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# THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1871.

No. 4.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Cross-Breeding in Poultry.....	49
The Goose.....	51
GAME BANTAMS—Breeding Black-Reds—Duck- wings—Piles—Brown-Reds—Color of Piles	52
CORRESPONDENCE—Hatching Results—New England Poultry Show—Poultry Judging..	54
Mr. David P. Gooding's "New Poultry Guide."	56
LITERARY NOTICES—New Census and Patent Laws—New Exchanges—Circulars received	56
Poultry Importations.....	57
POULTRY EXHIBITIONS—Toronto Electoral Divi- sion—Quebec Agricultural Exhibition— Picton Horticultural Society—New England State Fair—Vermont State Fair—Northern Ohio Fair.....	58
FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS—Northern Ohio Poultry Association—Massachusetts Poul- try Association—Western New York Poultry Association.....	59
PRACTICAL HINTS—Domestic Poultry—The Duck —The Goose—Packing Hatching Eggs— French mode of preserving eggs—How to trap Crows.....	60
DOGS—Pointer and Setter—Ranging.....	61
OUR LETTER BOX—Pouter Pigeons—Feeding— Lice.....	62
Advertisements.....	63

## LETTER POSTAGE.

It takes six cents to pre-pay a letter mailed in the United States to Canada, and vice versa.

## CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

We now offer to persons willing to procure Clubs for this journal the following advantageous terms.

For a Club of 30 new subscribers, a pair of either White, Buff, or Partridge Cochins.

For a Club of 25, a pair of Dark Brahmas or Houdans.

For a Club of 20, a pair of Silver Pencilled Hamburgs.

The fowls we offer are all imported English birds, and excellent specimens of their respective varieties, having been procured from the yards of well-known English breeders.

Address THOMAS McLEAN, Editor,  
Box 25, P. O., Toronto, Canada.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We would direct the special attention of poultry advertisers and others to the fact that this journal has now a circulation in the

### DOMINION OF CANADA

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia; and in the

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The benefit to be derived by advertising in the columns of this journal is therefore obvious to all: it reaches the hands of all poultry fanciers.

All communications addressed

THOMAS McLEAN, Editor,

Box 25, P. O., Toronto, Canada.

## CROSS-BREEDING IN POULTRY.

PURE-BRED POULTRY is always preferable to cross-breeds; the former has many advantages over the latter; yet cross-breeds have their merits too. The farmer who raises poultry for the market or the table only, views his stock from a different stand-point to that of the fancier. The production of large fowls, easily fattened and made ready for

market, or of chickens which mature early, is to him a matter of importance ; for such, a ready sale is always to be had, and good prices usually obtained ; a proper knowledge of the different breeds which should be crossed with each other is therefore essential. We shall enumerate a few.

The first cross of the Dark Brahma Hen with a Dorking Cock is a very excellent one, and produces truly magnificent fowls ; the largest, perhaps, that have ever been raised. Chickens thus bred have at six months old weighed over 18lbs. the couple. By crossing this mixed race again with the Houdan Cock, chickens are obtained which, though less in ultimate weight than the half-bred Dorking, attain a still earlier maturity, and may be killed at ten weeks old very good size. Both of these crosses are well worth the attention of the farmer or market-breeder, but their merits should be kept up by continually using the blood of good and pure stocks, or the result, unless great judgment is exercised, will be disappointment and deterioration. A Brahma Hen and a Crève Cœur Cock will also produce an excellent cross ; they are hardy and easily reared, and attain to great size. The flesh is of delicious flavor, and is fully equal to that of the Dorking, and is free from that very delicate constitution which often renders the latter an unprofitable fowl. Lastly, while all Brahma crosses make good layers, the cross between a Brahma Hen and a Spanish or Minorca Cock produces a fowl, generally black on the body, with dark striped hackle, which for average fecundity surpasses any and every fowl we know.

The cross-bred birds produced by mating Cochins with Crève-Cœurs, La Flèche and Houdans, are all remarkable for their rapid growth and the great size they attain. Chickens raised in March have at twelve weeks old weighed

from four to five pounds, and at six months cockerels off the run have weighed seven pounds. To fanciers and others wishing to breed large hardy birds for the table, a cross between a Cochin Hen and a Crève-Cœur or La Flèche Cock cannot be too highly recommended. The chickens produced, as already stated, will be of rapid growth, large size, and great constitutional vigour, and when cooked, will be found plump, and with skin and fat much whiter than the Cochins.

A cross between a Dorking Hen and a Cochin Cock, has been frequently resorted to by breeders for the purpose of producing a hardier fowl, and to increase the size of the former. This and all crosses of a similar kind is based upon the fact, that in cross-breeding, the pullets usually are like the mother, and the cockerels like the father. The plan pursued is generally as follows. In the beginning of the year put two or three large Dorking hens with a short legged compact Cochin Cock, either of the common buff or of the partridge variety. Of the chickens choose those pullets which possess in the highest degree the Dorking character, viz: fine bone, short white legs and compact body, square on the limbs : and in the following season mate them with a good Dorking Cock ; the result will be a three-fourths Dorking, which if care has been taken in the selection will show very little trace of Cochin descent, whilst the size and constitutional vigour of the birds will have been much improved by the infusion of new blood. But these birds must not be permitted to breed amongst themselves, else they in all probability will revert to the Cochin type ; the pullets must be again mated with a Dorking cock.

A cross between a Cochin and Spanish is not a desirable one ; the Spanish is a long-legged bird, Cochins are also in-

clined that way, two characters which will never fail to be produced in the offspring. The chickens of such a cross are long-legged stilty things—neither handsome to look at nor good for the table.

The offspring of Cochon hens running in a yard where Polands and Hamburgs are kept, are compact and short legged, and are useful as sitters, although the sires are of the non-incubating varieties. The cockerels serve to supply the kitchen; but they are of course useless as stock birds.

There is, it must be confessed, one great disadvantage attending the rearing of cross-bred fowls—they are quite useless for the purposes of Exhibition, and unsaleable as stock birds. This itself is really a very serious drawback, as after giving a high price for good fowls, the breeder not unfrequently looks forward to the sale of some of the chickens as a remuneration for the outlay. If however the farmer can remunerate himself by the sale of large spring chickens, it will be equally satisfactory to him, as if the birds sold were of pure breed.

