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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1871.

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Address **THOMAS McLEAN, Editor,**
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All communications addressed

THOMAS McLEAN, Editor,

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

HINTS TO POULTRY EXHIBITORS.

The season for holding Fall Exhibitions has now fully arrived, and by the time this number of our journal has reached the hands of its subscribers, the note of preparation will be heard on all sides; a few words to intending exhibitors on matching their fowls for the show pen may not therefore be amiss.

So long as the present mode of exhibiting fowls in pairs and trios continue, it will be necessary to pay strict attention to colour and markings as well as the other necessary points which all exhibition birds should possess. In all classes of fowls, shape, carriage, markings, &c., should be well considered. But in some varieties these are of greater value than in others. In all the Asiatic breeds, size is one of the principal points sought after; also shape, carriage and feathering.

BUFF COCHINS should be uniform buff throughout, no mealiness; abundant in fluff and well feathered on the legs and toes, and free from black spots on the neck hackle; so also of Lemon Buffs, Silver Buffs, Silver Cinnamons, and Cinnamons. It will not do to place in the same pen a Buff and a Lemon Buff, a Silver Cinnamon and Cinnamon, as we have not unfrequently seen; good judges would at once disqualify such pens, no matter how valuable they would be considered if the birds were taken singly. The same may be said of Partridge Cochins; there are different shades of this variety also, to which careful attention should be given in selecting for exhibition. White Cochins should be carefully washed and dried, as should all fowls having much white in their plumage; it adds greatly to their appearance in the show pen.

BRAHMAS, in addition to being large in size, well feathered and marked, should have a very strutting, upright carriage. The pea comb is preferable to the single. In the Dark or Pencilled variety, uniformity in colour and markings is very desirable. Some admire the Silvery Grey, others the darker shade, while again those having a brown tinge are the choice of some breeders. The cock, too, is the subject of much variety of opinion; some like the dark breast, others the spotted breast. Which ever may be the shade chosen, both ex-

hibition birds should be as nearly alike in colour and markings as possible. Light Brahmans also have two shades, the pure white and creamy white. The contrast between the colours of this variety is so marked as to render it very conspicuous in the show pen. Care should be taken to select birds free from mossy feathers, each colour being well defined, those of a creamy white placed together by themselves and not mated with the pure white—birds with brown patches, or even a tendency to a brown shade, should be handed to the cook. Size and carriage is also of importance in selecting for exhibition.

DORKINGS will always be looked upon as table birds without an equal, and therefore size is the most important point to be gained. There are three varieties of this breed, Silver Grey, Coloured and White—the two former varieties of which are usually classed together at our exhibitions, and this frequently leads exhibitors into the error of placing a Coloured Cock and Silver Grey Hen in the same pen; this should be avoided. The supernumerary fifth toe, will no doubt be ever looked upon as indispensable, no doubt a mark of its aristocratic descent; to be without it therefore is instant disqualification. The comb may be either single or rose. The carriage, noble, bulky and grand.

THE SPANISH, once so much sought after but now fast receding before the Asiatic breeds, have still many admirers. The carriage of the cock should be upright and striking. Comb should be large, single, stiff and upright, extending from the beak to the back of the head, well arched and deeply serrated, no falling over. The face pure opaque white, as free from wrinkles and puffing as possible, extending upwards to the base of the comb and backwards to the back of the head and downwards to the earholes and watties. The colour should be black or rich metallic green, legs

dark leaden blue. The points most admired in this variety is the comb, face and earlobes, and in choosing for exhibition these are the most important points to be considered. Symmetry of plumage, of course, must not be overlooked.

GAME, the names of the different varieties of which are legion, are all produced from four leading varieties, Black-reds, Brown-reds, Duckwings and Piles. We have already reproduced so many articles on this class of fowls that it is unnecessary now to do more than merely refer to them as a class. The leading features are: strong, well curved beak; short, flat back, broad across the shoulders; neck long and neatly curved, head long, thin and taper; wings strong, long and very powerful; plumage close, sleek and glossy; quills strong, feathers short, hard and firm; body very muscular; carriage upright, active and quick. Matching in colour is very important in Game fowls, there being such a variety. Exhibitors ought therefore to be very careful in this matter when selecting for the exhibition pen.

HAMBURGHS, of which there are now reckoned six varieties, are chiefly noted for their beauty of plumage and markings. In selecting for the show pen, therefore, all with mossy feathers should be carefully avoided. The four varieties, Gold and Silver pencilled and Gold and Silver spangled, should have their respective markings well and clearly defined—no mossy streaking or lacing. The comb should be rose, square in front, falling close and straight on the head, free from indentations, ending in a small peak behind, inclining slightly upwards. Neck hackle should be silvery white and free from black marks. Legs slender, very neat and taper, and of a slaty blue colour. In the Black Hamburgs, rich glossy black, and in the white variety purity of white are the

points to be considered chiefly. Shade of colour in the silver pencilled and spangled birds presents but little difficulty; not so, however, in the Golden varieties. The different shades of golden bay, rich deep reddish bay, rich reddish golden bay—black, rich metallic black and rich green black—have all to be looked for, and found only in those portions of the plumage defined by the standard of excellence.

CRESTS IN POLISH FOWLS are the chief points of attraction, and which should be similar in texture to the hackle in all the varieties except the white-crested black. The recognised varieties are White-crested black and Gold and Silver Spangled. Our remarks on the colours and markings of the varieties of Hamburgs corresponding in name, will with little variation be applicable also to the Polish, and need not be repeated.

FRENCH FOWLS have until recently been usually classed together. In nearly all the principal shows now separated classes are awarded to Houdans, Crève Cœurs and La Flèche, and occasionally La Bresse. The Houdan with its speckled crest and fifth toe, the La Flèche with its antler-like comb and dark glossy plumage, and the Crève Cœur with its Polish-like black crest and muffing, and rich black plumage, present the chief points of attraction.

BANTAMS, Black, White and Sebright, clean and feather-legged, have their admirers at Poultry Shows, and generally command a fair share of prizes. Want of space, however, prevents us going more fully into details respecting them.

LEGHORNS are fast coming into note, and have now their respective classes assigned them, of which we believe they are well worthy. In a former number we gave in detail the standard by which Exhibitors should be guided in selecting for the show pen.

