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Poultry Chronicle.

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SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

The selecting of breeding stock is always an important business with the fancier. In it lies the great secret of his success as a prize-taker at poultry exhibitions, while inattention or carelessness frequently causes the breeder chagrin, and the exhibitor disappointment. We have, on more than one occasion, already alluded to this subject, and now again revert to it because of its importance, and the season of the year having arrived for the judicious exercise of the breeder's faculty in selecting his stock.

The introduction of fresh blood into a yard is of the utmost importance. It gives renewed vigor to the chicks, and tends to promote their growth and maturity more speedily, while it effectually counteracts any tendency to debility or weakness which may have been caused from too close, or, as it is usually termed, in-and-in breeding. But, although the importance of this point must not be overlooked, too much stress must not be laid upon it. A breeder, having once established his reputation as such, must be very careful in introducing fresh blood; under no circumstances should he admit a bird into his yards of which he entertains the least doubt of its purity. One cock bird of impure strain may render worthless a whole season's chickens; even more, the progeny for several generations after will reflect the imperfections of their ancestor, until the impurity is again bred out by crossing with pure-bred fowls of their own variety. Let the breeder select from out his best birds as many as will make up three or four pens. From their progeny, he can, from year to year, choose out a few to cross with whose relationship will, as time passes, become farther and farther removed; and, by pursuing a well-established system, have little need of fresh blood, and therefore less liable to have his stock contaminated in the way we have already pointed out. There are other good points to be gained by

adopting such a course as this; the watchful eye of a careful breeder will, from time to time, detect any imperfection in the chickens of such crosses, and at the same time observe the good points obtained. He will not fail to take advantage of such, and, by judicious mating, produce birds as well nigh perfection as possible. We do not say all such will be perfect birds; but this we are free to admit, and which we have seen asserted by writers in some of our American exchanges, although in it there is nothing new, that a poor-looking bird, and one wholly unfit for exhibition, yet if of absolute purity of blood, will, when mated with other pure birds, produce excellent chickens, and true to the standard markings of their breed. But that there will be occasionally a bird bearing about it unmistakable marks of atavism, or reversion to the original type, we are equally certain. Perfection in all the offspring of any of the recognized varieties or breeds of fowls which we possess has not yet been arrived at in poultry breeding. Of this we had a notable instance at the late Birmingham show, in the case of a La-Flèche hen, which was awarded a second prize. Although the owner asserts that for several generations he had bred these fowls himself, and they had never been crossed with any other breed, yet the appearance of the hen showed such unmistakable signs of a recent cross with the Spanish or Minorca, that poultry critics pronounced the award a mistake on the part of the judges. The denial of this by the owner—a gentleman of position and standing—the truthfulness of which is not questioned, leads to the conclusion that this case “must be regarded as another of the by no means rare, but very remarkable cases of atavism, or reversion to one of the races from which, there is no doubt, the La-Flèche originally sprang.”

In further proof of the necessity for careful selection of breeding stock, espe-

cially when procured from strange yards, we will quote an instance recited by Mr. Wright, in his book on Brahmas. In this case it was a cross with a Dorking and Dark Brahma, with the view of improving the pencilling on the breast—always a difficult point with Brahma breeders. “On one occasion,” says the author, “at the Birmingham show, when we pointed out a prize pen as certainly containing Dorking blood, we were met with an amount of ridicule we did not wish to encounter again. But the facts quite justified our assertion, for in April of the following year we had a letter from a friend who had purchased a nest of eggs from the exhibitor of that very pen, stating that one of the chicks had the well-known *five claws*!”

It will be seen, therefore, how important this point is to the production of pure fowls, and how carefully it should be attended to by breeders; and shows decisively what a difference exists between breeding for exhibition purposes, and that for the production of thoroughbred stock.

EARLY CHICKENS.

To obtain early hatched chickens is always very desirable, as exhibitors well know; they have many advantages in their favor; at the early fall shows they are more likely to take prizes, being by reason of their age larger in size and more perfect in plumage, two things which greatly increase their chance of success as prize takers. To the exhibitor therefore it is a matter of considerable importance to raise early chickens. It is also of importance to the breeder—large pullets and cockerels are always of greater value, and find a readier market than smaller ones, but especially so with the larger breeds of fowls, and this can only be obtained by breeding early chickens.

Compared with European countries we may in this respect be said to be

placed at a disadvantage. The severity of our North American climate debar our chickens that out-door privilege which they have in Great Britain until a much later period in the season. The long continuance of frost and snow, frequently extending into the month of April, renders it necessary to keep chickens confined within a warm and well sheltered building, else they may get chilled and die or get stunted in their growth, and never attain to either size or perfection. These are disadvantages which the American breeder of early chickens has to combat, but which may be done much more readily than might be expected when houses for poultry are properly constructed. We will not now enter into any discussion of the relative benefits one class of houses are possessed of over another, nor of the success or non-success of raising chickens under glass, although we have seen it stated in respect to the latter that chickens cannot be successfully raised under glass. Our own experience, however, leads to a contrary belief. We once raised as fine a brood of chicks in this way as we ever saw; not, however, without considerable care and attention. Let it be sufficient for our present purpose to say that a brood or two of early hatched chickens will in the fall of the year well repay the breeder for his pains; and urge upon him the desirability of doing so, as well to obtain excellent exhibition birds, at least in size, as breeding stock.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages we have alluded to, we have many advantages in our favour. Once our snows are melted, the genial warmth of our climate causes an almost immediate change in Nature's appearance, and our little feathered pets are no longer compelled to be housed up; they may then be allowed their liberty to roam about if sufficient range is obtainable, and the rapidity with which they grow

is truly amazing. The growth and maturity of chickens in Canada is, we firmly believe, much more rapid than in European countries, and this we conceive to be in a great measure attributable to our clear dry atmosphere and warm sunny days, in contra-distinction to the heavy damp atmosphere and rainy weather so very prevalent in the countries alluded to. The gain then we feel assured, in the rapidity and growth of our chickens, owing to climatic influences, fully, if not more than equals the loss in not being able to hatch out chickens so soon as they do in England, and ought to inspire breeders with confidence, that ere long we may yet be able to send over our birds to compete with those of English breeders at their best shows.