### THE GOOSE.

THE DOMESTIC GOOSE is regarded as deriving its origin from the Gray Lag Goose or common Wild Goose; but all the species seem very capable of domestication, and several of them have been to some extent domesticated. The Gray Lag Goose is almost three feet in length from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the short tail. Its extent of wing is about five feet. The wings do not reach to the extremity of the tail. The weight of the largest birds is about ten pounds. The color of the plumage is gray, varying in some parts to grayish brown; the rump and belly white, the tail grayish brown and white; the bill is orange, the *naïl* at the tip of the upper mandible white. The younger are darker than the adults. The Gray Lag

Goose is common in some parts of the centre and South of Europe, also in many parts of Asia, and in the north of Africa, but is not known in America. It is a bird of temperate rather than of cold climates. In some countries, it is found at all seasons of the year, but it deserts its most northern haunts in severe weather, migrating southward; its flocks, like those of others of this genus, flying at great height, beyond the reach of shot, except of the rifle, one bird always leading the flock, the rest sometimes following in a single line; but more generally in two lines converging to the leading bird. The Gray Lag was formerly abundant in the fenny parts of England, and resided there all the year, but the drainage of the fens has made it now a rare bird, and only known as a winter visitant in the British Islands. It frequents bays of the sea and estuaries as well as inland waters, and often leaves the waters to visit moors, meadows, and cultivated fields, generally preferring an open country, or taking its place as remote as possible from danger in the middle of a field. These excursions are often made by night, and no small mischief is often done by a flock of hungry geese to a field of newly sprung wheat or other crop. At the breeding season, the winter flocks of wild geese break up into pairs; the nests are made in moors or on tussocks in marshes; the eggs vary in number from five to eight, or rarely twelve or fourteen; they are of a dull white colour, fully three inches long, and two inches diameter.

Although the common goose has long been domesticated, and it was probably among the very first of the domesticated birds, the varieties do not differ widely from each other. Embden Geese are remarkable for their perfect whiteness; Toulouse Geese, for their large size. As a domesticated bird, the goose is of great value, both for the table, and on

account of its quills, and of the fine soft feathers. The quills supplied all Europe with pens before steel pens were invented, and have not ceased to be in great demand. Geese must have free access to water, and when this is the case, they are easily reared, and rendered profitable. Two broods are sometimes produced in a season, ten or eleven in a brood, and the young geese are ready for the table in three months after they leave the shell. They live, if permitted, to a great age. Willughby records an instance of one that reached the age of eighty years, and was killed at last for its mischievousness. Great flocks of geese are kept in some places in England, particularly in Lincolnshire, and regularly plucked five times a year, for feathers and quills. Geese intended for the table are commonly shut up for a few weeks and fattened before being killed. Great numbers are yearly imported from Holland and Germany to England, and fattened in establishments entirely devoted to this purpose. *Goose-hams* are an esteemed delicacy. The gizzards, heads, and legs of geese are also sold in sets, under the name of giblets, to be used for pies. The livers of geese have long been in request among Epicures; but the *pâte de foie d'oie* or *pâte de foie gras* of Strasburg, is made from livers in a state of morbid enlargement, caused by keeping the geese in an apartment of very high temperature. Large goose livers were a favourite delicacy of the ancient Roman Epicures.

The Gray Lag Goose is the largest of the native British species. The next to it in size, and by far the most abundant British wild goose, is the *Bean Goose*, a very similar bird; the bill longer, orange, with the base and nail black; the plumage mostly gray, but browner than in the gray lag, the rump brown. The wings extend beyond the tail. The habits scarcely differ from those of the gray lag, but the bean goose is a

more northern species. It is common in all the northern parts of Europe and Asia; and great numbers breed in Nova Zembla, Greenland, and other most northern regions. Large flocks are to be seen in many parts of Britain in winter, particularly during severe frosts, but a few also breed in the north of Scotland, and even in the north of England. The Bean Goose is easily domesticated, but generally keeps apart from the ordinary tame geese.

The *White Fronted Goose*, or Laughing Goose, is a frequent visitant of Britain; a native of Europe, Asia, and America, breeding chiefly on the coasts and islands of the Arctic Seas. It is only about 27 inches in its utmost length. The plumage is mostly gray; there is a conspicuous white space on the forehead. It has often been tamed. Similar in size is the *Pink-Footed Goose*, a species which has a very short bill. In England it is rare, and a mere visitor, but it breeds in great numbers in some of the Hebrides. The *Snow-Goose* is found in all the regions within the arctic circle, but most abundantly in America, where it migrates southward in winter, as far as the Gulf of Mexico. It is somewhat smaller than the Bean Goose. The general color of the plumage is pure white, the quill feathers brownish black. The feathers exported from the Hudson Bay Territories are in great part the produce of this beautiful species, and probably many of the fine white goose feathers exported from Russia. Its flesh is greatly esteemed.

## GAME BANTAMS.

### BREEDING BLACK REDS.

To breed the best colored Black-breasted red cocks there are two ways often tried with success. First, take a Black-breasted red cock, of the color you require, and put him to a

"Wheaten" hen of pure Black-breasted red breed. She should have a clear orange or golden neck, clear buff body, creamy white breast, thighs, and belly; black tail; willow legs; red eyes. The cocks generally excel in color, produced this way, though sometimes they come too black on the flights, also spangled on the breast. I know one strain of Wheaten bantams very guilty of these two faults.

Another favorite way of breeding Black-breasted red cocks is to select a red hen of very light color throughout, and with a very pale breast, as near white as you can find, and as clear of black in the hackle as possible.

This is, perhaps, the better way of the two, and the result is generally quite satisfactory.

It is desirable to keep different sets of birds for breeding cocks and pullets from; for pullet breeding select the cock which in its chicken feathers is the finest marked, and nearest in color to what you want in pullets; always taking care that the cock has a small fine comb and small red earlobes, and is long in limbs, and of good shape.

#### BREEDING DUCKWINGS.

To breed Duckwings successfully it is quite necessary to use two sets of birds; and after trying every way, and succeeding more or less in each, I would decidedly advise breeding Duckwing cocks from a rich colored Duckwing cock, and very pale colored black red hens, saving the red pullets so bred and putting them again to a rich gold saddled Duckwing cock.

For breeding Duckwing pullets, nothing beats a silver saddled Duckwing cock put to good colored Duckwing hens; if these breed pullets too pale in the breast, then put rich breasted black red hens to the silver cock, and you will have what you desire in Duckwing pullets.

