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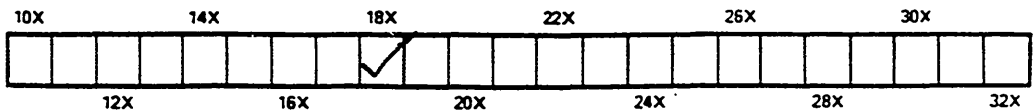
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THE CANADIAN

Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1871.

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CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!—

For a Club of TEN subscribers, we offer ONE dozen Hatching Eggs of any of the following varieties:—Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark Brahmans, and Houdans; for a Club of SIX subscribers, ONE dozen Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs; for a Club of FOUR subscribers, ONE dozen Light Brahmans. Cash to accompany the names of the subscribers—CANADA FUNDS. Address—

ED. CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE,
Box 25, P.O., Toronto.

RAISING CHICKENS.

Early chickenhood is the time when poultry breeders should assist nature in developing the size and growth of fowls. In it the frame of the future bird is moulded, its size increased, or its growth retarded, just in proportion to the degree of care and attention then bestowed. Whatever be the object

sought in raising chickens, whether it is to supply the table with delicious food, the breeding yards with choice stock, or the exhibition pen with prize birds, size with very few exceptions is one of the principal points looked for; and this can only be obtained to a degree of perfection by the proper treatment of chickens from the time they are hatched until they arrive at maturity. Feed well, feed often, giving no more at a time than will be all picked up, and keep the chicken pen scrupulously clean, are golden rules which should be emblazoned on every chicken coop in the poultry yard. Inattention to cleanliness brings on nine-tenths of the diseases to which chickendom is liable, and is the cause of so many poor sickly-looking fowls frequently to be found in poultry yards; and to it may be attributed the large proportion of deaths which occur among chickens, while want of due care and attention to feeding chickens is the cause of so many otherwise promising birds being stunted in growth, scraggy in appearance, and altogether unfit either for the show pen or the breeding yard. Let fanciers on this side the Atlantic bear in mind that to enable them to compete successfully for a Birmingham prize cup, not only must care be taken in the mating of fowls for breeding, but also greater attention bestowed on the feeding of chickens than that usually given them.

Without this we can never have size, and without size all breeders know their chance of success in a show pen is very much lessened, while small birds are not such as should be placed in a breeding yard.

During the first two months of their existence, there is no better food for young chickens than coarse oatmeal moistened with milk and made to the consistency of crumbly dough. This ought to be mixed with green food, cut fine, such as grass, lettuce, &c., and once a day a little meat mixed with it. Bread may also be mixed with the oatmeal, as it assists in soaking up more milk, which is an object. Chickens will, however, tire of one kind of food if continually given to them. A change is therefore necessary. We have found that mixing a little rice with the oatmeal has had a good effect. The chicks pick it up with avidity, and thrive wonderfully on it; not that in our opinion the rice is of much value taken by itself, but mixed with the oatmeal a large quantity of the latter is picked up with it, and hence the good effect. Once a day a handful or so of wheat screenings from the mill will be a good change, and one which chickens like very much. When very young, chickens should be fed every hour, giving just enough to satisfy the broods without leaving any. Soon the time of feeding may be extended to two hours. Every morning the chicks should have as much new milk as they will drink, and again in the afternoon. They are very fond of it, and it makes a considerable difference in their size, while it assists them wonderfully in early seasons. Their morning meal should be given as soon after daylight as possible, and their evening one the last thing before being shut up for the night.

Mr. Wright recommends, in addition to the above, the use of "ground bones" or "bone dust." This latter substance

he says, has many advantages, and, after several years' experience, we can affirm without hesitation that there is a marked difference both in the size and stamina of birds reared with it over others. It adds to the size of birds; it postpones their maturity or "setting," as poultry men call it, after which growth nearly ceases; it greatly prevents leg-weakness in the cockerels; and it tends to produce full and profuse feathering, and to assist in fledging. Burnt bones, or phosphate of lime, have not the same effect by any means; and raw bones crushed have the fault of inducing early laying in the pullets, whereas the bone dust rather postpones it. The proportion should be about a tea spoonful to every half pint of meal, and be given thus from the time the chickens are ten days old.

Chickens grow faster and do better away from the pen, as soon as they are fledged enough, or the weather is warm enough to keep them from being chilled. The water supplied must be clean and cool, always adding a little sulphate of iron in wet or cold weather. A little camphor kept always in the water is also good. Growing chickens cannot be overfed so long as they have only their regular plain diet and eat it with good appetite. What is needful, then, is not only to feed well while with the hen, but to continue the same careful, cleanly, liberal, constant feeding till the birds are fully grown, remembering that this is the only proper course to adopt to produce large birds.

PACKING HATCHING EGGS, LARGE END DOWNWARDS.

The famous discussion on which end of the egg was the right one to open at the breakfast table, was not by half so interesting to connoisseurs as the knowledge to poultry breeders would be which end of a hatching egg should be placed uppermost, when stored away for hatching purposes. Mr. Geyelin in his well-

known pamphlet advocated the placing of all eggs intended for hatching with their large end downwards. But Mr. Geyelin was ahead of his time; few people paid much attention to his recommendation, and like many others of his suggestions, which were opposed to all practical knowledge of the subject, went unheeded—breeders still stored and packed their eggs in the old way, with the small end downwards.

