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THE  
CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE. 9

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VOLUME I.

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THE  
CANADIAN  
POULTRY CHRONICLE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

POULTRY AND PIGEON BREEDING.

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VOLUME I:

FROM JULY, 1870, TO JULY, 1871.

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THOMAS McLEAN, EDITOR.

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TORONTO, 1871:

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY THE GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY.

82689

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# THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, JULY, 1870.

No. 1.

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## OUR ADDRESS.

IN presenting the first number of the CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE to the Farmer, the Fancier, and the Breeder, as well as to those who take a more general interest in the culture and improvement of poultry, we desire to say a few words by way of introduction.

The impetus lately given to the culture and improvement of the different breeds of poultry in Canada, has led to the belief that the time had arrived when the subject ought to receive a more extended and careful consideration than that hitherto bestowed upon it;

that a publication chiefly devoted to the subject ought to be established, by means of which the amateur and fancier would alike be enabled more fully to communicate to each other their views and experience on poultry matters. Entertaining these views, and after much careful consideration, we have ventured to launch our frail bark on the sea of the poultry world, hopeful that success will attend our voyage, and that we will be able, amid the shoals and quicksands which may beset our journey, to steer clear of breakers.

We are not unmindful of the fact that in many of the highly respectable and exceedingly well conducted agricultural journals of the day, the "Poultry Yard" already has its place, and that articles and communications, in many instances fraught with much valuable information, from time to time appear; yet, what lover of poultry can say that the subject has received at the hands of the editors of these journals the treatment and attention which it deserves? To ameliorate, if not wholly remedy, this state of things will be our constant aim.

Our letter-box will be open to all enquirers, and carefully considered replies will always be given. Our columns will at all times be open for the reception of communications on poultry and pigeon subjects, whilst to dogs, rabbits, singing birds, &c., a reasonable space will be allotted.

Heretofore, in Canada, no journal has appeared exclusively devoted to poultry matters; we lay claim, therefore, to no pedigree, we seek not the recognition of an ancient lineage—we are the first of our race, entering on an untried field of labor. On our own part no exertion will be spared, or reasonable amount of expenditure wanting, to make the journal a worthy representative of poultry interests; and it is for the fancier and breeder to say whether the CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE shall receive at their hands a fair trial. If the journal is to be made what it ought to be, it must receive a generous and united support; and on the part of those interested, a very little exertion will place it in a position of unsurpassed efficiency. And now, having made our bow and delivered our inaugural address, we beg leave to retire to our *sanctum*.

#### ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

Lady Pigot, of Branches Park, Newmarket, is said to be one of the most noted breeders of Short-horn Cattle in England. Some time since she issued a catalogue of her Herd, in the preface to which she points out the many advantages of a superior breed of Cattle over the common stock of the general farmer. Speaking of an auction sale of cattle, she says, "A friend of mine heard a farmer say, when a non-pedigreed cow was brought into the ring, 'Ah, them's the sort; none o' yer high-fashioned stock for me; I likes 'em with constitootions, and black noses, and crumpled horns.' And he actually bid for and got the ugly thing, though the pedigreed cow, just before sold, was a neat, compact little cow and a great milker, and both went within a pound one of the other; so much for the ordinary farmers' sagacity." With what truth do the above remarks apply to the large majority of poultry keepers and breeders?

They cannot see any advantages to be gained by keeping a superior breed of fowls to that of the common barn-door; for years they continue the same stock without change, quite satisfied if the chickens are black and white, and the children delighted with the colours, never for a moment taking quality into consideration. Let any one take a walk through our Toronto market at this season of the year, and note the class of chickens offered for sale; they are small in size, diminutive in appearance, and anything but tempting to the appetite, offering but little attraction to the purchaser and small profit to the seller. And why is this? because the large majority of those who breed fowls cry aloud with the farmer, "none o' yer high-fashioned stock for me." They will not invest a cent in the purchase of eggs or birds of a better class, either to cross with or in any way improve their ordinary stock. A few weeks since we remarked a farmer's wife busily engaged feeding a large brood of chickens well advanced in age for the season, and in which she evidently took much pride; they were, however, of the most ordinary kind of barn-door fowl, and no matter how well cared for, would never attain size or prove of much value when sent to market, as she evidently intended to do. Although admiring the thriftiness of the good housewife, and the motive which prompted it, we could not but pity her narrow-mindedness; by a small outlay she could have procured some of the larger breeds of fowl, say the Brahma, with which to cross with the Dorking or Houdan, the chickens from which would have been at the same age at least double the size, and would bring in the market double the price. And this brings to our mind another instance of a clerical gentleman who undertook one season to raise a large number of chickens for the market, and when asked by a friend what parti-

cular breed he had, replied that he had only the common fowls, which he thought were equally as good as any of the breeds he had heard so much about. He raised his chickens, however, and sold them for about twenty cents each, a price, no doubt, which did not pay him, and the consequence was next season he left chicken raising to others. And so we might go on enumerating a number of cases of a similar kind, simply because breeders commenced on a wrong basis. To raise chickens for the table requires, like every other kind of stock raising, a little attention to parentage. What can be expected from the miserable specimens which we daily see stalking around the doors of the farmer and cottager but produce of a similar kind? Like produces like; and so long as breeders continue to pursue the same old-fashioned course which their fathers and grandfathers before them carried on, so long will chicken raising, either for the table or the production of eggs, not pay.

If poultry breeders would only consider the matter more fully, they would see what advantage it would be to them to change their course of procedure. It has now been ascertained beyond a doubt that hatching eggs may be carried by rail or water, or both, or even over a rough road by stage or waggon, to almost any distance, provided they are securely packed in strong boxes, without destroying the vitality of the egg. Eggs can now be procured at a moderate price from a number of fanciers, and from some of the very best stock, so that farmers and others who really desire to become possessed of a superior class of fowls either to breed from direct, or to cross with other fowls, have no excuse on that score. It costs no more to feed and keep a large and good class of fowls than it does an inferior sort; they will be no more destructive to the farmer's crops than his common barn-

door, and yet what advantage the former possess over the latter. If he keeps the larger breeds, he has large sized chickens either for home consumption or the market, which always command a ready sale, and at prices much in advance of that which is ordinarily obtained; while if he keeps fowls simply for the production of eggs, say of the Spanish and Hamburg class, he will, in the surplus of eggs received during the year, be more than amply repaid for any additional outlay he may have gone to in procuring these breeds. Look at it in any light we please, and the advantages are all on the side of the superior breeds; and yet how few avail themselves of those advantages.