The season of the year has now fully arrived when breeders ought to have their stock mated and placed in their breeding pens, and whenever a hen shows signs of incubation no time should be lost in placing eggs under her. The early hatched chicken has, as we have already stated, many advantages over those of later birth; it should be borne in mind that it is in early chickenhood the frame is made that will hereafter place it in the rank of the large birds of its breed. And although feeding has much to do in the production of size and maturity, other things being equal, the early chicken is sure to be the best. It behoves breeders, then, who wish to excel in this respect, to produce early chickens, although at the cost of considerably more care and attention than is necessary in the raising of those at a later period in the season.

SINCE COL. HASSARD'S return to Great Britain, he has succeeded in taking several prizes with Carrier Pigeons raised in Canada. He recently refused 12 guineas for a pigeon he offered for as many dollars in Toronto, and could not, even at that price, find a purchaser.

HAMBURGHES, II.

SPANGLED HAMBURGHES.

Of the origin of the Spangled varieties of this breed of fowls, nothing more is known than of the pencilled. It is stated that under the names of Gold, Silver and Pheasant Fowls, and Gold and Silver Mooneys, and Red Caps, they have been cultivated by breeders in the North of England, from whence we derived our original stock. Although the spangled varieties have certain general characteristics common to the pencilled, there are, however, great differences in the different varieties; "and," says Tegetmeier, "there can be no doubt that several very distinct breeds, known as Gold and Silver Mooneys and Gold and Silver Pheasant Fowls have been included in this title."

Mr. Teebay, quoted in the Poultry Book, states that the fowls included under the name of Golden-Spangled Hamburgs are of two very distinct breeds; one cultivated in Lancashire, England, under the local name of Golden Mooneys—the other in Yorkshire, as Golden Pheasants. The

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGHES

are described, under their local name, as rather small birds, with neat heads, tight rose combs, small deaf-ears, which are not pendent, but close to the face, and which are very seldom pure white. The plumage of the Mooney hens is exceedingly close and glossy, the ground-color being a rich golden bay, each of the body feathers having a large round, rich green, black moon or spangle on the end; the neck should be striped with rich green-black; the tail feathers black; the forepart of the breast of the cock is often rich green-black, but lower down, and on the sides the ground is beautifully clear golden bay, with very large distinct, round rich moons, without the least mousing or lacing. The spangles on the true Golden Mooneys are large,

round, very black, with beautiful green reflections; but they have often the fault of showing a little white on the end of the feather beyond the moon.

Golden Pheasant fowls are heavier than the Golden Mooneys, with larger and looser rose combs, and large, pendent deaf-ears, which are generally pure white; their plumage is not so close and glossy as that of the Mooneys. The bay ground-colour is often slightly moused with brown; the black spangles on the end of the body feathers are crescentic, and not circular; the neck is striped with black; tail feathers black; on the breast of the cock the black spots on the ends of the feathers generally run up the edges, something like a bad, ill-defined lacing, and gives the breast a streaky appearance. The Yorkshire Golden Pheasant hens are better layers, hardier fowls, and much easier to rear than the true Golden Mooneys. In the

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHES,

as in the Golden, two different varieties are included: the Lancashire Silver Mooneys, and the Yorkshire Silver Pheasant fowls. The Silver Mooney hens are much larger than the Silver Pheasant hens, yet the Silver Mooney cocks are smaller, and shorter in the legs, than the Silver Pheasant cocks.

Silver Mooneys have rather large, coarse heads, rose combs, dark faces, very close, small deaf ears, which are rarely pure white, but generally, in the hens, of a sort of leaden colour. The plumage of the hens is hard and close, ground-colour a beautiful silvery white, with very large, round, rich green-black moons or spangles on the end of each of the body feathers. The hackle of the cock is silvery white, and free from yellow shade; the ends of the longest feathers are tipped with rich black; the neck of the hen is silver, striped with rich green-black, the moons on the greater and lesser wing-coverts of both sexes forming two distinct rich black

bars across the wing. The tail of the hen is silver on the outside, the feathers terminating with very large, rich, black moons, the inside of the tail much darker than the outside. The tail of the cock is almost entirely black.

The Silver Pheasants have neat heads and rose combs, with large deaf-ears, which are often pure white. The plumage has pure white ground, with a black spangle on the end of each of the body feathers; the spangles are smaller, not so rich in colour, and seldom so round as in the Mooney; the hackle of the cocks is white, often tinged with yellow; the longest feathers slightly tipped with black. The neck of the hen is white, striped with black, the spangles on the greater and lesser wing coverts forming two distinct bars across the wing. The tail of both cock and hen white, ending with black spangles.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

All the four varieties are non-sitters. The Golden Mooneys are the least prolific; the others, where the place is not over-stocked with fowls, and they can have their liberty, lay an extraordinary number of eggs, and are so fertile that every egg generally produces a chick. There is no trouble in attending them when hatching; the chicks generally break the shell in nearly equal halves, and within a short time of each other. Immediately after being hatched, almost as soon as they are dry, they will put out their little neat heads all round the hen. As compared with other chickens, they are restless, nearly always making for insects, requiring but little hand-feeding; and if they have their liberty, and a good grass run, they are very quick in feathering and remarkably easy to rear; but when confined in a yard, or at a place where there is a large number of chickens, they sometimes die off quickly in large broods; at other times they will remain pining about without growing for weeks, and then recover.

IMPORTATION OF POULTRY FOR IMPROVEMENT OF STOCK.

The desire evinced of late years by many of our poultry-breeders and fanciers to improve their stock of fowls by fresh importations from England and elsewhere, is both desirable and commendable. To remove any restriction having a tendency to retard the action of breeders in this respect, or diminish the number of those who would otherwise more freely import stock birds, is a wise act on the part of our rulers. We are glad, therefore, to learn that our Canadian Government have, by a recent order in Council, approved of certain regulations governing the admission of animals into Canada, by which those for the improvement of stock are admitted free of customs duty, on which previously an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. was chargeable.

The notice giving effect to the order bears date the 1st October, 1870, and runs thus: "Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor General, by an order in Council bearing date the 26th of September last, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations governing the Importation of Animals for the Improvement of Stock, under Sec. 4, of 33 Victoria, cap 9.

REGULATIONS.

1. In all cases a certificate of purity of blood, given by the breeder of the animal, and accompanied by a certificate of identification, signed and sworn to by the importer, should be furnished to the Collector at the Port of Entry.

Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 relate to Horses and Horn Cattle.

8. And any other breed or description of cattle which is not specially named in the foregoing, shall be held to be included in the general description embodied in the Regulation 1.