We have recently obtained more information on this subject, however; whether through the instrumentality of Mr. Geyelin's pamphlet or not we cannot say, but it seems a lady at Wickham Market (England), whose name has not reached us, nearly three year ago wrote a letter to Mr. Wright, the well-known poultry writer, on the subject, which he recently gave to the public after keeping it secret for two years, for the purpose of experimenting on the information conveyed by it. We don't know that breeders will thank this gentleman for withholding such valuable information so long. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the experiments made by Mr. Wright during that period all go to confirm this lady's recommendation. She said, "Keeping eggs on the small end appears to me to cause the air-bubble to spread, detaching it from the shell, or rather from its membranous lining, and after being so kept for a fortnight the air-bubble will be found to be much spread, and the egg to have lost much of its vitality, though still very good for eating." She then described her success with keeping the eggs in the contrary position, saying "Owing to this method of storing, such a thing as a stale egg has never been known in my house; and as regards success in hatching, for several seasons, when I was able to attend to my poultry myself, of many broods set every egg produced a chicken." Such is the testimony of this intelligent lady. Let us

now hear what Mr. Wright's experience was. He says, "After considerable and patient testing of both methods throughout two seasons, I can now say without hesitation that there really is a marked difference between the vitality of eggs kept more than a few days, according to the position in which they are placed. It will be found, as this intelligent lady states, that the air-bubble in one case is much more spread than in the other. This can be tested at once, but of course of itself proves nothing. The great point is—and it is in this way the matter is especially interesting to all fanciers—that eggs are perfectly good for hatching at a month old when stored with the large end downwards; and thus the eggs of valuable birds may be kept till a hen is ready for them, or eggs may be sent from distances which under the old plan would give little hopes of success." This information is interesting to breeders, and ought to be acted upon. The importance of preserving the vitality of hatching eggs is too well known by fanciers, and requires no comment from us.

HAMBURGHS. IV.

GOLD SPANGLED HAMBURGHS.

COLOUR OF THE COCK.—*Comb, Face and Wattles*, rich bright red; *Deaf Ear*, opaque white; *Head*, deep reddish bay; *Hackle*, rich deep golden bay, each feather striped down the centre with rich green black, each colour well defined, and not clouded; *Breast, wider part of Body, and Thighs*, golden bay, free from mousing, streaking or lacing, each feather ending with a round, large rich black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather; *Back and Shoulder Coverts*, rich deep reddish bay, distinctly spangled with rich metallic black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a starry or rayed appearance; *Saddle*, rich reddish golden bay, each

feather striped down the centre with rich metallic green black; *Wing Bows*, rich reddish golden bay, distinctly spangled with black; *Wing Bars*, the greater and lesser wing coverts clear reddish golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large round green black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green black bars across the wing; *Primaries*, bay, ending with a black spot; *Secondaries*, rich golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green black spot; *Tail*, black; *Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts*, rich green black; *Legs*, slaty blue.

COLOUR OF HEN.—*Comb, Face, and Wattles*, rich bright red; *Deaf Ear*, opaque white; *Head*, golden bay, distinctly tipped with black; *Neck*, golden bay, each feather distinctly striped down the centre with rich green black, the colours distinct, and not clouded; *Breast, under part of Body, and Thighs*, clear golden bay, free from mousing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large round rich green black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather; *Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Rump*, rich clear golden bay, free from mousing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large round rich green black spangle; *Wing Bow*, rich clear golden bay, each feather ending with a distinct round rich green black spangle; *Wing Bars*, greater and lesser wing coverts rich clear golden bay, free from lacing, each feather ending with a large round rich green black spangle, forming two distinct parallel green black bars across the wings; *Primaries*, golden bay, each feather ending with a black spangle; *Secondaries*, golden bay, each feather ending with a rich green black half-moon or crescent-shaped spangle, termed, by the Lancashire fanciers, "lacing on the top of the wing above the flight;" *Tail*, black; *Tail Coverts*, golden bay, free from mousing or lacing, each feath-

er ending with a rich green black spangle; *Legs*, slaty blue. Hens in a pen to match as nearly as possible in size of markings and depth of colour.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGH.

COLOUR OF COCK.—*Comb, Face, and Wattles*, rich bright red; *Deaf Ear*, opaque white; *Head*, silvery white; *Hackle*, silvery white, free from yellow tinge, the longest feathers ending with a small black spangle; *Breast, under part of Body, and Thighs*, clear silvery white, free from lacing or mousing, each feather ending with a distinct large round rich black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather; *Back and Shoulder Coverts*, pure white, free from yellow tinge, distinctly spangled with black, the texture of the feather giving the spangle a starry or rayed appearance; *Saddle*, silvery white, free from yellow, the largest feather ending with a small black spangle; *Wing Bow*, pure white, distinctly spangled with black spangles; *Wing Bars*, the greater and lesser wing coverts clear silvery white, free from lacing, each feather ending in a large green black moon or spangle, forming two distinct parallel black bars across the wing; *Primaries*, pure white, each feather ending with a distinct black spangle; *Secondaries*, pure white, each feather ending in a half-moon shaped green black spot; *Tail*, white on the outside, each feather ending in a large black spangle; *Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts*, white, each feather ending with a rich green black spangle; *Legs*, slaty blue.

COLOUR OF THE HEN.—*Comb, Face, and Wattles*, rich bright red; *Deaf Ear*, opaque white; *Head*, silvery white, distinctly spangled with small black spangles; *Neck*, clear silvery white, each feather distinctly striped towards the end with rich black, each colour well defined, and not clouded; *Breast, under part of Body, and Thighs*, clear silvery

white, free from lacing or mousing, each feather ending with a distinct large round black moon or spangle, the moons increasing in size in proportion to the size of the feather; *Back, Shoulder Coverts, and Rump*, clear silvery white, free from mousing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large round rich green black moon or spangle; *Wing Bow*, clear silvery white, each feather ending with a distinct round rich green black spangle; *Wing Bars*, greater and lesser wing coverts clear silvery white, free from lacing or mousing, each feather ending with a large round green black spangle, forming two distinct parallel bars across the wing; *Primaries*, white, each feather ending with a distinct black spangle; *Secondaries*, clear silvery white, each feather ending with a large half-moon shaped green black spangle, termed, by the Lancashire fanciers, "lacing on the top of the wing;" *Tail*, white on the outside, each feather ending with a large round black spangle; *Tail Coverts*, clear silvery white, free from mousing or lacing, each feather ending with a distinct large round green black spangle; *Legs*, slaty blue. Hens in a pen to match as nearly as possible in size of markings and depth of colour, &c.