Poultry exhibitions, no doubt, have done much towards the improvement of the different breeds of fowls; a healthful spirit of emulation has, in many places sprung up, and is still springing up, but yet there is much room for improvement; the "fowl mania," as it is generally termed, is only in its infancy in Canada; it has not become general; it is confined, as yet, comparatively to a few fanciers; the masses have not yet caught the contagion; but that they will, we entertain not a shadow of doubt. And we trust yet to see the day when a common barn-door fowl will be a sight as rare to be seen as is now, among the generality of farmers, a pure specimen of any of the higher breeds of poultry. We may be twitted by our American cousins, and called slow coaches, and told that we lack that go-a-headitiveness so characteristic of the true American citizen; but we feel satisfied that Canadians are never slow to appreciate the benefits to be derived from any new enterprise, whether it be in the improvement of stock, or farming implements, or anything else, so soon as they are fully satisfied of its merits. And we feel assured that the day will come when in poultry, as in other things, our farmers

and breeders will have none but those of a superior kind in their yards or around their farm buildings, and that eventually they will realize the fact that the cheapest article is not always the best; and that moderate outlay at first, in procuring birds from which to breed or eggs from which to hatch them, is the surest way of success.

#### IMPORTED EGGS—HATCHING EXPERIENCE.

Since 1854, the date at which it may be said the poultry fever in England had fairly commenced, the question of the fertility of eggs after carriage by rail or otherwise, for long or short distances, has in various ways been discussed. Mr. Punchard, a well-known English breeder of Cochin Chinas (now a resident of Toronto), twelve years ago published a list of the results of hatching after the sending of his Cochin China eggs, we believe, to different places in England only, and heralded the fact with much satisfaction, that more than one-half of them proved fertile. Shortly after, the editor of the *Cottage Gardener and Poultry Chronicle* added his experience; he stated that he had sent eleven eggs more than one hundred miles, packed in oats in a strong box, and that nine of them produced chickens. These statements were from time to time supplemented by others from different breeders, as the desire to become possessed of a superior class of fowls increased, and indeed so late as this year an announcement appeared in the journal already mentioned, that eggs could be sent by carriage, on a rough road for short distances, without destroying their vitality. It will be seen, then, that this question, even in England, where the fancy is much more general than in this country, is enshrouded with considerable uncertainty.

We propose, in the following article, to give our experience of the hatching

of eggs imported by us through a friend, from a gentleman named Mr. Beldon, of Yorkshire, England, and subsequently to add the results of eggs hatched by other breeders from the same person.

The total number of eggs ordered from Mr. Beldon was fifty dozen, and included Dark and Light Brahmans; White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins; Blue Andalusians; Grey Dorkings; Hamburgs, Gold and Silver Pencilled and Spangled; Houdans; Gold Spangled Polands; Game of different varieties, and Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks. Not being able to supply all the varieties ordered, Mr. B. substituted therefor Black and other Hamburgs and Spanish, a proceeding to our mind of somewhat doubtful propriety and which caused much dissatisfaction. Parties who order eggs of a particular breed, wish to have them supplied or else their money returned. The eggs were packed in kiln dried oat hulls, and in small boxes obtained from a grocery store, of light material, and not too well fitted for a journey of 3,000 miles by land and water, as proved to be the case on their arrival in Toronto. Several of the boxes were broken, the eggs displaced and put into open boxes by the express company, and in this way delivered; and in one instance an empty box only, broken into at least a dozen pieces, its contents nowhere to be found, was delivered; how many dozen of eggs it contained we have not yet ascertained. The boxes were all nailed down, not screwed, and the eggs were not wrapped in paper, as is usually done when sent on a long journey, but simply placed in the boxes in quantities of from one to three dozen in each box.

We are thus particular in noting the precise way in which the eggs were packed and the condition in which they arrived, the reasons for which will more particularly appear hereafter.

Of the fifty dozen eggs ordered, the first batch arrived in Toronto on the

5th of May, and on the evening of that day we placed twelve dark Brahma eggs under a light Brahma hen; she sat well, and on the 27th we had four chicks; there were no dead birds; the remainder of the eggs were unfertile, or if ever impregnated their vitality had been destroyed. Again, on the 11th of May we placed twelve Houdan eggs under another Brahma hen, and on the 1st of June we had eight chickens; the four remaining eggs were bad; but although we had eight chicks, only four of them proved to be Houdans; the other four were Black Hamburgs, notwithstanding that the eggs were all marked by Mr. B., "Houdans." We next placed on the 16th May, under another Brahma hen, ten silver pencilled Hamburg eggs (the remaining two of the dozen never came to hand), from which we had on the 6th June four merry little chickens; there were two dead in shells, and four of the eggs bad. Again, on the 20th May, we placed another setting of twelve silver pencilled Hamburgs under a hen, and on the 10th of June we were rewarded with seven chicks; one was dead in the shell; the remaining eggs were bad. Other eggs from the same person we still have in process of hatching, the results of which are yet unknown.

Through the kindness of Mr. Varley, of the 13th Hussars, lately in Canada, we received from a Mr. Taylor, of Manchester, England, a setting of twelve Brown Cochins Eggs, neatly packed in cut straw in a small box; each egg was wrapped in two separate pieces of paper twisted at the ends, the lid nailed down. Of this setting two were broken on their arrival in Toronto; the remaining ten we placed under a hen on the 28th May, but cannot, at the date at which we write, say what the result may be. In another issue, however, we shall continue our remarks, not only on our experience of hatching

imported eggs, but also of our home-laid ones; we will also offer a few remarks on the packing and transmission by rail, or other mode of conveyance of eggs for hatching.

## JUDGING GAME FOWLS BY SHAPE.

### THE PROPER SHAPE OF THE GAME COCK.

We gladly transfer to our columns the following article, from the pen of "Newmarket," a well known fancier and breeder of game fowl, which lately appeared in an English periodical.

*Beak*, strong, curved, and sharp, stout at the base, (a good boxing beak, as technically termed).

*Comb*, neatly and closely dubbed, red in the red-combed sorts, darkish in the dark-combed sorts. Cock chickens and young stags should be exhibited undubbed, to show the proper shape of the comb, which should be single, not too large or clumsy, rather thin, serrated or lobed, erect and straight, and rather low in front.

*Face*, same colour as comb; gills, wattles, and deaf-ears, same colour as comb, and neatly trimmed.

*Head*, long and sharp. Eyes, bright and clear. Face and throat, hard, lean, and thin.

