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Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1871.

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SEXES OF ANIMALS AT WILL.

Poultry breeding has of late years been elevated to a science, on which calculations have been made and theories propounded, which practical experience has proved to be correct. The fundamental law that like produces like, essentially the primary principle which governs the actions of all poultry breeders, has been found to admit of many variations. This has frequently been demonstrated, not only in poultry raising, but also in the breeding of all kinds of animals. In a recent article on the "cross-breeding in poultry," we have shown the results which may be produced by mating different varieties of fowls, and the separate qualities which each inherits from its respective progenitor. It has been shown that cockerels nearly a year old, when mated with hens twelve months older, produce more cockerels than pullets, but stronger, healthier, and more easily reared chickens than would be produced by mating cockerels and pullets together. These are facts deduced

from theories, the truthfulness of which, all poultry keepers can verify.

One of the first writers on the subject of "sexes of animals at will," M. Thury, Professor in the Academy of Geneva, has, after close observation, formulated a law for stock-raisers, the observance of which, would produce males or females at will. A celebrated stock-raiser, son of the President of the Swiss Agricultural Society, asserts that out of twenty-nine experiments made by himself, without any person's intervention, he had not a single failure; in every case he succeeded in what he was looking for—male or female: he therefore declares real and certain, Professor Thury's law.

The same writer observes that the queen bee lays female eggs at first, and male eggs afterwards; and in answer to an inquiry of ours on this subject, the editor of the *American Bee Journal* says "that those eggs of a queen bee, which are impregnated when passing the mouth of the spermatheca, on their way down the oviduct, produce workers (*undeveloped females*), or queens (fully developed females); and those eggs which pass down the oviduct without receiving impregnation from the spermatheca, produce drones or males, thus confirming the Professor's law; the exception, however, when it does occur, being satisfactorily accounted for by Prof. Von Siebold.

So much then for cattle and bees, but Prof. Thury did not confine his observations to these only, he extended them also to poultry, and states, "that with hens, the first laid eggs give females, the last, male products." Whether or not this theory be correct, we cannot say, but if it be, it is of importance to the poultry breeder to know and to practice it. To be able from eggs to produce pullets, when pullets only are wanted, and the same of cockerels, would materially enhance the interests

of poultry-breeding, or, whether it is as correct as that of the man who could distinguish the sex of an egg by its shape, yet remains to be proven. Emanating, however, as it does from a gentleman of Prof. Thury's standing, and being one of three distinct theories propounded by him on similar subjects, two of which have been practically proved to be correct, more especially that of the queen bee laying female eggs first, and subsequently drones, it is at least worthy of a fair trial.

The limited knowledge which we yet possess of many things in relation to poultry breeding—the influence of the cock; the fecundation of eggs; at what precise period fecundation takes place; the hatching and rearing of chickens in a scientific point of view, leave room at least for conjecture, and we would be glad to see it fully and fairly tested.

Sir John Sebright conceived the idea of producing a diminutive class of fowls, separate from all others of a similar kind, and he succeeded; other classes of bantam fowls have also been produced, such as game bantams, Cochins bantams, &c., but by whom we are not informed—and he would be a bold man who would assert that we have yet attained to the full and complete knowledge of poultry breeding, either in this or any other respect. Equally so in distinguishing the sex of eggs, the subject hitherto has not had that attention given to it which its importance to poultry breeders deserves: and, although we do not think that any theory yet propounded will satisfactorily solve the question of sex, we firmly believe the day is not far distant when it will be proved to a demonstration which egg, before being placed under the hatching hen, will produce cockerels and which pullets. What we want in this and other points in relation to poultry breeding, is a series of experiments, properly commenced and systematically carried

out, and the results carefully noted and published—and we have no doubt that the question, “Has the power to control the sex of the offspring in any of the animal creation been committed to mortal man?” will be answered in the affirmative.

We have on this continent a large number of persons interested in poultry breeding: let each say to himself, I will endeavor to find out some new point in the breeding of poultry, whether it be the distinguishing the sex of eggs, the influence of the male bird, or some other point which to him may seem of importance, not because it was propounded by this professor, or suggested by that poultry writer, but because the wants of the general breeder require and demand it; and we have no doubt much that is valuable will be obtained at the end of next season's hatching.

THE GOOSE.

THE BARNACLE GOOSE is the bird which the fables of former days represented as deriving its origin from the Cirrhopod, of which it bears the name. It is in size smaller than the common wild goose, being only a little more than two feet long, and about five pounds in weight. It is very prettily marked, having the forehead, cheeks, and throat white, the bill black, and a black stripe extending from it to the eye; the crown of the head, neck, and upper part of the breast, black; the rest of the plumage on the upper parts of the body chiefly ash-grey and black, in undulating bars—on the lower parts, white. It is a common winter visitant of the western coasts of Britain, but rare in the eastern parts. It retires in spring to more northern regions. It breeds in vast numbers in Iceland, Greenland, and the north of Russia and Asia—all along the coast of Norway to the Arctic Ocean. It is highly esteemed for the table, and,

when brought under domestication, is as tame as any of the goose tribe. The number of eggs laid by this goose is six or seven, and the time of incubation about a month. We are not aware of them having ever been seen on this continent in a wild state, although instances are mentioned of them having been exhibited at poultry exhibitions in New York city years ago by.

THE BRENT GOOSE, or Brent Barnacle, as some naturalists call it, has frequently received the name of the Barnacle goose, and no little confusion has existed concerning them in books of science, although the birds are sufficiently distinct. The Brent goose is smaller than the Barnacle goose, being only about twenty-one inches in length. It is also of much darker plumage, the whole head, throat, and neck being black, except a small patch on each side of the neck, which is white, mixed with a few regularly placed black feathers; the upper parts of the body generally almost black, and the lower parts slate-gray, except the vent and under tail coverts, which are white. It is remarkable for length of wing and powerful flight, and for its distant migrations. It is very common in winter on the British shores, but breeds in high northern latitudes. It is a winter bird of passage in the United States and Canada, as in Britain and on the continent of Europe. It is excellent for the table. Attempts at domestication of this goose have been made, and we understand with success; but the smallness of its size, and the loss of flavor of its flesh greatly tend to lessen its value in this respect.