POINTS IN SPANGLED HAMBURGH COCKS.—Comb, 2; Deaf Ear, 2; Colours and Marking of Head, Hackle, Back, Saddle and Tail, 3; Breast, under parts of Body, and Thighs, 2; Wings and Bars, 2; Symmetry, 2; Condition, 2; Total, 15.

POINTS IN SPANGLED HAMBURGH HENS.—Comb, 2; Deaf Ear, 2; Neck most distinctly and evenly striped, 1. Remainder of plumage (except tail in Golden), clearness of ground colour, evenness and distinctness of spangling, with rich, large round spangles, 4; Bars, 2; Symmetry, 2; Condition, 2; Total, 15.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.—Hen-feathered Cocks, crooked backs, wry tails combs

single, or falling over to one side, red deaf ears, birds without distinct bars across the wing, legs of any other colour except blue.

Literary Notices.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE; as revised by the Poultry Fanciers of America. Compiled by William H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn. 1871.

We have received a copy of this work, which purports to be a revision of the "American Standard of Excellence"—a work, by the way, which we have never seen—and to give a "complete description of all the known varieties of fowls," also "an essay on breeding prize birds for exhibition," but by whom is not stated. The compiler and publisher is Mr. William H. Lockwood, Recording Secretary of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, and the "Standard" is that said to be adopted at the Convention of Poultry Fanciers, held in New York in February, 1871, but of which there appears no verification. As already stated, we have never seen in print any work entitled the "American Standard of Excellence," and are therefore unable to point out in what respect the present work differs from the former one. It may not, however, be uninteresting to compare it with that published by the "London (England) Poultry Club," and which, we are inclined to believe, is the Standard alluded to as revised.

All fanciers at all conversant with poultry matters in the United States will not have failed to notice the large number of prizes offered for competition to breeds and varieties of fowls, either altogether unknown to the English breeder, or considered by him of too little importance to have a separate class allotted them. In a purely American standard the fancier would have

expected to find a distinct standard description for each of these separate varieties, because if thought worthy of a separate class at exhibitions, there ought to be a standard by which to judge them. In this respect the work before us is deficient. We are not now advocating separate classes for so many varieties as we frequently see in exhibition premium lists, but simply pointing out the inconsistency between this new standard and premium lists of poultry societies. It is, however, in this respect more comprehensive than that of the London Poultry Club. There is another and marked difference between the two "standards" in the numerical value placed on each point of excellence in the respective birds of each breed. In the New Standard the total number required for this purpose is 100; in that of the London Poultry Club only 15; while in apportioning the number to each point, the new standard differs in ratio to that of the other, allotting to most of the larger breeds a point of excellence more than does that of the Poultry Club. We shall not now wait to discuss the propriety of this course, nor the benefits to exhibitors to be derived from it, as probably we shall take occasion hereafter to do so more fully than our space would now admit of, but proceed to enumerate the other points wherein this work now under review differs from that of the London Poultry Club.

The omissions from the revised standard are the Malays, for which it may be said is substituted the Chittagong, and the Black Bantam, the word African being in fact used instead of Black. The additions are White and Brown Leg-horns, Dominiques, Bronze Turkeys, Cayuga Ducks, and White Crested Ducks. In the Games, the Piles are divided into Reds and Whites; and there is added the varieties known as the Earl of Derby, White Georgian, Spangle and Domin-

ique, which completes the list. The arrangement in precedence of birds, it may be remarked, is somewhat different.

Considerable discussion took place some time since between American poultry fanciers on the standard by which Light Brahmans should be judged, which resulted in the adoption of one for each. The work before us, however, does not include that of the single comb. And, indeed, that given as the standard for Light Brahmans is so very different from the one which was adopted by the fanciers on the occasion we allude to, that we doubt if they were consulted, or even represented at the Convention at which the present work was adopted.

We have taken the trouble to compare carefully the description given of the Brahma in the American Standard with that in London Poultry, and find it (with unimportant exceptions) word for word the same; and we give, for the benefit of those interested, the points and their numerical values as given in both standards, and also that adopted by the North-Western Poultry Association last summer. We have placed the values in decimals, with 100 as the total number of points, so as to harmonize with the American standard.

American Standard.	London Poultry Club.	N.W. Poultry So. Standard.
Size	20	13.33
Color	25	13.33
Head	05	20
Comb	05	20
Wings, &c. . .	10	20
Legs and }	05	20
Feath'ng . }	05	13.33
Fluff	05	13.33
Symmetry ..	15	6.66
Condition ..	10	6.66
Total	100	100

We think it unnecessary to pursue the subject further, where such a diversity of opinion exists in the numerical values of the points, even in one breed.

It is very unlikely that the "standard" before us is the united effort of all the poultry fanciers of America. Indeed, if we were to hazard a conjecture on the

subject, it would be, that the present will soon be followed by another "standard" claiming to be the authoritative one.

Correspondence.

ORIGIN OF GAME FOWLS.