*Neck*, long, arched, and strong, with a firm, hard, short, strong and rather broad-feathered hackle or mane, close, neat, and very hard feathered; the feather points to shoulders and no longer.

*Back*, short and very hard, broad at shoulders, and narrow at tail.

*Sides of the body*, well rounded.

*Breast*, broad and very hard, and neither too round nor too full, as a heavy breast is useless weight; nor yet too lean, but still not sharp-breasted, a hard breast being most essential, as the most vulnerable part of the body.

*Stern*, or rump, narrow, short, and neat; feathers, short and hard.

*Wings*, very strong and well rounded, and neither too short nor too long, short winged birds being too heavy in body generally, and often broad rumped, and too long winged birds, frequently long in body and in feather. Wings carried closely pressed to the sides, and neither too high nor too low, but protecting the fleshy part of the thigh.

*Tail*, neither too long nor too short,

long-tailed birds being generally long in body and in feather; and too short-tailed, often too clumsy in the body, and broad in rump. The tail should be carried "well up" for spirit, and should be open or fanned and spreading, with a full crescent-like curve of the sickle feathers, and well sickled, the sickle feathers carried just clearly above the points of the straight feathers. Cock-fighters prefer rather short, neat-tailed birds, with tails well up, and not too large, but open. Long spreading, well sickled tails, carried well up are the most showy tails. Squirrel tails very bad of course. Some judges and fanciers prefer the rather drooping, close switch, or whip-tailed birds, saying these are finer feathered, neater, and higher-bred birds. I consider the drooping, closed, or folded and long-tailed birds to be narrower in body, less strong, and less spirited than such as I have described. These tails are not much sickled. There should never be much fluff or down at the root of a Cock's tail, as this shows softness, and the base of the tail should be narrow.

*Thighs*, short, broad and very muscular, and placed well, wide apart, and well up to the shoulders, under the broadest part of the body, to make the bird stand firmly on his legs, and to give "a good forehand" and a more commanding appearance.

*Legs*, neither too long nor too short, strong, but never in the least clumsy, rather slender than at all clumsy, (as the muscular power lies in the thigh), placed well and widely apart to make the bird stand firmly and carry plenty of spur. Spurs placed low down, long and not too stout or clumsy, sharp and not turning in too much, and rather curved upwards. Scales of legs close and smooth.

*Feet*, spreading claws, long and straight. Talons, long, strong, and narrow. Back claw placed low and flat to the ground, and very long and strong, to make the bird stand firm, and give him a good spring. Never in the least Duck-footed. Broad, short, flat nails are very bad, and show the Malay cross in the breed having them.

*Plumage*, all very hard; scant rather than thick of feathers; short, close, and firm; the feathers and quills very strong everywhere.

*Body in hand*, short and very hard in flesh, and very muscular in every part. Belly small and tight in the pinions.

Legs of cock rather longer than those of the hen in proportion.

*Carriage*, upright, active, quick, fierce, sharp and fiery. Curved-backed cocks, if with a straight curve and not humped or lop-sided, are "shorter in body and fiercer" than straight-backed cocks are.

*Weight*, for exhibition, from 4½ lbs. to 5½ lbs.; for the pit, 4½ lbs., as the most active weight. Game cocks should never be heavy or clumsy in body, but should be light fleshed, with sufficient bone for strength, but not too heavy in bone or flesh for activity, and should combine great strength with great activity in proportion to their size.

Game cocks should be one third larger than their hens. Game cocks are in their prime at two years old, and decline after four years, as do the hens in general, though some old birds are as good.

#### FEATHER-EATING FOWLS.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture* says, "I was much struck by the note on this subject in your number of March 24th, contributed by Mr. H. Seymour Fraser. His careful observations, extending over a considerable period, appear to establish the fact that "fowls eat feathers as a substitute for some sort of matter, (I will not, with him, say medicine) which is obtainable in a farm-yard," or by scratching in moist earth. Now what are the substances so found of which feathers are the correlative? Clearly nitrogenous matters—that is, substances of animal origin. It is, therefore, a want of animal food which is the source of the evil. It may be that the morbid craving is accompanied by disease of the ovary. This is doubtless an effect, and not the cause; for indeed, how can the ovary be in a healthy state and perform its natural function, that of secreting and furnishing to the egg a large mass of albuminous fluids, if a due supply of the azotic element be withheld from the system? If this supposition be correct, it would seem to follow as a natural consequence that the breeds of fowl which are the best layers should be the most prone to feather-eating when kept in a confined space. Has this been observed?

It may be, also, that a special food is required, and that solid flesh, such as is often given to fowls, may not be a satisfactory equivalent. The French breeders do not trust to this mode of feeding

their birds. A very common addition to all well-kept *basse-cours* is a "*Terminière*," or insect-breeding bed. In some warm, sheltered, but shaded spot, is put a layer of stable litter, often of considerable dimensions. Upon this are poured all kinds of animal matter. If the refuse of a butcher's yard is obtainable, so much the better; the blood, entrails and their contents being the best materials for the purpose. In a few days swarms of insects feed upon the garbage, and deposit in it their eggs innumerable. It is then covered with a layer of dry earth, and upon this is laid a fresh bed of litter and animal refuse, and so on until a bed some feet in thickness has been formed, and the whole has become a moving mass of animal life. A portion of this is now taken daily from one end and served out to the fowls, who thus have supplied to them in their confined space what they naturally find when roaming and scratching over a considerable area, viz.: the eggs and larvæ of various insects. This is beyond doubt the true food of all the scratching birds, and of which they cannot be deprived consistently with health.

It is probable that access to a large dung hill receiving daily accretions from the stable is the next best substitute. This is a *verminière* to some extent, but possibly owes its chief value to the fact that the particles of partly digested matter, saturated with animal fluid found therein, have considerable analogy with the juicy morsels for which the poor birds so diligently and laboriously search, notwithstanding that they have just received a sufficient supply of vegetable food.

### REARING CHICKENS.

It is most useful, at this time of year, to moisten eggs a few days, say one week, before they hatch. If the hen, when she leaves her nest, goes on the grass when the dew is on it, there is little necessity, as her feathers will thereby become wet, and moisten the eggs. But lacking it, the eggs in the nest should be sprinkled; if the fingers are dipped in water and then shaken over them it is enough.

Those who desire to raise strong chickens, and birds likely to figure in the prize lists hereafter, should bear in mind that they must be fed at day-

break, till they are at least six weeks old. They must also continue to cover the pens in which they are with hen at night, as, although the days are warm, yet the nights bring with them a chilliness.