THE RED BREASTED GOOSE, or Red Breasted Barnacle, as it is sometimes called, is a species very nearly allied to the Brent goose. It is a very beautiful bird, of which the neck and upper part of the breast are of a rich chestnut red. In size it resembles the Brent goose. It is a very rare visitant of Britain and of

the continent of Europe, and is abundant only in the extreme north of Asia and Siberia. A very fine specimen of this goose was shot at Malden, on the river Blackwater, in England, on the 13th of January last; and in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, until quite recently, was another living bird of this species, which may be described as a small short billed goose, having the dorsal plumage dark brown; the ear coverts, neck, and upper part of the breast black, the belly white, the legs and feet black. It is not known on the American continent, but another species, called

HUTCHINS' GOOSE, or Barnacle, of dark plumage, and with a triangular patch of white on each side of the head and neck, is abundant in Hudson's Bay and the extreme north of America.

These species are regarded by some naturalists as constituting a genus *Bernicla*, distinguished chiefly by a shorter and more slender bill from the ordinary or true geese.

THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE, or Bargander, is sometimes ranked with these, sometimes made the type of a distinct genus, *Chenaloper*, upon account of the longer bill, a short spur with which the bend of the wing is armed, and the anatomical peculiarity of a hollow bony enlargement at the bottom of the trachea of the male. It has long been kept in parks and pleasure grounds in Britain, chiefly on account of the beauty of its plumage, and has become partially naturalized. It is a little smaller than a common goose; its voice more resembles that of a wild duck. The prevailing color of the plumage is light chestnut brown, minutely rayed with darker lines; the neck and part of the wings are white. Large chestnut patches surround the eyes. It is very abundant on the Nile, and is frequently figured in Egyptian sculptures. It is much esteemed for the table, and was kept and fattened for it by the ancient Egyptians. It is the *Chenaloper* of Herodotus.

PARASITIC DISEASE OF THE LUNGS AND LOWER AIR PASSAGES IN ANIMALS.

GAPES.

PROFESSOR LAW, Consulting Veterinarian to the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, has written a very instructive paper on the above subject. After giving the history of the disease in the domestic animals, with the treatment to be adopted in each case, he then proceeds to a discussion of this disease in poultry, under the head of

GAPES IN BIRDS.—"This disease," says Professor Law, "is analogous to those just considered in quadrupeds. Many different genera of birds are subject to it, and the same worm infests the air passages in the turkey, domestic cock, pheasant, common duck, lapwing, black stork, magpie, hooded crow, green woodpecker, starling, and swift. This worm is known as the *sclerostoma syngamus*, so called because the sexes are generally found inseparably joined in perpetual union or marriage. The female is five-eighths of an inch long, the head separated from the body by very marked constriction or neck; the mouth large, round, and furnished with six prominent chitinous papillæ; the body has a semblance of being spirally twisted, and shows a propensity to curve at the tail, which is in the form of a prolonged pointed cone; the genital orifice is situated at about one-seventh inch from the head, and to this the male is inseparably united by its caudal extremity. The male is one-eighth inch long, with broad head situated obliquely; the tail is obliquely terminated with a membranous sac at one side, supported by twelve or fifteen rays, and affording the means of attachment to the anterior border of the genital orifice of the female."

The description of the disease written by Dr. Wiesenthal of Baltimore in 1797, may be adopted in the present day. "There is a disease prevalent among galling poultry in this country, called gapes, which destroys eight-tenths of our fowls in many parts, and takes place in the greatest degree among the young turkeys and chickens bred upon old established farms. Chicks and poults, in a few days after they are

hatched, are found frequently to open their mouths wide and gasp for breath, at the same time frequently sneezing and attempting to swallow. At first the affection is slight, but gradually becomes more and more oppressive, and it ultimately destroys—very few recover; they languish, grow dispirited, droop and die. It is generally known that these symptoms are occasioned by worms in the trachea. I have seen the whole windpipe completely filled with these worms, and have wondered at the animals being capable of respiration under the circumstances."

It will thus be seen to prevail in the young and weak, and on runs long occupied by the poultry. A damp soil, and poultry house, and want of cleanliness may be added as powerful contributing causes.

TREATMENT. The disease spreads with great rapidity, so that a prompt separation of the diseased from the healthy is demanded. The removal of the sound birds to a dry yard, on ground not already overrun and contaminated by the diseased, and shutting them up from running among vegetables until the morning dew is off, will often succeed in checking the progress of the malady.

Various medicinal agents have been given with the view of destroying the worms. Thus: a piece of camphor as as large as a pea has been thought effectual. Mr. Montague having changed the plan, gave an infusion of rue and garlic to drink, and hempseed, with the green vegetables of the grass plot in the menagerie yard to eat; and had all his partridges speedily well. Dr. Wiesenthal long ago pointed out that the worms might be withdrawn from the windpipe by a feather divested of all its plumes except a few at the top, which is then pushed down the trachea through its opening seen in the centre of the tongue, and after having been turned round a few times is withdrawn with the worms attached. Spencer Cobbold cut open the windpipe and picked out the worms with forceps, afterwards closing up the skin with stitches. But both of these operations too often but give temporary relief, as they can enable us to extract only those worms which are located in the windpipe. Those occupying the air tubes in the lungs still survive, and too often kill the fowl at a later day. Hence the necessity of medicating the feather

by some agent destructive to the worms. Mr. Bentlett, of the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, advises a solution of salt, or a weak infusion of tobacco; others use oil of turpentine, to which the standard solution of sulphurous acid may be preferred, as being less dangerous. Fumigation with sulphur smoke, after the manner advised for the quadrupeds, may be resorted to, but with additional precautions, because of the greater susceptibility of the bird. Tonics are also demanded, and may be supplied by keeping rusty iron in the water drunk, or by mixing iron filings, or the sparks from the blacksmith's anvil, with the food.

In cases where the poultry house and run cannot be changed, the walls and floor of the house should be well washed with a solution of carbolic acid or common salt; and salt should be scattered freely and uniformly over all the ground to which the birds have access.

Correspondence.

A GOOD LAYER.

EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Under the above heading, in the *County Gentleman*, appears the following: "The 'Lansing (Mich.) Republican' says that Wm. Van Buren, of that city, owns a Derby game chicken, hatched April 21st, 1871, that laid her first egg Sept. 10th, and since that time has made it her regular business to lay every other day. Can any of our poultry raisers produce a smarter bird?"

