

THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1872.

No. 9

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Chicken Notes.....	129
Vulture Hocks.....	130
Black Hamburgs.....	131
LITERARY NOTICES—Transactions of N. Y. State Agricultural Society—American Poultry Gazette—Catalogues Received.....	132
SPECIAL NOTICES—Colonel Hassard, C. B.....	132
CORRESPONDENCE—Western N. Y. State Poultry Exhibition—What Constitutes a Game Fowl—Poultry Exhibitions, Dorking Fowls—Dog Shows.....	133
POULTRY ITEMS—Rouen Duck—Heavy Turkey—Poultry Farm—Importations—Sales.....	136
POULTRY SOCIETIES—Western N. Y. Poultry Exhibition—New England Poultry Club—St. Louis Poultry Association—N. Y. State Poultry Society—Penobscot County Poultry Association, Maine—New Hampshire Poultry Society—Michigan State Poultry Association—Connecticut State Poultry Association.....	138
PRIZE LISTS—New York State Poultry Society Exhibition—Michigan State Poultry Society—Western New York Poultry Exhibition.....	140
OUR LETTER BOX—Cockerel for Stock—Washing a Buff Cochin—Breeding Pile Games—Cochin Chinas not Laying—Turkey Roupey—Black Poland Crests—Throat Rattle.....	143
Advertisements.....	144

LETTER POSTAGE.

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

ENLARGEMENT.

Our increased advertising patronage, the publication of so many exhibition premium lists, and the numerous items of Poultry information so interesting to fanciers, have of late so crowded our columns, that we have decided on an enlargement of our journal of from sixteen to twenty pages, commencing with this number. We trust our readers will appreciate this effort on our part, and continue to us that patronage already so liberally bestowed.

CHICKEN NOTES.

It is always very desirable to have early chickens when possible, even though they require more care and attention than those hatched a few months later. A clutch or two of March chick-

ens are sure to have a good record at the fall exhibitions, provided they are not "stunted" through bad care. But it must be borne in mind that a chicken once checked in its growth, no matter from what cause, will never be so large as it would have been. We will not now allude to the necessary house and yard accommodation essential to the rearing of early chickens—on this point we presume our poultry friends are well posted—but confine our remarks to feeding more especially.

Chickens require food that is highly nutritious, but not of a costive tendency. Eggs, rice, and potatoes all tend in this direction, and should therefore be given only at intervals, or mixed with such other condiments as would negative this tendency. Meat chopped fine should be given every day, and, to correct any symptoms of looseness, chopped egg now and then. Bone dust is also very valuable as a food for chickens—it is surprising with what rapidity chickens grow when fed on it—and is a great preventive against diarrhoea. Oatmeal is a very important article in the dietary scale of young chickens, when mixed with a little bread and plenty of grass cut fine, say an eighth of an inch long, which is easily done by taking it in the hand and cutting it off with a large pair of scissors: they eat it with a real appetite. If grass cannot be readily procured at this season, then a head of early lettuce from the hot-bed will be very acceptable. Mix the food with sweet milk: