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# Canada Poultry Journal.

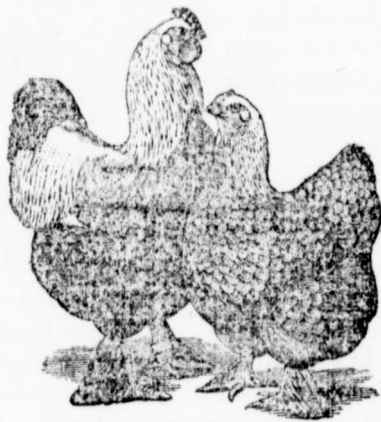
*Devoted to the*

BREEDING, MANAGING, AND MARKETING OF POULTRY, PIGEONS,  
BEES, AND PET STOCK.

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Vol. I. BROOKLIN, ONT., CANADA, SEPT., 15th, 1875. No. 1.

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*Dark Brahmas.*

The Dark Brahma Fowl is without doubt one of the best varieties of the Asiatic class, for Farmers, as they are very large, exceedingly fine in flesh, and good layers of fair sized eggs.

They are easily kept out of Gardens and Fields where not wanted to run. An ordinary board fence if made close enough so they cannot get through will turn them, as their wings are so small and their bodies so large, they cannot fly up any height. They are also well adapted for small runs in Towns, as they are very contented and quiet, and will thrive and do well even in a very small run: and

being dark in color they do not get dirty as quickly as a lighter colored Bird.

They are also very easy to Breed, as their Eggs usually hatch well and the young chicks are very strong and healthy. When I say they are easy to breed, I do not mean that it is easy to Breed Chicks that will make first class Exhibition Birds even when you have first class Birds to Breed from. I find them harder to Breed to feather, and correct markings, now required at Exhibitions, than any other variety of the Asiatic class.

I will remember one of the first, if no:

the very first pair of Dark Brahmas that ever was exhibited in this Province. It was some ten or twelve years ago, at an Exhibition in the City of Toronto. It was a very large Pair that had just been imported from Ireland. They were the wonder of all the visitors at the show; and from that time until now, have steadily increased in value in the estimation of Fanciers and Farmers in this Province, and late years they have been very largely Imported, by all the leading Fanciers in the Dominion.

Now, fine Birds of the above variety can be found in plenty of Farm yards in Canada; and at all our large Shows, they are one of the strongest classes exhibited.

### **A Prolific Dark Brahma Hen.**

Editors CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL,

I have in my yard what I consider a very prolific Dark Brahma Hen; and having a few facts that I had jotted down for my own satisfaction, and thinking they might be interesting to your readers I send them to you.

The Hen referred to was hatched the last of June '74; commenced to lay in January '75, being then seven months old; she layed in January 9 Eggs, in February 8. March being very cold and stormy I only got one Egg. But in April she layed 25 without missing a single day. In May she layed 15, and in June 6. She then became Broody, and I set her. She brought out a nice clutch of chicks which she raised. Started to lay again on the 27th of July, and layed 15 more; then wanted to Hatch again, but as I did not give her any Eggs, she started to lay again August 28th, and has layed every day since; which makes six

Eggs more, and the prospects are good for another Egg every day for some time to come.

The Eggs layed in January and February were not set; but the rest of them, 47, were, except two that got broken, leaving 45; and from the 45 Eggs set, I got 40 fine chicks, which are all now large and strong and growing finely.

MRS. WM. GREEN.

Brooklin, Sept. 3rd, '75.

Mrs. Green's Hen is certainly a very prolific as well as profitable one; and if any of our readers can beat it with any hen in the Asiatic class we would like to hear from them.

[Eds.]

[For the CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL.]

### **"A Bit of Experience."**

MESSRS. EDITORS.—A few words of experience in the Poultry line perhaps may not prove uninteresting to the beginner, or perhaps those that are all ready started. I judge by myself, for the word "Hen" is sufficient for me to read the article, no matter how short or from what author. I don't think that I can give all the experience that is necessary for one to follow, with his mind made up, upon reading mine, that he knows all about the business, and all that remains for him to do is to get his "yards" and houses built, stock them with birds, and in a short time take all the premiums that are offered at the Exhibitions, and in a few years retire a wealthy Hen merchant, any one with such an idea would in a short time retire with disgust, with the idea that the "Poultry" business was a humbug, the breeder was a humbug, and in fact