I think I have pullets which can beat this Derby game by a long way. On the 2nd June last, I hatched out nine chicks out of thirteen light Brahma eggs, all of which I reared. Some time late in the summer three of the nine were stolen, leaving me six, which turned out to be three cockerels and three pullets. On the 20th of October one of the pullets laid her first egg, her age then being exactly four months and eighteen days: the other two followed within a week. During their early chickenhood I paid particular attention to their food, giving it frequently, and as much sweet milk as they would drink, but when well able to look for

their own food allowed them a good range and a variety of grain whenever they wished to eat. I gave no stimulating food, such as I have seen recommended by some breeders. The pullets have laid nearly every day since they commenced, and their eggs are increasing in size. I would now ask our Derby game man if he considers Light Brahma has beaten him? I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, for a confirmation of this statement.

LIGHT BRAHMA.

[We sold the eggs to our Correspondent, and fully endorse his statement as to the age of the chickens when they commenced laying.—Ed.]

"LIVE AND LET LIVE" POULTRY FANCIERS.

Editor "Poultry Chronicle."

Appreciating the tone of your articles on judging fowls at shows, and believing that many experienced breeders withhold their stock because of the uncertainty of the fitness of the parties appointed to judge, I can't refrain from stating some facts with regard to the courteous and "Live and Let Live" dispositions of leading "Fanciers" in the States, proving that we have noblemen here who are the peers of those in England, who take so much interest in improving poultry. A year or two ago, when writing to the highest authority on "Cochins," (G. W. Leavitt, Esq.) in regard to the purchase of fowls, he responded by sending me a long list of respectable dealers in his own specialties, including Canadian gentlemen; and in a reply from Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, the acknowledged "President of the Duck Republic," he modestly said "*other parties have as good stock as I have.*" which impressed me with the idea that *genuine* Poultry Fanciers were Live and Let Live men. (Bicknell I see carries off the prizes for all the leading kinds of ducks wherever he shows his stock), and however good their stock—they still believe in improvement, as, although they have unsurpassed stocks, they don't think them unsurpassable.

The generous kind of rivalry referred to above, does one good, and I believe such publications as yours tend to foster it.

G. O. ROBERTSON,

Nininger, Dakota Co., Minn.

10th Nov., 1871.

Special Notices.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of Mr. Henry Tomlinson, to be found in another column. Of the many orders supplied by this gentleman, both in Canada and the United States, we have not heard of one instance in which the utmost satisfaction has not been given, the purchasers feeling that the specimens received fully equalled, if not exceeded their expectations.

Mr. Tomlinson has now on hand a large number of fowls of the Buff and Partridge Cochins varieties, and fanciers desirous of sending to England for these, or indeed any other variety of fowls, would do well to forward their orders to him, feeling assured as we do that they will be both promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

As a prize-taker, Mr. Tomlinson has been very successful, as may be seen by referring to his advertisement; one great secret of his success being his practical knowledge of mating fowls, both for breeding and exhibition purposes. Correspondents will please notice the change of his post office address; formerly, it was *near Mosely*—now it is THE HAWTHORNS, GRAVELY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MR. JOHN FORSYTH, as will be seen by his advertisement, intends starting at once on a winter trip to England, where he purposes attending some of the leading exhibitions with a view of purchasing prize poultry, and visiting many of the principal poultry yards there with a similar object. Mr. Forsyth expresses his willingness to execute any orders for the purchase of poultry, by breeders in Canada and the United States, which may be entrusted to him; and parties availing themselves of his services may feel quite satisfied that their instructions will be punctually attended to. Orders may be forwarded to his address in Toronto up to the 15th December, inst. It is also satisfactory to know he has made arrangements that, during his absence from Canada, orders for fowls from his already extensive stock, will be punctually filled, and carefully packed and forwarded as before. We wish Mr. Forsyth a pleasant trip.

MESSRS. GEO., P. ROWELL & Co., the celebrated and popular New York Advertising Agency, engage to advertise in gross and detail for large customers in a better and cheaper mode than they can do it themselves. This we sincerely believe they can do, because it is their sole business—their *specialty*; because they get space at lowest wholesale rates, and because of their intimate and confidential relations with publishers. If we wished to spend ten thousand dollars in general advertising over the country, notwithstanding our own experience and knowledge of advertising styles and of rates, we would employ them under certain directions. We would save money, trouble, worry, and the business would be done at least as well, if not better, than we could do it ourselves.—*American Manufacturers' Review and Pittsburgh Price Current.*

Poultry Items.

POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. C. E. SMITH, Montreal, received per express from England a magnificent trio of Dark Brahmans, purchased from Mr. Dowsett, of England. He claims to have the largest trio of these birds in the Dominion of Canada, and in all points as nearly perfect as possible.

Mr. JOS. WADE, of Wade & Henry, Philadelphia, has recently returned from England and Scotland, after a two months' sojourn among the breeders of poultry there, and from whom he made large purchases. The following are reported as a portion only: 10 Dark Brahmans, 2 Japanese Bantams, 3 Duckwing Game Bantams, 5 East India Ducks, 4 Teal Ducks, 4 Widgeon Ducks, 1 pair Welsh Ponies, 21 Buff Cochins, 3 Golden Spangled Hamburgs, 3 Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 6 Golden Pheasants, 6 Greek Partridges, 1 Black and Tan Dog, 2 pair Spanish Runt Pigeons, 1 pair Smerles, 1 pair Antwerps, 1 pair Blue African Owls, 3 pairs White Owls, and also the pair of Blue Owls used by the Columbarian Society, of London, England, in describing the standard bird in the *Journal of Horticulture*; also, a number of Parrots and small birds.

During Mr. Wade's sojourn in England, he visited several exhibitions, and made

the acquaintance of many of the best breeders there. It also afforded him a good opportunity of comparing the standard birds in England with those of his own country, thereby enabling him to choose such birds only as may be relied upon as prize takers, with which to supply his many customers. A perusal of his price list forwarded us shows his stock to be large and the varieties numerous.

Mr. F. S. POTTER, Mass., has just received, per steamer *City of Brussels*, a trio of Buff Cochin fowls from H. Tomlinson, England.

