not so much trouble as supposed, for if you refer to years—you begin your markings fresh each year—thus—merely noting that No. C. pair was bred from No. A. of such a year, and on reference to that pair you see whence they came, and so on. I do not know if others do this, but I do, and can give you the history of most of my birds to 1864, the time I began again in Canada. If I could get sufficient subscribers I would publish a Diary for Poultry and Pigeon breeding, or would give the form to any of your subscribers who would send me a yearly copy for my own use. It would pay well in Canada.

Well, having obtained your stock birds you must place them in a proper loft, room, or other suitable accommodation, fitted up with boxes as in your number 11, Vol. I., Page 164—they might possibly be a little smaller, but I do not recommend that. The loft should have a large wire aviary in front, if you do not fly your birds, and few of the best fancy carriers are flown; but if permanently located, there can be no doubt that the birds flown are more healthy—but even then I do not recommend their being always at large—so that a large wire aviary in front of the pigeon loft is necessary, so that the birds may fly about in it during the day. I do not advocate too many being kept. We all have a tendency to overstock, it's a mistake, you get more good birds from a few good pairs.

Carriers as a rule breed and rear their own young well. This is an advantage, but it is handy to have a few kept as flyers, such as homing birds, Dragoons, &c., to which you can shift eggs or a delicate young one, and if left to fly

with them it will do no harm.— Food should be always on hand in boxes or basins with bars around them; heavy eyed birds do not see well to pick up from the ground; cleanliness and good pigeon management in general being applicable to carriers I need not enter into; but if I do not say something about matching and color my yarn will not be much. Some very valuable hints have been given in the *Field* under the *nom de plume* of Carrier, which I can send to you should you desire it. They refer chiefly to hard and soft eggs, but time will not permit me to transcribe them now. I will proceed to color:—Well, I say never pair two *Duns* and seldom two *Blacks*, if it can be helped. *Blues* as a rule are always mated with *Blues* or *Silvers*. Two *Duns* will often throw birds very light in color. A *Dun* should be a sound even colored dark *Dun*, but you will find in a climate like America, North and South where you do see the sun, that it will play sad havoc with plumage, so that purchasers near moulting time should examine the plumage, and not condemn as bad colored birds whose old feathers are getting light and motley. To keep the *Dun* color, Dark *Duns* and *Black* should be paired, and you thus get good *Blacks* and good *Duns*. A *Black* should be a satiny black, not with a blue, dull tinge at all, but like a raven. Committees of shows make great mistakes in offering premiums for pairs of Carriers. As a rule you never pair your two best birds. You can not do anything with Carriers unless you match on the counter-acting principle. You may have a fine breeding hen like a race horse of undoubted pedigree; well, such a bird would require to be matched with a coarse heavy bird, with exaggerated points the hen is deficient in, but this would not do in an exhibition pen, and you can't put a strange unmatched cock and hen in one

pen, for the cock will kill the hen, or render her useless, and the older he is the more unamiable.

Beginners in the Carrier fancy, I find always send for pairs of *Black*, or *Duns*, and of course it is not always easy to supply them for the reasons stated. Two *Blacks* will sometimes throw *Duns*, generally good in color if the parents on either side have been bred from *Dun* color, and if a *Black* has the slightest tinge of a dull leaden black, it must be paired with a *Dun*. *Yellow Carriers* I have never seen, and *Pied* ones are an abomination in my eyes. *White* may be tolerated if very good. I have seen some years since, one belonging to Mr. Esquilant, of the Peristoronic Society, being the best. Mr. Potter also had some fair white birds.

Blues should be paired with *Blues*, or if dark and not clear, with *Silvers*. The fancy now is to have a blue back. My first prize *Blue* hen at the Crystal palace (England) in 1862 had a white back. I do not think a good bird would be discarded now for it, but the blue back is correct. The light backed are very useful to improve color, as I find they are better in color than the others. I consider a *Blue Carrier* a beautiful bird, and so do the *Ladies*, and we should, I suppose, try and please the latter.

To get up a blue stud requires time, patience and perseverance; as they are inferior in points I advise crossing with *Blacks* or rather *Duns*—and a re-cross with *Blue*, and if of a heavy dark blue with a *Silver*. In this way you improve the eye and nottle, half the result is useless except to carry on the experiment, as you can always carry on the experiment in a *Black* or *Dun Blue* breed, the bars on the wings, if you look at them across the light, can be seen. A *Blue* and *Dun* do not mix color, but a *Blue* and *Black* will breed blue black birds which are useless. I have now a

very good Black breed, from a Blue cock and hen; but the Blue cock was from a Black pair that evidently had thrown back to a Blue strain. I had purchased the blue. If the Pedigree had been kept as I suggest, this could have been traced; I have had some very superior Blues, almost as good as their Black brothers, but it will take me some time to get them up again, although I have some very fair ones now. I trust I have made myself clear thus far, as to color, &c. I could explain verbally better than transcribe, so trust your readers will look mercifully upon my attempt.