When a piece of grass is devoted to hens and chickens, the pen should be moved every day. It is healthier for the hens and chickens; the ground does not become tainted, and, by moving them systematically and regularly, the ground first used is fit to be re-occupied when its turn comes.

Where space admits of it, it is very beneficial to have a walk for chickens quite separate from that of adult fowls; they have more liberty and fresher ground, and it is easier to feed them well.

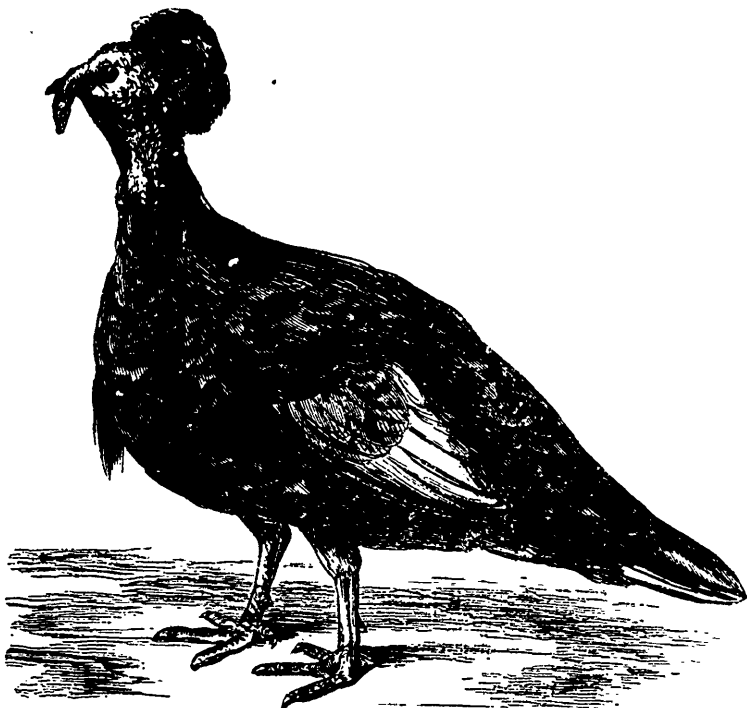
Nothing is more beneficial in a poultry yard than a long shed, sheltered from cold winds, open to the sun, and covered with dry dust or ashes at the bottom; chickens can bask and clean themselves in it in all weathers, and where they have this opportunity they are always free from vermin. Each end of the shed should be closed, to prevent draughts.

Every faulty chicken among the early hatched should now be removed. It is the season when such will pay for consumption, and their removal will make it easier to give increased attention to the pickings of the brood, while, at the same time, it gives them more space and opportunity to do well. That which would become a serious outlay for a large number is a small expense for a few chickens.

### BUFFETTING INTO FRIENDSHIP.

All sorts of expedients are adopted to prevent fighting when a fresh cock is turned down in a yard. We can suggest a very simple plan, which has the prime merit of being very successful.

Tie an empty bag to the end of a long stick, and when the birds are intent on their encounter, buffet them with the bag one after the other. If they are watched for a short time, and this is done whenever they attempt to fight, they will give up their pugilism really from "fear of the sack."



### THE CRESTED TURKEY.

Amongst the old writers on the natural history of birds are to be found references to a singular breed of turkeys that were furnished with full crests of feathers. Crested turkeys are a variety, not a species; but it is singular that a variety that was so much admired many years since should have passed out of sight, at least so far as Europe is concerned. The bird represented in the engraving was received by Herr Hagenbeck, the well-known zoological dealer of Hamburg, direct from Zanzibar, it having been procured somewhere or other in the interior by some of the animal collectors.

It is singular that this particular variety of an American species should now be utterly unknown in its native country, lost entirely in Europe, and only recovered from Africa.

Of the origin of this Crested bird nothing is now known. The entire plumage, except the primary and secondary quills, which are white, is chestnut, the tail being lighter in tint than the body of feathers; the upper wing coverts, the tail coverts, and lower feathers of the breast are margined with black; the crest is a dull uniform grey, the feathers composing it being soft in texture. The hair-like tuft on the breast is well developed. The legs are red, the spurs being rudimentary.

PERCHES FOR FOWLS.—A round pole 14 inches in circumference and split in the middle, makes the best perch. Perches should not be more than 30 inches from the ground; they are as effectual, so far as the comfort of the bird is concerned, as if they were 20 feet high.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—The following may be useful as well as amusing to some of your readers. A few years ago I took a fancy for poultry. I had a friend bring me eggs from Toronto, which were to be fine Brahmas. At first they did appear to me to be fine large birds, till reading Wright's work on Poultry, and studying the Standard of Excellence, I found they were only a mixed lot. I therefore concluded to write to some breeders of note in the old country for price lists of their eggs. The following are the prices I received from different parties:—From R. W. Boyle, Blackrock, Ireland, Dark Brahmas and Rouen Ducks at £1 10s. per dozen; Toulouse Geese £2 10s. 0d. per dozen, and 5s. for package. From James C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland, I took his letter to mean £4 0s. 0d. for Hen and Duck eggs, £5 0s. 0d. for Goose eggs, which I thought was an enormous price. Since then he has sent me a printed circular, stating dollars instead of pounds.

From John Baily & Son, London, England, for Hen and Duck eggs 18s. per dozen. From J. K. Fowler, Aylesbury, England, Hen and Duck eggs, 16s. per dozen. From Henry Belden, Bingly, Yorkshire, England, Hen and Duck eggs, 10s. 6d. per dozen. I concluded to send to the two last mentioned, seeing they stood in high repute as breeders. I mentioned what I had been doing to a few friends, when we joined and sent for 14 dozen to Mr. Belden. The eggs were shipped on the 19th April, and arrived here on the 6th May. The eggs were packed in small boxes, containing two dozen each. The eggs were put on their ends, a quarter inch apart, and packed with oat shells or hulls. The Boxes were then put in a large hamper with straw in bottom and

round the sides. We succeeded as follows:

R. Patterson, Black Hamburgs, 8 birds to dozen, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, 8 birds to dozen. I watered eggs on the 14th, 17th and 20th days. Chas. Wilkins, Silver pencilled Hamburgs, 10 birds to dozen, Buff Cochins 6 birds to dozen. He set his hens on a damp turf; the others all set in dry boxes, without any further care. W. Patterson, Black Bantams, 6 birds to dozen. F. W. Heather, Dark Brahmas, 7 birds to dozen, Black Spanish, 4 to half-dozen, Game Bantams, four to half-dozen. Max. Hall, Golden Poland, 4 birds to doz. W. G. Thomson, Light Brahmas, 5 birds to dozen. W. Mason, Dorkings, 3 birds to half-dozen, Game Bantam, 5 to half-dozen. W. Lapent, Golden Spangled Hamburgs, hen left the nest. Geo. Stethians, Duckwing Game, eggs destroyed; Aylesbury Ducks, we had 6 birds to dozen; Rouen Ducks, 4 to dozen. We sent also to Mr. Fowler for three kinds; he has kindly sent us 18 eggs to dozen; they only arrived here on 26th May; I will let you know how they do in course of time. I am glad to see you starting a paper devoted to poultry, and wish it every success.