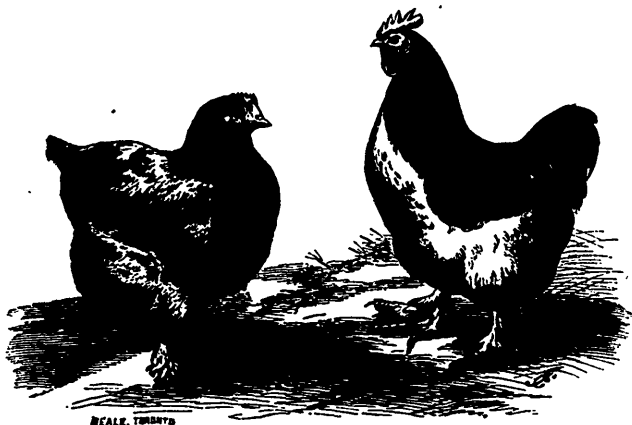
BUFF COCHINS.

On page 180, Vol. I, of the **CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE**, we published an article from the pen of Mr. Tomlinson on the "Breeding and Exhibiting of Buff Cochlin China Fowls," in which he described a pair of these birds bred by himself, the winners of many prizes. The illustration which accompanies this is a good representation of the birds from the photographs kindly furnished us by Mr. Tomlinson, which we have much pleasure in now presenting to our readers.

cause of its remaining with us during the summer.

The Wood Duck may occasionally be seen during the winter in the States south of the Potomac, and instances are mentioned of their having been met with in January in a creek near Petersburg, in Virginia. It is also stated that in Pennsylvania the female begins to lay late in April or early in May.

The Wood Duck is equally known in Mexico and many of the West Indian Islands. It breeds from Mexico to the Columbia River, and eastwardly to Nova

**BUFF COCHINS.**

Bred by HENRY TOMLINSON, Esq., and recently purchased by JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., of this City.

THE WOOD DUCK.

This is the most beautiful of ducks known, but is but seldom to be seen in the northern part of this continent, and then only during the summer months. It is, however, familiarly known in the United States from Florida to Lake Ontario. It rarely visits the sea shore or salt marshes, its favorite haunts being the solitary deep and muddy creeks, ponds and mill-dams of the interior, making its nest sometimes in the old hollow tree that overhangs the water hence the name of Wood Duck. It is sometimes called the *Summer Duck*, be-

Scotia. It has been found from 19 degrees south to 54 degrees north latitude. Its food consists of acorns, chestnuts, seeds of wild oats, aquatic plants, and insects. Its eggs are yellowish white. It seldom flies in flocks of more than three or four together, and most commonly in pairs, or singly. The common note of the drake is "Peet! Peet!" but when, standing sentinel, he sees danger, he makes a noise not unlike the crowing of a young cock.

Among the gaudy feathers with which the Indians ornament the calnut, or pipe of peace, the skin of the head and

neck of the Wood Duck is frequently seen covering the stem.

The Wood Duck is from 19 to 20 inches in length, and 28 inches in extent; bill red, strongly toothed, much hooked, shorter than the head, the feathers in front descending low, margined with black; head deep, glossy green; irides orange red; front crown and pendent crest rich bronze-green, ending in violet, elegantly marked with a line of pure white running from the upper mandible over the eye, and with another band of white proceeding from behind the eye, both mingling their long, pendent plumes with the green and violet ones, producing a rich effect; cheeks and sides of the upper neck violet; chin, throat, and collar round the neck pure white, curving up in the form of a crescent nearly to the posterior part of the eye; breast dark violet brown, marked on the fore part with minute triangular spots of white, increasing in size until they spread into the white of the belly; each side of the breast is bounded by a large crescent of white, and that again by a broader one of deep black; sides under the wings thickly and beautifully marked with fine undulating parallel lines of black on a ground of yellowish drab; the flanks are ornamented with broad alternate semicircular bands of black and white; sides of the vent rich light violet; tail coverts long, of a hair-like texture at the sides, over which they descend, and of a deep black, glossed with green; back dusky-brown, reflecting green above; below, dusky; primaries dusky, silvery-hoary without, tipped with violet-blue; secondaries greenish-blue, tipped with white; wing-coverts violet-blue, tipped with black; vent dusky; legs and feet yellowish red; claws strong and hooked.

The female has the head slightly crested; crown dark purple; behind the ear a bar of white; chin and throat, for two inches, also white; head and

neck dark drab; breast dusky brown, marked with large triangular spots of white; back dark bronze-brown, with some gold and green reflections; speculum of the wings nearly the same as in the male, but the fine pencillings of the sides, and the long, hair-like tail coverts are wanting; the tail, also, is shorter.

This beautiful bird is easily domesticated, and, it is stated, soon becomes so familiar as to permit one to stroke its back with the hand. A writer in the *Field* says: "My Wood Ducks, though pinioned, are not only unconfined by wire netting, but allowed to range at large in an open park, and on an open stream, without any fence or inclosure that would prevent them wandering over the whole country, if so inclined; they are, moreover, close to an unclosed wood of some five-and-thirty acres, but never wander far, and are seldom out of sight of the house. They also come at a whistle to be fed. They have had no shelter beyond that of trees and bushes for three years past, night or day, summer and winter, and, in spite of the frost and snow of Aberdeenshire, seem as contented in the one season as in the other. In the evening they generally wander rapidly over the lawns in search of slugs, insects and worms, which they devour greedily; they also appear to find a good deal of aquatic food in the bed and banks of the stream, and, with the exception of a small supply of barley brought every evening at a certain hour by the game keeper (whose coming they watch for with extraordinary punctuality) are left to shift for themselves. The Wood Duck evidently prefers the vicinity of man, and is, I believe, one of the most easily domesticated of ducks."

Mr. Lewis, in his *Practical Poultry Book*, says: "The late M. Vassar, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, (N. Y.,) reared the Wood Duck successfully for a number of years, and had them domesticated to such a degree as to permit a person to stroke them on the back with the hand."

GAME BANTAMS.

A few months ago I was asked to contribute some information about Game Bantams, and should have complied with the request earlier if time had permitted.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Game Bantams should be Game Fowls in miniature, and when full grown and in good showing condition the cock should weigh from 24 to 26 ounces, and the hen from 18 to 20 ounces.

There are four leading varieties recognized as the standard colors, viz.:—Black-breasted Reds, Brown-breasted Reds, Duckwings, and Piles; and of these the first named are the most numerous.

Shape and carriage, otherwise style, is the most important point in the Game Bantam, and the nearer you get to the Game model the more valuable becomes the bird. The points required are fine, long, narrow, gracefully curved heads and necks, broad shoulders and chest; short bodies, wedge shaped, tapering away to the fine narrow stems: short wings, carried well forward, and close up to the sides of the body: long straight legs, standing well apart, long straight toes; the back toe well developed, and flat on the ground, straight out behind, not twisted sideways: the tail carried close and tightly together, at a very slight elevation; not drooping as if spiritless, but carried firmly and gracefully well back. It should be composed of short and narrow feathers—and while speaking about style, I would remark that the points specially to be guarded against are long or drooping wings; prominently projecting breasts; spread or fanned tails, carried high, or over the back; short and broad heads; thick necks; narrow shoulders and broad sterns; long bodies; short thick legs. All these are common faults, and should be scrupulously avoided. Color is the point second in importance. Then

hardness and closeness of feather, then markings, then size, and of course condition is always of great importance, and this applies not only to the health of the bird, but to the state of its feather, &c.

I will now describe the colors according to our present exhibition standard, which I believe is a very good one, and has been the result of much experience.

Of course this standard applies equally to Game Fowls and Game Bantams.

COLOR OF BLACK-BREASTED RED COCK.

Face, bright red: *Eye*, clear vermilion red: *Beak*, upper mandible dark horn, under mandible greenish horn brown. *Neck hackle and head feathers*, rich orange red, free from black stripes. *Back and wing bow*, rich clear bright crimson, gradually shading into orange in the rump hackles, which should correspond with the neck hackle: *Shoulders, breast, thighs, and tail*, bluish black: *Wing-bars*, steel blue: *Wing-flights*, rich clear bay: *Legs and feet*, willow or olive green.

COLOR OF BLACK-BREASTED RED HEN.

Face, Comb, Wattles, and Earlobes, bright red: *Eye*, vermilion red: *Beak*, dark horn to match the cock's: *Head and Neck Hackle*, gold and black, the gold predominating, each feather having a golden shaft and margin, with narrow black stripe between: *Back, wings and top outer tail feathers*, uniform light brown, inclining to drab, very finely and delicately pencilled with black; any red or yellow markings are very objectionable; the rest of the tail black: *Breast*, rich salmon red, the centre of each feather one shade lighter: *Belly*, ashy grey: *Thighs*, ashy grey tinged with salmon: *Legs and feet*, willow or olive green.

COLOR OF THE BROWN-BREASTED RED COCK.

Face, dark purplish red: *Eye*, the darkest brown, nearley black: *Beak*,

black: *Neck hackle*, light orange, striped with black underneath, just showing the stripes about the shoulders and back: *Back and wing bow*, bright orange red, shading off lighter towards the rump hackles, which should match the neck: *Breast*, very dark and evenly marked, each feather being black, or blackish brown, with a rich brown shaft and margin: *Shoulders*, greenish black: *Wing bars*, dark green: *Flights*, black: *Tail*, greenish black: *Thighs and belly*, black slightly marked with dark brown: *Legs and feet*, greenish black, with greenish skin underneath the foot, or blackish brown with a greenish tinge.

COLOR OF BROWN-BREADED RED HEN.

Face, Comb, Wattles, and Earlobes, blackish purple: *Eye*, darkest brown: *Beak*, black: *Head and neck hackle*, black, each feather edged with gold, but the black predominating: *Breast*, black, the centre feathers, from the throat downwards, slightly edged with gold: *Wings, back, tail, belly, and thighs*, black, or greenish black: *Legs and feet*, to match the cock's.

COLOR OF THE DUCKWING COCK.

Face, bright red: *Eye*, clear red: *Beak*, greenish brown above, greenish yellow beneath: *Head and neck feathers*, light straw color, free from dark stripes: *Back and wing bow*, uniform rich clear orange yellow, gradually shading into straw color in the rump hackles: *Breast, shoulders, thighs and tail*, blue black: *Wing-bars*, steel blue: *Flights*, clear white: *Legs and feet*, bright willow green.

COLOR OF THE DUCKWING HEN.

Face, comb, wattles, and ear lobes, bright red: *Eye*, clear red: *Beak*, greenish brown: *Head feathers*, white: *Neck*, white and black, the white predominating, each feather having a white centre and margin, with narrow black stripes between. *Back, wings, and top outer tail feathers*, uniform greyish white, very

finely and evenly pencilled with black, so as to present a beautiful silvery grey appearance; the rest of the tail black: *Breast*, light salmon or fawn color, each feather being a shade lighter in the centre: *Thighs, and belly*, ashy grey: *Legs and feet*, bright willow green. Yellow, brown, or red markings in the wings are very objectionable.

COLOR OF THE PILE COCK.

Face, bright red: *Eye*, clear bright red: *Beak*, greenish yellow, if willow or yellow legged, but white if white legged: *Head feathers*, rich orange red: *Neck*, orange red, slightly striped with white underneath: *Back and wing bow*, full clear rich red, gradually shading into orange red across the rump: *Throat, breast, thighs, belly, tail, and shoulders*, creamy white: *Wing bars*, clear white: *Flights*, rich deep bay: *Legs and feet*, light willow green, orange or white.

COLOR OF THE PILE HEN.

Face, comb, wattles, and ear lobes, red: *Eye*, clear bright red: *Beak, legs and feet*, to match the cock's: *Head and neck feathers* white, edged with gold: *Back, wings and tail*, creamy white: *Wing bow*, just below the shoulders, slightly marked with salmon: *Breast*, clear full salmon red; centre of each feather one shade lighter: *Thighs*, white slightly marked with salmon red.

CHARACTER OF FEATHER AND MARKINGS.

Next we come to the character of the feather. This should be short, narrow, hard and wiry, the very opposite of what it should be in the Cochin, but here we meet with a difficulty. These hard feathered birds are seldom so rich in color as the softer feathered birds, and they require more care in breeding. On this point, more presently.

Next the markings of the feathers, and here we meet with considerable variety, even amongst winners of prizes. Though, in Black Reds and

Duckwings, the finest and evenest markings that can be produced are desirable, yet I would prefer the hen rather bold in her marking, but of very superior shape and style, before the more perfectly marked hen that was deficient either in head, tail, shape of body or carriage.

In Brown Reds, and Piles, more variety of taste seems to be permitted, and I might almost say encouraged, as regards the hens.

Some careful breeders insist upon the Brown-breasted Red hen having an entirely black breast, while others are in favor of what I have described as the standard bird. This latter is more useful as a stock bird for breeding good cocks, and is equally as handsome if not more so, than the entire black-breasted hen.

Of the Piles, some breeders, including myself, prefer the hens with clear white wings, while others do not think them worth exhibiting unless they have the "rose" on the wing.

In breeding Game Bantams, it will be useful to remember that size and shape depend more upon the hen, than upon the cock you breed from; but that color is influenced more by him than by her.

It is therefore desirable to put one of the best shaped, short hard feathered hens, to one of the richest, brightest colored cocks, and not as a rule to breed from dull colored cocks, even if of first rate quality.

In my next I may say a little about breeding for color.

W. F. ENTWISLE.

THE "TOP-KNOT" turkey recently presented by Mr. Wm. Simpson, jr., of New York city, to Mr. W. B. Tegetmeyer, of London, England, was purchased by the former gentleman from a Mr. H. T. Gates, of New Worcester, who had frequently exhibited it at the New England poultry shows and agricultural fairs.

Literary Notices.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN POULTRY. Edited and published by A. M. Halsted, Recording Secretary of the New York State Poultry Society.

In our last issue we acknowledged the receipt of this compilation, which, on examination, we find to be in some respects an improvement over any of a similar kind yet published. In it we find several new varieties introduced, with a description and scale of points given. The total number of points in the scale of perfection is 100, and the least number given to any point is 5; also, the ratio of increase is by 5 and multiples thereof. The compilation bears internal evidence of much labor and careful consideration having been bestowed upon it; and although all fanciers may not be quite agreed upon the descriptions given as necessary to produce the standard bird in the respective breeds enumerated, yet it cannot be denied that great credit is due to the gentlemen who have devoted so much time and attention to the matter, and is of itself sufficient evidence of the interest taken in the feathered tribe by fanciers on this side the Atlantic.

The editor's chapter on diseases, appended, is worthy the perusal of all poultry breeders—especially that on Gapes, a disease hitherto the subject of much discussion and ill-treatment. The theory of the parasite depositing its larvæ in the nostril of the chicken is new, and would seem to be borne out by his own practical experience. Other new diseases are mentioned and prescribed for, among them that of Cholera. We are doubtful, however, whether the remedy recommended in this case will prove effectual, or, indeed, whether the disease is yet sufficiently understood.

The article on Artificial Incubation

is made up of the editor's own personal experience, and plainly sets forth the merits and demerits of those aids to the hatching room. Poultry breeders ought to give it a careful perusal.

NEW EXCHANGES.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER.—A weekly publication which ought to be in the hands of all newspaper men. Published by George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

THE PLANTATION, a weekly devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Rural Economy, and the benefit of the people. C. W. Howard, editor, Atlanta, Georgia.

CENTRAL UNION AGRICULTURIST.—A semi-monthly journal devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature, Science, Arts and Morals. Jeremiah Behm, editor and publisher, Omaha, Nebraska.

TILTON'S JOURNAL OF HORTICULTURE, and Floral Magazine. Monthly, published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston.

THE ROCK RIVER FARMER, a rural and family monthly. W. M. Kennedy, publisher and proprietor, Dixon, Ill.

VERMONT FARMER, Royal Cummins, proprietor. Weekly, at Newport, Vermont.

THE GRAPE CULTURIST, a monthly journal devoted to Grape Culture and Wine Making. Editors and proprietors, George Harman and C. W. Spalding, M.D., at St. Louis, Mo.

THE NATIONAL BEE JOURNAL.—Semi-monthly, Moon & Mitchell, Publishers, Indianapolis, Indiana.

THE POULTERER, a monthly Magazine devoted to Poultry Breeding and the interest of Stock advertisers, published by George W. Hubly, York, Penn.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE.—A Monthly review, published by Lawson, McCulloch & Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, published by Springer, Best & Co., at Buffalo and New York, comes to us this month in a new dress.

NEW ERA.—Founded on principles of Equity, Justice and Philanthropy, weekly, published by M. C. Parker & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE UTAH POMOLOGIST, devoted to Fruit Growing and the Garden, published by J. E. Johnson, St. George, Utah.

Correspondence.

GOITSTOCK, Bingley, Yorkshire, }
1st August, 1871. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN
POULTRY CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—I notice, in the **POULTRY CHRONICLE** received, an answer from Mr. Pickles to my letter which appeared in your May number. If I understand him properly he wishes to include prizes not inserted in the *Field* and *Journal of Horticulture*. I have merely to say that I accede to his proposition. (I mentioned the *Field* and *Journal of Horticulture*, as shows of any consequence are always inserted in those papers: besides, the matter would have then been so easy to prove.) On hearing from him we can arrange to deliver in a list of prizes; he can inspect mine to see if correct, and I can inspect his, and afterwards they can be sent to you. It will then be seen whether Mr. Pickles was the most successful exhibitor in Hamburgs in 1870, and it will then prove how many first prizes towards one hundred he had awarded for Silver Pencilled alone.

I notice Mr. Pickles' remarks about bad feeling and selfishness. The bad feeling does not exist; and with respect to selfishness I have an idea it is on the other side.

Mr. Pickles challenges to show me for 1871. To this I would just say that challenging me for 1871 does not prove him the most successful in 1870.

Yours truly,

HENRY BELDON.

Remember that the present fashion demands Dark Brahma with *very dark* breast and thighs, and in mating your stock for breeding, aim to produce it.

Look out for well developed fifth toes in your Dorkings; not little stubs pointing anywhere, but uniform sized longish toes, pointing towards the body.

Poultry Items.

In addition to the information furnished us directly by the parties interested, we are indebted to several exchanges for the following summary of poultry importations, sales and exhibitions.

IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Toronto*, recently received from F. H. Green, Esq., Belfast, Ireland, 12 Dark Brahmas; and at same time from Mr. Henry Yardley, England, 8 Dark Brahmas, all of which arrived in good condition.

Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, Junr., *West Farms, N. Y.*, received per "City of Washington," from John Crossland, Junr., Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, four trios of Black-red and one trio of Brown-red Game Bantams. They are some of Mr. Crossland's best specimens.

Mr. E. F. GORTON, *Rochester, N. Y.*, received, per steamer "Italy," one trio Partridge Cochins from Henry Beldon, Bingley, Yorkshire, England. They are beautiful birds, and in fine plumage.

M. H. CRYER, *Salem, Ohio*, from his brother, John H. Cryer, Southport, England, some pigeons and fowls, comprising Black Carriers, Red Pouters, Yellow Pouters and Hyacinths, and Black Polish and Silver-pencilled Hamburg fowls.

S. E. MERRY, *Milan, Ohio*, from Mr. Henry Beldon, England, one trio Black Spanish.

Mr. PHILANDER WILLIAMS, *Taunton, Mass.*, two lots of Partridge Cochins from John Bailey & Son, London, England.

MESRS. HIBBARD & ONGLY, *Auburn, N. Y.*, one Dark Brahma cock and two Black-red Game Bantam hens.

Mr. M. C. WELD, *Closter, N. J.*, from J. H. Cryer, Southport, England, one pair Black-red Game fowls and a Brown-red Game hen; also, lot of eggs.

Mr. J. HUGHES, *Marshalltown, Pa.*, received, per steamer "France," a coop of Partridge Cochins, which are highly spoken of for their size and beauty.

POULTRY SALES.

Wm. Simpson, Jr., to G. B. Bayley, San Francisco, Cal., one trio Light

Brahmas, one quartette each Aylesbury Ducks and Golden Polands, one pair White Guinea Fowls, one trio Lop-eared Rabbits. To C. M. Nichols, Brooklyn, Cal., two trios each Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, and one pair Game Bantams. They went overland, and the express charges were forty (40) cents per pound, weighing coops and feed.

Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., to D. L. Wilbur, Boonsboro', Iowa, one trio Dark Brahmas; also, to G. B. Bayley, San Francisco, Cal., one prize trio Dark Brahmas.

G. H. Leavitt, Flushing, L. I., to G. B. Bayley, San Francisco, one trio each Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins.

G. W. Farlee, Cresskill, N. J., sold to one party in California upwards of \$200 worth of White Leghorns.

Edward Fries, Sherrills Mount, Iowa, has purchased from Mr. Van Ingen, Woodstock, Canada, two pairs White-faced Black Spanish, one pair Houdans, one pair Crève Cœurs, and one pair Silver-spangled Polish fowls—all prize stock.

Mr. Reber, Lancaster, Ohio, has sold the trio of Derby Game fowls imported by him last year to Messrs. Jas. F. Shumate & Co., Urbana, Ohio.

Among the sales of stock consigned by E. P. Fowler, of Jersey, to a Baltimore firm, was a trio of Derby Game Chickens to John Merryman for \$20; also a trio of the same to Thomas H. Davidson for \$24, a trio of Cheshire fowls (probably Cheshire Pile Game) to D. Maddux for \$15, and a trio of Creole fowls to S. Parkhurst for \$22.

W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio, recently sold Mr. E. F. Sanford, New York city, a choice lot of pure-bred fowls, comprising one trio each Light and Dark Brahmas, Houdans, White Leghorns, Buff Cochins, and one pair each Gold Laced Sebright Bantams; also, one pair Aylesbury, Rouen, and Cayuga Black Ducks. A portion of the fowls will be placed in the New York Central Park, and the balance shipped to Central America.

Mr. G. H. Leavitt, Flushing, N. Y., states that he sold, during the month of July, some of his best pens of Cochins. He sold to G. Morgan Smith, South Hadley, Mass., Buff Cochins, Cock

Standard and Taylor hens. To James Mulligan, Lexington, Ky., one pair Buff, and one trio Partridge Cochins. To John H. Hussey, Cincinnati, one pair Buff Cochins. The demand, especially from the south and west, seems to be increasing; and the sales thus far, made so early in the season, give promise of very active calls for fall and winter exhibition.

Mr. A. McLean Howard, *Toronto*, sold, a few days since, the whole of his magnificent stock of Dark Brahas, consisting in all of 38 birds, to Edward R. Crowell, of No. 207 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio. In this yard were three different strains, viz.: Mr. Boyle's, Mr. Beldon's and Miss Berresford Pierce's. The purchaser may therefore congratulate himself on having secured such excellent stock, besides being enabled to make up several breeding yards for next season—a consideration of no small importance.

EXHIBITIONS.

At the Poultry Exhibition of the New England Poultry Club, as we learn from a Worcester paper, there were a number of transactions in valuable fowls, at high prices; "Mr. E. N. Rice, of Clinton, sold a trio of Partridge Cochins, for \$75, to Mr. Durfee, of Fall River. Golden Spangled Hamburgs sold at prices varying from \$50, to \$100; those of this breed attracting most attention were exhibited by Hibbard and Ongley, of Auburn, N.Y., (mentioned by the judges as magnificent birds, but sadly out of condition), and Mr. Ongley sold a fine trio to Mr. J. H. Walker, which were imported from the yard of Henry Beldon, of Bingley, England. Light Brahas sold for \$22 to \$40; Dark Brahas, \$20 to \$50; Plymouth Rock, from \$18 to \$30; Black Spanish, from \$10 to \$20. Messrs Hibbard and Ongley also exhibited a trio of Gold Laced Sebright Bantams, valued at \$100. This trio was imported by the exhibitors, from the yard of a son of Sir John Sebright, of England. Game Bantams sold at prices varying from \$25 to \$50. French Fowls were not in demand. Pigeons sold for \$10, \$15, and \$20 per pair.

Practical Hints.

REARING OF PHEASANTS.—A writer in the *Field* says:—A friend's keeper has for the last two years constantly removed pheasants' and partridges' eggs from their nests, and substituted either added eggs of the same kind, which is best, or hens' eggs. The exchange eggs he places under common hens, who act as incubators, and are made to sit sometimes on different lots. As soon as the eggs show appearance of being beaked or hatching, they are removed to those nests which have not been forsaken, and with very good results, as the following will show. Last month, in a piece of barley, three pheasants' nests were found by some men who were hoeing in the ground, and it was thought advisable by the keeper to exchange the eggs, fearing they might be stolen; a few hens' eggs were substituted in each nest, to which the hen pheasants returned. As soon as the keeper from his sitting hens could obtain a sufficient number of almost hatched eggs, he made the exchange again, placing in each nest twenty eggs; the three broods which actually went off were 59 young pheasants. The exchange is much more likely to succeed with pheasants than partridges; with the former it is almost a certainty.

MANAGEMENT OF SITTING HEN.—I have, says a writer in the *Journal of Horticulture*, a cellar into which the frost cannot penetrate, and which I keep in total darkness. Even in the coldest weather, by this method, I find a hen may be off her eggs for a couple of hours without much harm; but should it unfortunately happen that a hen comes off and the eggs are cold, I at once put them into a bowl of warm water, and as soon as they are nicely warm I put them back to the hen or to another hen, and they rarely fail to hatch. On one side of this dark cellar I place a lot of Turners' pens, and in each I make a nest and set a hen. By these means the hens never get together to fight, and the darkness generally prevents them from coming off their nests. My experience leads me to the conclusion that hens, especially strange ones, sit better in the dark. Every morn-

ing, candles are taken down, and the hens are fed by candle-light, and it is astonishing how soon they learn to come off when the light is brought to them. Generally they require lifting off the nest the first day or two, but after that they rarely want any more inviting than the light. As soon as they are all fed and gone back to their nests, the light is taken away from them, and they are, as before, in total darkness. To prevent any unpleasant smell, I throw a disinfectant on the floor of the cellar, and a little dry earth is occasionally sprinkled on the bottoms of the pens where the hens are.

GOUT IN FOWLS is a swelling of the feet, with a great degree of heat. Cochins and other Asiatic breeds are more subject to it than smaller birds. It may be removed by giving one grain of calomel at night, and three drops of wine of colchicum twice a day, care being taken as to warmth, diet, &c.

IS THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE POISONOUS TO POULTRY?

In a report recently published on the "Colorado Potato Beetle," by Messrs. Saunders and Reed, of the Entomological Society of the Province of Ontario—the receipt of which was acknowledged in our last issue, we find the following paragraph.

"There is great diversity of opinion as to whether poultry will, or will not, eat the larvæ of the potato beetle, and if they do eat it, whether any injurious effects will follow. We obtained much contradictory evidence on this point. A few people asserted that some of their poultry had suddenly sickened and died, after eating freely of this insect, while others stated their turkeys, ducks and fowls had eaten the larvæ greedily, and with perfect impunity. The evidence is so evenly balanced, that we are unable to give any decided opinion; we hope some further experiments will shortly be made, and a definite conclusion arrived at."

We hope so too. In the meantime we do not think there is much cause for alarm to our poultry breeders. Among the many causes of death to poultry, mentioned, we have not noticed any at-

tributable to this, although in some portions of the United States, said to have been overrun by this insect, there are many poultry breeders of repute, who would have noticed ere this anything of the kind. In another portion of the same report we find the following, which is somewhat re-assuring.

"As many stories are current relating to the supposed poisonous character of this insect, we made it a special point to obtain all the information possible on this head, and we were unable to find the slightest evidence to sustain the popular belief, although we conversed with many persons who had handled and destroyed many thousands of the insects in their different stages, and also handled them freely ourselves with impunity. We do not know of any insect belonging to the family *Chrysomelidae*, of which this beetle is a member, possessing poisonous properties, hence we deemed it highly improbable from the first that there was any truth in the stories so widely circulated, and which have created so much unnecessary alarm."

Perhaps some of our poultry friends would favor us with their experience on this subject.

HATCHING RESULTS.

Mr. THOMAS COSTEN, *Montreal*, writes us that he has imported eggs this season from England, and gives the following results: from Mr. Henry Beldon he received 31 eggs; out of 8 Black Spanish he had 4 chicks, and 4 eggs were bad; 7 Gold Spangled Hamburgs produced 7 chicks; 8 Dark Brahmans 2 chicks and 5 bad eggs; 8 Light Brahmans 2 chicks and 6 bad eggs. From Mr. Henry Pickles, through John Leemy, Esq., he received 45 eggs; 13 Houdans produced 6 live chicks, 3 dead in the shell, and 4 bad eggs; 13 Black Hamburgs 4 chicks; 13 Aylesbury Ducks 7 Ducklings, and 6 eggs bad; 6 Silver-pencilled Hamburgs 2 chicks and 4 bad eggs. In a subsequent letter Mr. Costen says of the fifty additional eggs he received from Mr. Beldon he was not near so successful. They consisted of White Crested Black Polands, Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, and Houdans. Out of the whole he had only 1 White Crested Black Poland, one dead in the shell: 1 Houdan, and one dead in shell, and 4 Silver Pencilled Hamburgs. The eggs were well packed, and arrived in good condition.

Mr. J. CLARENCE SIDELL, *Englewood, N. J.*, received from Mr. Henry Beldon 29 Silver Spangled Hamburg eggs, 22 of which hatched, "a result," says the *Poultry Bulletin*, "we believe unprecedented. The chickens are strong and healthy."

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

CITY OF TORONTO EXHIBITION.—A grand Fall Exhibition will be held, under the auspices of the City of Toronto Electoral Division Society, at the Crystal Palace and Grounds, on the 18th, 19th and 20th September, 1871. Upwards of \$5,000 will be offered in prizes—competition open to all the world. The prize list is divided into three departments—Agriculture, Horticulture, and Arts and Manufactures—which are again subdivided in the usual manner of prize lists. The Poultry class has awarded to it about the sum of \$150 in prizes, and exhibition birds are to be shown in pairs. No prizes are offered for chickens of this year. The varieties for which prizes are offered are:—Bantams, game, feathered legged and Scbright; Brahmas, dark and light; Cochins, partridge and white; Dorkings, buff, white and colored; Game, black reds and duckwing; Guinea Fowls; Hamburgs, gold and silver; Houdans; Pea Fowl; Polands, gold and silver; Spanish; Turkeys, bronzed and any variety; Ducks, Aylesbury and Rouen, and any variety; Geese, common and China; Pigeons, for the best collection; Rabbits; the best collection of poultry, and a prize left for extras. Entries close on the 18th September, and must be made on proper printed forms, which will be furnished by the Secretary, Mr. W. Edwards, Bond St., Toronto.