There is a word of caution I should have given to beginners. Do not buy advertised Carriers because they are cheap; as a rule, they are rubbish. See the bird on approval; you may get a good bird by chance at an auction, or at a fair price from an over-stocked amateur's loft, or from one selling off, but when you see a stranger offering a splendid pair of Carriers for £2 or £3 they are either rubbishy non-breeders, or their owner is an ignoramus, which is not generally the case. Any bird to take a first prize in these days is worth from £10 to £20 Stg. How then can a decent pair be sold for *one fourth* that price? They may be Horsemen, Dragons, but not Carriers. It is not because a bird has beak and eye nottle that he is a Carrier. You must have thorough-bred stock to begin.

Literary Notices.

The ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY. By L. Wright, Author of the "Practical Poultry Keeper," &c. Illustrated with Fifty Coloured Plates of celebrated Prize Birds of every Breed, &c. London, Paris and New York: Cassel, Petter, & Galpin.

Part III. of the above work has reached us, which still continues to be at-

tractive, interesting and useful. The illustrations which accompany this part are like the preceding ones exceedingly well executed and life-like. Mr. Wright's Dark Brahma pullet "Psyche" is a model of perfection and beauty, and shows the high state to which fowls may be bred in the hands of practical men such as Mr. Wright. This plate is of itself well worth the whole price of the part. Plate 6 is an illustration of a pair of Mr. Henry Beldon's Silver Spangled Hamburgs, well worthy the study of the fancier and amateur. They were the cup birds at Allerton, 1871. Hen first at Birmingham, 1871, and cup at Bristol, 1872. Mr. Wright's "Psyche" was first prize at Birmingham, 1871.—Chapter V. on Artificial Hatching occupies the greater portion of Part III. and enters very fully into explanations of the different kinds of Incubators constructed both in England and America. Among those noticed are Mr. Brindly's, Mr. Schröder's, and Colonel Stuart Wortley's of England, and those of Mr. Halsted, and the Messrs. Graves, of America. Chapter VI. is devoted to the management of chickens, a subject as yet but very imperfectly understood even by poultry breeders. The following extract will be interesting and useful to many:

"This leads us to the one great secret of success in rearing fine chickens, which we may sum up thus:—Give food so as to *fully satisfy* their appetites and no more. This rule, it will be seen, is quite different and far more liberal than that we have laid down for adult fowls. It is broken if the chickens are left so long as to be really *hungry* for their food; it is equally broken if so much is given as to be left after the brood is satisfied. Just so much is to be thrown down as will be fully cleared away, leaving none to be trodden into the ground. In the first week every two hours will do, then for a month every three hours, and after that four times daily, for the times of supply; but something will depend upon the season, and in early spring they will need to be fed more frequently during the earlier stages of

growth, and also require better diet, which last will however be compensated by the better prices obtainable in the market. We would, however, say unhesitatingly that we do not approve of custard, so much recommended by some who pass for authorities, as food for young chickens. We never found they were the better for it, expensive feeding as it is; and we have found chickens fed upon it sometimes refuse plain wholesome food, and ultimately to become disordered in the liver. For the sake of those who wish to try this diet, we may state that the custard is prepared by beating up an egg in about a quarter of a pint of milk, and putting it in a saucer on the top of a stove to set, when it may be chopped up and given to the chickens. At ordinary seasons, mixing all the food with plain milk and giving a little meat daily is infinitely more wholesome diet, and the only circumstances under which custard should be given are when valuable chicks show marked debility, or in January or February. At such times, if preferred, the chicks may be fed with it by candle-light about ten o'clock at night, when they will eat it greedily, while being given thus only, it will not cause them to refuse plain food during the day. Thus used, and thus alone, custard is of marked benefit in aiding the growth of early chickens; but its cost must confine it to "fancy" or prize poultry. In the country, where milk is cheap, a good substitute for it may be found in curd, formed by adding a little alum to a quart of new milk, and squeezing the curd very tightly in a cloth, to make it as hard and dry as possible, in which state it is eagerly devoured by the chickens."

Poultry St. ms.