everything connected with it was a humbug. I have bred Poultry for about fifteen years, commencing after leaving school with a few eggs that I got from a friend. I set them and got some chicks, and as they grew up I took great interest in them; and I found I had what was then called "Chittagongs." I selected the best and bred from them, and in that way had the finest flock of birds in my Town. But I was soon obliged to give them up, as my business called me, as it has many other young men, to our great city, Boston. So for several years I had nothing to do with Poultry, excepting when it was cooked. I never however, forgot the taste of those fine chicks and eggs that I raised while a boy, which seemed to me to be of finer flavor than any I have ever eaten since. So at the earliest possible moment, when I had the chance, having moved a few miles from Boston, I once more went for my "Chittagongs." But alas! my "Chittagongs" had turned into "Brahmas!" Well, I took it for granted that must be all right, for time will accomplish wonders, and as I had the idea that I should like once more to try my luck in the raising of chickens, I first purchased a few common hens for eggs for my table, and in hopes of sometime getting some full-blooded strain from them. I raised a few, found them *full blooded*, but not of the right kind. So having become disgusted with such a mixed collection I determined to get the best I could find, and it was not hard to convince me that the "Brahma," for all purposes, was the best. I purchased some eggs from Mr. "Sturtevant" of Farmingham Mass., who at that time took the premiums at the Boston Exhibition. From two dozen eggs I raised six chicks, and

found that I had five pullets and one cockerell. I then purchased a fine cockerel from the "Comey" strain, and from that stock with other fresh blood that I have put in, I now have as fine fowls to show and breed, as can be found.

But one thing I will say, and that is, that with all my experience I am far from being perfect, and in fact, I think I do not know so much now as I thought I did when I commenced. Fowls of all kinds can be made a great and pleasant study for any one who fancies them. But I would advise any one who does not like them, and goes into the business with the eye to profit, that he had better keep out and reserve his patience for some business that he likes; for it does take time and patience to conduct the business as it should be.

Now one word to the editors of the CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL. Should you find space in your Journal for the above, you will oblige me by inserting the same, and I would say that I wish you success; and perhaps at some future day I can tell my friends through your paper what I know about "Brahmas" from experience.

CHARLES E. PERRY.

Wollaston Heights,

Mass.

For the "CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL,"

### Experience of an Amateur

MESSRS EDITORS:—Since the close of the Rebellion I have made the Breeding of Fancy Poultry my study. I have read all Books, Papers &c. that I could purchase. Some four years ago thinking I had pursued my studies to good advantage, I became acquainted with num

erous Breeders, and was recommended to certain parties as being reliable, and having good stock. I then built a henary 32 feet by 11 facing the South, 8 windows in front, 4 on roof, divided into four apartments; then purchased of the above named parties, a Trio of Light Brahmas, a Trio of Dark Brahmas, a Trio of Buff Cochins, a Trio of Partridge Cochins, and I had a Trio of Gold Laced Sebright Bantams, [Imported]. I then commenced trying to raise chicks, expecting as I think every amateur does, to have good chicks, if not all good enough for exhibition. But alas! My hopes were not realized.

After visiting the yards of other breeders, I felt as though my stock was not good enough for me, and in order to be as I thought all right for the next season, I went to a prominent Breeder in this state, and told him I wanted him to pick out four trios of fowls from his stock for breeding purposes. He accordingly did so, and I paid him what I then thought an exorbitant price, but sufficient to say, I have won a large number of premiums, at various Local Shows, and have sold some very fine birds, and am breeding at this time from the same stock. In raising early chicks I have been for the last two years about the same as a great many others, not raising many of what are called early chicks; but plenty say after the first of May.

I think the great trouble of most of us Amateurs is, that we expect to get rich too fast, and that we try too many kinds at once, as I am satisfied that had I only kept one kind at first, paying my whole attention to them, to day I should have been better off pecuniarily, and have

better stock than in trying so many varieties.

Yours Respectfully,

P. N. SPRAGUE.

We shall be pleased to have Mr. Sprague continue to write for the Journal.—Eds.

For the CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL.

### Look to your Own Interest.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If your space will allow, permit me through the columns of your Journal, to say a few words to the Poultry fanciers of the Dominion.

I was much pleased to learn, that through the enterprise of one or two fanciers, a new Poultry paper was about being started. I think there is not one among us, who has not felt the want of a paper devoted exclusively to the Poultry interest in Canada, since the fall of the "Canadian Poultry Chronicle." It now remains with us whether we will support the CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL, or let it share the fate of its predecessor the "Chronicle." It is needless for me to comment upon the value of such a paper, as you are all aware of the advantages to be reaped from it. I can assure each one of you that you are not looking to your own interests, if you do not aid the Editors of this Journal in every possible way. And we, as Canadians, ought to feel ashamed of ourselves, if we can not, or rather, will not support at least one Poultry Journal in the Dominion; when our neighbors across the line, have a dozen magazines devoted to Poultry, pet stock, etc., and I believe all in a flourishing condition.