#### BREEDING PILES.

Piles require crossing frequently with black reds or they lose color; the best way is to use the Pile cock and the red hen.

#### BREEDING BROWN REDS.

Brown Reds should not be crossed with any other color of game with the intention of improving the Brown Reds. They should be kept always to themselves, as any other cross is easily seen by an experienced eye.

It will not do to breed in and in too much, of course, but the best way is to obtain a cross that you are sure is of a different strain, but equally well-bred, and possessing the points you desire to retain or increase.

The general tendency of Brown-reds is to breed birds lighter in color than the standard birds. This should not be forgotten when putting together the breeding stocks.

#### COLOR OF PILES.

When writing about the color of the Piles I stated that some breeders preferred the hens with clear wings; that is, without the salmon red marking (or rose) in the wing. We do so for this reason: We consider the Piles might properly be called "White breasted reds," and we adopt the same standard of markings for them which we have in the Black-breasted reds, merely substituting white instead of black in the cock, and white instead of black or brown in the hen.

Now the "rose" marking in the wing of either a Red hen or Duckwing hen is considered a great fault. Why should it not be so in the Pile?

If you take a first-class standard Pile cock and put him to a faulty black red hen, you will have Pile pullets *clear* on the wing, and those pullets in turn will breed standard colored red pullets. Or if you use a standard Duckwing hen with the Pile cock you will have *clear winged* Pile pullets, which will breed

good Piles and Duckwings, and black reds also. And a standard Pile cock with a clear winged Pile hen will produce clear winged pullets, and better colored cocks as regards breast, wing bars, and the white feathers generally, than the rose winged hens will.

For my own use I always select a good full colored standard Pile cock; and clear winged hens, as rich in hackle and breast as I have got, and one or two clear wheaten hens of my best black red strains, and from these wheatens I always produce winning Pile cocks, and from the Pile hens, winning pullets.

While speaking about Wheaten hens, I would say that if put to a good colored Duckwing cock they often breed excellent Duckwing cockerels and Wheaten pullets, and sometimes one or two beautiful pullets with pure white hackles and buff or wheaten bodies. These are especially valuable for breeding Duckwing cockerels, and should be put to rich colored Duckwing cocks for that purpose, or to black red cocks of clear hackles and large clear red wing bows—if they are bred from Duckwings.

If these hints are followed out and the stock birds are carefully chosen, the results will be gratifying.

W. B. ESTWISLE,

Westfield, Cleckheaton, England.

July 5th, 1871.

### Correspondence.

#### HATCHING RESULTS.

Peterboro', Ont., 25th Aug., 1871.

SIR,—With your permission I will give my hatching experience for the past season. Anxious to procure early chickens, I sent in the month of February last the following orders to England for eggs to the persons named, viz.: R. W. Boyle, one dozen Dark Brahmas; J. C. Cooper, one dozen Dark Brahmas, one dozen Toulouse Geese, one dozen Embden Geese; Henry Beldon, one dozen Dark

Brahmas, one dozen Houdans, one dozen Partridge Cochins, one dozen Rouen Ducks; J. K. Fowler, one dozen Toulouse Geese, one dozen Rouen Ducks. These eggs were ordered to be shipped so as to be forwarded by the steamer which would sail from Liverpool on the 6th of April. Mr. Cooper was the only person who complied with this order, and he, owing to a course of proceeding wholly unnecessary—paying freight in advance—retained for that purpose a portion of the money sent; for the balance I got 2 dozen Dark Brahmas, out of which I had not one chicken; so much for this gentleman. Mr. Boyle's parcel arrived first week in April. Three eggs were broken in the carriage. He sent six extra. Out of this lot I had no chickens. Mr. Beldon shipped his on 30th March; from this lot I had 2 Partridge Cochins. Mr. Fowler wrote apologizing for not being able to send at the time requested. He also sent me 15 Partridge Cochins for ill success last year, 15 Duck and 16 Geese eggs. From this batch I had four goslings; two were dead in the shell, one of the eggs showed life two days after the others were out. When subsequently broken the bill was tight up in the small end. Six ducklings hatched out, and three were dead in the shell, the hen smothered one, and one egg got broken after being sat on for three weeks; there was a live bird in it.

I have one Partridge Cochins pullet out of Mr. Fowler's eggs, a splendid bird, which amply repays for all the losses. They are indeed all splendid birds.

I again sent to Mr. Beldon for another dozen Dark Brahma and Houdan eggs out of which I got one Houdan, one Dark Brahma and one Partridge Cochins.

I had a dispute with Mr. Cooper about his way of sending eggs to Canadian breeders; for a small additional consideration he sent me 2 dozen Dark Brahmas and 2 dozen Houdans, but as

for chickens, he might as well have multiplied the order by ten—the result would have been no better. Every egg was rotten, aye, black rotten too, and when broken would go off with a crack like a pistol. I would be glad to know how many chickens other fanciers have had from eggs from this individual; let breeders make a note of it for the benefit of others. These last eggs were, however, delayed on the road for a week, but whose the fault I cannot say.

I would refer your Quebec Correspondent, Mr. Frazier, to the first No. of CHRONICLE for the biggest hatch on record.

I think Mr. Kay, of Galt, was foolish in destroying all his eggs when he found a live bird in the first egg. I had a Bantam which sat about ten days, she then wanted to leave the nest; for two or three days I put her on the nest every time I went to the place where she was sitting, but no use; I then let her go. Expecting some of my importations soon, I had a broody hen which I wished to keep that way until they would arrive. To her I gave the bantam eggs. On their arrival I threw them out, and my boys broke them and found two live chickens and several dead.

R. PATERSON.

#### NEW ENGLAND POULTRY SHOW.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication on behalf of Messrs. Hibbard & Ongley. It will be remembered, however, that the statement referred to was not our own, but copied from a Worcester paper, and so mentioned at the time.

Worcester, Sept. 14, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.

I think you are in error in your statement that Messrs. Hibbard & Ongley's Gold Spangled Hamburgs were out of condition. I find by reference to the Secretary's books that they took First

Premiums on Gold Spangled Hamburgs. I think you will find that the Partridge Cochins of Messrs. H. & O. were the birds so mentioned in the report. I am very sure of this, as I was requested by the judge to make the statement and prepare it for the press. I send this correction as due to the gentlemen, who had a splendid trio of Hamburgs which sold for \$75 or \$100.

Yours, H. WOODWARD.

#### POULTRY JUDGING.

MAISTER EDITOR,—

I got an inkeen a whean weeks gane by o' how we hae sic fine judgen at our Provence Fairs; an' I thought it wadna be amiss tae let ye're readers see it. Weel, a frien' cam' inty my yard tae see my poultry. After inspecken' them a', he says, "Od man, ye ought tae tak' some tae the Fair at Kingston." "No me," I says; "wha wad judge them weel?" "That's sae," he says, "as they wanted me tae be a judge. Last year," he gaed on to say, "a frien' an' I were 'biden a while at Toronto, when the Executive body, or wha' ye ca' them, were at wark. He bein' well acquint, an' a frien' tae some o' them, they spier'd if he was conin' tae the show. He says nae; he hadna' time. 'Od man,' they says; 'we'll pay your expense; we'll put ye doon for a poultry judge.' 'Rabit it, I canna come,' he says; 'but here's frien' Jock—he'll come; and, accordingly, doon gaes Jock for a poultry judge. Noo, Jock kenned as muckle aboot judgen hens as hens kenned aboot judgen him. It appears onybody's fit for the job if he's a frien' o' the Exective, an' they want tae gie him a week's fun at the country's expense. A week's biden at the Rossin is no' tae be snuffed at." If that's gawn tae be the style the bodies wale out the judges, what respectable man is gawn tae tak' guid fowl tae their shows tae be made a fil o'?

ANE WHA LIKS TAE SEE JUSTICE.

PARIS, Sept. 19th, 1871.

SIR,—Being already indebted to your courtesy for the insertion in your valuable paper of two lengthy communications, I feel some hesitation in asking a similar favor at your hands for the third time. Nevertheless, since said commu-



nications reflected unfavorably upon Mr. Beldon, I deem it but an act of justice to that gentleman to state that, though I was disappointed in the size of the eggs I received from him, their produce affords me *perfect* satisfaction, the chickens of all varieties being *very fine* specimens in every respect. A few days since, I weighed a pair of the Dark Brahmas, exactly 3½ months old, and found the weight of the cockerel 5½ lbs., and of the pullet 4½ lbs: weights, I think, not easily to be surpassed.

In conclusion, I may state that, not having seen any attempt in the shape of letters in the CHRONICLE to disprove the soundness of the position I took on the small egg question, I am reluctantly driven to the conclusion that my own unsatisfactory experience in the matter is that of breeders generally.

J. W. ACRES.

#### MR. DAVID P. GOODING'S "NEW POULTRY GUIDE."

Mr. Paterson of Peterborough, Ontario, asks us:—

"Can you tell me the price of the new guide advertised in your paper last January; it sells for 16 cents. I sent the publisher a British shilling for one, and asked him to send a paper with Birmingham prize list; the paper came, but no guide. I wrote again, saying that if there was a mistake in the price of the guide, to let me know, but received no answer."

From other subscribers we have received similar statements of having sent money to Mr. Gooding, but received no reply; we have also written to him ourselves some time since with similar result. We have no personal knowledge of this gentleman, but shortly after the publication of THE POULTRY CHRONICLE we received several communications from him, the tenor of which led us to believe him to be a respectable person. His continued silence and the receipt of several small sums of money from this side of the Atlantic, still unacknowledged, lead us to doubt the accuracy of our conclusions. We would therefore advise "poultry men" to withhold further remittances until those already forwarded are satisfactorily accounted for.

## Literary Notices.

### NEW CENSUS AND PATENT LAWS.

We are indebted to Munn & Co., publishers of the *Scientific American*, New York, for a neat little bound volume of 120 pages entitled as above. It contains the complete Census of 1870, showing the population, by counties, of all the States and Territories, with their areas, and the population of the principal cities. Also, the new Patent Laws in full, with forms, official rules, directions how to obtain Patents, copy-rights, regulations for trade marks, assignments, how to sell Patents, &c. Also, a large variety of valuable information relating to Water-wheels, Steam-engines, and other mechanism, with many useful tables and recipes, 175 diagrams of mechanical movements, &c. We advise everybody to send for it as above; price 25 cents. A more valuable compendium for so small a price has rarely been published.

### NEW EXCHANGES.

THE JOURNAL OF THE FARM.—A monthly publication published at Philadelphia and Chicago simultaneously. *Each number illustrated.* Address all letters to Baugh & Sons, 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE WESTERN AGRICULTURIST.—Devoted to the interest of the Western Farmer, a monthly journal published by T. Butterworth, 321 Maine Street, Quincy, Illinois.

### CIRCULARS RECEIVED.

Remarks of the Chief Superintendent on the Introductory Operations of the New School Act. Recent Examinations of Teachers. Explanations, Objections Answered.

MAP OF FREE GRANT LANDS—Province of Ontario, from the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario.

## POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

MR. DANIEL ALLEN, GALT.—A recent visit to the poultry yards of Mr. Daniel Allen convinced us that he is a thorough "poultry man" in every respect. His yards and houses, though limited in number and extent, are not only well arranged, but also the very perfection of cleanliness and comfort; his stock well chosen, and in good order, consisting principally of Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Colored Dorkings, Houdans, Black Spanish, Leghorns, and Spangled and Pencilled Hamburgs. From these varieties he has a large number of chickens, but like other breeders, experience has taught him that early chickens are the most profitable in the end. Some of the chickens are deserving of special notice; one, a dark Brahma cockerel weighed 8 lbs., although not quite 5 months old, and will, if we mistake not, be the winner of many prizes; others of the same brood weighed from 4½ to 5 lbs. each. Several other varieties might also be mentioned as possessing superior qualities and excellence. All Mr. Allen's stock are either direct importations from well-known English breeders, or from imported eggs. Another importation from the yards of the Right Honorable Lady Gwydyer was hourly expected while we were there, but unfortunately did not arrive until the following day; we should have much wished to have a view of these birds. Mr. Allen since writes us that the expected birds arrived at last, the fowls in splendid order, scarcely a feather disarranged, but the Ducks came to grief—one killed and the others wounded.

The imported fowls consist of Buff Cochins, one cockerel and four pullets, Dark Brahmas, one cockerel and three pullets, one Golden Spangled pullet, and the Aylesbury Ducks above mentioned. Of the buff cochins he says, they are very fine, and the direct produce of the cock bird which took the £10 prize at Birmingham, mated with the pullets which took the first prize of £10 at the same show—and the cockerel which took the seven guinea Cup at Bristol, on the 4th of June, beating all ages and varieties of Cochins; he also won a cup in March last. This cock was mated with three large hens weighing 11 and 12 lbs. each, also cup winners. Mr. Allen

has therefore two distinct strains in this importation of Buff Cochins. Of the Dark Brahmas, he says the cock is indeed a beauty, and the pullets are as near perfection as possible. They are, says Mr. Wragg (her ladyship's poultry manager), from some of her Ladyship's best stock, Cup winners at nearly every large show held in England last year. A trio from the same brood as those purchased by Mr. Allen was sold to a Scotch gentleman, previous to which they were shown at an exhibition held on 17th August, and won 1st prize and a silver salver as the second best pen in the show.

We also visited the yards of Mr. Kay, of Galt, and saw some very fine chickens of the Goldpencilled and Spangled varieties of Hamburgs from imported eggs from Mr. Beldon, also some fair specimens of Houdans.

Mr. E. F. GORTON, Mount Hope Avenue, Rochester, N.Y., recently received per steamer *Italy*, from Mr. Henry Beldon, England, one trio very fine Partridge Cochins.

Mr. C. E. TUTTLE, Boston, Mass, received from Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Birmingham, England, another trio of his superior Buff Cochins. The cock bird, says Mr. Tuttle, is the exact counterpart of the one purchased by Mr. Forsyth, an engraving of which appeared in our last issue.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Toronto*, received latter end of September a trio of Partridge Cochins from Mr. Tomlinson, very superior birds, surpassing any thing of that kind he had previously imported, also a very fine Buff Cochins cock.

Mr. JOHN C. GRANNIS, *Cleveland, Ohio*, received from Mr. Henry Tomlinson a very valuable trio of Buff Cochins; the birds arrived in good order, although for some unexplained reason they were detained for nearly three weeks in New York city.

Mr. W. H. DOEL, *Toronto*, imported from Messrs. Bailey & Sons, London, England, one very fine Dark Brahma cock, and a trio of Black Hamburgs; also from Mr. E. F. Gorton, Rochester, one trio White Leghorns.

Mr. T. F. TAYLOR, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, received from J. C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland, two trios Dark Brahmas—very superior birds.

## POULTRY EXHIBITONS.

**TORONTO ELECTORAL DIVISION EXHIBITION.**—This society determined to include poultry in their premium list this year, and the result has shown the wisdom of such a decision. The entries, of course, were not so numerous as at the Provincial Exhibition held here last fall, but were quite equal to the expectations of the advocates of a poultry class in the prize list, and the specimens shown far superior to anything of the kind exhibited last year.

By far the largest exhibitor was Mr. John Forsyth, of Toronto, who showed specimens in almost all the classes, and took a lion's share of the prizes. He took 10 first and 4 second prizes; his birds were chiefly imported from England, and previously noticed in this journal. Mr. Doel, of Toronto, was also a successful exhibitor; some of his recent importations took several prizes. Among the other exhibitors deserving of special mention are Mr. A. Dinsmore, of Yorkville, who exhibited a large collection of different varieties, and Mr. John Bussell, of Trafalgar, also a successful exhibitor.

Mr. A. McLean Howard, acting as one of the judges, was precluded from exhibiting, otherwise there would have been, no doubt, in some of the classes, a much closer competition.

The falling off in the black Spanish class was very notable; only three or four pens were exhibited, and only a second prize awarded. The Game class was also poorly represented.

JUDGES—Messrs. R. A. Wood and A. McLean Howard, assisted by James Beswick.

Bantams, one pair of game, black red, 1st prize, William Likens, Toronto.....	\$5 00
Bantams, one pair feathered legs, 1st prize, Chas. Bennet, York township.....	3 00
Brahmas, one pair, light, 1st prize, John Forsyth, Toronto.....	3 00
2nd do., Samuel Wood, Islington.....	1 50
Brahmas, one pair, dark, 1st prize, John Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., W. H. Doel, Toronto.....	1 50
Cochins, one pair, cinnamon or buff, 1st prize, John Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., John Forsyth.....	1 50
Cochins, one pair, partridge, 1st prize, John Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., John Forsyth.....	1 50
Dorkings, one pair, colored, 1st prize, J. W. Bussell, Trafalgar.....	3 00

2nd do., W. H. Doel.....	1 50
Game, one pair, black reds, 1st prize, J. Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., J. B. Johnson, Toronto.....	1 50
Game, one pair, duckwing, 1st prize, John Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., F. Strachan, Toronto.....	1 50
Guinea fowl, one pair, 1st prize, Joseph Featherston.....	3 00
Hamburghs, one pair, golden spangled, 1st prize, John Munn, Toronto.....	3 00
Houdans, one pair, 1st prize, W. M. Jamieson, Toronto.....	3 00
Polands, one pair silver, 2nd prize, J. W. Bussell.....	1 50
Pigeons, collection of, owned by the exhibitor, 1st prize, Christopher Rogers, York township.....	4 00
Poultry, collection of in one pen, and owned by the exhibitor, 1st prize, John Forsyth, Toronto.....	5 00
2nd do. John Forsyth, Toronto.....	3 00
Spanish fowl, one pair, white faced, 2nd prize, J. W. Bussell.....	1 50
Turkeys, one pair, bronzed, 1st prize, J. W. Bussell.....	3 00
Turkeys, one pair, any other variety, 1st prize, John Moore, Etobicoke.....	3 00
Ducks, one pair, Aylesbury, 1st prize, John Forsyth.....	3 00
2nd do., J. B. Johnson, Toronto.....	1 50
Ducks, one pair, Rouen, 1st prize, J. Forsyth.....	3 00
Ducks, one pair, any other variety, 1st prize, W. Forfar, Agincourt.....	3 00
2nd do., J. W. Bussell.....	1 50
Geese, one pair, common, 1st prize, J. W. Bussell.....	3 00
2nd do., W. Forfar.....	1 50
Geese, one pair, China, 1st prize, W. Forfar.....	3 00
Rabbits, one pair, 1st prize, James Wrigit.....	3 00

EXTRAS.—A. Dinsmore, Yorkville, one pair silver spangled chickens, one pair light Brahma do., one pair golden spangled Polands. W. H. Doel, one pair white Leghorns, one pair black Hamburghs, one pair white mice, and private door for hen's nest. W. M. Jamieson, Bremen geese. James H. Rogers, one pair of frill pigeons. J. W. Bussell, one pair Dominiques. George Henderson, pigeons (ruffs). J. W. Bussell, chickens, dark Brahmas. A. Dinsmore, Yorkville, one pair black Hamburg fowls—all 1st prizes. A. Dinsmore, silver spangled chickens and dark Brahma do., one pair golden spangled Polands. J. B. Johnson, black Hamburg chickens. W. M. Jamieson, Bremen Geese—all 2nd prizes.

**QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** was held in the city of Quebec on the 15th September last, at which the show

of poultry was small. A correspondent of a daily paper says: "There was a good pair of Muscovy ducks in the way of novelty, and a beautiful pair of game fowls, with a challenge on behalf of the cock to fight any other in the Dominion, which was accepted next day."

**PICTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The following prizes were awarded to poultry exhibitors at an exhibition held under the auspices of the above Society, on the 7th September, none but chickens from eggs of this year's importations being eligible.

Houdans, L. Hart, \$2; Dark Brahmas, Dr. Cotton, \$2; Black Red Game, C. Gearing, \$2; Light Brahmas, J. Bennett, \$2; Speckled Dorkings, J. Bennett, \$2.

**NEW ENGLAND STATE FAIR.**—In the poultry class of this exhibition there were prizes offered to the amount of \$363, and the entries numbered 350. It seems, however, that the fowls were not all exhibited. The editorial correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer* says: "I notice no poultry from Vermont on exhibition. The show of fowls is good, but small; only one coop each of turkeys, geese, and guinea fowls is shown. Brahmas of various feather, Cochins, Black Spanish, and Leghorn fowls are most numerous, with good specimens of Dominique, Plymouth Rock, Bantams, and French fowls. A few fine trios of ducks, Aylesbury and Rouen, are to be seen."

**THE VERMONT STATE FAIR.**—The Vermont *Farmer* says: "The show of poultry at this exhibition was small. Dr. Houghton shows Dark Brahmas; H. C. Hastings, Light do.; H. H. Wheeler, Bronze Turkeys and Bremen Geese; and George P. Moore, some Buff Cochins. There being no competition, there was little interest in this part of the show, although the specimens shown were very fine."

**NORTHERN OHIO FAIR** was held in Cleveland second week in September. We copy from the Ohio *Farmer* the following list of prizes awarded to poultry exhibitors:—

Best trio Houdans, \$3, W. H. Todd, Vermillion.

Best trio Crevecoeurs, \$3, J. S. Healy, Newburgh.

Best trio black Spanish, \$3, S. E. Merry, Milan.

Best trio buff Cochins, \$5; Dodge & Kelly Ravenna.

Best trio Partridge Cochins, \$5, W. H. Todd.

Best trio Leghorns, \$3, same.

Best trio fowls, any kind, \$5, same.

Best coop six chickens, not more than one-half cocks, of this year's growth, \$3, Dodge & Kelley.

Best trio Brahmas, dark, \$5, same.

Best trio light Brahmas, \$5, same.

Best trio Dominiques, \$3, A. Hall, Cleveland.

Best trio Dorkings, white and gray, \$3, S. E. Merry.

Best trio golden laced Sebright Bantams, \$3, Dodge & Kelley.

Best Capons, \$2, W. H. Todd.

Best trio Toulouse geese, \$3, same.

Best trio Bremen geese, \$3, same.

Best trio Hong Kong geese, \$3, F. Ford, Ravenna.

Best trio wild geese, \$3, same.

Best trio gray Chinese geese, same.

Best trio white and black turkeys, \$3, W. H. Todd.

Best pair common ducks, \$5, S. H. Todd, Wakenau.

Best pair Aylesbury Ducks, \$3, same.

Best pair Rouen ducks, \$3, same.

Best pair Muscovy ducks, \$3, W. H. Todd.

Best pair Cayuga black ducks, \$3, same.

Best pair Plata ducks, \$3, F. Ford.

Best trio pea fowls, \$3, Thomas Clark.

Best trio collection of poultry, all kinds, \$13, F. Ford.

Best collection fancy pigeons, \$5, Chas. Cobb, Cleveland.

#### FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

**NORTHERN OHIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.**—We have received the Prize List and Rules of the Second Annual Exhibition and Fair of the above Society, to be held at the Central Rink in the city of Cleveland, commencing November 30th, and closing 7th December next.

The premium list proper of the society is large and varied, and offers prizes for nearly every known variety of fowls, heading the list with a special prize of \$50 "for the best and most varied collection of poultry entered and owned by one exhibitor." The special premiums offered are nearly all in cash, and vary in amounts: there are 2 of \$25, 1 of \$20, 16 of \$15, 55 of \$10, and 4 of \$5 each, besides three silver prizes, nearly all of which are offered by the mercantile community of Cleveland, and speaks well for their patronage of poultry exhibitions. Comparing this year's premium list with that of last year, the large increase in premiums offered is

very noticeable, and cannot fail to attract a large number of exhibitors, not a few of which we trust will be from Canada. It is also a very favorable indication of the ever-increasing interest taken in the breeding and rearing of poultry generally, and of the efforts made by the Northern Ohio Poultry Association to extend that interest among breeders in their own State. Entries close on the 29th day of November next. Further information may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. N. B. Sherwin, Cleveland, Ohio.

**MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.**—Mr. W. B. Atkinson, Recording Secretary, writes us that at a meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Poultry Association held in Boston, August 30th, it was voted that the first exhibition should be held in Boston, on the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd days of February, 1872. We have no doubt our Massachusetts poultry friends will have a successful show.

**WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.**—We are glad to learn that this Society has resolved on holding its next annual Fair at Buffalo, beginning on Thursday, 18th, and closing on Tuesday 23rd January next, and that a very attractive prize list will be offered. We wish the society every success.

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## Practical Hints.

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**DOMESTIC POULTRY.**—The term Domestic Poultry is applied to two separate and distinct orders of birds, usually called *Gallinaceous* and *Aquatic*. The term gallinaceous is applied to that order having a small head, rather short bill, with the upper mandible a little arched, nostrils placed on the sides of the bill, and usually in a soft membranous space at its base, the figure bulky, the wings short and not governed by powerful muscles, nor adapted for long or rapid flight, the feet with three toes before and one behind, which is articulated higher than the others, and adapted for walking on the ground and for scraping, which is much resorted to in order to procure food, and for other purposes. Other distinctive qualities might be mentioned as peculiar to gallinaceous birds,

which need not now be enumerated. The class of domestic fowls included in this order are the various breeds from the lordly Cochon to the diminutive Bantam, and which may be denominated as the cock and hen,—Turkey, Pea, Guinea Fowls, &c.