SHEEP, PIGS AND POULTRY.

9. In these cases a similar certificate

and identification will be required as in the next preceding case.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,

Commissioner of Customs.

In order to comply with the foregoing regulations, it will be seen that two certificates must be furnished to the Collector of Customs at the port at which the fowls may be entered: one of purity of blood, to be given by the breeder, the other of identification, to be signed and sworn to by the importer. We would therefore remind our poultry friends who purpose importing stock in the spring to keep this in view, and to avoid delay in passing their fowls through the Customs after their arrival, to have the breeder's certificate ready to present to the Custom House officer. This may readily be done if the importer, when ordering his fowls from the breeder, furnish him with a form of certificate ready for his signature, to be returned by him, signed, with his letter of advice of the shipment of the birds. No definite form having been given in the regulations, some latitude is therefore allowed the respective Collectors, compliance with the spirit of the regulations being the chief requisite. We give below a form of breeder's certificate, which, we think, will meet the Customs' requirements, and suggest its adoption by such of our poultry importers as order fowls for the improvement of the breed. The other form is one which may be drawn up by the importer himself when entering his fowls at the Custom House, and under the supervision of the Collector or his officer, and therefore needs no general form from us.

BREEDER'S CERTIFICATE.

I, (A. B.) of ———, do hereby certify that I have sold Mr. (C. D.) of ———, Canada, and shipped per steamship ———, on the ——— day of ———, 187—, ——— pens of poultry, which were pure

birds of their breed, and were imported by the said (C. D.) for improving the breed of fowls in Canada.

Dated this ——— day of ———, 187—.

Signed,

(A. B.) Breeder.

Correspondence.

IMPROVEMENT OF BREEDS.

SIR:—Any race of domestic animals may be improved by giving heed for a series of years to two distinct points, both essential. One is the selection and mating of breeding stock, and the other is the feeding and management of the progeny from their earliest growth till maturity.

A few individuals only, eminent in the qualities desired, must be culled from all that are raised, to use as breeders. Animals lacking in the particular respect sought, must be decisively set aside, however fine they may be in other matters. And it must be kept in mind that a slight relative merit in regard to the coveted quality, is not to be despised. Improvement is to be effected ordinarily, not by leaps, but by the accumulation during successive generations of slight differences. Also, other things being equal, the keeper who rears the largest numbers of any breed to cull from, will be able to seize more favorable cases of variation. Having then a few individuals better in the desired particulars than any the owner has previously raised, the next thing is the pairing. Here the mooted question of close breeding or the reverse, presents itself. There is no doubt that size, strength, and fertility, are gained by breeding from individuals not akin. All testimony concurs in this. But breeding irrespective of relationship, with specimens possessing in the greatest degree the particular habit, form, or color desired, will give the most rapid gain in these points.

In this case the tendency towards deterioration in vigor must be met by afterwards separating the strain into separate lots, and avoiding crossing between them for a number of generations, and at a later period drawing specimens to be matched from different lots, when the relationship will not be direct.

The animals being judiciously selected and paired, there remains the management of their progeny and all is done that is possible in improving a breed. The care of the young should commence with the earliest stages. The food and health of the parents influence the offspring before birth. The eggs of over-fattened fowls, or those kept for many months confined so closely that they lack exercise, and again the last eggs of the laying in the case of extra prolific birds, will be found to produce weakly chickens proving exceedingly difficult to rear. After the young have entered upon their separate existence, all means should be taken to keep them in good and perfect health, and the cycle is completed when the owner has a sufficiently large number of fine specimens from which to select new breeding stock.

H. H. STODDARD.

Hartford Ct.

ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the above association was held in December last, and the Secretary's Annual Report was presented, from which we make the following extracts:

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

"In presenting the fifth annual report of the proceedings of the Association, your Secretary cannot but congratulate the Society on the marked improvement made in poultry breeding in Canada since its formation in 1866.

"Previous to that period there were but few in this province who took special interest in fowls; the general public were but little interested in poultry im-

provement; the large majority of those who kept them scarcely knew wherein one breed of fowls differed from another; and although there is still much room for improvement in the latter respect, the constant enquiries made, and the general desire manifested by a large number of people, not only to become acquainted with, but possessors of, a superior breed of poultry than they heretofore had, points unmistakably to a new era in poultry breeding in Canada.

"Hitherto the importation of fowls from England to this country was of rare occurrence, confined to a few amateurs, and of little advantage to the general breeder. A marked change in this respect has taken place within the past year; our well known breeders have become large importers, a number of persons heretofore comparatively unacquainted with poultry have become enthusiastic fanciers, and both have largely increased our breeding stock by direct importations from England and elsewhere, thus rendering material service to the cause of poultry. In the importation of hatching eggs also much good has accrued; numbers of dozens have this year been brought across the Atlantic and successfully hatched here, and the produce has been such as to encourage the majority of those who tried the experiment to import still larger numbers next season, while the doubting breeder has been inspired with confidence in an undertaking which he heretofore deemed purely chimerical.

"In reply to an application, the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, through Professor Buckland, kindly intimated that he would forward to the County and Township Societies, with his annual circular, one from the Ontario Poultry Association, embodying a series of questions on Poultry. A good number of these circulars were filled up and returned, and are now in the hands of your Secretary; and although the information contained in them is not as satisfactory as could be desired, yet as a source of reference on poultry matters, they are of much value; and should a similar course be pursued annually, reliable information on the growth and progress of poultry breeding in Ontario would thus be secured.

"The publication of a journal devoted to the interests of poultry was commenced during the year, and the Execu-

tive Committee granted permission to its promoters to announce its issue under the auspices of the Society. Much information on poultry breeding, &c., will, it is hoped, be disseminated through its pages.

"Your Secretary cannot close his report without alluding in fitting terms to the loss the Society has sustained in the return of Col. Hassard to Great Britain. Chief among its promoters, he was always zealous of its welfare; his advice was as freely offered as were his services gratuitously bestowed in any matter which would tend to its welfare or aid in the promotion of the object for which it was founded. The loss of his assistance in the management of the Society will be much felt.

THOMAS McLEAN.

Toronto, Dec., 1870. Hon. Secretary.

ANOTHER POULTRY IMPORTATION.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that, notwithstanding the difficulties attending a winter voyage across the Atlantic, and the severity of our Canadian climate during the month of January, fowls may be imported from England without fear of loss or disfigurement by cold or frost during the journey, provided a little care be bestowed upon them during the voyage.

Of this we had, recently, good practical experience. Mr. A. McLean Howard, of Toronto, lately imported from England another lot of stock birds, among which was a beautiful Silver-pencilled Hamburg cock, all of which arrived in good order. All fanciers know how susceptible to injury by frost is the comb of a Hamburg; the least exposure to cold or frost will immediately show itself in the extremities of the comb. Yet although shipped from Liverpool towards the end of December, and arriving at Toronto about the middle of January, the bird was in no way injured; his comb and wattles were as perfect and free from injury as when put on board the vessel. It is satisfactory then to know that fanciers may import stock during mid-winter and receive them in good order.

We may say of this Hamburg cock that he is the best specimen of his breed that we have ever seen. He is of same blood as the Pickles Birmingham prize

bird, and of this gentleman's stock, and no doubt when crossed with Mr. Howard's own stock of Hamburgs, which are from Mr. Beldon's birds, their progeny will be of rare value.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

NEW YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

The Third Annual Exhibition of this Society was held in December last, as previously announced. The *Poultry Bulletin* says: "The Exhibition was, on the whole, a great success * * * and the best we have ever held." The prices realized at the auction sale of poultry after the close of the exhibition were not, it is stated, owing to the "sale" having "occurred at a period of unusual financial depression," so large as in former years. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the exhibition was so successful, and we trust our New York poultry friends will have many more such shows to record in the pages of their paper. A very complete list of exhibitors and prize winners will be found in the January issue of the *Poultry Bulletin*, to which we refer such of our readers as may desire to make themselves acquainted with this information.

The Prize Lists and rules of the following Exhibitions were received too late for notice in our January issue.

NORTHERN N. Y. POULTRY EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition and Fair, the first of the association, to be held on January 24th, 25th, and 26th, at Palmer's Hall, Plattsburgh N. Y., offers a large number of prizes either in Cash or Medals and Diplomas. The classes are very numerous and include every variety of poultry and pigeons known to the American fancier; there are also classes for dressed poultry, rabbits, cage birds and fish, besides two special prizes, one for the largest and best exhibition of named varieties of fowls, the other for a similar collection of pigeons. We trust their exhibition has in every way proved a success. Referring to the exhibition rules, it appears to us that the first two are somewhat at variance with each other. Rule one says "The premiums offered by this association are open to the competition of the world," &c.; while Rule two reads "None but members of the association shall be allowed to compete for the premiums offered by it."

Is there not some ambiguity here, if nothing more, which requires elucidation?

DELAWARE STATE POULTRY EXHIBITION.

This, the first annual exhibition was held at the City Hall, Wilmington, commencing Jan. 10th, and ending the 14th, and offered a very extensive premium list. At the time we write we have not heard with what success the show was attended, but we have little doubt that the prize list was sufficiently attractive to draw a large number of exhibitors together. We are glad to see that there is a class for dressed poultry at this exhibition also. An improvement in the dressing and preparing of fowls for market is much needed, and no better means to procure this desirable end could be adopted than by having special classes at exhibitions for dressed poultry.

NORTHERN OHIO POULTRY EXHIBITION.

Like the foregoing, the Prize list and Rules of the First Annual Exhibition and Fair, under the auspices of this Society, was received too late for notice in our last issue. The Fair was to be held on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th January, at the city of Cleveland. The Rules of the Exhibition seem to be carefully framed, and although the prize list is not quite so extensive as some of those previously noticed, yet the classes are sufficiently numerous to embrace all the varieties of fowls usually to be found at Exhibitions.

The special premiums are very numerous, the lowest of which are not less than \$10, while others range as high as \$25. We shall be glad to hear that the Exhibition has proved a success in every way.

WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SOCIETY.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the First Annual Exhibition and Fair of this Society, to be held at St. James Hall in the City of Buffalo, commencing on the 14th and continuing to the 18th February, 1871, the Prize list and rules of which are now before us. The rules appear to be carefully drawn up, as well with a view to the interest of the Exhibitor as the Society. The general prize list is large and comprehensive, while the special premiums by the Society and private individuals are very numerous; that of the former, in addition to a large

number of diplomas, offers two silver cups, one of the value of \$25 and the other of \$15. The special premiums are \$15, \$10 and \$5, respectively, and extend to numerous classes. That offered by the Mansion House, consisting of a first of \$15, and a second of \$10, is of greatest interest to Canadians; they are offered for the "best collection of Poultry of approved breeds, owned and exhibited by one person from Canada."

The Society announce that they "have made arrangements with the Custom House officials whereby fowls coming from Canada and crossing the River at Buffalo will be admitted free of duty if returned to Canada."

"Shipments can be made from Canada either by the Erie and Niagara Railroad, or the Grand Trunk Railway, both which lines cross the River at Buffalo. And to further facilitate and simplify the entries from Canada, the Society would request that all be consigned to Joseph Carley Esq., our corresponding Secretary, who will give the necessary bonds, and give the fowls attention on arrival."

Satisfactory arrangements have also been made with the Express Companies for the return of fowls from the exhibition free of charge. The Society will furnish exhibition coops, if notified by the exhibitor at the time of making entry, for a rental of 50 cents each coop.

Entries close on February 7th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

ENGLISH BREEDERS.

Of late we have frequently been asked "From whom in England should we import our hatching eggs and breeding stock?" The question is a delicate one to answer, and yet we feel called upon to give our numerous questioners at least a general reply. Our advertising columns contain the names of several eminent English breeders and exhibitors, who, no doubt, will be able to supply the wants of our fanciers; but as each importer may have some particular variety to which he is wedded, he must, therefore, choose the breeder most likely to supply that variety, and order from him.

If Cochins' eggs are desired, we would call attention to the respective advertisements of COL. HASSARD and MR. HENRY TOMLINSON. The former gentleman is already so well known in Can-

ada that we need only mention his name, while the latter (Mr. Tomlinson) we believe to be possessed of superior birds, and will, doubtless, be able to supply either stock or eggs of a satisfactory kind to all who may favor him with an order.

MR. DAVID P. GOODING (The Poultry Agency) will be able to supply American fanciers with most of the known varieties of poultry, pigeons and rabbits, &c. He is well and favorably known to the fancy in England, and may be relied upon as a gentleman who will supply stock, &c. of the best kind.

MR. W. MASSEY, (Late Manager of the National Poultry Company, England,) from the position which he held, as above, renders him a fit person to whom orders may be forwarded. He is an extensive breeder, but, we believe, not an exhibitor, but is frequently engaged as judge at English poultry shows. The practical experience he had while the manager of so extensive a company as that mentioned, and which had, on its breaking up, "800 head of prize poultry of the purest strains," and 800 feet range of poultry houses, containing many thousand fowls, must render him peculiarly adapted to fill orders from this country.

The advertisement of **MR. HENRY YARDLEY** shows him to be an extensive breeder of almost every kind of poultry and pigeons, besides being a large prize-taker. This gentleman has already supplied Canadian orders, and the birds received have given much satisfaction. We have no doubt he will continue to receive further orders from here, and that our poultry friends who may favor him with such will have no cause to be unthankful.

The name of **MR. BELDON** has already appeared in our editorial columns, and our strictures on the produce of the eggs imported from him, and his mode of sending, with his reply, need not now be repeated. As a breeder and prize-taker, especially in the *Hamburgh* varieties, he has in England but few equals; and we have no doubt, if favored with orders from this country, he will give satisfaction to those who send to him. His advertisement contains the names of many excellent varieties besides *Hamburgus*.

MR. OLIVER QUIBELL advertises *Houdans* and *Crève Cœur*, two excellent varieties of the French breeds of fowls,

especially the former. Such of our friends who wish to become possessed of these birds will no doubt find Mr. Quibell's birds of superior merit.

GAME BIRDS will always have their admirers, and breeders of really good stock have little difficulty in disposing of them; not unfrequently, however, much to the dissatisfaction of the owner.

MR. W. F. ENTWISLE is, we understand, a very successful breeder of several varieties of the *Game Bantam*, and will, no doubt, be careful to give satisfaction to parties who favor him with orders, as he personally superintends the selection and despatch of all his birds.

MR. FRANK STEEL, a noted breeder and prize-taker of this class of game fowls, also advertises several varieties. He has some excellent stock, and birds of his strain may be relied upon as pure. He is well known to English fanciers as a successful breeder of *Game Bantams*.

MESSRS. JOHN BAILEY & SON, whose advertisement will be found in our columns, are long and favorably known as the principal poultry dealers of the London (England) market. They state that they are now prepared to supply eggs and poultry to American fanciers, of the purest and best kinds; and we feel satisfied that our breeders will have no reason to complain if supplied by them. They are reliable breeders and dealers.

Practical Hints.

WINTERING POULTRY.—To make poultry profitable all the year round it is absolutely necessary to make them comfortable in their winter quarters. Their houses should not only be provided with covered runs, but they should be kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated, free from draughts, and if possible facing the South. Poultry houses need not necessarily be expensive buildings, but should be close and warm, free from air holes that admit the "chilling winter blast." The entrance to their roosting places ought always, in the winter season, open into their covered runs, and not into open yards, and in very severe weather should be closed at night. If fanciers would pay a little more attention to these minor matters, they would be

amply rewarded for their trouble by the increased supply of winter eggs and early chickens they would receive.

OVER FEEDING FOWLS.—Fowls should never be over fed, when intended for stock or laying purposes, and not for the table. When fowls are too fat they will lay fewer eggs than if in ordinary condition, besides in the larger breeds they are liable to death from apoplexy; neither should food be left continually before them; feed twice a day, morning and evening, if kept in confinement; if allowed a free range, in the morning only. Never feed too much at a time, give only as much as will be picked up with a good appetite, and give it regularly.

DUBBING GAME FOWLS.—A writer in an American journal gives the following directions how to trim the heads of young game cocks or stags, (as birds under one year of age are termed by fanciers). First procure a pair of strong, sharp scissors, neither shears, knife or razor, and while the bird is held by an assistant, take hold of his head, either by his comb, or by placing your middle finger, well protected by a glove, in and across his mouth, and holding his beak firmly between your fingers, proceed to cut off his wattles and earlobes or ear burrs, either by one cut, or by carefully cutting them with the scissors points. The wattle should be pulled as little as possible, as the result is a ragged wound, if indeed the narrow strip of skin between the wattles is not entirely cut away, which should be guarded against. Then place the scissors at the back of the head, and with one firm cut take off the comb. We have found Powdered Tannin dusted on efficient, where any application to stop the blood was desirable. Light colored birds, whose plumage may be soiled, should be trimmed just before going to roost, and put to roost in a dark place. Some breeders have the comb at the back part of the head, half an inch or more in height, and sloping gradually to the front, while others cut it close to the head. Appearance is decidedly in favor of the latter mode, which shows the elegant snake-like head of the bird in its full beauty.

TURNED WINGS.—Poultry breeders, especially those who breed in confined spaces, are but too well acquainted with the deformity known as "slipped" or "turned wing," caused by the flights protruding in disorder outside of the other feathers, in the wings of many of their best young Cockerels. This if neglected often gets the whole wing into a state of hopeless confusion. There is a form of the disordered wing which is hereditary and incurable, caused by the feathers *growing* spiral fashion, on their axis. Whenever this occurs it should be ruthlessly "stamped out." The mere displacement can be cured in every case if taken in time. As soon as the chicken feathers are cast and the new or adult quills of the wing are grown long enough to hold a ligature, usually between eighteen and twenty weeks old, the bird should be caught, and the feathers of the wing carefully replaced in their proper position, care being taken that *each feather* is duly returned to its proper place. The wing must be bound round rather tightly, as near the shoulder as possible, with soft string, about the thickness of whip cord, bringing the knot to about the middle of the outside. The cord must then be passed from the knot, round the shoulder or web of the wing, and tied again to the middle of the ligature on the inside, which will effectually prevent the bird slipping off the unwelcome restraint, as he will endeavor to do so. Care must be taken not to make the ligature or the retaining cord too slack, or the shoulder or retaining cord too tight. If the former, the bird will slip the flights out of place, and the work must be done over again, if the latter, it will cut the web of the wing, causing the bird much pain and distress. The wing should be kept tied for three weeks at least—and in some obstinate cases as much as two months—before the cure is perfectly completed.

CHOOSING HATCHING EGGS.—Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size, usually laid by the hen they are from, any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay immense large eggs, and others small ones. A fat hen

will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style or carriage. Neither should rough shelled eggs be chosen: they usually show some derangement of the organs, and are often sterile. Smooth shelled eggs alone are proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of the bird can be determined by the shape of the egg.