I remain yours truly,

R. PATTERSON.

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—After the experience of seven winters in Canada, I am coming to the opinion that frozen toes and combs in poultry are not an absolute necessity. If fanciers will take the trouble (there is the rub—yes, trouble—about the last thing any will take if they can help it) to make their poultry houses wind-tight, but well ventilated; I mean by wind-tight, the joints of the boards well battened on the outside, and will use plenty of dry straw for flooring, with a box of dry ashes to busk in, things would be

better. The wattles or gills beat me, I must confess, for they dip (in heavy wattled specimens) in the water, and if it is freezing hard, they will get touched with frost before they dry; perhaps if oiled at night once or twice a week, this would not be the case; it is worth a trial, and the result communicated would be of great use. Ventilation is a most essential point, for the moment *condensation* takes place combs suffer; if you see wet or frost on the sides of the house, you may be certain your ventilation is defective. Perhaps dry atmosphere, 25° below zero, will bother a comb, but if it is dry, both air and comb, I should hope to escape, but not if there were any moisture condensing in the house.

F. C. HASSARD.

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—In the spring of this year I ordered a setting of Blue Leghorn eggs from Mr. G. C. Treadwell, which was duly delivered. On opening the package containing them, I found that they had been packed in saw-dust, and each of the eggs had all the appearance of being put through a sweating process, being literally covered with wet, and the saw-dust equally bad. I looked upon the chances of hatching as exceedingly slim; yet I sat them, and, much to my astonishment, as well as pleasure, at the end of twenty-one days I was rewarded with five chickens. The distance of carriage must be at least 800 miles by rail, and the time occupied not less than four days from the packing to the opening of the box. It may be said, therefore, that they underwent a slow process of cooking by steam during that period, and yet the vitality was not injured. Now, if any of your readers has experienced a similar state of things, I would like to know, as it appears to me of very rare occurrence that eggs

undergoing such treatment would produce chickens.

I may add that the Blue Leghorns turned out to be Dominiques, and exceedingly precocious at the date of writing this—five weeks old.

FANCIER.

Toronto, June, 1870.

AUCTION SALE OF POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

We are glad to learn that it is in contemplation to hold an Auction Sale of Poultry and Pigeons at Toronto, under the auspices of the Ontario Poultry Association, the first week in October next. The Provincial Exhibition will be held at that time, and will afford an excellent opportunity for breeders to dispose of their surplus stock, while at the same time parties desirous of procuring new blood for their breeding pens will do well to make a note of the fact. The Provincial Exhibition will attract a large number of persons, among whom will be both buyers and sellers, and no doubt a large number of birds will change ownership. As will be seen by our columns, fanciers and breeders have imported largely this year, and never was there before in Canada finer nor more varied breeds of fowls than at present.

ON TRIMMING.

No. 1.

Although the vast improvement of late in the specimens of poultry exhibited at our shows has led to much closer competition than formerly, yet, so far as we are aware, no actual case of trimming has as yet been detected by poultry judges. In England, however, it is very different. There exhibitors are more numerous, and competition much keener, and as a consequence, "trimming" by unscrupulous exhibitors is resorted to. None but those parties who made it a point to attend the generality of English exhibitions could possibly ap-

preciate the extent to which this unfair practice at one time obtained. Scarcely a single show was held without numerous instances of the most glaring character, easily recognizable at the first glance, being manifest; whilst an even increased number abounded where an adept had endeavoured to deceive the arbitrators by less extended and far more carefully devised manipulations. And in the latter case the difficulty was proportionately increased, as the crafty proprietor endeavoured by all the means at his disposal to place himself in a position where (if discovered) he could attribute the loss of any particular portion of the plumage exclusively to the result of accident, and as *not* produced by any design to deceive, either on his own part, or that of any individual connected with him, over whom it might be presumed he had exercised his authority. Hence it was not unfrequently the case that if properly "disqualified," a most recriminative and personally hostile feeling was evinced towards the judges who had dared to expose the deception, clouds of exculpatory witnesses being produced. The evil, although considerably lessened through the sharp look-out kept by judges, is by no means wholly done away with, but is conducted on still more scientific principles, if such a term may be applied to the act, than heretofore. A noted case of this kind took place at a late English exhibition, where a Mr. Sickles, junr., in the Hamburg class, was detected of having the Sickle feathers of his prize bird sewed on to the stump of the previously extracted defective ones, and so cleverly was this done that it was with much difficulty that the fraud was detected, and report said that this had been done repeatedly. We will now give a brief description of what "trimming" is, and how performed generally, availing ourselves of such information on the subject as has already been published by cotemporaries.

"Trimming" is the careful removal of objectionable feathers, either in part or altogether, and occasionally replacing them by others, from poultry designed for exhibition, before sending them for competition. This is done in the hope of obtaining a better position among their rivals than would have been the case had they been forwarded without their plumage being thus tampered with, by surreptitiously removing objectionable feathers to prevent them from being an eyesore in the way of obtaining the favour of judges who have to award the premiums of the exhibition. In our next paper we will point out a few of the most generally practised instances of trimming that at one time was adopted.

#### EGGS USED IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

The annual consumption of eggs in photography is nearly a million in the United States alone, while the number used on the European side of the Atlantic is probably at least three or four times as great. Hence it may be estimated that not less than five millions of inchoate fowls are sacrificed every year in the production of photographic portraits.—*Photographic News*.

#### PRACTICAL HINTS.

**GAME FOWLS.**—The best Game hens are the Dark Grey and Brown Red hens, with dark combs and faces; these are always the gamest and hardiest. Of the Red Blood hens, those of the Cheshire Piles and White legged wheaten are the best. Game hens should be short in body, and rather upright and erect, with sloping backs. Hens carrying their backs level or horizontal are less spirited birds.