J. C. RYKERT, Esq., M.P.P., St. Catharines, received, per Canadian steamer, from Mr. Henry Tomlinson, England, one trio Buff Cochin chickens, splendid birds.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, Toronto, by same steamer, and from the same breeder, 2 trios magnificent Partridge Cochin chickens, 1 trio White Cochin chickens, and 3 Dark Brahma cockerels—all of which are very superior birds, and some of Mr. Tomlinson's best stock of chickens. Also, from Mr. Green, Ireland, 2 superior Buff Cochins, 1 trio Dorkings, 1 year old, has taken 8 prizes at Dublin and other places, 7 Partridge Cochin hens, 3 Buff Cochin hens, and one Dark Brahma cock, all prize birds.

Mr. A. M. HOWARD, Toronto, received from Miss Fanny Stedman, England, 6 Buff Cochin pullets, and 1 cockerel—fine birds; also, from F. H. Green, Derry, Ireland, 1 Dark Brahma cockerel—an excellent bird.

Mr. DANIEL ALLEN, Galt, has received from Mr. Fred Wragg, manager of the Right Hon. Lady Gwydyer's poultry yards, one trio Aylesbury Ducks, one trio Rouen Ducks, one trio Dark Brahmans, one trio Buff Cochins. The Rouen Ducks have taken numerous prizes, and at the September show at Middleton, England, won the silver cup offered for the best pen of ducks. The Dark Brahmans are from 1st prize Birmingham birds. And the Buff Cochins are birds of last year: the cock is said to be a magnificent bird, having at the Ipswich October show of 1871, won silver cup against all ages and colors of Brahmans and Cochins; at the Birmingham show he took 4th prize, and at the Crystal Palace stood 2nd, since which he has not been exhibited in England.

SALES.

Mr. JOHN STONE, Coatsville, Pa., sold to E. Stickney, Ohio, the trio of white-legged Game fowls, winners of the first prize at the Northern Ohio fair; also to Mr. Clark, Ohio, one pair black breasted red Game fowls.

Mr. W. H. DOEL, Toronto, has sold twenty-one of his Dark Brahma chickens, 6 to C. C. Cannon, Schuyler, Nebraska, 3 trios and 1 pair of Aylesbury Ducks to a gentleman in Barrie, Ont., and a number to several other parties.

Mr. WM. CROZIER, Northport, N.Y., sold to Mr. Joseph Sugget, Natches, two trios Aylesbury Ducks; to Mr. George Hover, Canal Fulton, Ohio, one trio ducks; also, ducks to C. D. Leverich, Andrew Campbell, and others.

Mr. P. H. FOWLER, Watford, England, with other stock, consigned to A. M. Harkness, Philadelphia, auctioneer, a number of fowls for sale. The voyage out was about six or seven weeks, and a very boisterous one: all the chickens were lost overboard. A trio of Aylesbury Ducks were sold for \$14, and a trio of Grey Turkeys brought \$15. A number of Shepherd Dogs also went off well.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

NORTHERN OHIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION, at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 30-Dec. 7. Entries close 29th Nov. N. B. Sherwin, Secretary.

DELAWARE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 11-18. Entries close———. A. R. Tatnall, Secretary.

WESTERN N. Y. POULTRY SOCIETY, at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19-23. Entries close———. Joseph Carling, Secretary.

N. Y. S. POULTRY SOCIETY, at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 7-13. Entries close———. A. M. Halstead, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION, at Boston, Feb. 21-23. Entries close———. W. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.
—It is satisfactory to learn from the October number of the *Poultry Bulletin* that the annual exhibition of this Society will be held at Albany, N.Y., the date fixed for it being from January 7th to 13th, 1872, and that funds sufficient were pledged to the treasurer beforehand to make him entirely independent of admission receipts. An extensive prize list is being prepared, and we have reason to believe, in addition to the ordinary premiums to be offered by the Society, a large number of special premiums will be offered.

ADAMS CO. FAIR, ILLINOIS.—At the Exhibition lately held in this county, there were in the poultry department 46 entries in the chicken class, 1 entry of turkeys, 3 of Bremen geese, 13 of Muscovy, Rouen and common ducks, and 5 entries of guinea and pea fowls, "The exhibition," says the *Western Agriculturist*, "was a great improvement on that of previous fairs," and entertains the hope that in future a larger and more general display will be made in this class.

MICHIGAN STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on Saturday at the rooms of Mr. A. H. West, No. 139 Woodward avenue, in pursuance of a published call, a society was organized under the title of the Michigan State Poultry Association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers, viz.:—President—A. H. West, Detroit. Vice-Presidents—J. D. Yerkes, Northville; David Jones, Tecumseh. Secretary—Eugene C. Skinner, Detroit. Treasurer—J. G. Hawley, Detroit. An Executive Committee of ten members was also appointed by the President, consisting of—A. M. Randolph, Northville; James Brooks, Grand Rapids; C. L. Knight, Lansing; A. C. Baldwin, Pontiac; H. D. Taylor, Detroit; Mr. Batchelor, Ypsilanti; E. K. Simonds, Northville; W. R. Bennett, Jackson; H. Allen, Schoolcraft; Mr. Ferguson, East Saginaw. The President and Secretary are to be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

It was determined to hold an exhibition the coming winter in Detroit, at such time as shall be fixed by the Committee. An annual membership fee of two dollars was established. Any further information that may be desired will be furnished on application to either the above-named officers, personally or by letter.

FLOWER CITY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.
—We are glad to learn that a poultry society under this name has been formed in Rochester, N.Y. The following are the names of the officers:—James Vick, Rochester, President; John R. Gaurtser, Rochester, 1st Vice-President; W. R. Warren, Albion, N.Y., 2nd Vice-Presi-

dent; S. R. Earls, Rochester, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. Williams, Rochester, Recording Secretary, and J. A. Summers, Treasurer. *Directors*—W. J. Winfield, E. A. Raymond, W. J. Bell, L. D. Ely and E. F. Gorton, all of Rochester, N. Y. We tender our best thanks to the society, and Mr. Gorton individually, for a membership ticket kindly forwarded us. We wish the society every success.

Practical Hints.

CURE FOR ROUP.—When a bird is attacked with the characteristic cough of this malady, or has tenacious mucous about the beak with difficulty of breathing, I place it in a wicker coop, in a quiet shed, and put before it a drinking fountain containing about a gill of water, with which I have mixed one drop of tincture of aconite. In every instance during three years, this treatment has had an effect almost marvelous, for upon visiting the patient an hour or two afterwards, I have found that the symptoms have vanished. The attack for a day or two is liable to return, yet each time in a lighter form, but, continuing the application has in no instance with us failed completely to remove the ailment in about forty-eight hours.

In case the disease should have made so much progress before it is observed, that the sufferer is unable to drink, it will be necessary to give the dose. This is easily accomplished by pouring into the throat about a teaspoonful of the medicine as described. Such an instance occurred here during excessive wet weather, when I was absent from one of the houses two days. Upon going to see that all was kept in condition, I found a fine old fellow under one of the perches almost dead from very acute roup. I separated and dosed him immediately. He soon lost all the roup symptoms, but continued extremely weak, and appeared to be fast sinking from atrophy. A medical friend suggested trying the homœopathic administration of arsenic. His advice was taken with the best result. This very bird will, we hope, appear at the Crystal Palace Show.

The aconite dilution 3, may be purchased of any homœopathic chemist.—*Cor. in Jour. of Hor.*

OINTMENT FOR FOWL'S WOUNDS.—The following forms an ointment which I have tried with great success: it heals in a very short time the wounded heads of cocks after they have been fighting. Mix and ounce of oxide of zinc with two ounces of hog's lard; add, after mixing, a little olive oil, and apply with a feather once or twice a day.—“*Digitalis*” in *Jour. of Hor.*

BEST HATCHING TIME.—It is a common saying that chickens hatched in June never do well. It has passed into a proverb:

“Chicks that are hatched in time of hay
Will never grow up, but pine away.”

We have little faith in it, however. At the same time, we are not disposed to undervalue the old tradition. There can be no doubt that the month of May is preferable to June, because in the first month the nights are getting shorter—in the second they are getting longer.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—A poultry fancier, noted for his success in raising fine birds and freedom from disease among his poultry, recommends the following cure for chicken cholera:—When attacked by the disease, give the chickens one or two doses of castor oil by pouring a few drops down the throat from a teaspoon: this remedy scarcely ever fails to cure. When the fowls seem feeble or sickly, he uses tincture of iron—ten drops to a pint of water.

Price Lists.

THE CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society was held at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th November, and was a very successful one. The entries numbered nearly 500, and the fowls exhibited were very superior specimens. A large number of visitors were present, and, in addition to the exhibition proper, other features of interest were added.

The following is the prize list, for which we are indebted to the *Hartford Courant*, sent us by Mr. Cleston:—

FOWLS.

Golden Hamburgs—P. W. Hudson, second.
Spangled Gold Hamburgs—T. H. Munson, Bridgeport, first; W. R. Hills, Albany, N. Y., second; T. H. Munson, third.
Spangled Silver Hamburgs—G. W. Bradley & Son, Hamden, second; G. E. Cleeton, New Haven, third.
White Crested Black Polish—Thomas A. Munson, Bridgeport, first and second.
Sultans—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., first.
Silver Polish—The Rev. C. A. Skinner, Hartford, second; T. A. Todd, New Haven, third.
Gold Spangled Polish—P. W. Hudson, Manchester, second.
White Leghorns—Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, first for chickens; J. Boardman Smith, North Haven, first for fowls, and second for chickens; Charles A. Pitkin East Hartford, third for Chickens.

The judges awarded for the best collection of six coops the special premium of a silver cup to Wm. H. Lockwood.

Plymouth Rock—D. A. Upham, Wilsouville, first, second and third.

White Dorkings—Thomas H. Munson, Bridgeport, second for chickens.

Dominique—T. A. Todd, New Haven, second for chickens; D. A. Upham, third for chickens.

White Cochins—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., first for fowls and chickens; D. A. Upham, second for fowls; C. P. Nettleton, Birmingham, second for chickens; D. A. Upham, third for chickens.

Partridge Cochins—C. H. Crosby, Danbury, first for fowls; Philander Williams, first for chickens; Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, N. J., second for fowls; D. A. Upham, second for chickens; Philander Williams, third for chickens. The special premium in this class—a book, *Lossing's History*, offered by Belknap & Bliss—was awarded to D. A. Upham.

Black Cochins—Thomas H. Munson, Bridgeport, first for chickens; P. W. Hudson, first for fowls; C. P. Nettleton, Birmingham, second for chickens; D. A. Upham, third for chickens.

Buff Cochins—G. Morgan Smith, first for fowls; Frederick S. Potter, North Dartmouth, Mass., second for chickens; C. H. Crosby, Danbury, second for chickens and fowls; C. P. Nettleton, third for chickens.

The society's premium—a silver medal for the largest number of first premium fowls of all varieties, was awarded to P. W. Hudson.

GAMES.

Black Breasted Red Games—Burdett Loomis, Hartford, first and second.

Brown Red Games—P. W. Hudson, first for hens, and first for chickens.

Ginger Reds—A. E. Hart, Hartford, first; P. W. Hudson, second.

Red Pile—Alfred Hills, New Haven, first; P. W. Hudson, second.

White Pile—P. W. Hudson, second.

Georgia—E. Palmer Tiffany, first.

Black Game—P. W. Hudson, third.

The committee on games say:—"The special premium (D. H. Buell & Co.'s silver cup), offered for the largest collection of black reds, brown reds and duckwings, goes to Mr. Hudson, together with the special premium (H. W. Conklin's silver cup), offered for white games, and for the largest collection of game fowls. The judges on game birds must attest to the fine specimens shown by Messrs. S. J. Bestor and S. C. Colt, in the classes of White Georgian and Red Piles. Feeling sorry that these fowls are not entered for competition, we can safely say that they maintain their general pre-eminence in purity of feather and symmetry of shape."

The W. W. Cowles silver cup, for the largest and best collection of game fowls, was awarded to Mr. Hudson.

TURKEYS.

Peacock—P. W. Hudson, first; T. A. Todd, New Haven, second.

Guinea—T. A. Todd, first.

DUCKS.

Aylesbury—P. W. Hudson, first.

Rouen—First divided between C. S. Haines, of Tom's River, N. J., and Thomas H. Munson, of Bridgeport; second to Mr. Munson.

Cayuga—P. W. Hudson, first on ducks and ducklings.

White Crested—P. W. Hudson, first.

Muscovy—Thomas H. Munson, first; Charles A. Pitkin, second.

GEESE.

White Brems—Thomas H. Munson, first.

White China—Thomas H. Munson, first.

Gray Chins—Thomas H. Munson, second.

Wild—P. W. Hudson, first.

For the best collection of water Fowls the Allyn House silver cup, special premium, was awarded to P. W. Hudson.

PIGEONS.

Pouters—P. W. Hudson, blue, second; white, second.

Carriers—P. W. Hudson, white, second; black, second; blue, first.

Tumblers—Silas Thompson, New Haven, brown, second; P. W. Hudson, almond, second.

Fantails—E. Palmer Tiffany, whitesmoothheads, first; white crested, second; C. A. Lincoln, white Calcutta, first.

Jacobins—P. W. Hudson, red, second.

Turtle Dore—E. Palmer Tiffany, second.

Sealton—Silas Thompson, New Haven, second.

The special premium of a silver cup, offered by the president, was not taken, there not being ten coops of first class pigeons exhibited. The committee of award say:—"We would add that the collection of white Calcutta Fans exhibited by S. J. Bestor, Esq., though not for competition, in our opinion cannot be excelled in this country, and are well worthy of special notice and commendation."

RABBITS.

Angora—J. Allen Francis, first, second and third.

Canton—T. A. Todd, New Haven, third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collection of Stuffed Animals and Birds—E. Palmer Tiffany, Hartford, first.

Stuffed Birds—F. P. Bissell, Hebron, first.

Cats—Miss Fanny Way, first.

NORTH YORK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was held on the 3rd and 4th days of October at Newmarket, and was well patronized by the public. The number of entries of poultry were considerable, and included some fine specimens of geese and ducks. Some fair specimens of Dorking, Poland, Hamburg and Spanish fowls were shown. The Brahmas were rather poor birds, with the exception of one coop of fowls. The show of Game fowls was poor, as was also that of Turkeys. There was also exhibited a pair of Pigeons, about half a dozen white Bantams, two pairs Golden Pheasants, a pair of Pea Fowls and a number of Rabbits.

Judges—Messrs. Wm. Harris, Scott ; F. Page, Richmond Hill ; and R. Butler, King.

PRIZE LIST :

Pair Brahma Pootras, 1st prize, J. W. Collins	81 00
2nd, do., W. Dudley	0 50
Silver Spangle, 1st prize, Eli Hollingshead	1 00
2nd, do., Jno. Bond	0 50
Pair Spanish Fowls, 1st prize, Geo. L. Pearson	1 00
2nd do., Jas. Hastings	0 50
Pair Poland, 1st prize, Brook Dennis	1 00
2nd, do., do.	0 50
Pair Dorkings, 1st prize, John Bond	1 00
2nd, do., do.	0 50
Pair Bantams, 1st prize, Reuben Powell	0 50
2nd, do., Robt. Strickland	0 25
Pair any other breed, 1st prize, Wm. Robinson	1 00
2nd, do., H. Powell	0 50
Pair Geese, 1st prize, R. Stickwood	1 00
2nd, do., John R. Clubine	0 50
Pair Ducks, 1st prize, H. Dudley	1 00
2nd, do., John Bond	0 50
Pair Turkeys, 1st prize, Wilson Reid	1 00
2nd, do., L. B. Pearson	0 50
Pair Pigeons, 1st prize, Samuel Ireland	0 50

EXTRAS.—Wm. Gamble, Poland fowls ; Daniel Kelly, peacocks ; R. Stickwood, game fowls ; John Bond, rabbits ; and John Randall, wild geese—all recommended.

BREEDING GAME FOWLS.

(Continued from page 14.)

Some breeders assert that in crossing, color, and form or shape are derived chiefly from the cock, and that size, vigor, and constitution come from the hen. I would not, however, give much for any brood cock that did not impart all qualities to his progeny in excess of the hen's. The best breeders for the cock-pit always considered the cock as the "fountain head" of all the qualities. The best breeders think so still, I believe.

Game fowls, being very hardy, will thrive in the smallest runs and spaces. I have seen them in small yards 10 or 12 feet square, and in rooms and cellars only 8 or 10 feet square, and yet healthy. These were the Brown Reds, Dark Greys, and white-legged, wheaten-colored Black breasted Reds. A good country grass run would, of course, have suited them much better. Manufacturing workmen and artisans in the large towns often keep them in small spaces. This shows them to be of stronger constitution than any other poultry, and less subject to diseases than any.

As to crossing and mixing the different colors, I think that Piles and Red Duns cross best of all the different colors, both being of a light red color. Reds will always spoil the color of Greys,

giving them a tinge of red and brown, but Greys do not spoil the Reds. The best colored Duckwings are bred from the dark grey cross, though this spoils Dark Greys. It is well known to all good breeders that crossing colors is very injudicious as a rule, all the best breeders liking each sort to be exactly alike, both in shape, in feather, and in blood, and disliking all mongrel mixed colors and crosses.

No other poultry should be allowed to roost with Game fowls, and 7 feet is not too high for perches for them, though any higher would be bad.

In breeding in-and-in, too close breeding is of course objectionable, such as breeding from father and daughter, from mother and son, and from brother and sister ; of the three, the last is the best, but all three are unnatural. A person breeding only one strain or color should have two breeding walks or runs, and should change the cocks from one run to the other, for doing so crosses the birds a little. A good cross of the same color every five years is a good plan, but every ten years is quite sufficient, and is perhaps the most correct way of breeding with really good birds, which would spoil by too frequent crossing.

A valuable brood cock may be bred from until he is eight or nine years old, by keeping him from any hens from midsummer until Christmas, in a good walk either by himself, or along with all the good chickens and young stags, which he will prevent from fighting, separating them himself directly they commence hostilities. His spurs must of course be blunted, or he might kill the young cocks while separating them in their frequent battles. As soon as the "stags' heels," or spurs of the young cocks, begin to grow sharp, these should be taken from the old cock's walk, dubbed, and put out to a walk—each separately, of course. The old breeders for the pit found this plan answer remarkably well ; and they kept their brood hens with the young pullets in the same way in another run. This prevents both cocks and hens from exhausting nature, when eggs are not required for breeding purposes. The crossing of different colors is absurd, and is only practised by inferior breeders. No pure-bred birds can be obtained from crossing colors.—"Newmarket" in *Journal of Horticulture*.