A friend of mine residing in your city was kind enough to send me the February number of the *National Live Stock Journal*, in which there is a letter signed "Quidam," and is intended to be an answer to my letter of the 7th December on "Game Fowl." I am certainly thankful to the author of the letter in the *Stock Journal* for his kindness in answering my letter; but he has not, as I consider, proved that some of the arguments I adduced were not correct. He has cited various authors, and in one instance he states that such a cross as that mentioned by me has been produced, but he says the bird was dull, and anything but what was expected; and he further says this bird would not breed with the hens. This may be, as the bird I saw would, when placed with the hens, treat them in a very unkind manner, and, I was informed, had killed a couple of them. He was certainly very vicious and destructive.

I would have rested contented if "Quidam" had given some expression as to what he considered the origin of the "Game Fowl." This he has abstained from, perhaps thinking he might fall into an error. He has not shown, or produced any authority to show that they could not be from the wild cock or fowl of India. As a partial authority for making this statement, I will give a couple of extracts, one taken from a work edited by the Rev. E. S. Dixon, and the other from Tegetmeier. The former says: "The Game Cock approaches nearer to the Malay and Pheasant Malay than to any other variety of fowl."

A very singular variety of Game fowl, said to be of Indian origin, is described in the following communication. The writer describes the variety in a very clear manner. This extract is from a letter written by Mr. B. P. Brent, of Parknot.

Will my friend Quidam please explain how it happens that in most of the warm or Eastern countries each has a distinctive breed of Game Fowl, either in colour or some other peculiarity, and in some countries they have a particular strain? Will he also please state what has produced the tassel on some breeds of Game; is it from crossing? If so, what cross has produced it? Or does Quidam pretend to say that the various strains of Game fowl are produced by crossing the Game cock with the common Dunghill fowl or other English breed of fowl? This, I am rather inclined to think, he will not maintain; but his letter, or a portion, would lead one to suppose it. It is a well-established fact, that if there is any other breed, no matter how remote, in a Game fowl, it will, when the true test is applied, show itself; so I don't think he will maintain or hold to that doctrine.

Would you, Mr. Editor, or some other person equally interested in these matters, say why it is that all Irish strains of Game fowl are, as a general rule, so much hardier and stronger than the English breeds? For instance, the Irish Greys are considered a dangerous bird to meet in a battle. I know some of the English breeds are also considered strong birds, but not so strong as the Irish. This, I think, may be partially accounted for in the following manner: the English breeders have endeavoured to produce finer birds for exhibition by breeding in-and-in, whereas the Irish breeders have endeavoured to produce strong birds to raise stock. If I am in error, please correct me. Some of the more experienced breeders may con-

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

B.

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1871.

SALE OF MR. TEGETMEIER'S WHITE LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

MORE POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

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

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

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

Practical Hints.

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

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

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

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

left by other fowls, and grow fat on it. In the barn-yard, in gardens, and in pasture land, they are alike useful and beneficial. There are three kinds which now stand high among breeders, namely: The Aylesbury, which is pure white; the Rouen, which in color resembles the wild Mallard, and the Cayuga, which are pure black except occasional white spots on the breast.

SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—The poultry exhibitions held in England during the last year show a falling off in this beautiful variety of the bantam breed. The great fault with breeders, or rather the great difficulty of breeding, is in breeding too large birds. A sebright cock should not exceed in weight twenty ounces, nor a hen sixteen; even smaller size than this is preferable for exhibiton, but not for breeding. The carriage of the cock should be the most conceited it is possible to conceive of: head thrown back till it touches the nearly upright tail, the wings drooping half way down down the legs; motions, restless and lively, always strutting about as if seeking for an antagonist.

FOOD FOR GAME FOWLS.—Dr. Cooper says the different sorts of bread for feed, such as oat meal, barley and corn meal, must be heated, and ought to be baked the day before they are used. They are made in the following manner: take equal measure of the white of eggs, and milk; beat them well up together, then add as much flour as will make it bread, which must be well worked up and baked. Care must be used to let it be baked, without burning the crust. Sour milk must not be used, as it will cause purging. In mixing milk and water for their drink, observe not to put more than one-fourth skimmed milk and three-fourths spring water. When there is a greater proportion of milk it is not so cooling.

IMPROVEMENT IN FOWLS. An Irish writer in an American journal says: "Ah, then, musha, is it because a dunghill chicken was good enough for you, stage coaches are good enough for the present generation? Surely we don't refuse the benefits conferred by steam and electricity and machinery simply because our ancestors

had nosuch blessings. You are not satisfied to breed horses that can trot a mile in three and a half minutes, because that was the highest speed attained in your grandfather's time; and why not carry the same ideas of improvement into the poultry yard."

WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SHOW.

We are indebted to the editor of the *Live Stock Journal*, Buffalo, for a corrected prize list of the above poultry exhibition, and regret that we are unable to publish it *in extenso*. In the special premiums we see the names of several well-known breeders as successful prize takers, among whom may be mentioned J. A. Miller, St. Catharines, and David Blaunt, Clifton, Ontario; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; C. A. Sweet, Buffalo; D. C. & B. Ralph, Buffalo; Geo. E. Warner, N. Y. Mills; Hon. L. F. Allen, Buffalo; Chester Walcott, Trenton, N. Y.; S. Curtis, Buffalo; E. P. Howlett, Syracuse; J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; G. R. Tuttle, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Nelson, Buffalo; E. C. Deane, do.; A. P. Wright, Do.; Jacob Graves, Do., and Hibbard & Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

The contest in the several classes for the Society's premiums appears to have been very close. Among the successful exhibitors not previously mentioned are to be found the following: E. G. Studley, Claverack, N. Y.; B. Cartwright, Buffalo; D. Williams, do.; D. W. Herstine, Philadelphia; D. D. F. Coon, Marcellus, N. Y.; Josiah Beardsby, Buffalo; Chester Walcott, Wm. Simpson, junr., W. S. Scott, and W. K. Provoost.