LARGE EGGS.—J. W. Acres, Paris, Ont. informs us that he has lately received from Mr. H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn, a dozen remarkably fine Partridge Cochins eggs, the produce of birds imported from Mr. Tomlinson. He mentions the fact, in order that English breeders, who take the trouble to send to Canada really good stock, may receive credit for the same.

SALES.

Mr. A. G. CAMPBELL, St. Hilaire, P. Q. sold to Mr. O. B. Hadwin, President New

England Poultry Club, Worcester, 11 game hens and 1 game cock. Of the latter Mr. Hadwin says, "He is in splendid condition and paces my lawn with his beautiful plumage. I never saw so much dignity in a bird." Also a trio to Mr. Lamb, Leicester.

Mr. J. W. ACRES, Ont., reports the following sales during the past month:— E. A. Noble, Detroit, Michigan, Two Buff Cochins, (imported) dark Brahma Cock (imported) and three hens.

BREEDING GAME FOWLS.

(Concluded from page 183.)

The immense difference between spring hatched chickens and summer hatched chickens, even though from the same parents, is worthy of remark. Those hatched in the Spring (the proper time) running the right height on the leg, light and hard in flesh, with the right amount of bone; while those hatched in June or July run low on the leg, heavy and soft in flesh, and too small and weak in bone, and therefore, if such were matched to fight against birds bred at the right season, they would have to fight with much longer-reached and stronger and harder birds, though not at all heavier than themselves, and would consequently be easily beaten, even if equal in blood. I may here mention that I have had good broods in June and July, though not equal to the Spring birds.

Breeders for the pit generally allow three hens to a "stag" in breeding, and five hens to a full-grown cock. Some, however, prefer only two hens to the full-grown cock, or even one favorite hen to the favorite cock, only one hen is not enough; but two good hens are sufficient for the best cock, and I am convinced that the best Game chickens are bred from two first-rate hens put to a first-rate full-grown cock in a good grass run.

It should be recollected in breeding Game Fowls that the relationship as to blood stands as follows, viz:—

1st. Brown Reds, Dark Birchens, Dark Greys, and the Dark or Gipseys-faced Blacks, are all closely allied in blood, and are all dark-combed or dark-faced birds, and all from one origin, that of the Brown Reds, which is their original color.

2nd. That all the Red-eyed breeds are closely related, all originating from

Red-eyed Black-breasted Reds, and Red-eyed Gingers.

3rd. That all yellow or daw-eyed breeds and strains are closely allied in blood of whatever color, they are all springing from the Yellow-eyed Gingers originally.

The colors of the eyes are not sufficiently looked to by most breeders, who do not seem to be aware that this is the very best criterion of the difference in blood of all. No good cross can result from breeding different colors of eyes together, too much difference existing for the blood to amalgamate properly, as may be seen on trial for experiment.—
NEWMARKET, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED?

No. 1.

I receive so many inquiries as to which is the best breed of fowls to keep, and I see so many inquiries of the same kind in "our Journal," that I have thought a few remarks on this very practical subject may not come amiss to many readers. I call it a very practical subject, because I have known cases where the few fowls kept involved a loss, entirely owing to a bad choice in this particular, and where a more judicious selection put an entirely new face on affairs.

Any man who affirms that some one particular breed is the best, not only for himself, but for everybody else, is simply carried away by enthusiasm for his own pet hobby. It may be the best for him, and at the same time the very worst for the friend to whom he recommends it. It is not for nothing that fowls have been bred, differing not only in every point of appearance, but even in habits and instincts. These peculiarities fit each fowl for some particular set of circumstances, and are in themselves an evidence of the superiority of pure breeds over any ordinary mongrels that can be procured. To these latter there is always one objection; they are generally hardy, and with proper judgment they may often be selected so as to prove really good layers, but they can never be depended upon not to sit, and this makes them unsuitable for the large number of cases where only one small yard or run can be given to the fowls, and where chickens cannot, therefore, be raised to any advantage. Their "broodiness" in this case gives infinite

trouble, which, by the choice of a non-sitting breed, would be entirely avoided. Even where one or two broods of chickens can be reared the objection still holds good, as it is impossible to set all the hens, and it is always easy, if a non-sitting breed be kept, to buy or hire one or two hens for sitting each season.—When these beat off their chickens and begin to lay they can be turned down with the others; and as soon as their batch of eggs is finished, and they show any inclination to sit again, they may be killed for table.

