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# THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1871.

No. 2.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Classing Poultry at Exhibitions.....	17
Egg Testers.....	19
<b>POLISH FOWLS:</b> The Spangled Variety—The White Polish—Black Bearded Polish—Blue or Grey Polish—Cuckoo Polish—Buff Polish—Black Crested White Polish.....	20
The Poultry Yard of A. M. Howard, Esq.....	21
Poultry Importations.....	23
<b>LITERARY NOTICES:</b> The American Standard of Excellence in Poultry—Report of an Enquiry, &c.—The American Standard, &c., by A. M. Halsted.....	24
Insect Food for Poultry.....	24
Incubation.....	25
<b>PRACTICAL HINTS:</b> Caponing The "Douglas Mixture" for Fowls when Moulting—Marking Fowls—Risks Not Rearing their Young.....	25
<b>FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS:</b> Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—List of Premiums New York State Agricultural Society—Hamilton Central Fair.....	26
Proper Weight for Game Fowls at Exhibitions..	27
<b>PIGEONS:</b> Variety of Pigeons one should keep..	28
<b>OUR LETTER BOX:</b> How to Choose Young Geese from Ganders, and Aylesbury Ducks from Drakes—Gapes in Chickens—Age of Ducklings—Swelling on the Ball of a Fowl's Foot—Dishonest Dealing in Hatching Eggs—Chickens Partially Formed in the Shell—Fertility of Eggs—Number of Hens with a Cock	30
Advertisements.....	31

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

## CLASSING POULTRY AT EXHIBITIONS.

The subject of the classification of fowls at Exhibitions is one deserving a little more attention on the part of Committees and others having special charge of this matter, than is usually bestowed upon it. We are too much in the habit of following the old plan of offering prizes only for pairs or trios of fowls of the different varieties considered

worthy of a separate class, and altogether ignoring the interests of a large number of breeders and exhibitors. Let us take the case of the exhibitor first. How many are there who may have single birds fit for exhibition, in every respect perfect beauties, but who find it difficult, if not impossible, to match a pair of the same breed, with any hope of success of taking a prize—more especially, if the stock from which they have to make their selection is limited in number; and if this be the case, in respect of pairs, how much more so as to trios. One may have a cock bird, as near perfection as possible; another a hen, a perfect beauty, both superior specimens when taken singly; but if placed together in a pen, owing to dissimilarity in shades of color, difference in markings, &c., would have little or no chance of a prize in anything like close competition, or where good judging would be practised. Then, too, there are many breeders who may be desirous of procuring a single cock or hen bird to cross with his own stock, and who attend exhibitions for the purpose of procuring such, yet, are unable to do so unless they purchase the entire pen, at a considerable cost, which, in many instances, they are unable to do.

In our opinion, these are reasons sufficiently good and forcible to cause a departure from the usual course now pursued in classing exhibition fowls, and the establishing of classes for single birds, even if there were none others, which there are, and very substantial ones too, as we shall presently see.

The Birmingham Poultry Exhibition is admitted by all to be the leading poultry show of England; and what is the course pursued by the Committee of management in this respect? why, instead of offering prizes for pairs and trios, as we and many others do, their classes are all divided, so as to admit of single birds only. In all the larger and most prominent breeds of fowls there are

separate classes for *Cocks over one year old, Cockerels, Hens, and Pullets*; and where it is found necessary to combine two classes in one, as is done in some breeds, such as *Hamburghs, Polish*, and so forth, it is confined to hens and pullets; and not by placing cocks and hens in the same pen. It may be urged, and with some show of success, that this arrangement largely increases the labours of the Committee, and necessitates increased accommodation, without returning a pecuniary equivalent. With this view of the case we entirely disagree. We know of no exhibition held last year (but two) at which the exhibition coops were not supplied by the exhibitors themselves; and this remark applies to all poultry exhibitions held in Canada and the United States—the exceptions mentioned are those of the Provincial Exhibitions held in Ontario and Quebec. Continuing the same arrangement in future, the cost of furnishing coops for the additional entries would have to be borne by the exhibitors themselves, whilst the other question, of increased accommodation, only would have to be met by the respective committees; surely not a very difficult one to surmount by any poultry society!

The next question, and perhaps the most important one to consider is, the prize list; which, by the proposed arrangement, would be considerably increased. Let it be remembered however, that by having separate classes for single fowls, a much larger sum would be realized from entry fees than is now received. Neither would it be necessary to offer so large a sum for *FIRST* and *SECOND* prizes for single birds, as is now done for pairs and trios. In this way, we think, the prize list would be about equally balanced.

The next point to be determined is, which of the varieties should be allotted separate classes, and which should not; this must be governed by the support

each class has received at former exhibitions, and this support made the standard for succeeding prize lists. When a decided tendency to a falling off in the entries of any particular class takes place, it should then be struck out of the list and numbered with the Any Variety class; while on the other hand, any breed of fowls previously shown only in the Any Variety class, indicating by the number of entries made in the latter class that the breed was becoming popular, and the entries sufficient to warrant the increased outlay in prizes, that variety should be allotted a separate class in the catalogue of prizes. In this way have many of our Asiatic varieties risen from comparative insignificance to be the most prominent classes at our leading English shows. We refer more particularly to Brahmas and Cochins; whilst others again have lost prestige, take for instance the Malays, Polish, &c. There is no surer indication of the worth and merits of a fowl than the estimation in which it is held by the public; and no surer index of this than by the number of entries at exhibitions.

We trust, therefore, ere long, our poultry societies and others having charge of exhibitions, will see the necessity and desirability of altering their present mode of preparing prize lists; and instead of pairs and trios, let us have nothing but classes for single birds.