The contest in the Game class seems also to have been very keen, and the contestants numerous. Messrs. S. Curtis, D. C. & B. C. Ralph, Frank Martin, J. Y. Bicknell, J. A. Miller, S. Wood, Fayette E. Cook, S. B. Covert, J. Neil, Hiram Hopkins and B. Lansing were the prize takers. Among the specialties exhibited were ferrets, minks and quails, and an incubator, the latter of which attracted considerable attention, and is claimed to possess improvements of a very important nature. Altogether, we congratulate our Buffalo fanciers on the success of their first exhibition.

BREEDING GAME FOWLS.

In breeding Game fowls great care should be taken that no Game hens or pullets are ever allowed to run with or near any farm-yard cocks, or any other than Game cocks, as if they mix with such they will sometimes throw back to the cocks in breeding after a long separation from them, and though such is not generally supposed to be the case, it certainly sometimes takes place. Game cocks and stags may be kept on the same walks as hens of any breed (rather small hens the best), but Game hens and pullets must never mix with any cocks, or stags, but Game on any account whatever, as it is very likely to injure the purity of breed in their progeny.

In breeding it is often said that two-thirds of the influence over the progeny comes from the hen, and only one-third from the cock. I have found it in general as follows:—That the cock has two-thirds of the influence over the male progeny, and the hen two-thirds of the influence over the female progeny, the cock having only one-third influence over his female progeny, and the hen only one-third influence over her male progeny. The best chickens, however, of both sexes will take most after the cock, if cock and hens are equal in strength of blood and constitution, and in goodness; the weakest and worst chickens will in like manner take most after the hen, as a rule. Many breeders, however, will differ from my experience as to this, I dare say, as I have heard some assert to the contrary, but not the majority of those I have compared notes with. Most, however, agree that the cock influences the fighting properties the most, unless the hens bred are of gamier blood than the cock is. I always like to see the cock influence the progeny as much as possible, as this shows more vigor in general in the brood, especially when with a large proportion of cock chickens. The cock influencing the progeny most shows he is a good brood cock; and if he does not he may be called an inferior brood cock.

Crossing different colors together I could never recommend, as the proper way to improve is to cross with better shades of the same color. In breeding and crossing colors of different sorts together, I have noticed that when most of the progeny take after the cock, the

cross has "hit right," to speak technically, and, on the contrary, when few or the fewest chickens take after the cock, and more or most after the hens, the cross has usually been unsuccessful. If a first-rate cross, all or most of the cock chickens will take after the cock, and when they do not, I always think the cross inferior, unless the cock is of weaker blood and color, and not so good as the hens, which would alone, perhaps, make the cross a bad one.

In crossing colors, all know, or should know, that dark colors will always prevail, as for instance, the dark original colors, such as Brown Reds, and Black breasted Reds, must prevail in all crosses.

The selection of a first-rate brood cock is, I think, the main point in crossing, and in all breeding of Game fowls, as no good stock can be expected except from a really good brood cock. A first-rate brood cock, in crossing colors, will always make the hens "throw to his color," and when this is the case the progeny is always vigorous and healthy, and this, together with having plenty of cock chickens, is one of the best signs of having a good brood cock. Chickens that do not take after the male parent at all, are not so good as a general rule.

A cock makes a good brood cock from rising two years old until four years old: a cock five years old is too old in general, unless an extraordinarily good bird, and stags are certainly inferior for breeding from, in my opinion, and in that of many other good breeders of Game fowls, though many like them for it. Pullets are in like manner too weak to make good brood fowls, and their eggs are also too small. Some assert that pullets will produce more cock chickens than hens will, but I think most decidedly not. As to the age of brood hens, it is not material if they are strong healthy birds, but both cocks and hens are well known to be in their prime at two years old, and therefore, in crossing, this is the best age to breed from; but in breeding in-and-in old cocks to two year old hens, and young cocks (not stags) to old hens, will be best, avoiding, if cousin blood can be had, breeding from father and daughter, mother and son, and brother and sisters, as this is breeding too near, and is unnatural.

Many bad chickens have been bred from excellent brood fowls, owing to not paying attention to not setting the eggs laid after the hens become broody, which eggs never produce good chickens, nor does the first egg of a clutch, as it is in general too small. The same brood fowls may thus have produced both very good and also bad chickens from this cause. Hatching too late, as in August or September, or later, may also produce an inferior brood or broods of Game chickens. I have never hatched later than the middle of July, and never earlier than the end of the first three weeks in March. April and May are the proper months to hatch Game fowls in, and most other poultry as well, for stock, as most breeders well know.

When very small Game fowls were required for making Game Bantams with, such were usually hatched in September or thereabouts, and in breeding bantams small they should not be hatched earlier than July, or later still, but cold weather must be avoided in such cases, if very late birds. It is also known that early Spring hatched birds will run longer in leg and in thigh, with less proportionate flesh, than the late hatched birds, which are shorter in leg and thigh, and also more fleshy, though with less bone than early hatched birds. For these reasons the shortest legged birds should be bred earliest, and the longest legged should be bred the latest.

No hen should have more than twelve chickens to take care of at the most, otherwise she will not do justice to them, and in cold weather eight or nine, or, as some say, only six, are quite enough, if choice chickens.

Some object to buckwheat, or "brauk" as food, but I think it very good; but for young Game chickens, small wheat and dry stale bread crumbs, with insects and small worms, do best, without anything else, except good pure water in a shallow pan, and this often changed.

If breeding from old or oldish hens, they will seldom lay before February, even if placed together with the brood cock at Christmas, and this is early enough to have eggs for hatching; but if breeding from two year old hens, these may lay before their eggs are required for setting, and their first clutches of eggs will be their best eggs. In any case the brood fowls should not be put

together until Christmas, and some do not put them together until February, for fear of the hens laying their first clutches of eggs too early for setting. I think it is better, if convenient, to keep brood cocks from any hens, except during the breeding season, and the best brood hens from any cock during the same period, as from midsummer till Christmas, for instance.—*Newmarket, in Jour. of Horticulture.*

Dogs.