SEX OF BRAHMA CHICKENS.—In nine cases out of ten the sex of Brahma chickens can be easily distinguished at about a fortnight old. The wings of the little cockerels are narrow and pointed, while in the pullets they are broad and rounded at the end. The cockerels also show much dark color in the wing feathers, while the pullets are nearly white in the light breed, and pencilled in the dark; also pullets fledge more freely than the cockerels; not unfrequently will be seen in the same brood the pullets well fledged, and the body of the cockerels nearly bare.

LEG WEAKNESS IN FOWLS.—Of this disease there are two kinds; one, bone weakness from deficiency of bony matter, the other muscular debility. Muscular debility we find generally in very heavy birds, and is shown by the unsteady gait and the frequent squatting down plump on the ground. To cure this disease the following is given as a valuable recipe. Sulphate of Iron, one grain; Sulphate of Strychnia, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain; Phosphate of Lime five grains, to be given three times a day for about six weeks. In the cases caused by deficiency of bone, the breast bone gives some indication, but the disposition is more to be "knock-kneed" than actually weak on the legs. This is a very great fault; the cocks having once thoroughly assumed the inward position, there is not much good to be done. Plenty of Phosphate of Lime would be the best remedy for this form of the affection.

HOW TO COOK OLD FOWLS.—A Correspondent in an Exchange says; "Prepare

as for roasting, then boil three hours in a covered pot, with one quart of water, to which add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, after which put in a pan in a hot oven for about one hour to brown. The liquor in the pot to be prepared for gravy. Should the water boil away too much, more should be added. The result is meat as tender as young chicken, and some think richer and better."

THE DRAGON PIGEON.

ITS HISTORY AND PROPERTIES.

On page 43 we published a description of the Dragon Pigeon given by a member of the Birmingham Columbarian Society. We now subjoin another, abstracted from a paper read by Mr. Tegemeier before the National Peristeronic Society.

HISTORY.—The first notice of the Dragon appeared in Moore's "Columbarian," published in 1735. The author states: "This pigeon is absolutely and without dispute a bastard strain, being bred originally from a Horseman to a Tumbler; and by matching their breed often to the Horseman they will obtain a tolerable degree of stoutness." Moore gives no standard of properties, or any description whatever, but merely states they are good breeders and expeditions homing birds for ten or twenty miles. The "Treatise on Pigeons," published in 1765, in this, as in all other matters, reprints Moore's statement, and adds merely an anecdote of a bird flying from Edmondslury to London (seventy-two miles) in two hours and a-half. The work known as "Girton's Complete Pigeon Fancier," published about 1800, merely reprints the account of the Dragon from the "Treatise" of 1765. The next book published on pigeons was "The Dovecote and the Aviary," by the Revd. E. S. Dixon, in 1851. This author does not even mention the Dragon. In Eaton's "Treatise," published in 1852, the old accounts from Moore and Girton are reprinted, with some very characteristic anecdotes; but nothing is added respecting the properties of the breed. In Brent's work on pigeons there is no description whatever of the breed. He merely states that no prizes should be given to Dragons, as it is impossible to define when they cease to be Dragons and become Carriers. The

first description of the breed that I am acquainted with was published in the *Fiel* of March 16, 1867, and was partly written by myself and partly by Mr. Jones Percival. Other accounts have since been published.

PROPERTIES.—I now pass to the consideration of the characters or properties of this breed. Unfortunately, we have no standard to fall back upon, but there was an old-fashioned Dragon whose properties were well-known, even if they had not been recorded. I need hardly say in recent times we have seen a very different breed called the Dragon; I will, therefore, go over the points in detail, taking the general form first, and color afterwards.

FORM.—All persons are agreed that in form the Dragon should be compact and muscular, with powerful chest muscles for flight, and a perfectly straight breastbone. The plumage should be firm and close, being so tight to the skin that the shoulders stand well out from the body. The skull should not, in my opinion, be narrow and flat, like that of a Carrier, but be moderately broad and capacious, so that the bird may possess a fair-sized brain, on which the intelligence depends. The beak, measured in the usual manner, from the corner of the eye, should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, even in cocks; in form it should be slightly curved at the tip, being neither the box beak of the Carrier nor the skewer of the Birmingham Diagram. We now come to that most disputed point—the eye wattle. A hard-and-fast line can hardly be laid down as to size, as that increases with age; but is it to be circular or pinched behind? If it can be bred circular without departing from the true Dragon standard, I do not see why it should not; and I must say I admire it. In Blues, Grizzles and Silvers, the colour of the eye wattles is again a matter of dispute. Should it be white, or dark? I have good birds of both varieties. The beak wattle I prefer to be neat; and, not having the fear of “Carrier,” of the *Fiel*, before my eyes, I must say I do not admire a decidedly peg or flat wattled bird. Why should we not, by careful selection of brood stock, give a little more elegance of form to old chuckle-head, still retaining his old characteristics? I am by no means arguing for such a bird as that figured in the *Gardener*—with pointed flight feathers such as never existed in a

pigeon, and a beak like a sharp-pointed skewer, but simply the old-fashioned Dragon, somewhat improved by careful breeding.

Among the important errors in the Birmingham description are not only those mentioned, but some others. We are told that the bird should be nervous, tremulous, and timid. Fancy a tremulous Dragon, with a long neck and narrow skull and long legs! As I said before, such a bird is a poor carrier. The Birmingham fanciers have done good service in founding a handsome breed of show Antwerps, often called Birmingham Antwerps. They are also great in Rollers, Rosewings, Saddlebacks, Black and Blue Badges, &c. But this thing they try to palm off on the London Dragon fanciers is a miserable wretch, if it is at all like its portrait and description; and I propose that it is not even worthy of the name of the Birmingham bird, but that it should be in future known as the “Birmingham Dragon.”

COLOUR.—I now come to colour. Blues should be of a good sound blue, with blue rumps and black bars—jet black, and not bronze black, as stated in the *Gardener*. The only disputed question of colour in blues is whether the bars should be broad or narrow. The eye should be fiery, and the beak black. Silvers should be of a silver-gray, with dark bars. But the Birmingham Society say they should be whitish-brown or light drab, with dark drab bars, neck and flight, and pearlsh eyes. The same authority (!) says they should not be bred from blues. Good yellows, we are also informed, should not be yellow at all, but sienna brown! And we are further instructed that they are not good breeders! In Whites, the colour of eye wattle is not definitely settled: is a red wattle desirable, or otherwise? The old-fashioned grizzle blue and white is peculiarly characteristic of Dragons; and, as some of the very best birds are of that colour, I hope to see it in favour at our shows. Reds, as shown of late years, have been decidedly coarse in head and bad in colour.