**LEG WEAKNESS** is frequently caused by keeping poultry in houses either paved, bricked or boarded. There is no healthy flooring to a poultry house but earth. Birds afflicted with leg weakness should be treated somewhat in the following way: Put the bird in a small house or pen free from draughts,

if in the winter season, in a corner of the kitchen, place under it a bed of straw, feed on oatmeal slaked with strong ale, and give it raw eggs to eat. Break the shell in half and give the yolk only. Give also cooked meat chopped fine. Feed frequently and a little at a time. Citrate of iron is also given to individual fowls afflicted with this disease. Four grains daily is the dose.

**CROOKED BREASTS** may be hereditary or arise from quick growth and narrow perches. Where a fast-grown and consequently weak bird roosts on a narrow perch, it lacks the power to support the body by the clasp of the feet, and from very lassitude the breast rests on the perch, which, at an early age being only gristle, it takes the impress of it. This is peculiarly applicable to large birds such as Brahmans, Cochins, &c., which should never be allowed a roost at all, certainly not until they are over six months old. Crooked breasts are always a bad sign, and fowls with them should never be used as stock birds.

**FOWLS KEPT IN CONFINED SPACE** should have soft food at least once a-day, say first feed in the morning, and plenty of green food; lettuce during the season is excellent, also cabbages; the heads should be thrown whole to the fowls, not chopped, it will afford them employment. Meat should also be supplied, else they may eat each other's feathers. A skewer run through a bullock's liver and then fastened to the ground in the centre of the yard is a capital plan, it enables the birds to pick off the meat in mouthfuls without its being drawn all over their yard. A change of food occasionally is always desirable.

**SPRINKLING WATER ON INCUBATING EGGS.**—For ten days before hatching eggs require to be sprinkled with tepid water once a day, (the morning is the best time.) If the weather is very frosty and cold it should be done immediately before the hen goes on them after feeding. Half the failures in hatching are to be attributed to the neglect of this precaution.

**TO FATTEN TURKEYS.**—Shut the birds up in any place where they can perch and roost warmly at night. Let them have a trough of food by them made of oats, barley and a few beans,

all ground together and slaked with milk to be nearly liquid. Let them be fed three times per day, a good bellyful each time, but not more than they will eat. They must have gravel and water. If put up in good condition, three weeks or a month of this treatment should fatten them.

**PROMOTING LAYING.**—To promote laying in winter—especially our Canadian winter—stimulating food is necessary, but breeders must bear in mind that birds treated in this way are always more or less injured by the use of such food, and will in a short time be useless for any purpose whatever. The following kinds of food are stimulating. Cooked meat chopped fine, bread soaked in ale, ground oats mixed with milk, tallow chandlers' greaves soaked in boiling water, and hempseed are all stimulating and tend to make fowls lay.

**FERTILE EGGS.**—There is no means of testing the fertility of eggs till they have been sat upon for a few days, say five or six. On the sixth, if an egg is taken and examined by an egg tester, choosing the strongest light you can, sunlight if possible, and, if it be fertile, you will distinctly see the streak of blood in the yolk. This is the first formation of the chicken. If the yolk is quite clear there is no life in it; at a later period the eggs show by motion when put in warm water.

**RICE FOR FOWLS.**—Rice is not good food for poultry. It is too poor, and has a tendency to produce vermin. It may be given at times for a change, but only in hot weather, and when there is abundance of natural food to counteract its ill effects. The only way in which it could be dressed to make it good for food would be to boil it with meat or in milk.

**PROPORTION OF DUCKS TO ONE DRAKE.**—Four ducks are enough to put with one drake, though some put more.

### PIGEONS.

"The structure and habits of the family or group of pigeons," says Tegetmeier, "are so peculiar and so strikingly distinct from those of any other birds, that they demand special attention." The pigeons were formerly classed by the majority of naturalists along with the gallinaceous birds, the true poultry, and by others with the passerine or

sparrow-like birds; but more accurate observation has rendered evident the fact that they form a perfectly distinct family, distinguished from all other birds by the singular manner in which their young are nourished. Unlike the true gallinacea, which are hatched in a very perfect state, and able to follow the parent hen within a few hours after birth, the young pigeons are born in a most immature and helpless condition, and are fed with a curdy secretion, produced in the crops of the parents, the "soft food" of the pigeon fancier. This is expressly produced at the period of hatching, for the support of the callow young.

Pigeons are usually of moderate size; their legs and feet are small compared with those of the gallinaceous birds, that scratch the earth in seeking for their food, a habit that is never followed by the doves.

Although slight in size, the legs and feet are very efficient organs of motion, the birds being able to walk with considerable rapidity when traversing the ground in search of food. The limbs are moved alternately, the pigeons never, when seeking food, leaping with both feet together, like the sparrow and other birds of the same group, although, when advancing to his mate, the cock pigeon often makes a kind of imperfect leap.

Pigeons feed on vegetable substances, grain, pulse, the seeds of grasses, and also on green vegetables. In a wild condition they devour a great number of the smaller snails that frequent neighbourhoods of the sea-coast, their crops, when shot, being often found to be partially filled with small molluscous animals. The bird when feeding fills the crop, which is a mere receptacle for food and water, with the seeds and other substances it is collecting; these are soaked and macerated in the moisture of the crop. Small portions at a time pass through the proventriculus, where they are acted on by the digestive or gastric fluid and passed on to the gizzard, in which, by the action of its powerful muscles and the small stones it contains, they are ground to pulp. In this condition the food passes on into the intestines, where it is mixed with the bile and other secretions: and the nutriment for the support of the bird is absorbed as it passes along the canal.

The pigeons usually lay two purely white eggs; in confinement sometimes

only one egg is laid, but never more than two, unless from the absence of a sufficient number of male birds. Two hens pair and make a nest, where four eggs are laid, which, of course, are sterile, and after being sat upon for the usual period are deserted.

The young are usually covered with long yellow down, but in those domesticated varieties that have certain colours this down is absent, as in the silvery and dun birds. Thus it is easy to distinguish between a young dun and a black in the same nest, the one being naked, the other covered with profuse yellow down.

The young, which are hatched in a very helpless and immature condition, are entirely fed at first with a soft, curdy secretion, which is produced in the crops of the parent birds at the end of the period of sitting. The formation of this curdy secretion, true pigeon's milk, is a very remarkable fact; it seems determined altogether by the process of sitting; it is produced equally in both parents, though the hen sits for about twenty hours, and the cock usually only four, namely, from about ten or eleven in the morning to two or three in the afternoon.

As the young advance, the soft food lessens in quantity, and the grain and seeds that constitute the nourishment of the parents become mingled with it; and, when about eight or ten days old, the young are fed with disgorged grain and seeds only, until such time as they are able to fly and seek their own nourishment.