#### EGG TESTERS.

Under this heading, some time since, we described how to make one of these useful and necessary accessories to the kitchen and the hatching-room. *The National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago, for July, takes exception to the machine and our remarks as to its applicability in rendering more distinct to the view the internal structure of the egg, by the addition of a lens. We will not cavil with our friend of the *Live Stock Journal* as to the form or size of the

machine itself, he having generously admitted that it will "perform the work as well as any other." But we do take exception to his definition of the structure of the shell of the egg, and the views which he promulgates in reference to the sun's rays passing through the shell, and not reflecting the image of the internal structure on the reflector placed inside the Tester.

The materials of the shell do not form an uniform layer, but are arranged in such manner as to leave pores or minute apertures, through which the moisture of the egg can evaporate, the external air gain entrance, to support the breathing of the unhatched chicken, and warmth to be communicated to the embryo. Through these pores or apertures the rays of the sun's light freely pass when the egg is placed on the Tester, in a position to receive them, and reflected on the mirror within. In the transmission of the rays, they do not become "intermingled and confused," so as to render the internal structure without "perception" or "form," but as we have previously stated, with the assistance of a magnifying instrument, each change which takes place within the egg during the process of incubation can be distinctly noticed. There is nothing new in this statement; again and again have all the chemical changes which take place during the period of incubation been noted and published, and the assertion of the editor of the *Live Stock Journal* has somewhat astonished us. We accept his statement, however, that "he has not experimented on eggs undergoing the process of incubation," as a sufficient excuse for his making it."

We will now inform our Chicago friend why it is we prefer the size and shape of the Egg Tester previously described, by us to that which he describes and illustrates:—notwithstanding that he has termed it "clumsy

and cumbersome," our friend has a faint idea that, "if an instrument were made, with an opening of suitable shape to receive the egg on its side, and of a form which could be adjusted to different sized eggs, &c., the fertility of the egg could be detected—"Precisely so; and this is just the reason why we prefer our Egg Tester to his. We have not an adjustable top to our Tester, but we have the next best thing to it that we are aware of. The top of the Tester we use is not nailed or screwed in, but moveable, and slides into a groove, in which it fits tight; the aperture in the top is of the shape of the egg when laid on its side, not endwise, which we much prefer; we have several of these tops or lids, with apertures of all sizes, from the Bantam to the Goose egg, to be used as occasion may require, and hence it is we prefer it.

"We have noticed," says the writer of this article, "in eggs set upon eight or ten days, a dark shadow, showing in the centre of the clear disk (the disk being faint), which would slowly fade away, and could be seen no more without changing the position of the egg." It is quite evident from this, our friend has yet much to learn. He seems to be unaware that this "dark shadow" is the rudiment of the young chick, undergoing a chemical change, and that the construction of the egg is such, that on whichever side it is turned, the rudimentary germ is uppermost, so as to receive the heat from the breast of the sitting hen, which we think satisfactorily accounts for its apparent "fading away." The mechanism by which this is managed is very simple; the lower side of the yolk is weighted or ballasted by two twisted heavy masses of albumen, termed the Chalazae, which, hanging down, keep the germ constantly uppermost, on whichever side the egg may be laid.

We would suggest to the writer to make a few more experiments—they are fruitful sources of information.

## POLISH FOWLS.

### THE SPANGLED VARIETY.

The Golden Spangled Polish differ so slightly from the Silvers, that a detailed description of their characteristics is not required; as after making due allowance for the difference in ground colour, the same remarks, with little variation, apply to both varieties.

The carriage of the Golden Cock is nearly as bumptious as that of the Bantam; the breast being very protuberant, the tail very full and flowing, and well arched upon the back.

There should not be any comb, not even a spike. The feathers of the top-knot are not simply red, for the lower part is black; the extension of the black upon the feathers differing a little in different birds, but always should be there. In a properly marked hen, the top-knot should be spangled like the rest of the body, and not black. Now, as to white feathers in the top-knots of cocks, and hens also, they are always present in birds two years old and upwards; they are commonly absent till the birds are a year old, but they will surely come, in greater or less number, with the autumnal moult. Their presence must not be considered a fault.

As to the tail of the cock, it is generally black, bordered with chesnut, as are the sickle feathers also; but the smaller side wavy feathers are like those of the body, rich chesnut, edged with iridescent black.

The tail of the hen is chesnut, tipped with black. The cock's tail is often grizzled with white, and the hen's often speckled and scratchy with black; such markings are, of course, to be regarded as imperfections.

The crest of the cock must not be flattened at the top, as in such cases the feathers are too thin and long; nor should it divide down the middle like a girl's hair. It must, as far as possible, preserve a rounded globular form, which

it will do if the feathers are plentiful and not too long. It must be borne in mind, that the Polish is a spangled bird, and hence, any lacing except on the wings is an imperfection. Lacing on the breast of cocks, not an uncommon thing to see, is by some considered an imperfection; so also of lacing on the backs of hens; that is, on the saddle and rump the feathers should be spangled.

#### OTHER VARIETIES.

THE WHITE POLISH are a distinct and recognized variety in themselves, and their chickens, both in colour, vigour, and all other respects, bear an exact resemblance to their parents. They are unquestionably derived from the Bearded Spangled birds, inferior specimens distinctly showing faint, smudgy spangles on the feathers of the breast, &c. White Polish possess all the characteristics of the family in the highest possible degree, and crests in good specimens are very large and perfect.

BLACK BEARDED POLISH are not numerous, and can hardly be regarded as an established variety. They are supposed to be an occasional production from the White birds.

BLUE OR GREY POLISH are also the frequent produce of the White Polish, which they resemble in all their characteristics except colour; as might be expected from their accidental origin, they cannot be depended upon to produce chickens closely resembling their parents, but occasionally throw Cuckoo, White, or Speckled produce.

CUCKOO POLISH resemble in markings the Cuckoo Dorking, and are another occasional variation from the bearded breeds. They have not been received with much favour at the hands of the public.