The objection often made to the price of pure breeds is not nearly so great as many suppose, though I certainly cannot understand what Mr. Kinnard B. Edwards means when he contrasts the prices of really "first-class" birds and eggs now with those a "year or so" ago. First-class birds will always be rare, and therefore costly; and if he means to say that birds of such quality, from a show point of view, or eggs from such, can now be bought cheap, all I can say is he knows little about the matter, for there never was a time when birds good enough to win would realize better prices than now, except in the brief months of the poultry mania. If, on the other hand, he means what the great breeders call their "wasters"—that is, birds which have all the useful qualities of the breed, but from faults of feather are disabled from being shown, then I would say that I have never known the time when such could not be obtained at the price he mentions of 7s. 6d. to 10s. each, and most breeders are glad to clear out their condemned chickens at that figure. This brings me to the point I was upon, that good stock at 10s. per bird will nearly always pay better than mongrels at 2s. 6d. I would advise always that a cock be provided as well as hens; for while he is not needed where eggs only are required, I have always found the family seem more contented, and I think, as a rule, thrive better. In that case, also, the first expense of the stock need be the only one, for a brood or two may either be hatched, or a sitting or two can be given to a neighbour, on condition of so many chickens being allowed from the produce. In this way the stock may be kept up, and the needful change of blood kept up either by exchange or the occasional purchase of a strange bird. I do not advise by any means breeding to exhi-

bition standards, except there be the strong inclination for it which is likely to command success, and this is not a case I am now considering. Hence the introduction of a fresh cock need not entail the care and anxiety which, in the case of a fancier, it always does, and *must*, if he would preserve his strain from ruin. Provided the new bird be of fairly pure breed, not related, and of good health and size, it will be sufficient; and in this way, with no trouble and very little expense, all the economical advantages of the best breeds may be secured and maintained for years.

To one point, however, care should be devoted. In every lot of hens some will be better layers than others. Let us suppose we start with six Houdans—a cock and five hens. Probably out of this five two may lay thirty eggs per annum more than either of the others; their eggs should be noticed, and only these eggs set. By following this plan for a very few years a very great increase in egg-production may be obtained. My attention was drawn to this subject by a friend having a Brahma pullet, which laid nearly three hundred eggs in one twelvemonth, though valueless as a fancy bird, and the quality descended to several of her progeny; and I have since found other instances which prove conclusively that a vast improvement might easily be effected in nearly all our breeds were that careful selection of brood stocks made for this purpose which the fancier bestows on other objects. It is to be regretted more is not done in this way, and having more room than I had, I hope myself to make some experiment in this direction shortly. I will only say now that I am perfectly certain the number of two hundred eggs per annum might be attained in a few years with perfect ease were the object systematically sought; and I trust these few remarks may arouse a general attention to it amongst those who keep poultry for eggs only, and who can easily do all that is necessary without any knowledge whatever of fancy points, or any attempt to breed exhibition birds.

The consideration of the breeds suitable for special circumstances I will endeavour to enter upon in my next paper.—L. WRIGHT, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

Our Letter Box.

WEIGHT OF WHITE COCHIN CHINA COCK AND HEN.—(F. C. T.)—The cock should weigh from 8 to 10 lbs., and the hen from 6 to 8 lbs.

POULTRY IN A GARDEN.—(Beginner.)—Young chickens in a garden are a real benefit, and pick up many insects which destroy vegetables; the best plan to adopt is this:—Put the hen under a rip on the walk and let the chicks have their run. It is surprising how they wander about picking up a living, besides which they thrive remarkably well. As soon as they begin to scratch and injure the beds or plots, remove them to other quarters.

FOWLS FOR CONFINED SPACE.—(Rusticus.)—Brahmas and Houdans bear confinement well; the latter do not sit, and as a rule such produce more eggs than others that incubate. Laying in the winter is a question of age and the amount of care bestowed upon them. There is no breed that will lay in winter by reason of any inherited property—and adult fowls never do, no matter of what breed. There would be no reason why you should not keep some of each breed, Brahmas and Houdans. They are equally hardy. As non-setters Houdans are perhaps the best to keep; they have one drawback however, when kept in confined space they take to eating each other's feathers. Where the space is a confined one we know of no fowl that gives so much satisfaction as the Brahma, he has most of the virtues and few of the vices of fowls in general.

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fection is desired, it is next to hopeless to look for it in the produce of parents that are themselves imperfect. But we are so sure that partially white top-knots are the rule of creve-cœur hens at a certain age, that we should not hesitate to show two such put with a good and thoroughly black cock. No mixture of plumage can be permitted in this latter. We should not hesitate to breed young birds with mixed top-knots, but we would not breed from those with spangled bodies.

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