GREYHOUNDS.

This variety of dog is remarkable for its symmetry, speed, and keenness of sight. In many countries of the East, greyhounds are very numerous. They abound in Persia, and they extend into the countries beyond the Indies. They are in the possession of all the nomadic tribes of Western Tartary, who use them largely in the chase, and they extend northward into Siberia, westward into Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia and Northern Africa, and all over the temperate countries of Europe.

The Greyhound was the Grew-hunde or the Grig-hunde of the Anglo-Saxons, whence the English Greyhound.

Formerly the greyhound was principally employed in chasing the stag; in modern times, however, its use appears in the sport of hare-coursing. Swift as is the hare, the greyhound is swifter, and if the former ran in a straight line, it would be overtaken in a very short space. The instincts of the hare, however, teach it better. Its fore legs being very short, it is enabled to turn an acute angle with little diminution of speed; whereas the long-limbed and impetuous hound finds it impossible to halt or make short turns at will, and so is carried beyond his mark, as it were, and has the chase to renew, with a fair start for the hare. Should the latter once gain cover it is tolerably safe, as the greyhound hunts solely by sight.

The Irish greyhound measures full four feet in length, and is rougher and sturdier than the English greyhound. Like all dogs, he is peaceful enough when not angered or excited by the sight of game. When this latter is the case, his ferocity is terrible. There are very few of the genuine breed existing in the present day.

The Scotch greyhound wears a shaggy coat, in place of that beautiful sleekness which distinguishes the coat of the other. His color, for the most part, is of a reddish brown or sandy hue. He is said to be the only dog capable of catching the hares which inhabit the mountain ranges.

The Russian greyhound is a large and powerful dog, nearly equal in strength to the Irish greyhound, which he resembles in shape. His hair is long and bushy, and his tail forms a spiral curve. His hair is generally of a dark umber brown. When the Russian greyhound loses sight of the hare he runs by the scent. Indeed, when parties go out a-coursing, this dog even endeavours to find game.

The Italian greyhound is about half the size of a common greyhound, and is perfectly similar in form. He is too small to have sufficient speed for taking a hare, he is only a valuable toy.

The Turkish greyhound is small, probably from the influence of climate. He is quite naked, with only a few scattered hairs on his tail. The color of the skin is leaden or black, and has all the appearance of leather. His ears are long and erect.

The Persian greyhound is of slender build, and his ears are "feathered," spaniel fashion. He is bold, enduring, and marvellously swift. With his aid, the Persians chase the speediest of all quadrupeds, the wild ass. He is used, too, against the antelope, and though no match for that animal, is often enabled to overtake and pull it down, by what seems to fair-thinking folks rather a mean "dodge."

The greyhound has been brought to his present high state of perfection by the persevering attention of zealous breeders. His characteristic points are the smallness of his muzzle, length of neck, depth of chest, and the light airiness of his whole figure, and especially the length and elegance of his legs.--*Prairie Farmer Annual.*

Pigeons.

THE BARB.

The Barb attains perfection when about four years old. It should have a broad, flat scull, gradually receding

from the front of the head to the back; a short, thick and strong bill, resembling the bullfinch. The bill should not measure more than $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the point to the centre of the eye, the upper and lower mandibles to be of equal thickness or strength, with a well-spread wattle on the upper, while that of the lower is notched from its point right into the feathers encircling the eyelash. The color of the eye is white or pearl, which terms with fanciers are synonymous. If of any other color it ought to be a disqualification. The cere or wattle of the eye is large, very thick, and of a deep red color, circular in form, having an equal quantity at the back as at the front, or similar to what is termed a rose eye in a Carrier.

The form of the Barb is short and strong, causing a rather heavy appearance. The neck slender, gradually thickening to a well-developed breast. The butts of the wings are prominent; their flight feathers are rather longer than those of most other varieties of Toys. A noticeable point in the wings of this bird is that their under or second flight feathers protrude considerably above their back from the upper or flight coverts.

There are five recognized colors in this variety, viz.: Black, Yellow, Red, White, and Dun. The last named is always dirty and disagreeable to look at, and is the result of injudicious crosses of the various colors, therefore has not that metallic lustre which so adorns a Barb in good feather, and without which they ought not to be admitted into a show pen.

Purity of color should be regarded as indispensable. We therefore point to the desirability of breeding from birds matching in color, viz.: Black to Black, Yellow to Yellow, &c., always having due regard to their parentage and properties. Color has been so sacrificed by breeders for head, eye and bill, that one never knows what color to expect their progeny will be until they are feathered. Often yellow and red are bred from black. When such is the case, you will invariably find either color is tinged on every body feather with black. Their flight feathers are either dirty dun, or tinged with grey along the quills, their tails having several white feathers in the middle of them, or else on the top of the rump. Should

one be of a passable color you will generally find a black band at the end of the tail. By pairing black and yellow, or black and red, you will most certainly produce the same results. Red and Yellow is the only cross that any good is likely to arise from. By this cross the red is impoverished, but the yellow is obtained of a sounder colour.

If a breeder would consider for a moment he would know that black has been the only color that has gained by the mixture. By crossing any self-colored bird to a black, the latter is often improved, and the purity of the former destroyed. What is more disagreeable than to see your pet of two shades, whereas the Barb is a self-colored bird? We might as well try to breed mottled Barbs as to have the tail and rump of a different shade to their body. However well bred such may be, they will never be fit to enter successfully into competition with birds of sound color possessing equal merits in general.