BUFF POLISH, or Chamois Polish, as they are sometimes called, though for what reason it would be very difficult to explain, are exceedingly pretty when truly

marked, and well crested. To be perfect, these birds should resemble the Golden Spangled, with these important differences: namely, that the feathers should be spangled with white instead of black, and that the ground color should be a delicate buff in the hens, with a greater degree of depth and richness of color in the cocks.

BLACK CRESTED WHITE POLISH.—There is abundant evidence to prove that such a breed formerly existed, but is now extinct, or nearly so. Experiments show, that by crossing the different varieties of Polish, having as a foundation a White hen, this variety may be produced, but, as it requires long and careful breeding, few people are willing to undertake the difficult task. This is to be regretted, as it is one of the most beautiful of all the ornamental breeds of poultry.

#### THE POULTRY YARDS OF A. M. HOWARD, ESQ.

Recently we paid a visit to the poultry yards of the gentleman whose name heads this article. They are situated on Carlton Street in the city of Toronto, and for the time spent in their inspection, the pleasure and profit we derived amply repaid us.

The buildings, with one exception, are not constructed with a view to architectural beauty, so much as they are to the comforts of their feathered inhabitants. But, as we purpose in a succeeding number to give a detailed description of them, accompanied by an illustration, we will forbear for the present further allusion to them.

Mr. Howard for years past has been in the habit of importing a large number of fowls and hatching eggs from England, and still continues to indulge in his fancy. Last season he imported a large number of fowls, chiefly of the Dark Brahma, Hamburg, and Cochon varieties, and a pair of Malays, from which he has bred a large number of young birds. On entering the main yard we were met by numbers of Dark Brahma chickens, the produce of the

imported birds, of various ages and size, from the tiny little egg-shaped chicken, to the full-feathered pullet and the ungainly ragged-looking cockerel, as well as the full-fledged bird. Here might be seen pullets of the beautiful silvery grey strain, so much and deservedly admired by many fanciers, with each feather showing the pencilling as clearly and distinctly as a painter could do with his brush; while over there might be seen another with markings equally as distinct, showing a slight tinge of brown color, clearly indicating a different strain and parentage; then again would stride forth from some nook or corner a cockerel, who, after viewing the intruders of his territory with disrespectful mien, sneaked away as if conscious that in the ragged feathery garb with which he was partially covered he was unfit to be seen;—the whole presenting a motley yet beautiful sight, and one affording ample study for the breeder. Among the old birds to be seen in this yard, we noticed particularly a Dark Brahma cock, a very excellent specimen of his kind; we were informed that as he then stood he exceeded 12 lbs. in weight, and with little trouble might be increased 2 lbs. more.

We next entered the yard devoted principally to the Hamburg class, a variety to which Mr. Howard pays particular attention, and of which he is an ardent admirer. Nothing can be more beautiful than the gold and silver pencilled chickens of this class which are here to be seen. In addition to the number hatched from his own stock, he has others from eggs imported this season from Mr. Beldon and Mr. Pickles, of England, all of which are very beautiful birds. Here we also saw some Game chickens, of which we shall presently speak.

Our steps were next directed towards the yards in which his Cochins are kept, and in which are some good specimens

of the Buff and Silver Cinnamon varieties. It would seem, however, that Mr. Howard's success in raising chickens of this breed was not so good as it had been in the other classes mentioned, as we saw only a few young birds. They were, however, of a promising appearance.

The enclosures and yards exclusively devoted to Game varieties next claimed our attention. Of these there are several well stocked with birds of the Brown Reds, Greys and Duckwing varieties. Here also are to be found the beautiful pair of Malays which Mr. Howard imported last season from the Hon. Wm. Massey, of Ireland, and the only birds of this variety we know of in Canada. The breeding of Game Fowls has always been a matter of much interest and study with fanciers. No other class has produced such a variety of different strains, each of which is both admired and prized by its breeder, and no doubt deservedly so; indeed, there is, perhaps, scarcely a breeder of any note who does not pride himself on producing something unequalled by his compeers, and no doubt Mr. Howard is no exception. Some very pretty-looking game chickens were pointed out to us, the produce of a cross between a Birchen Grey cock and Duck-wing hen. They were Brown Reds and Greys. His success in raising young birds from the eggs which he imported from Mr. Douglas, of the Aviaries, England, and some other breeders, was not good, owing to accidents to the young birds; the same may he said of his Malays, which he much regrets. On the whole, however, he is not without a considerable number of young game birds.

Mr. Howard has been, ever since boyhood, an admirer and breeder of poultry, chiefly, however, as an amusement, and still continues to devote much of his spare time to it. Possessed of ample means, he is ever ready to de-

vote a portion of it in the promotion of his cherished object, several instances of which are now present to our mind. Besides being a good breeder, he is an excellent judge of the many varieties which are now to be seen at our poultry exhibitions, to which mainly he attributes his success as a breeder. We learn with much satisfaction that he is now making arrangements with English breeders for the purchase of a large number of birds, to be imported in the autumn.

#### POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

We are glad to be able to chronicle this month a large increase in our poultry importations over that of former months, and also to notice, that many of the specimens received are of a degree of excellence superior to the majority of those previously imported. This is alike pleasing and satisfactory, and gives evident signs of a desire on the part of our breeders here to become possessed of some of the best stock in England, even although it may be at prices, which to some of our amateurs of bygone days, might appear fabulous. We remember, not a long while ago, an English correspondent, when alluding to the fowls we had in Canada, remarked: "We had the points of a good fowl on our fingers' ends, but not the fowls themselves—" the latter not on the ends of our fingers, of course, but anywhere in the country. Well, we will not deny that at one time there was much truth in the statement, but we are inclined to think, did our correspondent take a peep into some of our poultry yards as at present stocked, a different conclusion would be arrived at. None but those who have paid attention to poultry matters would believe what a change has taken place within the last year, and even within a few months. The large numbers of eggs and poultry brought over from England has worked

wonderful changes in this respect. Prominent among the importers, to whom we are indebted for this state of things, stands the name of Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, of this city, whose importations for the month are both varied and extensive, consisting principally of White, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, and Dark Brahmas, all from the yards of well known English breeders. Particularly noticeable among the birds received from Mr. Henry Yardley, are a Buff Cochin cock, and two White Cochin hens. The Buff cock is really a gem; he was, we are informed, exhibited only once at an English show, and won. The pen of White Cochins, including the two hens above alluded to, and a cock, are beautiful birds, and such as cannot fail to carry off prizes, whenever or wherever exhibited.

We notice among those supplied by Mr. Tomlinson, a pen of White Cochins, the cock of which took a 2nd prize at the last Birmingham show, and two of the hens won at the Middleton show; also a magnificent trio of Buff Cochins. The cock bird of this trio was claimed at the Birmingham exhibition of 1869 by C. Felton, Esq., for £17 sterling. Last spring he was purchased by Mr. Tomlinson, and is now the property of Mr. Forsyth—a finer bird there is not perhaps on this continent. He is now two years old, and will make an excellent stock bird; the hens which accompany him are but 14 months old. We shall only notice one trio more, that of Partridge Cochins. The cock bird is as perfect as a Partridge cock can be; he is already a prize taker, at a show held at Wolverhampton, England, and will no doubt take further honors in this country. The hens which accompany him are equally fine; they are all young birds, only 14 months old, and when over their next moult, will be rare specimens.

As a poultry importer, we know of no



person in Canada who has gone so extensively into the business as Mr. Forsyth, nor one who has a finer or larger stock of fowls on hand. At the time we write, he has in yards over 120 fowls, all of which are imported English birds, besides a large number of chickens, in various stages of growth.

### Literary Notices.

**THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN POULTRY.**—We have received from Mr. Lockwood, a very beautifully bound copy of this work; as we have already noticed it at some length, in a previous number, we will not now refer to it further than to mention of the very handsome manner in which it is now presented to the public. It would reflect no discredit on the table of a lady's drawing-room.

**REPORT OF AN ENQUIRY** in regard to the prevalence and ravages of the Colorado Potato Beetle, in the Western portion of Ontario, with the results of some experiments on the insect with various poisonous substances, and instructions for using the best practical remedies. By William Saunders, Vice-President, and Edward Baynes Reed, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Entomological Society of Ontario. Submitted to The Honorable John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario.

**THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE**, and Scale of Points in Exhibition Poultry, as adopted by the Conventions of February and May, 1871; also, a Treatise on Diseases and Ailments of Poultry, and a chapter on Artificial Incubation. New York, 1871: Edited and Published by A. M. Halstead, Recording Secretary of the New York State Poultry Society.

This edition of the "Standard," so anxiously looked for by poultry fanciers, has just been issued. It was received by us too late for a more extended notice in this issue than a mere acknowledgment of its receipt.

### INSECT FOOD FOR POULTRY.

Our article on this subject, published in a recent number, has given rise to several enquiries as to the mode of construction of the pits, &c. We give below one from Mr. E. H. Hickok, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with the reply of our correspondent, Sillery, who first introduced the subject into our pages, the perusal of which we recommended to parties who may be desirous of experimenting in the breeding of maggots.

Mr. Hickok, says: "I am building a *Vermin Pit*, one hundred feet long, and three by four, without any partitions of wood. Shall take good care to make it tight. It is to be *above ground*. Do you think that will answer as well as if it were sunk in the ground, or will it be too cold? Can the same compost be used year after year, or should the box be filled fresh every year? In taking out the maggots or chrysalids, is there any way of separating them from the compost, that you know of?"

Sillery, answers:—"Mr. H. ought to make some experiments before he proceeds to build a pit so long as he proposes; the advantage of placing the pit in the ground is, that the temperature of the ground is genial to the young pupa; judging from the immense quantity of the common house fly in Canada, that temperature ought to be low, which will not be the case if the pit is raised to a higher temperature; an experiment will, however, settle this point.

"A pit in the ground will be certainly colder, and more in accordance with the natural habits of the house fly; a pit *above ground* would suit the *blow fly* better, as they breed in meat and offal, which is generally above ground.

"The compost has to be made fresh for each hatching; in nine days the maggots are fit for use; the use of nine pits is to have one to empty every day, consequently, one has to be filled.

"The chrysalids will hatch out readily until the temperature of the air gets too cold, when they can be stored away, for use in winter; the value however, of this food is more for raising fowls than for winter food, as grain can answer the latter purpose, which it does not do when a chicken is young.

"The process of hatching maggots from the house fly is unattended with any smell. I have a piggery, full of house

flies, which would breed an enormous quantity of maggots; they are breeding, no doubt, in the yards, where there are all the materials they require, as I use peat in my yards as a deodorizer.

"I have not made many experiments yet, but the other day I tried one for the blow fly, with a mixture of spoilt salt fish and earth, and got swarms of maggots; these did not appear, however, to be very sweet, as the fowls eat them, but evidently without a relish.

"I have now a piggery of 140 pigs. To this I intend to add an establishment for breeding fowls, using maggots for the young birds, swill for the older birds, and grain for finishing off.

"My Guinea fowls are invaluable to me this year, nine of them keep fifteen acres of grass and garden land quite free of insects; they lay every day."