The term *Aquatic* is applied to that order of birds which are web-footed, their plumage and structure being such that they are fitted for wading, for swimming, for diving, and for remaining under water for a certain length of time without breathing. The order of domestic fowls coming under this term is the Duck, Goose, and sometimes the Swan. The peculiarities which characterize the duck class from that of the goose is considerable.

**THE DUCK** is characterized by a flattish broad bill, longer than the head, not contracted nor much dilated towards the top, and not much elevated at the base, destitute of the tubercle at the base, the denticulations of the upper mandible scarcely projecting beyond the margin, and a short and rather pointed tail of sixteen feathers. The legs short and placed further backward than those of the goose, so that they move with greater difficulty and more waddling gait on land.

**THE GOOSE** is characterized by having the bill not longer than the head, more high than broad at the base, the upper mandible slightly hooked at the tip, the legs placed further forward than in ducks, and so better adapted for walking, the neck of moderate length, with sixteen vertebrae, a character which widely distinguishes them from swans.

**PACKING HATCHING EGGS.**—Mr. Wright's experiments in packing eggs, large end downwards in hay, is strongly recommended by Mr. Lewis in his late work on poultry. Mr. Lewis says:—Mr. Babcock, New Haven, Conn., sent us twelve Muscovy duck eggs packed in nearly the same manner as described, which were set under a barn-yard hen; the eggs becoming chilled, they did not hatch, but on being broken, we found eight of the twelve had dead ducks nearly matured in them. We have, therefore, no hesitancy in recommending to those desiring eggs for incubation, to be

packed in the manner here described, and in no other way, as we believe more than one-half the complaints that arise about the infertility of eggs, can be traced to no other cause than the careless, bungling and improper manner in which they are packed and shipped.

**FRENCH MODE OF PRESERVING EGGS.**—Dissolve four ounces of bees-wax in eight ounces of warm olive oil, in this put the tip of the finger and anoint the egg all round. The oil will immediately be absorbed by the shell, and the pores filled up by the wax. If kept in a cool place, the eggs after two years will be as good as if fresh laid.

**HOW TO TRAP CROWS.**—Crows are the enemies of poultry. They prey only on young chickens and eggs, however. The quickest and surest trap for crows is to place a steel trap in the shallow water of a pond, so that the jaws, when open, are just under the water. On the treadle place a small tuft of grass or moss, making a miniature island, then cut a small stick with three branches, forking in such a manner as to support an egg on them; stick this about six or eight inches from the trap, lay a little moss, grass, or leaves over it, and place the egg on the forks, so it will appear as if floating on the water, cover the remainder of the trap lightly with grass, so as to hide it from sight. To obtain the egg the crow will light on the *Island*, and find, too late, he is caught.

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## Dogs.

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### POINTER AND SETTER.

The breaking of young dogs may be begun when they are four or five months old to a certain extent. They may be taught to "charge" and obey a trifle, but it must be done so discreetly that it were almost better left alone. Nevertheless, they should be taught a little, one by one, taking care never to cow them. Down charging must be taught them in a room or any convenient place. Put them into the pro-

per position, hind legs under the body, nose on the ground between their fore-paws. Retaining them so with one hand on their head, your feet one on each side their hind quarters, with the other hand pat and encourage them. Do not persist at this early age more than a few minutes at a time, and after it is over, play with and fondle them. At this time also teach them to fetch and carry; to know their names—Recollect that any name ending in O, as "Ponto," "Cato," &c., is bad. The only word ending in O, ought to be "Toho," often abbreviated in "ho." This objection will be evident to any person who reflects for a moment, and a dog will answer to any other short two syllable word equally as well. These two lessons, and answering to the whistle, are about all that can or should be taught them at this age.

### RANGING.

Nine months, or better, twelve, is soon enough to enter into the serious part of breaking. This is more to be effected by kind determination than by brute force. Avoid the use of the whip. Indeed, it never ought to be seen, except in real shooting, instead of which we should use a cord about five or ten yards long. Fasten one end round the dog's neck, the other to a peg firmly staked in the ground; before doing this, however, your young dogs should, along with a high ranging dog, be taken out into a field where there is no game, and suffered to run at large without control until they are practised in ranging. Too much stress cannot be laid on this point, as on this first step in a great measure depends the future ranging propensities of the dog. Where a youngster sees the old one galloping about as hard as he can, he soon takes the hint and follows. After a few days, the old one may be left behind, when the pups will gallop about equally as well. These lessons should never be too long as to time, else the effect is lost. Another good plan also is to accustom them to follow you on horseback at a good rate. They will learn by this to gallop, not to *trot*, than which nothing is more disgusting in a dog. When you have your pup well "confirmed in ranging," take the cord, as above directed, peg him down. Probably he will attempt to follow you as you leave him, in which case the cord will check him with more

or less force, according to the pace he goes at. The more he resists the more he punishes himself. At last he finds that by being still he is better off. Generally he lies down. At all events he stands still. This is just what you desire. Without your intervention he punishes himself, and learns a lesson of great value, without attributing it to you, and consequently fearing you, to wit;—that he is not to have his own way always. After repeating this lesson a few times, you may take him to the peg, and "down" or "charge" as you like the term best, close to the peg in the proper position. Move away, but if he stirs one single inch, check him by the cord and drag him back, crying "down" or "charge." For the future we shall use the word "down." You can practice which you please. Leave him again, checking him when he moves, or letting him do it for himself when he gets to the end of it, always bringing him, however, back to the peg, jerking the cord with more or less severity. Do this for eight or ten times, and he will not stir. You must now walk quite out of sight, round him, run at him, in fact do anything you can to make him move, when if he moves he must be checked as before, until he is perfectly steady. It is essential in this system of breaking that this first lesson should be so effectually taught that nothing shall induce the dog to move, and one quarter of an hour will generally effect this. In all probability, the dog will be much cowed by this treatment. Go up to him, pat him, lift him up, caress him, and take him home for that day. Half an hour per day for each dog will soon get over a long list of them. There is no more severe, and yet no more gentle method of breaking than this; more or less run being put into the check, according to the nature of the beast. This course never fails to daunt the most resolute nor yet to cow the most timid after the first or second attempt, for it is essential in the first instance that they should obey. The next day, and for many days, you commence as at first. Peg him down &c., and after he does properly, lift him up and walk him about, holding on to the cord still pegged in the ground. Suddenly cry "Down!" accompanying the word with a check more or less severe, as requisite, till he goes down. Leave him as before. If he don't move, go up to him, pat him—

a young dog ought never to move while breaking until he is touched—lift him up, if necessary, lead him about, again cry "down," and check him until he falls instantly at the word. This will do for lesson No. 2. The next day commence at the beginning, following up with lesson 2, making him steady at each. Before proceeding to the next step, release the one end of the cord from the peg, take it in your hand, cry "down"; if he goes down, well; if not, check him, pat him, loose the end of the cord in the hand, let him run about, occasionally crying "down," sometimes when he is close at hand, at other times further off, visiting any disobedience with a check, until he will drop at the word anywhere immediately. At these times his lessons may last for an hour twice a day. He will get steady more quickly and better.