### THE BLOOD-HOUND.

[*"CANIS SANGUINARIUS"* OF RAY; *"CANIS SAGAX"* OF LINNÆUS; *"LE CHIEN COURANT"* OF BUFFON; *"SLEUTH-HOUND"* OR *SLEUTH-BRACH* OF THE SCOTS; *SLOT-HOUND* OF THE ANCIENTS.]

The different subvarieties of the hound, including all dogs employed in the chase which hunt by scent, and have large pendulous ears, would appear—from their near relation to each other in form, and in their susceptibility for an education to particular habits—to have originated in one type. Those which are now known, and of which distinct breeds exist, are the blood-hound, the old southern hound (or its descendant, in greater or less purity), the otter-hound, the stag-hound, the

fox-hound, the harrier and the beagle ; and it is supposed by some authorities that the magnificent animal under consideration constituted the original breed of hound in the country, the stock from which the others have been successively derived. Whether this be the case or not cannot now be ascertained, but there is no doubt that it is of very ancient use in England, and was probably the talbot of the sportsman of olden times, though that name appears to have been afterwards indiscriminately applied to hounds of other breeds also. Pennant says, "the better opinion is, that the original stock was a mixture of deep-mouthed southern hound and the powerful old English stag hound."

The qualities for which it has acquired so high a reputation are the acuteness and certainty of its scent, and the pertinacity and sagacity with which it will track any object to the pursuit of which it has been trained. This, originally made subservient only to the usual objects of the chase, has, in subsequent ages, been applied to the purpose of tracking felons and political fugitives.

Sir Walter Scott states that the breed of blood-hounds was kept up by the Buceleuch family on their border estates till within the eighteenth century. But as the times changed, and civilization advanced, and learning became diffused, the blood-hound sank from the nobler pursuits of heroes and knights to be the tracker of the deer and sheep stealer, and other petty felons. Our ancestors, in training the young dogs for the pursuit of the more ignoble quarry, permitted them to be accompanied by a staunch old hound to the spot whence a deer or other animal has been taken on for a mile or two ; the hounds were then laid on and encouraged, and, after hunting this "drag" successfully, were rewarded with a portion of the venison which composed it. The next step was to take the young dog with his seasoned tutor to a spot whence a man, whose shoes had been rubbed with the blood of a deer, had started on a circuit of two or three miles ; during his progress, the man was instructed to renew the blood from time to time, to keep the scent alive. The colour of the true breed is stated to be almost invariably a reddish tan, darkening gradually towards the upper parts till it becomes mixed with the black on the back. A white patch on

the body, a white face or a streak down it, proclaims a stain which is death to all hope of purity of blood. Some breeders prefer the body flaked with white, and they hold that great purity is exhibited by the white tip at the end of the tapering stern. The coat should be close, rather silky, short and strong, approaching to the texture of wool at the bottom. The forehead is long and narrow, the eyes deep and sunk, but expressive and showing the third eye-lid or haw very plainly, which gives an appearance of redness to the eye the ears very long and thin, hanging straight down, even when excited they never rise at the roots, but continue to hang straight down, as if the face were smiling. Face and upper jaw to the nose narrow, the nose itself very large, and the lips or "flews" long, thin and pendulous, so that, like the ears, which meet at the point of the nose, they will join under the chin. The neck remarkably long, and shoulders and fore legs very good, the legs being straight and powerful, and the feet round and full. The throat rather hanging in its skin, or wrinkled, or what in hunting language is called "throaty." The back and loins broad, and the ribs and chest deep, with the brisket well let down. The stern well set on, long, very pliant or lashing, tapering to a fine point. Toe-nails, black. Temper very touchy, and, when roused, very savage, but forgiving and anxious, in a moment after biting, by smiles and fawning, to express regret and ask forgiveness. The tongue when thrown is deep, mellow, and prolonged. Height 28 in., but some well-known breeders fix the standard at not less than from 30 in. to 33 in.

The points of the blood-hound may be estimated according to the following scale, viz.: Head 15; neck 5; legs 10; feet 10; shoulders 15; back girth and back ribs 10; loin 10; hind quarters 10; colour and symmetry 10; stern 5; total 100.

#### POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will please forward prize lists of their intended Exhibitions for insertion.

The City of Ottawa Agricultural Society will hold their second annual Exhibition at Ottawa on the 21st, 22nd and

23rd September next. The following is the prize list in the poultry department :

1. Best collection of Poultry owned by one exhibitor.....Diploma	
2. Best trio of Spanish.....	\$3 00
2d do .....	2 00
3. Best trio Black Polands.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
4. Best trio White Polands.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
5. Best trio Golden Polands....	3 00
2d do ....	2 00
6. Best trio Silver Polands.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
7. Best trio BrahmaPootras,dark	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
8. Best trio BrahmaPootras,light	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
9. Best trio Cochins China.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
10. Best trio Dorkings.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
11. Best trio Game.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
12. Best trio Sebright Bantams..	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
13. Best trio Silver-laced Bantams	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
14. Best trio White Bantams.....	3 00
2d do ...	2 00
15. Best trio Turkeys.....	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
16. Best trio Bremen Geese.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
17. Best trio Common Geese.....	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
18. Best trio Aylesbury Ducks...	3 00
2d do ...	2 00
19. Best trio Muscovy Ducks ...	3 00
2d do ...	2 00
20. Best trio Top-knot Ducks ...	3 00
2d do ...	2 00
21. Best trio Common Ducks ...	2 00
2d do ...	1 00
22. Best trio Pea Fowl.....	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
23. Best pair Guinea Fowl .....	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
24. Best trio of any pure variety of poultry not included in list.....	3 00
25. Best collection of Chickens, not less than 6.....	3 00
2d do .....	2 00
26. Best and greatest variety of Pigeons.....	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
27. Best pair lop-eared Rabbits..	2 00
2d do .....	1 00
28. Best pair Common Rabbits..	1 00
2d do .....	0 50

Each Exhibitor must furnish a coop for his fowls, with the name of the fowls exhibited marked on it.

The Judges will be guided by the rules of the Ontario Poultry Association.

#### OUR LETTER-BOX.

DO THUNDER STORMS KILL CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED? (X.Y.) We would say decidedly not. We are credibly informed that chickens are hatched at Woolwich, in England, where the booming of cannon is almost continuous. If not killed by the noise of cannon, why by the noise of thunder?

AMERICAN NOMENCLATURE OF POULTRY. "Canada" asks to be furnished with the above. [Perhaps some of our readers would favour us with the information asked for.—Ed.]