Good whites are very scarce, and have a dark eye, that is, the pupil almost indistinct from the iris. Several breeders have tried to introduce the pearl eye into them, but to the present time we have not seen any having so good a quality. In other respects they should be equal to those of other colors.

Barbs are hardy, docile birds, flying but little when at liberty. As a rule they are prolific breeders, but require assistance in bringing their young to maturity, as they generally seek fresh nests when their young are nine or ten days old, up to which time they feed well. We strongly recommend this variety to any who think of increasing their stock, as the Barb is not receiving so much attention as the bird deserves from the fancy at large.—*Birmingham Columbarian Society in Jour. of Hor.*

ON EAGLES.

BONELLI'S EAGLE is occasionally seen on the borders of the lakes in Lower Egypt, in Fajum, and thence along the Nile and into Arabia. A young male has been killed at Senner. It occurs in Algeria, South Africa, Bengal, as far as Nepal. In Europe it is called a bird of passage.

THE OSPREY is met with in winter

along the Nile, southwards, to the Kir and Gazelle rivers, and frequently in the Delta, yet not a resident there. It remains the whole year along the Red Sea and Somali coasts. Each pair of birds keep within their own territory, in which they breed. It builds its nest generally on raised spots or cliffs, either on the ground or on mimosa bushes or quondel and schora trees, and uses them several years in succession; several were found on the tops of old cisterns—one on the ruins of Debir. It is very solidly built of rather strong boughs and twigs, and between these are frequently seaweeds and fish-bones. At the foot of such a nest was found the skin of a large snake. The two eggs are very similar to those of the European bird, but are smaller and more intensely coloured. The male and female remain faithful to each other. The Osprey is generally free from shyness or suspicion. It catches fish which can offer but slight resistance. After its meal the Osprey takes a long siesta. It occurs all over Africa, in Europe, Asia, Japan, Sunda Islands, Australia, North America; not in Madagascar.

Our Letter Box.

WHITE LEGHOENS.—(*E. F. Gorton, Rochester, New York,*) writes: Having bred white Leghorns for some time, I will give, for the benefit of others, what I think to be a proper description of this variety.

COCK.—Comb, single, very erect, and evenly serrated; Face, rich bright red; Earlobes, pure white; Wattles, very long and pendant, well rounded on the lower edge; Beak, bright yellow; Plumage, pure white, the less of the yellow tinge the better; Tail well sickled, and carried well up; Legs, bright yellow, and of medium length, free from feathers.

HEN.—Same as cock, except the comb, which falls over to one side, and, in good specimens, nearly covering one side of the face; Carriage very proud and quick motioned.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS.—(*One Under a Cloud, Toronto,*) says: "About twelve months since my attention was first drawn

to the Brahma as a first-class fowl for general purposes, and your remarks in the last CHRONICLE confirm the opinions I have since formed of them. I invested in some Light Brahmas, but almost regret it, as I suppose the dark variety to be the best, at least if we may judge from the price the eggs of each variety sell at. You must be able to enlighten me on this dark subject, for I see by your advertisement to clubs you offer one dozen Light Brahma eggs for four subscribers, while you want ten subscribers for a dozen of the Dark eggs. Would you be good enough in the next CHRONICLE to give a little explanation as to the different values? There is a material difference between the two varieties of the Dark and Light Brahma. The former is a larger and finer-looking fowl than the latter, and in this country good specimens are much more difficult to be obtained. Although America first supplied England with the Brahma fowl which now reigns there almost supreme, yet, notwithstanding, the Dark variety has never been bred to that perfection here that it has in England, and we have to import from there nearly all the good specimens we have, hence the reason why the Dark fowls and their eggs are so much more costly than the Light. It is also much more difficult to breed to feather. The plumage of the hen in the Dark variety is very beautiful when bred to perfection, to do which requires greater skill and knowledge in mating than is necessary in the Light variety. As a fancy fowl, therefore, they are superior to the Light, and will always command a higher price. As to their laying qualities and general usefulness, we are not prepared to say that they are superior to the Light, and we hold that the latter is the best fowl for the farmer and general fancier who has not that time and attention to bestow on fowls that an amateur has.

THE WILD INDIAN GAME COCK.—A Correspondent requests us to state whether the Wild Indian Game Cock, such as is described in Bennett's Poultry Book, is now imported into this country, and, if so, who has the stock for sale. We are not able to afford our correspondent the information he requires. Indeed, we have grave doubts whether the "Wild Indian Game" described by Dr. Bennett is the really game fowl known to cockers. We rather think his "great Indian war hen" was none other than a "Malay"; and this opinion is strengthened by Mr. Stoddard's letter to the doctor, from which we make the following quotation: "The rooster, her mate, died on the passage out, which I very much regretted, as I believe there is nothing like him in this country. He stood as high as a large turkey, and would weigh

at least twelve pounds, his plumage being of a reddish cast, interspersed with spots of glossy green, with a very small comb, and no wattles, with a bill unlike any other fowl except the hen." A pretty "Malay" description, it must be admitted. Our correspondent will be able to procure Malays from some English breeders, but they are becoming scarce even there.

Advertisements.

MR. HENRY PICKLES, JUNIOR,
Kayfield House, Earby, Skipton, Yorkshire, England, the most successful exhibitor of Hamburgs in England in 1870, can now supply eggs from the following varieties, at \$3 per sitting of 1: Gold and Silver Spangled, Gold and Silver Pencilled and Black Hamburg; Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Coloured Dorkings, Houdans, Silver Poles, Black Bantams, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks.

The above will be carefully and securely packed, and carriage paid to Liverpool. A few first-class birds of all the above varieties always on hand for disposal. Mr. Pickles has won over 100 first prizes with his Silver Pencilled Hamburgs alone in 1870, including all the principal shows in England.