THE WESTERN FAIR.—The second annual Exhibition will be held at the City of London on Tuesday, 26th, to Friday, 29th September, 1871, at which premiums to the amount of \$8,000 will be offered, of which a portion, amounting to \$191, is offered in poultry prizes. The subdivision of the poultry is in somewhat the usual form, but not embracing quite so many varieties as we would wish to have seen. Entries close on the 16th September, but on payment of an extra fee of 50 cents, entries will be received up to the 23rd of September.

Pigeons.

SPOTS AND HELMETS.

The question is not unfrequently asked, What is the difference between Spots and Helmets? Both are old varieties that have met with undeserved neglect in the rage for new breeds. In country places, where white pigeons can be kept clean, and show their purity of plumage, strutting about on a closely-shaven lawn, few breeds can be kept with more advantage, as regards appearance, the white of the birds' bodies being prettily set off by the color of their heads and tails. The history of the Spot is soon told. Willughby mentions it in the following terms: "Spots, because they have each in their forehead, above their bill, a spot. Their tail is of the same color with the spot, the rest of the body being white." And Moore, the author of "The Columbarian," writes: "This pigeon is about the size of a small runt, and was first transmitted to us from Holland, but from whence the original of this bird came I cannot as yet learn. They have a spot upon their heads, just above their beak, and from thence take their name; the feathers of the tail are of the same color with the spot, and the rest of the body is all white. The spot and tail in some of these pigeons is black, in others red, in others yellow, and I have been informed that there are some blue. They look pretty when they spread their tail and fly, and always breed their young ones of the same color."

The first description of the Helmets with which we are acquainted is that of Moore: "This pigeon is much about the size of a Nun, or somewhat bigger. The head, tail, and flight feathers of the wings are always of one color, as black, red, yellow; and I have been informed there are some blue, and all the rest of the body white, so that the chief difference between them and the Nun is that they have no hood on the hinder part of the head, and are generally gravel-eyed."

They are called Helmets, from their heads being covered with a plumage, which is distinct in color from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head."

As far as we are aware, little or no further information has been given by subsequent authors. One point, how-

ever, is to be noticed, that the Helmetts shown at the present time differ from those described by the old writer Moore in having their flight feathers white, and not colored of the same hue as the crown and tail. At the present time, Helmetts are much more frequently seen in our competitive shows than Spots, and the German variety of the latter, with the spot white and the body colored, is still less frequently seen in England.—*Field.*

DUCKS AS INSECT DESTROYERS.—When at St. Louis last, we fell in with our worthy friend Charles Henkler, of Waterloo, Ill., and as he is an enthusiastic cultivator of the grape, our conversation turned, of course, upon that topic. We talked of insect depredations, and the best means to prevent them, when he remarked that they troubled him but little, and stated that he raised over one hundred ducks in his vineyard last season. He said it is truly wonderful with what diligence they dart after all kinds of bugs, thrips, flies, and snails, and he considers them among the best of insect exterminators. As they are also very useful birds, lay a good many eggs, and are "not hard to take," when roasted, we made a note of this for the benefit of our readers, whom we would advise to try it.—*The Grape Culturist.*

TO PUT AN EGG INTO A PHIAL.—Soak an egg in very strong vinegar, until the shell becomes soft. When quite soft it may be extended lengthwise without breaking it, and so put carefully through the neck of a small bottle, when, by pouring cold water upon it, it will resume its former shape and hardness. Though one of the simplest of tricks, this is really a curiosity, as to those who are not in the secret, the question, "How did the egg get into the phial?" is a complete puzzler.

Our Letter Box.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—(*J. D. F.*) writes: "I send you the mode by which I always treat this disease, and which I have always found to answer: on the first symptoms that I perceive in any of a brood, however young they may be, I at once have them all caught, and taking a wing feather, not too large, notch it on either side of the quill part to the fine end. I then dip this end in sweet or olive oil, and insert it into the windpipe of the chicken two or three times, turning it round each time, which

treatment either brings away the worms, or they are destroyed by the oil; and the feather being soft does not hurt the throat of the bird, as in the old brutal way to extract the worm with a piece of wire. This plan has been much approved of by many of my friends to whom I have recommended it."

EGGS SMALL AND YOLKLESS.—(*Fancier*) complains that his hens' eggs are frequently small and without yolks, sometimes ill-shaped and with a large yolk, another time soft-shelled; and wishes to know the reason. We think his fowls are out of condition. They have been kept too much in confinement, without sufficient green food or material for egg or shell making. There ought to be, in a corner of their yard, some gravel or old mortar, to which they could have ready access at all times. They ought also to have a plentiful supply of green food daily. Feed once a day, in the morning, on soft food, barley meal or shorts, mixed with water, and in the evening with barley or wheat screenings. It will be a good thing if you give every bird a tablespoonful of castor oil twice at twenty-four hours' interval.

LEG-WEAKNESS IN FOWLS.—(*J. J. S., Toronto.*)—We think you may safely attribute the cause of the weakness to overgrowth of the fowls. Mr. Tegetmeier disposes of this disease as follows: *Symptoms.* This disease usually occurs in young birds, and more frequently in cockerels than pullets. The bird affected is more or less unable to support itself, and sinks down on the hocks after standing for a short time, or in bad cases it is even unable to rise on the feet. In other respects, the health is good, the appetite being at first, before the bird is injured by want of exercise, very good, and the comb red. *Causes.* The cause of this troublesome complaint, which frequently attacks the finest and heaviest birds, is merely a rapid increase of weight which is out of proportion to the muscular development. It consequently is often present in the weightiest birds, and in cockerels more frequently than pullets; it is rarer in old birds, and is most common in the heaviest varieties, Cochins being more especially subject to it. Constitutional weakness may of course produce it without any rapid growth. *Treatment.* Local applications are perfectly useless; but the most rapid improvement follows from the administration of from three to eight grains of citrate of iron daily, and a due supply of nutritious food, care being taken to select such substances as are flesh-producing, and not fattening, wheat, barley, and a due supply of worms, or, in default, a little chopped meat, being preferable to rice or Indian corn.

TIME GUINEA FOWLS SIT.—(*Subscriber, Quebec.*)—The hatching occupies from twenty-eight to thirty days. See Incubation Table on page 19, vol. 1.