PIGEONS.

HAS THE COLOR OF THE IRIS OF A PIGEON'S EYE ANY INFLUENCE ON THE BIRD'S SIGHT ?

The two best English breeds of homing birds are the old-fashioned dragon and the skinnum. Beginning with the dragon, I will give its colors, viz., blue, silver, black, white, red, and yellow; these are self-colours; there are blue chequers. Of the pided there are black, chequer, and the two grizzled blues. Reds and yellow pided can be passed over as practically nil. Of grizzles there are blue, black, and iron. Now, the stock of everyone of these is the blue; and of this, speaking from my own experience, which extends over thirty years, I say I have never met with a pearl-eyed bird, or other than a red, gravel, orange, or, as many call them, lemon-eyed one, and fully nine-tenths are red. I may also say that I have, since this question has arisen, asked several old fanciers their experience, and all but one have said they never saw a pearl-eyed blue. The one, an old man who has kept pigeons for fifty years, and a pigeon shop for over twenty, says he recollects seeing only one. The chequer, black, and grizzles are particularly the same as the blue. The iris of the white is almost invariably of the dark hazel, approaching in color to the pupil of the eye; this is called by fanciers the "bull" eye, and is in fact the same color as the eye of a bull. It is a rare thing to see a bird which could fairly be called a white dragon with an eye of another color. Among the silvers, reds and yellow alone, are pearl eyes to be met with. The term white eye, denoting a bird the iris of whose eye is completely white, is a term seldom used among English fanciers. They call it the "pearl" eye, as they do also those with two colors—that is, with a ring of white next the pupil, bounded by an outer ring of red of more or less intense color. Among the pided the greatest diversity of color is to be met with. Speaking for myself, I never saw a black pided, blue pided, gay blue pided, or chequer pided with a pearl eye. Properly speaking and judging by their points, every one of these should have what is called "broken eyes"—that is, the iris of each eye should be of two colors, viz., bull

and red; not arranged in rings as the white and red of the pearl eye, but as if a part of the iris of a red eye had been taken out and replaced with dark. Sometimes the bull predominates, sometimes the red. This is called the "broken" eye; it is a point of great nicety in the judging of a pided. The feather points of pided are as particular and important as those of a pouter, and are not commonly known; but it is held, in judging them for points, that however good its feather points are, it is not a perfect—that is true-pided—without both eyes are "broken." But in practice they are met with having both eyes red, both eyes bull, one eye red, the other broken, and with what are called "odd" eyes,—that is, with the iris of each eye of different colors, as bull on one side, and red or broken on the other. Now, I do not wish to make a point about these "broken" and "odd" eyed birds, although I could easily do so, but to prove my argument fairly; to do this I call attention to the following curious, but to "flying men" well-known facts, viz., that the white, black, and black pided are very inferior as "homing" birds, and may in fact be called, in comparison to the blue, worthless; yet that among the chequer pided and blue pided are to be commonly found birds of first rate excellence as "homers;" yet the blue pided are from a cross of blue with white, and the chequered pided is from a cross of the blue, white and black; and the same can be noticed in the chequer, which is, as a rule, an exceedingly good bird, and is a cross between the black and blue. Mr. Tegetmeier, in his book on the Homing Pigeon, has shown that the Belgians attribute the great excellence of their birds in the long distances they fly, to be due to the crossing in of our English Dragon (which, there cannot be a doubt, was chiefly or solely the old-fashioned blue) with their Smerle and Cumulet; yet the vast majority of Antwerps, as I will presently show, and is also as well known, are red-eyed birds. It can, therefore, be fairly said that in the English Dragon Pigeon, unquestionably the best "homer" of all English birds, pearl eyes are in an immense minority, and in fact are not to be found at all among all the acknowledged best colors. Turning now to the true Skinnum; this bird, it is well known, was a cross

between the now extinct blue Tumbler and the Blue Dragon. Properly speaking, it is never seen of any other color but blue, and true bred ones will breed as true to color as wild pigeons. The vast majority of these birds were red or orange eyed, and it was and is a most rare thing to see one with an eye of any other color; those that are sometimes seen with pearl eyes, and strongly marked Skinnum characteristics, have been crossed with little "apple-head"—that bonny little blue beard, now so rarely seen, with pearl eye and beak as black as a coal, and who, a mere handful, scarce bigger than a blackbird, has been known by plenty of London fanciers to have done in bye-gone days, Brighton and London. It must be understood that the Skinnum is a little pigeon, of a cross with the dragon and any of the tumbler variety, or any of the intercrosses between these; and the crosses of dragon, shear dragon, tumbler, and beard, have been infinite, and past all trace. So long as it is a smallish pigeon with a fine beak, it is universally called a Skinnum; it is in fact the "boys' pigeon," and no matter what the color—so long as it is a nealy or red chequer, when it is called indifferently an Antwerp or a "foreigner," or shows too much beard or bald head—it is always called by boys, and has grown to be almost universally called among men, solely for the want of a better name, a "Skinnum," when in fact it may not unlikely be the result of twenty crosses. But seven or eight tenths of even these birds, among whom capital "homers" are often found, are red-eyed.

Turning now to the birds that flew in the Belgian concours from the Crystal Palace, between five and six hundred. I went over those birds carefully, and believe the following figures to be correct; but if there is an error it is a very trifling one: Out of the whole number there were sixty-one with pearl eyes, ten with bull eyes, five with broken eyes, two with odd eyes, and one with odd and broken eyes. All the others ranged through red, gravel, and orange; but the great majority were red. There were thus a less number of birds with pearl eyes than were enough to gain the whole number of prizes.