### INCUBATION.

When a fecundated egg is placed under a hen the germ undergoes a remarkable series of alterations, being gradually developed into a perfect chick. During the period required for the complete development, various chemical and physical changes occur. The hen has scarcely sat on the eggs twelve hours before some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken appear. The heart may be seen to beat at the end of the second day; it has at that time somewhat the form of a horse shoe, but no blood yet appears. At the end of two days, two vesicles of blood are to be distinguished, the pulsation of which is very visible; one of these is the left ventricle, and the other the root of the great artery. At the fiftieth hour, one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a noose folded down upon itself. The beating of the heart is first observed in the auricle, and afterwards in the ventricle. At the end of seventy hours, the wings are distinguishable; and on the head two bubbles are seen for the brain, one for the bill, and two for the fore and hind part of the head. Toward the end of the fourth day, the two auricles, already visible, draw nearer to the heart than before. The liver appears toward the fifth day. At the end of one hundred and thirty-one hours, the first voluntary motion is observed. At the end of seven hours more, the lungs and the stomach become visible; and four hours afterward, the intestines, the loins

and the upper jaw. At the hundred and forty-fourth hour, two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single one which was seen before. The seventh day, the brain begins to have some consistence. At the hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation, the bill opens, and flesh appears in the breast. In four hours more, the breast-bone is seen. In six hours after this, the ribs appear, forming from the back; and the bill is very visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours; and if the chicken be taken out of its covering, it evidently moves itself. The feathers begin to shoot out toward the two hundred and fortieth hour, and the skull becomes grisly. At the two hundred and sixty-fourth hour, the eyes appear. At the two hundred and eighty-eighth, the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first, the spleen draws near the stomach, and the lungs to the chest. At the end of three hundred and fifty-five hours, the bill frequently opens and shuts; and at the end of the eighteenth day, the first cry of the chicken is heard. It afterwards gets more strength and grows continually, till at length it is enabled to set itself free from its confinement.

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### Practical Hints.

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**CAPONING.**—Caponing, or the castration of cocks, is an operation, performed with the view of rendering their flesh fatter and more delicate. Spring and autumn are the proper seasons for performing this operation, for in summer the wound is apt to mortify. When four months old, or thereabouts, is the most suitable period at which cocks should be castrated. To perform this operation, we provide ourselves with a sharp cutting instrument and a needle threaded with a well-waxed thread, and then proceed in the following manner:—An assistant holds the bird, laying it on its back, head downwards, so that the intestine, turned toward the breast, will not be sufficiently exposed to be wounded by the instrument with which the belly is laid open. The rump is turned toward the operator, the right leg laid along the body, and the left

turned back so as to expose the left flank, upon which the incision is made. It is below this part that the operator, after pulling off the feathers, makes an incision, which penetrates the belly, large enough to admit the finger. It is prudent, at the moment of making this incision, to lift up a little of the sides of the belly where the cut is made, to remove the intestines, and to make sure not to wound them with the instrument. If any portion of the intestines tends to escape by the wound, the operator must take hold of them; then introducing the forefinger into the abdomen, he directs it towards the left side of the medial line. There he will feel a body with a smooth surface, of about the size of a small haricot bean, and slightly adherent; seizing hold of it, he draws it towards the opening, through which he brings it out. He proceeds in the same manner with the second testicle, which may be found close to the first, to the right of the medial line; then brings the edge of the wound together and keeps them united by a few stitches, and the operation is completed.

Hens are castrated with the same object. We pluck the feathers from between the rump and tail; and just under the rump we find a little elevation formed by a small round body beneath it. We make an incision across it just large enough to admit the finger and bring out this body, which resembles an acorn; it is the ovary. Remove it and sew up the wound, and rub it with paraffin oil.

**THE "DOUGLAS MIXTURE" FOR FOWLS WHEN MOULTING.**—When fowls are moulting, it is good to give them a chalybeate tonic in the water given them to drink; it will assist them greatly through this the most critical period of the whole year. This mixture is made in the following proportions: half-a-pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid dissolved in two gallons of water; to be added in the proportion of a teaspoonful to each pint of water in the drinking fountain. The rusty appearance which the water will assume is quite immaterial. A little hempseed mixed with their food at this season is also good.

**MARKING FOWLS.**—The best plan is to sew a piece of list round the leg. If it is a feathered hen, then sew the list so that it shall hold without being tight enough to destroy the feathers. This will be accomplished if the upper edge of the cloth be put beneath a stout feather, and the lower sewn a little more tightly than the top. The material is so soft and pliable that it does not injure a feather; if it be a good broad strip it will do no injury. It need not be tight. It will not slip over the foot; it cannot pass over the body. The advantage of this system is, that if five or six broods run together, they may always be distinguished by the color of the worsted round their legs. When it is no trouble to catch the fowls, they may be marked in a different manner, equally efficacious, but not visible. Burn them through the web of the wing with a red hot knitting needle. Mark the different broods thus: . . . . .  
.... : : : : and so on. It cannot be obliterated, and need only be known to oneself.

**RUNTS NOT REARING THEIR YOUNG.**—Runts are bad nurses, that is, if they are good runts—runts of large size. Common pigeons ought therefore be kept for this purpose. It would seem to be a law in pigeons that wherever there is a great departure from the original type, whether in largeness, smallness, or alteration of form to a degree in any way, then the pigeons so altered are bad rearers of their young. Thus this is seen in Runts, Almond Tumblers, and well-bred Pouters, and we find it so in the very small Scotch Fantails

#### FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS.

**PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**—The twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Agricultural Association will be held at the city of Kingston, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September next. Entries in the poultry class close on the 26th August, and must be made on the printed form, furnished for that purpose by the Secretary, Mr. Hugh C. Thomson.

The premiums offered in the poultry class this year are somewhat larger than last, separate prizes being offered for a

few varieties, not heretofore specified, singly. The class for this year's birds is also more comprehensive. Another very noticeable change in the prize list, over that of last year, is made, and which exhibitors would do well to bear in mind. Nearly all the varieties must be shown in trios, not in pairs as last year; and this arrangement also extends to the chicken class. Exhibitors find it sometimes very difficult to match even a pair of birds properly for the show men, without running the risk of disqualification—how much more so when a trio has to be selected!

