

amongst these are many of the rarer varieties, some of which are very seldom seen, such as Pekin bantams, Japanese bantams, Japan Fan-fowls, Silkies, Mandarin and Wood ducks, Sebastopol geese, &c., &c. I find most of these rare birds to breed well, and prove hardy with me, and I find them sell rapidly and at good prices. In addition to my large stock of poultry I have lately commenced the importing and breeding of dogs, and have, at the present time, Colleys, English Bull Dogs, Black-and-tan, Skye and Scotch Terriers, St Bernards, Mastiffs, &c., &c. in my kennels, and I find the dogs sell remarkably well.

In the breeding and selling of poultry this year I have been most successful, having had a very active demand for nearly all classes of poultry from all parts of the Dominion and the Northern and Western states. Demerara &c., and have had great difficulty in filling orders, the demand being so very great.

In addition to my large regular sales, I have sold heavily to prominent fanciers in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and West for Exhibition at the fall and early winter shows.

I will now close this, and will shortly write an article for your valuable paper, giving you my experience, failures as well as successes, in the breeding and management of some of the leading varieties of poultry.

Yours truly,
G. H. PUSLEY.

Brantford, Dec. 5th, 1881.

Chicken Cholera.

Editor Review,

In the interests of the poultry fraternity, and readers of the Review, mixed with a little self-interest I suppose, which is so apt to show itself in all our transactions and desires in the present life, I am anxious of arousing inquiry upon some matters of very vital importance and interest to poultry fanciers and breeders, viz: that of diseases which so often visit our yards and poultry houses, and with unsparing and remorseless cruelty sweep away from before our eyes, day after day, our pets, upon whom so much care and time has been expended, regardless alike either of those that have received little or no care, or those that have been tended and cared for with all the zeal and untiring energy that a fancier's love calls forth.

I refer now more particularly to that disease which, for the want of a better name, has been known as "Chicken Cholera." The nature of its working upon your flocks is so subtle and quiet that the constitution is undermined and gone before you are aware of its presence; and when once

it breaks out its ravages seem to defy all the effort and skill you can put forth to stop its course, calling to your aid all the remedies and antidotes that is given to you from time to time in the different poultry journals of the day, with but little effect.

This is a disease with which we have not been much troubled in Canada, at least we have not heard much about it; but our neighbors across the lines seem to have had a good share of it for the last few years, and for that reason I was inclined to think that the South or warmer climates would be more subject to its ravages than our more northern and colder country. But my fond hopes have been sadly disappointed, and my expectations that this scourge would never get a foot-hold in our poultry yards here, have been scattered to the winds.

This season has been marked by a visitation of this scourge among our flock, and some of us have suffered severely by it, without being able to combat successfully its ravages, or arrive at a satisfactory solution of its cause. In all my experience of thirty years poultry keeping I have never been visited with any epidemic, while my friends all round would be suffering. I used to ascribe it always to neglect and carelessness on the part of those suffering from it, and when applied to for a remedy would always add the advice that the ounce of prevention would have been better than the pound of cure. But in this case I found it to fail, as also, with one exception, the pound of cure, which I shall give hereafter.

What seems strange and puzzling was the manner in which this disease acted on different flocks in the same locality; and often it assumed different forms in the same flock. One would be subject to a form of diarrhoea, with a discharge of green or yellowish matter similar to paint; others without any discharge or any outward appearance of disease, would suddenly drop and die, reduced to a mere skeleton, although all the time eating most voraciously, and generally dying with a full crop.

And then, again, one yard would be entirely cleaned out, not leaving one specimen to remind the unfortunate owner of the prosperity of former days, while his neighbor opposite would entirely escape without the slightest indication that disease and death was at his door, and doing such mischief to his friend opposite.

Now, the only solution, to my mind, of such a different condition of things existing in the same locality is, that the tenants of one yard are prepared by a certain condition of body to receive the germ of disease, which, only awaiting such a condition, breaks out into an epidemic and completes its work of destruction. While the occupants of an adjoining yard, in a more healthy condition, repels or rejects the germ, and therefore escapes