CANARY BECOMING BLIND.—(*Bird Fancier.*)—Blindness will be no drawback to the bird as a songster; the probability is that it will sing more strongly than before. We sometimes hear of the barbarous practice of depriving a bird of sight by searing the eye with a hot iron, which is supposed by some to have the effect of making it a more finished songster. We know of nothing which will cure it. It will have no difficulty in finding its seed and water.

Advertisements.

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 Gray 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 Partridge Cochins, Houdan, Grey Dorking, Black Hamburg, and White Leghorn. A few fine Cockerels of each variety, and some fine birds from my breeding stock, can be spared. Apply with stamp to
J. W. ACRES, Box 143, Paris, Ontario.

WM. H. DOEL, IMPORTER
of thorough-bred Poultry, Breeder of Dark Brahma and Black Hamburg Fowls.

On hand, a few Buff Cochins, Spanish, and Houdan chicks, hatched from imported eggs. Box 20, Toronto.

ROUEN DUCKS, ONE TRIO,
imported, for sale.
JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

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 1135, Toronto Post Office.

FOR SALE.—THE CHOICE OF
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, pure bred birds, of the following varieties, bred from imported and first prize birds. Dark Brahmans, Buff Cochins, Black Spanish, Houdans, Gray Dorkings, White Leghorns, and Gold and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. Some of the above are bred from birds which carried off 1st honors at Birmingham and Bristol in December and March last.

A FEW PAIRS of Birmingham and Bristol prize takers expected during the fall.
Apply to D. ALLEN, Galt, Ont.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S BUFF
COCHINS have been awarded prizes amounting to over £300 and numerous valuable Silver Cups, at all the great shows in England. H. T. is now prepared to export a few trios of very high class Buff, White and Partridge Cochins, carefully matched for exhibition, healthy, large, high-class birds, at from five to ten pounds per trio. H. T. having bred a very fine lot of chickens from birds selected by himself of unsurpassable quality, will have a few trios ready to send out in September, purely clear in colour and matched for exhibition, at from five to eight pounds per trio, including coops and carriage paid to Liverpool.
HENRY TOMLINSON, Moseley, near Birmingham, England.

DAVID P. GOODING, "THE
POULTRY AGENCY," Colchester, Essex, England, begs to inform the American Fanciers that he is able to supply them with most of the known varieties of Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, some of which are very rare species. Also, Domestic Pets of all kinds. Enclose stamped directed envelope for reply with List.

AYLESBURY DUCKS, THE
best in the country, for sale.
J. FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

WHITE COCHINS.—COL.
Hassard having purchased the entire stock of white Cochins from F. Zurlhorst, Esq., Dublin, can supply of eggs from these celebrated birds, at \$5 a dozen.—Two or three birds for disposal. Also, Black-Red Game Bantam Eggs, at \$4 a dozen, and chickens of this year for sale. Remittances by P. O. order, or otherwise, to accompany all orders.
Curragh Camp, Ireland.

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

MR. HENRY BELDON, BING-
LEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, the most successful exhibitor of Poultry in the Kingdom (having in 1870 alone won over 500 prizes, including cups, medals, and other extra prizes), begs to inform American Fanciers that he can supply them with choice specimens from his Prize Stock. The varieties are Gold and Silver Spangled, do. Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs, Gold, Silver and White-crested Black Polands, Dark and Light Brahmans, Buff Partridge and White Cochins, Black Spanish, Black and Brown-breasted Red and Duckwing Game, Grey Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, Houdans, Black Rose-combed Bantams, White do., Japanese Bantams, Black and Brown-red and Duckwing Game Bantams. Also, first-class Pigeons of nearly every known variety.

MR. W. MASSEY HAS EGGS
to part with from the following varieties, a nine shillings per dozen, or one dozen and a half for three dollars, securely packed, and carriage paid to Liverpool. Houdan. The stock comprises choice home-bred specimens, crossed with grand imported birds. White Leghorns. Having purchased Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier's stock of Buff Cochins. Very high-class birds, bred by Mr. H. Mapplebeck and other well-known breeders. SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JOHN FORSYTH,

IMPORTER, BREEDER, AND DEALER IN

PURE-BRED FOWLS,

Has lately received

OVER 50 MAGNIFICENT

*BUFF, PARTRIDGE, and WHITE COCHINS,
And DARK BRAHMAS,*

From some of the most celebrated breeders in England. Many of these birds have taken prizes at recent Exhibitions in BIRMINGHAM, WORLEHAMPTON, and other places.

Parties desirous of FINE BIRDS for EXHIBITION purposes will find this a favorable opportunity of securing some rare specimens.

JOHN FORSYTH,

Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR,

1871.—To be held in Albany (on the road between Albany and Troy) Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 2-6, 1871.

A complete Catalogue and Guide to the Fair is now being prepared under the supervision of the Officers of the New York State Agricultural Society at Albany, and published by the undersigned, which will embrace, under appropriate headings, a description of the articles on exhibition, thus making a book valuable and permanently interesting to every exhibitor, and to the 100,000 Merchants, Mechanics, Storekeepers, Tradesmen, Inventors, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Ladies and Gentlemen, who will come to the Fair, from the West, and from the New England and Middle States, as well as from all parts of New York State.

The Country Gentleman, June 8, 1871, says:—"There is every reason, therefore, to anticipate an exhibition this year at Albany, with location and other circumstances, so far as can now be foreseen, greatly in its favor, of unusual magnitude and importance. We need say little to those who understand the advantage of securing publicity, in a business point of view."

A very few strictly proper advertisements will be inserted in the end of the Catalogue at the following rates: One page, \$25; half page, \$15; quarter page, \$10. The size of the book is a 12mo.

ANDREW BOYD, Publisher,
396 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS, SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGH, and GAME FOWLS For Sale by A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto, Ont.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—

NEW YORK STATE GAZETTEER, embracing a comprehensive account of the Geography, Geology, and General History of the State, a Complete History of Every County, City, Town, Village and Locality. Arranged by Counties, and with great ease for ready reference. Full tables of Statistics, &c. It will contain a good Map of the State, and such illustrations as may appear necessary. Royal 8vo., near 800 pages, handsomely printed and bound. Price, \$5, \$6, and \$7, according to style of binding. Exclusive territory given to responsible persons, male or female, and good commission allowed. Franklin B. Hough, A. M., M. D., Editor; the Van Benthuysen Printing House, Printers and Binders. Address ANDREW BOYD, Publisher, No. 396 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

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