The objectionable course of withholding from publication the judges' names, is still persisted in, nor is any announcement made that birds will be fed by the association while on exhibition. We fail to see a single new feature of a redeeming character in this year's prize list over former ones, with the exception, perhaps, that separate prizes are offered for Partridge Cochins; but in all other respects, the same marked indifference, in fact ignorance, of the wants and wishes of poultry fanciers and breeders is, throughout, most conspicuously displayed.

**LIST OF PREMIUMS—NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—This Exhibition, the catalogue of premiums to be awarded at which we have received, will be held at the city of Albany, October 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1871. Entries close on the 3rd September. 44 classes are allotted to poultry, and two prizes each class, one of \$5, the other of \$3; in all, about \$150, to be awarded in prizes. Exhibitors will have to state to the secretary when making their entries, whether the specimens entered are over or under one year old. Prizes are not to be awarded for birds impaired in value for breeding purposes. Until further ordered, the standard of excellence of the London Poultry Club is to be the guide in judging; Canadians desirous of sending fowls for exhibition, can do so, free of customs duties, on complying with the necessary regulations.

**HAMILTON CENTRAL FAIR**—The premium list of the Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies has reached us. The Exhibition is to be held in the city of Hamilton, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October, 1871, and prizes to the amount of \$6,000 will be offered in pre-

miums. In the poultry department there are 43 classes, 27 of which are for old birds of the different varieties named:—10 classes are for chickens of 1871; first and second prizes of \$3 and \$2 respectively are offered in these classes. To the Pigeons only three classes are given, the first and second prizes being of \$2 and \$1 respectively. Rabbits also have three classes assigned them, with prizes similar in amount to those offered in the Pigeon class. Entries close on the 23rd day of September next; further information may be obtained of the secretary, William A. Cooley, Ancaster P. O., Ontario.

### PROPER WEIGHT FOR GAME FOWLS AT EXHIBITIONS.

The average weight of Game Cocks at exhibitions is now about 6½ lbs., and runs from 6 lbs. to 7½ lbs. The old favourite fighting weight was 4½ lbs.; especially at the Royal cockpit, Tufton Street, Westminster, London; and 4½ lbs. is allowed to be the most active weight of all, and large enough for strength. The weight best combining activity with strength is, on the whole, 5½ lbs.; and this is my favourite weight for brood cocks. I think that when weighing more than 5½ lbs., Game Cocks begin to lose symmetry, and become too slow, heavy, and often clumsy.

Game Cocks are, of course, never weighed at exhibitions, and I think our poultry judges are mainly to be blamed for not checking the undue and great advance in the weight of game fowls. Such large fine birds are undoubtedly noble specimens, but are never so sharp, fierce, or active, as those of the middle size; and though much more powerful in appearance, would soon be killed by active sharp birds. We do not want Game Fowls to approach the size of Dorkings, at least no true game fancier would wish them to do so, and with all their noble appearance, such large Game Cocks are slow, heavy in flesh and bone, often clumsy, and even resembling Malays. I hold that 5½ lbs., or 1 lb. more than the highest fighting weight, is about the most correct exhibition weight, and that 3½ lbs. for exhibition hens is correct, as 4 lb. hens are all slow and breed slow cocks; (hens of course are heavier when full of eggs than at other times.) A few years ago,

the 5½ lb. birds took all the cups and prizes, but now we seem to have advanced another pound in weight. If the game judges do not combine to check and discountenance this approach to "Dorking clumsiness," in a few years we shall not see a quick, sharp, fiery, symmetrical, or really "Game" Cock at any of our exhibitions. I prefer the old "Cockers" way of breeding, and breed my Game Fowls strictly in accordance with the old usages, and not for large, heavy exhibition birds; brood cocks, 5½ lbs.; Cocks in out-walks, 4½ lbs. each; hens, from 3 lbs. to 3½ lbs.; no heavier.

All the chief exhibitors seem to have their birds too heavy, both in flesh and bone, for really good birds. A heavy Game Cock is far inferior to a light active bird, and judges should remember that these large birds, heavy in flesh, and coarse in bone, should never take prizes; and the judges should give the prizes to middle sized birds, fine in bone, and also fine and active in shape. I do not write as an exhibitor, as I never have exhibited since 1857, and do not mean to exhibit again. I had several large cocks weighing from 6 lbs. to 7 lbs., and they were all heavy, slow birds, with one exception. These were Black-breasted Reds, and one Brown Red. I hear that in Yorkshire and Staffordshire, in some places, they have Brown Reds weighing as much as 9 lbs., and Black-breasted Reds and duckwings of 8 lbs., bred for exhibition purposes or for farm yards. Judges surely know that Game Cocks "like Dorkings" are not required even for exhibition. I think that while judging, the weights of the larger birds must run too much in their heads. Strong, active, fierce, fine-boned, and symmetrical high-bred birds are the true cup birds in Game fowls. I have only seen one good large bird exhibited yet.—  
NEWMARKET, in *Journal of Horticulture*.

## Pigeons.

### THE VARIETY OF PIGEONS YOU SHOULD KEEP.

Under this heading WILTSHIRE RECTOR, in the *Journal of Horticulture*, furnishes a very readable article, from which we make the following extracts: "Fancy Pigeons are very numerous as well as very beautiful, and there are

almost infinite varieties of form, as well as blending of feather. Where will you find such varied beauty? Nowhere, I think, in one class of bird. Hence tastes the very opposite may be gratified. Does the eye delight in colour? That can be gratified; witness especially some of the German Toys, especially the Suabians. Does another delight in gracefulness of form? That can also be gratified; witness the slender Dragoon, and stronger Carrier; or another delight in size? Runts the long, and Pouters the tall, will please; or another delight in smallness and colour? there is the Almond Tumbler.