A PAIR of Black Cayuga Ducks in the possession of a gentleman in Oneida Co., New York, weighed a trifle over 15 pounds, at five months old. The parents weighed over twenty-four pounds when twenty months old.

Our Letter Box.

CARRIER PIGEON'S HEAD.—(J. G. L.) The head of a Carrier Pigeon is considered of much importance in determining his merit as a prize taker. It must be long, narrow, and flat on the top, having a slight depression in the centre. Length, narrowness and flatness are the great points in the head; if it be round, it is called barrel-headed, which is a great fault. Length of skull and beak should be, in a cock, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; in a hen, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The width of a skull should not exceed half-an-inch, measured at the back of the head, behind the eye-wattle.

FOWLS LOSING THEIR FEATHERS.—(Subscriber.)—There is a disease peculiar to fowls which causes them to pluck their feathers out. This is not caused by any particular kind of feeding. By it the skin becomes so heated that the feathers are not fed, and the root itches; this causes the bird to pull them out. The cure is to purge freely with castor oil—a tablespoonful every day, and a good supply of green food. The bird should be kept separate till cured, which will not be long.

GEESE.—(Fancier.)—It is usual to run three geese with a gander; it is not considered too many. Embden geese are average breeders, but not so prolific as the Toulouse.

CAMBRIDGE TURKEYS.—(J. D.)—The Cambridge Turkey should be spangled all over. The cock may be kept three seasons, and one bird will be enough for twenty, thirty or more hens. The birds of this breed are superior in size to those of the black or white varieties. In a show pen, the chief points looked for in turkeys are size and symmetry; crooked backs, breasts, or legs, or deformity in any part, being held as disqualifications. When shown in pairs, they should also match in color.

PULLETS AND COCKEREL.—(Novice.)—If eggs only be the object in your keeping fowls, there is no need for a cock. Some writers assert that hens lay better by having a cock with them, but we cannot see any force in the assertion, especially when kept in a confined space. If hens are allowed a free range, a cock with them will keep them from wandering away too far and getting lost, as they frequently do. In that way, he is, no doubt, of service, but not in causing a greater production of eggs.

FOWLS FOR A YOUNG BEGINNER.—(Fred. V. Frisbie, Owell, Bradford Co., Penn.)—Says, "Please send me a specimen of your paper. I am a boy of 14 summers, and I wish to take some paper that treats of poultry. Having seen yours advertised,

I thought I would send for a specimen number. I think I can get up a club. Do you think it would pay for me to send for some of the fancy breeds; if so, which varieties are preferable as layers, viz.: Leghorns, Spanish Hamburgs, or the French breeds?—I mean the everlasting layers." Our young friend is commencing in the right direction; to secure a good poultry paper is the first best thing he can do; afterwards choose his fowls. Of the Leghorns we cannot speak from personal knowledge, never having bred them ourselves; they are, however, highly spoken of by those who have. Such information as we possess respecting them leads us to believe they are a variety of the Spanish breed. As such they ought to be, and we believe are, non-sitters and layers of good sized eggs, but we fear in the winter season will not continue to lay, and will require special care in the severe weather, else their combs will get frozen and their beauty be destroyed. Of the French breeds, we are more favourably inclined to the Houdans than any of the other varieties—they are good layers, good table birds, and good foragers when a run is allowed them; besides which they are more suitable to our northern climate. Of the Hamburg class, the article on another page will afford our young friend some information; we would advise him to peruse it, and the others which follow on the same subject. It would not be a bad plan to provide in the spring hatching eggs of the breed determined on, from some well-known and reliable breeder; it is the cheapest way to become possessed of good fowls. Our advertising columns will afford sufficient information on this subject. We wish our young beginner much success, and that he will have many more youths to follow his example.

Advertisements.

MR. A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto, has a few Dark Brahmas left for sale, from his late importations.

THE POULTRY BULLETIN, published monthly by the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Poultry Society. Devoted exclusively to the interests of POULTRY BREEDERS, Fanciers of all kinds of Pet Stock, PIGEONS, SINGING BIRDS, FISH, RABBITS, DOGS, PONIES, etc., and is full of information, interesting and valuable for everybody. The "Bulletin" has correspondents connected with every Poultry Society in America. \$1 a year. Specimen numbers sent if requested and a stamp enclosed. Address, P. O. Box 316, N. Y. City.

W. OLIVER QUIBELL'S choice Houdans and Crève Cœur, winners of the principal prizes in French Classes at the leading English shows. He has superior poultry always for sale. W. OLIVER QUIBELL, Newark, Notts, England.

"**MONEY IN EGGS**" is not a "poultry book," written by an amateur; the author does not even claim to be a "professional," or to set himself up as an authority. He learned from experience how to make poultry breeding pleasant and extremely profitable, and his only object in writing the book is to give others the benefit of his experience.

"MONEY IN EGGS."—A WORKINGMAN'S NARRATIVE.—This is the laconic title of perhaps the most remarkable literary production of the age. It is the simple narrative of a journeyman mechanic, who at the age of twenty-five, and with a family to support, was compelled by failing health to abandon his trade and seek some more healthy occupation. Providence, as he believes, directed his attention to the poultry business; without means or experience, he embarked in it, and after many discouraging failures and vexatious disappointments, he finally mastered its mysteries, satisfactorily solving the oft repeated question, "*is the rearing of poultry in large numbers profitable?*" regained his health, and in a few years amassed a fortune. And now, as a thank-offering, he gives to the public his experience, with such minuteness of detail, and such conscientious precision, that even the dullest and most inexperienced cannot fail to obtain such a knowledge of the business, that they may embark in it with a certainty of success.

Though but a narrative of the every day life of a humble family, struggling against poverty and disease, yet ever trusting in Him "who doeth all things well," and with no thrilling adventures or dramatic incidents, it is nevertheless among the most fascinating works now before the public.