CARBONIC ACID. A correspondent writes: "My hen-house was literally alive with parasites. How to get rid of them was the trouble. I procured carbonic acid, and with a common syringe thoroughly saturated the sides of the house, let it dry, and then whitewashed it with fresh lime slaked in water. The parasites were completely destroyed."

SALE OF POULTRY.—A gentleman in Toronto sold the other day a pair of Partridge Cochins for \$25, two trios of the same kind, one for \$50 and the other for \$80, and a pair of Black-Red Game Bantams for \$25. The birds were only eleven months old, being hatched in July of last year.

Copies of this number of the *Canadian Poultry Chronicle*, may be had at the stores of the several news vendors in the city

## Advertisements.

### HAVING DECIDED TO CON-

**SOLIDATE THE POULTERER'S ADVERTISER** and the CATALOGUE, I propose, as early as possible, July 1st, to issue an improved and enlarged edition of the same, in the form of the catalogue enclosed, (32 pages, 16mo.) In addition to the names and residences, I shall also give the names of each particular breed that each party is raising. I shall also devote every other page to advertisements from prominent and leading breeders. Being, when complete, a first-class General Directory for Poultry Breeders, it will be preserved for frequent reference. The new edition will consist of ten thousand copies, (10,000) a large portion of which will be distributed *gratis*, at the principal State Fairs in the coming Fall, also at all Exhibitions given by Poultry Societies in the United States and Canada during the current year.

I shall also publish in it a list of the officers of all Poultry Societies, also the time when their next exhibition will be given, so far as known to me. Terms for advertising will be:—Whole page, (edition of 10,000) \$15. Half page, \$10; Quarter page, \$5. For entry of Name in Catalogue, showing the various breeds dealt in, \$1. No extra charge for cuts or display. Cuts sent to me will be returned at my expense. An early reply, with copy of advertisement desired, accompanied by a remittance, will secure space and position.

The **POULTERER'S DIRECTORY**, containing the names of, and also the various breeds dealt in, by nearly 1,000 breeders and fanciers in the U. S. and Canada. Price 25 cents.

G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Ct., U. S.

### GREYHOUND PUPS FOR

Sale or Exchange for fancy poultry. A few pups out of imported dog Fawn, Chimor, colour black and fawn. W. B. BUTLER, Leader Buildings, Toronto.

### PILE GAME FOR SALE.—ONE

trio very fine yellow-legged Red Pile for sale. Price \$10. A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto.

### FOR SALE, THIS FALL, A

few pairs of choice fowls of the following varieties:—Dark and light Brahmans, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Grey Dorkings, Golden Spangled Poland and Black Spanish. Nearly all of the above fowls which I offer for sale are bred from first-class imported birds, and can be relied on as being pure, as I keep my stock birds of each variety separate, summer and winter. For list of prices address H. M. THOMAS, Brooklyn, Ontario.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM

the following varieties:—Gold Spangled Hamburg, Silver Spangled Poland, Silver Pencilled Hamburg, Blue Leghorn. Price \$2 per setting of thirteen eggs, carefully packed. CHAS. W. TREADWELL, Exeter, N. H., U. S.

### WHITE COCHINS (COL.

HASSARD STRAIN).—A few pairs young birds for sale in the fall. Apply to THOS. McLEAN, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

### FOR SALE, A THOROUGH-

BRED POINTER, 20 months old; has been shot over one season; is well trained and obedient; is a good retriever, and takes to water willingly. Apply to Drawer 922 Toronto P. O.

### FOR SALE, ONE PAIR VERY

fine Light Brahmans, young birds, price \$7. A. McLEAN HOWARD.

### FOR SALE, A TRIO OF WHITE

Cochins and Royal Java, fine birds of last year. Also, in the fall, a few pairs, or trios, of superior Houdans and Crève Coeurs, bred directly from imported stock, and not related. Also, dark and light Brahmans, grey and white Dorkings, white Cochins, black Spanish and white Leghorn, all from carefully selected stock, warranted pure bred. For further particulars apply to J. W. ACRES, Box 143, Paris, Ont.

### THREE FIRST AND ONE SEC-

OND PRIZE, Provincial Exhibition, London, and Counties of Oxford and Brant, 1869.—Houdans, stock imported from England, per pair, \$5 to \$7.5; do. cockerels, \$3 to \$5; Black Spanish, per pair, \$5 to \$8; Houdan eggs, \$3 per dozen; Black Spanish eggs, \$3 per dozen; English Grey Duck, very large, eggs, \$2 per dozen. All eggs warranted fresh and pure. W. H. VAN INGEN, Woodstock, Ontario.

### SILVER PENCILLED HAM-

BURGS.—A few pairs of silver pencilled Hamburgs, hatched from imported English Eggs, for sale in the fall. Apply to THOS. McLEAN, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

### FANCY PIGEONS.—POUTERS,

Fantails Brown, Cinnamon and Black Tumblers for sale. Apply to W. B. BUTLER, 4 Leader Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

### BUFF COCHINS.—FOR SALE,

4 magnificent Buff Cochins Hens (Col. Hassard strain). Apply to JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, P. O., Toronto.

### AFRICAN GEESE (COLORED).

Wanted, in the fall, a trio of African Geese; must be large, and show the distinctive markings of their variety. Apply to THOS. McLEAN, Box 25, P. O., Toronto.

### WANTED, NANKIN BAN-

TAMS; must be small, clean legged and rose combed. Apply to Box 787 Toronto P. O.

### A. McLEAN HOWARD, TO-

RONTO, has for sale one pair of Gold Spangled Hamburgs, imported, price \$10.

### DARK BRAHMAS.—FIRST

Prize, Exhibition of the Ontario Poultry Association, 1869. First Prize, Exhibition of the Montreal Agricultural Association, Montreal. A few birds, bred from noted prize-winning strains, are offered for sale. S. SHELTON STEPHENS, Montreal.

### BRAHMA POOTRAS.—FOR

Sale, in the fall, several pairs Light Brahma Pootras, hatched from imported stock and Prize birds. Apply to THOS. McLEAN, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

### THE "CANADIAN POULTRY

CHRONICLE" will be issued on the first of each month. Subscription price, \$1.50 per annum (POSTAGE FREE), payable strictly in advance. No subscriptions received for less than a year. Terms of advertising, 6 cents per line of space occupied—one inch space being equal to 12 lines. No advertisement charged less than 60 cents, being ten lines of space. Communications on poultry matters invited, and to be addressed to the Editor of the "CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE," Box 25, P. O., Toronto.