"Now supposing, gentle reader, you are in good easy circumstances, and that you delight in a country life, revel in a landscape, delight in a garden and greenhouse. Then if it is so, you have the greatest source of Pigeon pleasure at your command, for you can keep all the varieties. You can go in for elegance of structure; a breeding-place furthest back, three sides of a square, shut in when needed from all cold, where you can sit in winter among your pets, or stroll round from box to box, cigar alight. This innermost compartment may open into a wired space for flight, that again opening into another, where a fountain may play a gentle jet only, and a shallow gravel-bottomed space beneath where the birds can wash; and pretty creepers may be outside both wired enclosures. A rockery and a fernery flanking all this would be ornamental, not detrimental, in a garden. Within, the Pigeons of all varieties—the tall bulky Pouter beside the tiny dappled Tumbler; the long-beaked beside the short-beaked; the turned-crowned beside the smooth-crowned; the whole-feathered, the pied, the chequered, the magpie, the pure white, the raven black, the mottled, the splash, the black-headed, the white-headed, the soft-feathered, the hard-feathered. What a lovely assortment of feathered pets you would be able to enjoy, and how much pleasure you would derive from them! If still a busy man at times, you would the more enjoy the leisure hours spent with your birds; and if quite a retired man, having sheathed your sword with which you cut your way to success in life, then you would, looking back, and talking over your past active career, have an agreeable pastime for your well-earned repose. You would be the very man I should, if I dared, envy.

"But all are not rich enough to possess all the varieties, therefore the best plan is to adopt one variety at a time, and study its capabilities, and breed it to perfection. Then each variety of man may be suited with some variety of pigeon. Thus there is in the world a walking class of men—a genus to themselves are these great walkers—they greatly benefit their shoemaker and their butcher, while their doctor regards them with great disgust. I know the men at once—these men, long-legged men, what there is of them all bone and muscle; they have a tanned cheek, and peculiar expression of face. These are the men who might have been colonists, explorers, travellers; and they are the men to keep homing pigeons. They always want a walk and an object. Let them keep Antwerps. Further and further they may extend their walks, and toss their birds on some lone hill or breezy down, and timing their flight from their hand, stride home eager and hot and anxious to find how long their birds got there before themselves.

"But all men are not great walkers; habit, business, infirmity, or taste, keep some at home. To such their house and garden are all in all. They may suitably keep, if on a hill, or in an open spot, high flying Tumblers, who, like themselves, are 'true to the kindred points of heaven and home,' face upward, watching their birds or tending them, in which there is always a special interest, as Tumblers are the cleverest and tamest of pigeons. Little, confiding, bold fellows they are, who will feed out of your hand, and finding nothing in it peck sharply at your fingers.

"Then there are the still more home-keeping varieties, who rarely fly save from the ground to the top of their house, and, therefore, never stray away and annoy neighbours; at least, neighbours fancy they annoy them. Or, again, you are a little pleasant smiling fat man, with a dot for a nose, a double chin, and double the stomach allotted to most men, and with a little weakness for tasty viands? Then, if so, the full-fleshed Runt must be your love; not the prize birds, which are bad breeders, but the smaller, yet large-bodied, and exceedingly appetizing in pie or from spit. Then, if you reside in close London, or closer manufacturing town, where cats in brigades abound on roof or wall, and make night hideous with their music

all out of time and harsh, and who would pounce on any poor bird if at liberty, still if you hanker after bird pets in the form of fancy pigeons, that hankering can be gratified by keeping the Londoner's pigeon, his bird for a century at least, the elegant-shaped and elegant-coloured Almond Tumbler, or his kindred Short-faces. A little room or a tiny greenhouse will do, an invalid may tend them and enjoy them; as they must not fly they are the birds for the city, or for those persons who are obliged to remain in-doors.

"But there are the ladies: I can suit their special tastes, too. The older, who remember how neatly the cottage bonnet looked, and neater the face inside, they may have reminders of both in Jacobins, whose modest folding feathers half hide their pretty faces. Or a young lady of the present day, with chignon and tiny bonnet pinned to her hair? Then the Helmet and the Turbit will do for you. Are you Catholic? There are Nuns, Priests, Monks, and Carmelites for you. Or does some enamoured swain declare in your listening ear (foolish fellow!) that you are an angel? You can keep Archangels for company. Or are you matron, and the lord of the house and of your heart has begun to lose his ambrosial locks, and that youngest pet—his pet—thinks it fine fun to stand tip-toe behind papa's chair, and kiss the bald place, and run off with a shriek, hoping to be run after? Then like master like pigeons, for there are Baldpates to match; or has he a hirsute chin? there are Beards. Or are you tender on 'a soldier covered with lace,' as the nursery rhyme has it? you can have dashing Dragons, or heavier Horsemen, or puffing Trumpeters. Then ladies always love the pure White Fantail—the ladies' pigeon. If you do, be sure and have both varieties, the stouter and flatter tailed Englishman, and the tiny tremulous Scotchman. Some ladies, too, seem now-a-days always making point lace; they may keep Lace pigeons. Then, again, there is the odd little air Tumbler, or rather house Tumbler, which, though it cannot fly up to a bench without tumbling, delights some persons."

Breeders of Game Fowls must consider form, size and courage of the first, and markings of feathers of secondary importance.

## Our Letter Box.

**HOW TO CHOOSE YOUNG GESE FROM GANDERS, AND AYLESBURY DUCKS FROM DRAKES.**—*Amateur* asks:—"Can you or any of your readers give a rule for judging a goose from a gander by having only one to judge from? Also, the same in Aylesbury ducks, the curled feathers being out of the tail of the drake bird." We know of no rule by which to be guided in choosing young geese from ganders, or ducks from drakes, other than by the sound of the voice, which, in the latter, is quite discernable to the ordinary ear. In the case of geese, however, it is more difficult; yet, any person having the least pretension to a musical ear will very soon recognize the difference in tone between the goose and the gander. A little practice will familiarize the ear of the uninitiated, so that he will have no difficulty in picking out the geese from the ganders, or, if separate, in knowing to what gender either may belong. If any of our readers know of other means we should be glad to hear from them.