The publisher of **SIBLEY'S DOLLAR MONTHLY** has secured the copyright of this work, and will publish it in that Magazine, commencing with the number for January, 1871. It will be fully illustrated with engravings and diagrams of buildings, apparatus, &c. Each number of the **MONTHLY** contains forty-eight pages of choice reading matter, from the pens of the best American and foreign writers. Send Twenty-five cents for January, February and March numbers, or One Dollar for the whole year, and our list of magnificent premiums, which is mailed free. Address **ED. F. SIBLEY**, Aurora, Indiana.

IMPORTED BUFF COCHINS.

A few pure bred imported Buff Cochin Hens for Sale.

J. FORSYTH,
Box 1135, Toronto, P. O.

EGGS FOR SETTING

FROM THE CHOICEST SPECIMENS OF

DOMESTIC POULTRY.

JOHN BAILY & SON,

Breeders, Dealers and importers of all kinds of Poultry for Sale, can supply Eggs the produce of their best birds.

They will send Priced List, with full particulars, post free on application; and by arrangement made with Express Company, can ensure delivery in almost every Town of Canada and United States. The unusual success that has attended the birds sent out by the Advertisers is well known. They have choice specimens of all varieties for Sale at all times, and ship them with every possible advantage. 113 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, England.

HOUDANS.—ONE PAIR OF
Houdans for sale—Imported English birds. Price \$12. **THOS McLEAN**, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—TWO DARK
Cockerels, very fine. Hatched from imported English eggs. Price \$10 each. **THOMAS McLEAN**, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

J. Y. BICKNELL & CO., WEST-
J. MORELAND, Oneida Co., N. Y., have for Sale Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, and White Muscovy Ducks. Have taken first premium on all above-named varieties at New York State Fair. Also, Fowls of different varieties, and Egyptian Rabbits. Descriptive circular free.

RARE PIGEONS

WANTED

BY

WADE & HENRY,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HENRY YARDLEY HAS A
First-class collection of FANCY POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, &c., Market Hall, Birmingham, England, and No. 30 Spring Street, Edgbaston.

The Poultry include—Cochin Chinas, buff, partridge, white; Brahmas, light, dark; Dorkings; Spanish; Game, all varieties; Hamburgs, all varieties; Malay; Bantams, game of all varieties; Sebright, white, black; Polands, all varieties; La Fêche; Crève Cœur; Ducks, Rouen, Aylesbury; Geese, Embden, Toulouse; Turkeys, Cambridge, Norfolk; Swans; Pheasants, golden, silver.

The Pigeons include—Carriers; Pouters; Almond Tumblers; Bald; Beard; Mottled; Self-colour; Birmingham Rollers; Runts; Jacobins; Fantails; Trumpeters; Owls; Nuns; Turbits; Barbs; Dragons; Magpies; Antwerps; Archangels; Swallows; Brunswicks; Priests; Spots; Helms; Swiss; Fairies; Maned; Ural Ice; German Ice; German Toy.

The Rabbits include—Silver Grey; Lop Eared; Himalayan; Angora.

H. Y. has taken over 2,000 Prizes, including Plate, Cups, Medals, &c. For prices and particulars apply as above. H. Y., at Southampton, November 1st, obtained First Prize and Ten Guinea Cup for the best pen of poultry in the show—with Spanish; also, Three Guineas for the most prizes in Spanish.

WHITE COCHINS.—COL.

Hassard having purchased the entire stock of white Cochins from F. Zurhorst, Esq., Dublin, can supply in due course eggs from these celebrated birds, \$5 a dozen.—Two or three birds for disposal. Also, Black-Red Game Bantam Eggs, Steel strain, \$4 a dozen, receipt of P. O. Order. Curragh Camp, Newbridge, Ireland.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S BUFF

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

A few Partridge and White Cochins, old or young—superb birds. Prices on application.

HENRY TOMLINSON,
Mosely, Birmingham, England.

IMPORTED DARK BRAHMAS.

A few pairs or trios yet for sale magnificent birds.

J. FORSYTH,
Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

MR. W. F. ENTWISLE, WEST-

FIELD, Cleckheaton, England, for the last few years one of the largest and most successful breeders and exhibitors of Game Bantams, can supply from his own yards first-class Hens of Black-breasted Red, Brown-breasted Red, Duckwing, and Pile Game Bantams, at \$25 the pen of Cockerel and two pullets, delivered to Express Co. in Liverpool.

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

GAME BANTAMS READY

FOR TRANSPORT. Mr. Frank Steel, Stump Cross, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Winner of Prizes at all the leading shows in the County, besides numerous silver cups and pieces of plate, has now for sale about one hundred birds of this year's hatching, of the following varieties: Black and Brown Red Duckwing, and Pile Game, at 30s. a pen, consisting of a cock and two hens. Also, a few large game birds of all varieties, at 2s each bird.

F. S. begs to say that as a breeder he is well known, having supplied birds to fanciers in every part of England.

N. B.—A rare opportunity is now offered to American fanciers to procure first-class poultry.

MR. A. McLEAN HOWARD

has Gold Pencilled Cockerels for Sale at \$5 each, bred from imported stock.

W. M. SIMPSON, JR., WEST

FARMS, Westchester Co., N. Y., breeder of Partridge and Buff Cochins, Light Brahmans, Silver Grey Dorkings, Black, Blue, and Silver Spangled Polands, Black Red-Game Bantams, &c., &c. Also, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen and White China Geese, Rouen Ducks, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED.

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

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

CLUMBER SPANIELS.—A

brace of Clumber Spaniel Pups will be parted with, bred from the strain in use at the Royal Kennel, Windsor Great Park, crossed with the best strains in England, such as Mr. Holford's, Lord A. Paget's, Col. Challoner's, &c.

ROBERT HANNA, Mr. Stephen's Farm, Montreal.

FANCY PIGEONS.—POUTERS,

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

LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR SALE.

A few pairs or trios of Light Brahmans (this year's chickens) for Sale—excellent specimens.

Apply to THOMAS McLEAN, Box 25 P. O., Toronto, Ontario.

GEO. E. RICE, DEALER IN

all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Birds, Fowls, Pigeons, Dogs, &c., Singing Canaries, Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Parrots, and Cardinals; also, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Squirrels, Ferrets and Monkeys, Gold Fish, Seed Cages, Fish Globes, and Tanks. FANCY FOWLS always on hand. 52 Court Street, Boston, Mass. (Scollard's Buildings).

DAVID P. GOODING, "THE

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