My own opinion, founded upon what I have read, and my knowledge of animals generally, is that there is no suffi-

cient evidence to prove that the sight of any animal is improved in daylight by the color of the iris of its eye, although there is that in the case of man. Albinos, or those with a white iris, cannot see so well in daylight as other men, and the color of the iris in animals is governed by other circumstances having no reference to the strength of vision.—*Carrier in London Field.*

IMPORTED FOWL.—Wm. Lingwood, Esq., brought out some very superior fowl with him from England. He has of Brahma Pootras a cock and two hens of extraordinary size, and of Partridge Cochinchina also a cock and two hens, large sized and beautifully marked. The birds are decidedly the finest we have ever seen, and could have been sold for \$70. Mr. Lingwood also brought out 5 black-birds, 3 thrushes and 2 gold-finches. He sold one of the thrushes at Guelph for \$10. The poultry is of the purest breed, and was raised by Horace Lingwood, Esq., (our townsman's brother) of Bosmere, Suffolk, who is well known as being one of the best poultry breeders in England.—*Elora Paper (Ont.)*

Our Letter Box.

LUMP ON BRAHMA COCKEREL'S BREAST.—(J. T. S.)—We have had on a cockerel of our own a formation on the breast-bone not dissimilar to that described by you, nor are they uncommon. They generally present the appearance of a sac, containing a glutinous transparent fluid. In the case of our own bird, the lump after a while began to protrude through the skin, and finally grew out; when we cut it off, and the breast of the bird healed up and it became quite well. We have read of other cases where it proved different—the breast had to be cut open and the lump separated from the bone. Should you pursue this course, there will be little danger of injuring the bird: as a rule there is little or no circulation in the tumors. When removed, sew up both skins (the inner and outside one) separately, and rub the incision with soft grease.

SPANISH COCKEREL'S HEAD SCURF.—(Beginner.)—To cure this troublesome disease, you will have to rub the scurfy parts daily with compound sulphur ointment, and to give, say twice a week, a tablespoonful of castor oil each time. Cleanse the ears occasionally with a little hot water injected with a syringe.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.—(*Querist.*)—They must have single combs and clean legs. The combs are very large. The legs are yellow, but they are so short, and the wings are carried so low, that they are not seen. Till lately there was but one breed: that had dark feathers in the tail and wing, and sometimes an odd spot or two about the body. There are now some of these birds recently introduced into England, which are quite white.

POINTS IN HOUDANS.—(*Fancier.*)—Houdans should have square bodies, top-knotted heads, ample beards, full breasts, short legs, five toes on each foot, black and white legs. The hens should be black and white, without any other color; the cocks may be permitted to have a few straw-colored feathers in the hackle and saddle, but no red ones.

SCURFY LEGS IN POULTRY.—(*T. S.*)—We have seen several cures mentioned for this disease: one is, to wash the legs clean with a weak solution of sugar of lead in the morning, and anoint them with clean lard mixed with ointment of creosote just before they go to roost; another is to wash the legs with kerosene oil, and anoint with salt grease; and a third, to rub the scurfy parts with red precipitate ointment: either of which may prove effectual, but we incline to the latter.

WATER FREEZING IN DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—(*H. J. A., Mich.*)—We know of no means of preventing water from freezing in fowls' drinking fountains; nor do we think it possible to devise one, so long as water is water, and frost frost. Various means have been tried, however, to prevent the ice attaching itself firmly to the sides of the vessel holding the water; and the following is one we have used with tolerable success for several years past:—Rub well the sides of the vessel with soft grease before putting in the water: this partially, but not wholly, prevents the ice taking a firm hold of the sides; and when the vessel is uncovered and turned bottom upwards, a little tap causes the ice to fall out. In the winter season water fountains ought to be filled twice a day, morning and evening, and invariably emptied after the fowls go to roost.

Advertisements.

FANCY PIGEONS FOR SALE.
—Fantails, all colors; Turbits, red and yellow winged; Jacobins, yellow and mottled; Trumpeters, all colors; Carriers, black; Tumblers, short-faced English: Almond Tumblers; High Flying Tumblers, Belgian and Birmingham; Suabians, red and dark. The above at reasonable prices.

F. F. POLE, Mitchell, Ont.

DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF AND

Partridge Cochins, a speciality.

C. E. Smith begs to inform fanciers and others interested in this subject, that he will be able to supply eggs from his magnificent stock of the above-named birds early in spring. All orders entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

Address

C. E. SMITH,
P. O. Box 5493, Montreal.

FOR SALE, A SPLENDID IM-

ported Partridge Cochins, cock, sixteen months old, with pair of first-rate pullets; price, \$35. Also other trios for sale.

Address

J. HUGHES,
Marshallton P. O., Chester Co., Penn.

TO BREEDERS OF POULTRY

and others who have ordered eggs from my imported birds—Lady Gwydyr's strain—Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmans, for the coming season. Notice that the orders take their place in the order-book only as paid for, and that all verbal orders, as well as written ones, are considered void, and those being paid will take precedence. For the information of American fanciers, I may state that these birds will be on exhibition at Cleveland during the coming exhibition. D. ALLEN, Galt, Ont.

JOHN FORSYTH, BREEDER

and Importer of pure-bred poultry, begs to intimate to breeders and fanciers that he intends visiting the principal breeders in Great Britain during the coming winter, and will be happy to personally select and purchase stock for any who may favor him with their orders. Orders received up to the 15th December. Birds ordered during my absence will be carefully selected and forwarded.

JOHN FORSYTH.

IMPORTED PARTRIDGE

COCHINS.—Two trios magnificent Partridge Cochins, January birds, fit to win prizes at any exhibition in America.

JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

G. F. CHAMPNEY, TAUNTON,

Mass., importer and breeder of superior Partridge Cochins, has for sale about 25 pairs or trios of the above.

The subscriber makes a speciality of breeding Partridge Cochins, and has spared no expense in procuring the best breeding stock to be had. The birds offered for sale, are of rare excellence, and those wishing exhibition birds will find it for their advantage to call on, or address as above. Also for sale, a fine lot of Creve Coeurs, including the birds awarded 1st prize at last N. Y. I. P. exhibition, together with about 30 chicks of large size and fine plumage.

FOR SALE.

Houdans.....	\$8 per pair.
Dorkings, Silver Grey.....	4 "
Partridge Cochins.....	10 "
Dark Brahmans.....	10 "

W. H. VAN INGEN,

Woodstock, Ont.

IMPORTED WHITE COCHINS.

—One trio White Cochins, splendid birds. Took first prize at last Northampton Show.

JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A FEW

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