The Hamburgs are mated for breeding cockerels and pullets, Mooney cocks and hens for breeding pullets, Yorkshire cocks and hens for breeding cockerels for exhibition.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM
30 varieties fowls, including Ducks (4 kinds), Games, Bantams, Cochins, Brahmas, Leghorns, &c. &c. Circulars free. Address J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co, N. Y.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S BUFF
COCHINS have been awarded Prizes amounting to over £300 and numerous valuable Silver Cups at all the great shows in England. H. T. does not now exhibit; but birds sold from this yard have won many prizes and Silver Cups the last few months. A very fine lot of this year's chickens now ready to send out in well matched pens, very large, perfectly clear, delicate Buff, superior quality, now fit to show and win anywhere. Old birds of great merit. A few grand show birds.

A few Partridge and White Cochins, old or young—superb birds. Price from five to ten pounds per Trio (Cock and two hens) including coop and carriage to Liverpool. Selected eggs from each variety, prize stock, one guinea per setting.

HENRY TOMLINSON,

Mosely, Birmingham, England.

UNSURPASSED BUFF AND
CINNAMON COCHINS. HODGSON BROS.,
7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK, have for sale a few choice Trios, Pairs, and some extra Cocks. They are adults of nearly two years old, and early chickens of last year. This stock is of the highest excellence, and admitted to be the best extant. Also a few very fine Light Brahmas. No circulars.
Address with stamp.

EGGS FOR HATCHING,
from my recent importations of fowls, from some of the best breeders in England. Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins, and Dark Brahmas, \$5 per dozen; Light Brahmas, \$2 per dozen; Aylesbury Ducks, \$3 per dozen; Rouen Ducks, \$4 per dozen. Orders booked now and filled in rotation, and must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.

JOHN FORSYTH,
Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

DARK BRAHMAS.—FOR SALE,

A few trios from prize stock, well matched in form and pencilling—\$25 per trio. Eggs from Birmingham, 1870, sixth prize bird; and pullets same strain as 1870, silver cup. Pedigree of each pen forwarded on application. Remittances to accompany each order, payable to **WILLIAM VAREY, Esq.**, 13th Hussars, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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Black Red Game, Dorking Game, Dorkings and Dark Brahmas. The most of the successful yards in England and Scotland has had blood from my yards direct or indirect. 10s. per 13 eggs. The Avonries, Clumber, Worksop, England.
JOHN DOUGLAS.

G. F. CHAMPNEY, TAUNTON,

Mass., importer and breeder of **PATRIDGE COCHINS**, and winner of first prize at N. Y. S. P. S. for birds of 1870, has for sale a few pairs of extra fine birds, suitable for exhibition or breeding purposes. Also—orders received for a few sittings of eggs, from good stock as there is in this country. Price, \$12 per doz. Cash to accompany all orders.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE,

from imported English Fowls, Dark Brahmas, \$5 per dozen; Light Brahmas, \$2 per dozen; Houdans, \$5 per dozen; Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, \$3 per dozen. Well packed, and forwarded on receipt of cash. Apply to
THOMAS McLEAN,
Box 25, P. O., Toronto.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR

eggs of Grey Dorking, Light Brahma, 1st prize Black Hamburg and Dark Brahma; also from imported Dark Brahma, from John Baily and Son's stock.
WM. H. DOEL, Toronto.

WHITE COCHINS.—COL.

Hassard having purchased the entire stock of white Cochins from F. Zurlhorst, Esq., Dublin, can supply in due course eggs from these celebrated birds, \$5 a dozen.—Two or three birds for disposal. Also, Black-Red Game Bantam Eggs, Steel strain, \$4 a dozen, receipt of P. O. Order.
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has Gold Pencilled Cockerels for Sale at \$5 each, bred from imported stock.

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La Fleche, Houdans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rouen Ducks, (very large) and Black African Bantams. Perfect birds. Eggs carefully packed and warranted to reach destination sound.
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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—

Houdan, Black Spanish, Golden Spangled Hamburg, Black Breasted Red Game, English Grey Duck; also a few pairs of Houdan and Black Spanish Fowls for sale. **W. H. VAN INGEN, Woodstock.**

FOR SALE, A FEW VERY FINE

imported Dark Brahma and Buff Cochins Fowls at \$20 a pair. **A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto.**

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING

PURE-BRED FOWLS. One trio light Brahmas, Pea Comb, \$6; one pair extra fine Dark Brahmas, \$8; one pair Dominique fowls, \$6; one pair of Dorkings, \$5. Also the following **GAME FOWLS:** one pair Sumatra Games, \$5; one pair Blue Games, \$6. Address **PAGE & CO., Box 1142, Grand Rapids, Michigan.**

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE.

Warranted to weigh from 35 lbs to 40 lbs per pair. Price \$15 per pair. Single Gobblers, \$10 each, warranted to weigh 25 lbs a piece, and a few Buff Cochins at \$8 per pair. The above forwarded in coops worth \$2 each. Also a few light Brahma hens and pullets at \$3 each. No Cockerels for sale.
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Gold Spangled Hamburgs, \$5 a setting of 13 eggs, Beldon strain.
Apply to **JOHN NIXON, at F. W. Coate & Co.'s.**

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BREEDERS OF HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS AND POULTRY,

Do not fail to send for a bag of

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FINE HEALTHY HORSES,

NOBLE CATTLE,

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HANDSOME POULTRY AND PLENTY OF EGGS.

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Also, Breeders of the Celebrated **LIGHT BRAHMA FOWL.** Can spare a limited number of **EGGS** this Spring from **P. WILLIAMS' Premium Stock.** Packed and delivered at Express Office at \$2.50 per doz. No C. O. D. Cash must accompany the order.

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As W. F. E. personally superintends the selection and despatch of all his birds, he can ensure satisfaction to all purchasers.

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