**GAPES IN CHICKENS.**—(*Subscriber.*)—This disease is occasioned by the occurrence of a parasite (*Sclerostoma Syngamus*) in the trachea or windpipe of the chicken. The name is sufficiently expressive of the disease. The extension of the neck, and consequent elongation of the trachea caused by gaping, seems to have the effect of separating or unfolding the knot of enclosed parasites—sufficiently, at least, to allow of a certain degree of expiration, and hence the cause of the gaping and inspiration. The following treatment, by D. Cobbold, is recommended by Mr. Tegetmeier: Strip the vane from a small quill feather, except half-an-inch at its extremity; this should then be dipped in spirits of turpentine; and, the chicken being securely held by an assistant, the feather so prepared is passed neatly down through the small opening of the windpipe, which is readily seen at the base of the tongue. The turpentine at once kills the parasites, and its application excites a fit of coughing, during which they are expelled. This mode of application requires some manual dexterity, and at times the irritation proves fatal. I have, therefore, suggested the shutting up of the chicken in a box, with some shavings dipped in spirits of turpentine, when the vapour arising from the extended surface produces in most cases an equally beneficial result.

The most essential thing in view of putting a check upon the future prevalence of the disease, is the *total destruction of the parasites after their removal.* If the worms be merely killed and thrown away (say upon the ground), it is scarcely likely that the

mature eggs will have sustained any injury. Decomposition having set in, the young embryos will sooner or later escape, migrate in the soil or elsewhere, and ultimately find their way into the air passages of certain fowls, in the same manner as their parents did before them. The worms, after their removal, should be burnt, and the dead bodies of any chickens should be treated in a similar manner.

**AGE OF DUCKLINGS.**—(*J. J. Jones, Wis.*)—It is impossible to tell the exact age of a duckling if its life only counts by weeks. Food has much influence. The indications of youth are soft feathers which have no quills, the remains of down on the head, the absence of feathers on the web of the wing, extreme delicacy of the skin that covers the legs, and a very soft bill. Size, development, and condition are dependent on food.

**SWELLING ON THE BALL OF A FOWL'S FOOT.**—(*Beginner.*)—The cause may be twofold. It may be from bruising the ball of the foot by flying down from a perch; or it may be from a small stone or fragment of flint or glass that has pierced the skin. In either case the foot should be poulticed, and that which offends removed. The bird must have the foot wrapped up till the wound is cured.

**DISHONEST DEALING IN HATCHING EGGS.**—(*Subscriber.*)—Write to the person from whom you purchased your eggs, and state fully the circumstances of your case; furnish, if possible, undoubted evidence of the truth of your statement. Keep a copy of your letter, and if you do not receive a satisfactory reply, send us the correspondence, so that we may form our opinion of the case.

**CHICKENS PARTIALLY FORMED IN THE SHELL.**—(*An unfortunate Breeder*) writes us that in a large number of the hatching eggs he purchased this season were many chickens only partially hatched, and asks if it is not possible to destroy the vitality of the eggs partially, thereby deceiving the purchaser. Our correspondent is wholly in error when he attributes a partial destruction only of the vitality to the seller.—Such a thing is impossible! Either the germ of life must be preserved entire, or it must be destroyed totally. This latter was not the case, as it is evident that life was developed and the embryo existed to a certain age, and was then destroyed. This may have arisen from various causes. The hen may have remained too long off her nest, and the eggs got chilled, or she may have had too many eggs under her, and from time to time one of them left out in the cold, and in this way a number of

them got chilled; or the hen may not have been a close sitter, all or any of which causes would conduce to the above effect.

**FERTILITY OF EGGS.**—(*Novice*).—The fertility of an egg can be ascertained at a week old. If on examination either through an egg testor, or the more primitive method of placing the hand telescope fashion, if there is visible a dark streak through the yolk, then the egg is fertile, and only needs proper hatching to produce a chick.

**NUMBER OF HENS WITH A COCK.**—(*A. J. F.*) It is not too many to have ten or twelve hens with a cock at this season of the year, provided they are allowed a good run. Earlier in the season it would be too many. We do not put more than 4 or 6 with a cock before the 1st of April, after which the number may be increased.

## Advertisements.

**FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS**  
BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS, bred from 1st Prize Dublin Cock, 1870, and Bristol and Birmingham prize strain Hens. First picked trio \$25 gold, others, carefully selected \$20. Above mentioned cock, and two finest hens will be sold for \$45 gold. Also a Dark Brahma cock, one year old, from Birmingham highly commended cock, with a last season's pullet, from 1st Bristol prize hen, \$25 the pair—cock a certain prize winner. Birds paid to Liverpool.

Remittances to accompany all orders. Address, P. F. Furlong, East Clanden, Guildford, Surrey, England.

**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 first 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.

**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.

**FRED. S. POTTER,**

North Dartmouth, Massachusetts,

BREEDER OF

DARK AND LIGHT BRAHMAS,

BUFF, PARTRIDGE and BLACK COCHINS.

And ROUEN DUCKS.

Orders now received for the fall trade.

Prices and particulars furnished on application.

**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 Cochins, carefully matched for exhibition, healthy, large birds, at from five to ten pounds per trio, including coop 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.

**WHITE COCHINS.—COL.**  
Hassard having purchased the entire stock of white Cochins from F. Zurhorst, Esq., Dublin, can supply of eggs to inform the 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 VAILEY, 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.



## 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, WOLVERHAMPTON, 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."

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