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## Our Letter Box.

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### POUTER PIGEONS—FEEDING—LICE.

*W. G. B. Salem, Mass.*, writes:—I have heard that feeding oats to Pouters will diminish the size of the crop. Do you think it is the better way to have regular times for feeding pigeons, or to have a feeding hopper of some kind to which they can go at pleasure? If the latter, can you give a plan? Will lice cause sickness or death in old pigeons?—Grain of all kinds is natural food for pigeons. We do not therefore see how oats could diminish the size of the crop; we would not, however, confine the pigeon to one kind of grain. Pouters frequently gorge themselves with too much food. Care should be taken that they do not get too much at a time. We are decidedly opposed to a feeding trough and unlimited supply of grain, it offers an additional inducement to gorging. There are four distinct species of lice found upon pigeons, the most common and by far the most remarkable being the one known as the feather louse of the fancier. It is not regarded by pigeon fanciers as injurious; but it must derive its sustenance from the body of the bird. Our correspondent does not specify the kind of lice to which he alludes.

## Advertisements.



**EXHIBITION COOPS,**  
\$3.00. - \$10.00 per dozen.  
Cleeton's Patent, August 29, 1871.  
Individual Rights, \$10; County  
Rights, \$25.

Pure Bred Fowls taken in exchange for Rights.  
Address,  
G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

**F. H. WILLARD & BRO.,**  
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Breeders and  
Shippers of Fine Bred DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,  
BLACK RED GAME. Send for Card of prices, &c.

**SILVER PENCILLED HAM-  
BURGHIS.** For sale, a few choice specimens  
of Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, bred from hens of  
Beldon's strain mated to cocks from Pickle's prize  
birds. Apply to A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto.

**HENRY TOMLINSON'S BUFF  
COCHINS** have been awarded prizes  
amounting to over £300, and numerous valuable  
Silver Cups, at most the principal shows in England.  
H. T. is now prepared to export a few trios of very  
high class Buff Cochins, carefully matched for ex-  
hibition, at from five to ten pounds per trio.  
Partridge Cochins, a few very grand birds, cocks  
perfectly black-breasted matched with hens of un-  
deniable quality, from five to ten pounds per trio.  
White Cochins, delicate white, large and parti-  
cularly good in quality, from five to ten pounds per  
trio. H. T. begs to inform exhibitors and others  
who wish to secure high class birds for stock pur-  
poses, that he has bred a grand lot of chickens of  
each of the above varieties; trios of each will be  
ready to send out in September, selected perfect in  
color and quality, at seven pounds per trio. The  
above prices include coops and carriage paid to  
Liverpool.

Moseley, near Birmingham, England.

**IMPORTED FOWLS.—FOR  
SALE, ONE PAIR OR TRIO DARK BRAHMA,**  
one pair Buff Cochins and one Cockerel, one pair  
Houdan and two Cockerels, and one pair Grey  
Dorking and one Cockerel.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL FINE SPECIMENS, hatched  
during first week in May last, from imported eggs  
of English prize stock.

ALSO, SEVERAL PAIRS OR TRIOS of early chickens  
of the following varieties, bred from imported and  
selected prize stock: Dark Brahma, Buff and Part-  
tridge Cochins, Houdan, Grey Dorking, Black Ham-  
burgh, and White Leghorn. A few fine Cockerels  
of each variety, and some fine birds from my breed-  
ing stock, can be spared. Apply with stamp to  
J. W. ACRES, Box 143, Paris, Ontario.

**FOR SALE THIS FALL, A**  
few pairs of choice fowls, of the following  
kinds: LIGHT and DARK BRAHMAS, CREVE  
COEURS and DOMINIQUE. Address with  
stamp, HENRY J. ALLEN, Schoolcraft, Mich.

**JOHN FORSYTH, IMPORTER,**  
Breeder and Dealer in pure-bred fowls, has  
constantly on hand pure-bred Buff, Partridge and  
White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmans.

ANY VARIETY of fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and  
pigeons imported to order at any time, from the  
best breeders in England. JOHN FORSYTH, Box  
1155, Toronto Post Office.

**CHOICE POULTRY FOR SALE.**

One very fine trio of Light Brahmans hatched  
in January, 1871. Cheap at \$10; two Houdan  
and two Buff Cochins Cockerels, very choice and  
standard birds, only \$5 each. All of the above are  
first-class birds and are warranted pure and true  
to name. Apply early to

W. H. WARREN, Box 761,  
Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y.

**PURE-BRED FANCY POUL-**

**TRY** for sale at reasonable rates, only choice  
birds offered for sale, and purity of stock guaran-  
teed. Send stamps for illustrations of Pure Bred  
Fowls and price list. Address,

A. H. HOWARD,  
Omro, Wisconsin, U. S.

**MR. FREDERICK WRAGG,**

MANAGER of the Right Honorable Lady  
Gwydyr's Poultry Establishment, formerly manager  
to R. W. Boyle, Esq., begs to inform Canadian and  
American fanciers that he can spare a few splen-  
did Dark Brahmans and Buff Cochins, bred from his  
best selected stock birds and fit for the highest  
competition. For seven years Mr. Wragg has been  
the most successful breeder and exhibitor of Dark  
Brahmas in England, and since January, 1870,  
Twenty-one Cups have been awarded to Lady  
Gwydyr's birds, viz.:—Eleven for Buff Cochins  
and Ten for Dark Brahmans, at all the best shows  
in England.

The price of each variety will be, Cockerels, Five  
Guineas each; Pullets, Seven Guineas per pair.  
Coops included, and carriage paid to Liverpool.

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