Faithfully yours,

ALEXANDER FRASER, JUNR.

Quebec, 1st September, '75.

To the editors of

## The Canada Poultry Journal.

GENTLEMEN :—I am very much pleased to see, by the "Prospectus" you sent me, that you intend publishing a monthly Journal, in the interest of Poultry breeding &c. I think that a periodical of that kind is much needed in Canada. And has hitherto been much neglected. Now gents I can see no reason why Farmers should not feel as much interest in improving their yards of Fowls as they do in improving their horses or cattle. I consider it of equal importance, and pays just as well for the trouble and expense in doing so. My wife sold last year over \$65 worth of Turkeys alone! Some of the young gobblers weighed 15 lbs., and one eighteen months old, weighed 19 lbs. And these after they were a few weeks old, lived mostly on grasshoppers and other insects. This in itself is a great profit to the farmer; and I might just state here, that we have been trying to improve our yard of fowls for the last few years, and although not what I would like, yet there is a vast difference between the large white fleshed Brahma chickens, and the little black fleshed ones we used to have; and as to their laying qualities, we have at present in our yard, some pullets, bred from light Brahma hens, and a Golden Poland cock, that can't be beat in the Province for laying, and the fowls are excellent when brought to the table.

But Mr. Editor this isn't what I intended to write about, I commenced with the idea of telling you how I started to improve our flock of Turkeys.

Last winter I requested a friend of mine living in Essex county, to try to catch some wild ones for me; he was successful; and last spring he sent me a

splendid pair. And sir they *are* wild! I wouldn't be afraid to confine the gobbler's wings, and turn him out against "Jack the Barber" for a mile heat.

In my simplicity I expected to have raised a nice flock from them this season, but they never layed an egg, and we put a tame Turkey into the pen with them, thinking to have some half-breeds, but failed in that also. I thought that some one of the numerous readers of your valuable Journal might have had some experience with these animals, and give it in your next issue. By so doing, it might benefit others as well as myself.

Now Messrs. Editors, thanking you for a little space and wishing you abundant success in your very praiseworthy undertaking, I enclose you \$2 for two subscriptions to the Journal, one for myself, and one for a friend. Not that I expect to breed fancy Poultry for sale to any great extent, but I do intend to still further improve my stock, for my own use and fancy, and I think, at least one Journal in the Dominion devoted to Poultry, Pigeons, Bees, &c., &c., should be well supported, when our neighbors across the Lines can support from eight to ten of them.

I remain, yours truly,

J. WELDON.

FOR THE CANADA POULTRY JOURNAL.

MESSRS EDITORS :—Having no doubt that your very valuable paper will have a very large circulation among the poultry fanciers in the Province of Quebec, [to whom my remarks are more particularly adapted] a few words about raising Chickens under glass, although out of season, may not be out of place.

Poultryman in Ontario have no idea of the disadvantage we labor under in the Province of Quebec, as regards early chickens, where we have frost and snow until the 1st, and often the 10th May. Here a brood hatched out in the first week of May, is considered early, and even then cannot be raised without considerable loss and trouble. It is needless for me to state the advantage early chickens have over the later birds, either for market, exhibition, or as breeding stock.

Last spring I tried the experiment of raising chickens in hot beds under glass, which proved a complete success. My first brood came to hand about the 15th April, six in number, which I placed along with the hen in a hot bed prepared about a week previous. A few days afterwards another brood twelve in number, which I placed in a similar bed. Out of these eighteen chickens I raised sixteen, not one died of disease, lost two by the glass light falling upon them.

The hot beds were prepared in exactly the same manner as a gardener prepares his for early plants, except, I placed grass sods on the manure, which I covered over with dry earth. These sods were taken out and shaken twice a week, replaced and covered again with dry earth. I always kept a thermometer in each bed, by which I regulated the heat by raising or lowering the lights. This is neither an expensive nor difficult affair; all that is required being the hot-bed frames and lights, which do not cost very much. Care needs to be taken, or the beds will get too hot on fine sunny days, when they must have plenty of air. I advocate that more chickens can be raised in this way during March and April, with less disease and loss, than in

the months of May and June: all who have not tried it, I hope will, next spring, and report the result through the pages of this paper.

A. F.

Quebec, 23rd August, 1875.

The above is an entirely new idea to us, and certainly worthy of a trial.

[Eds.]

### The Road to Success.

Under this heading, much might be said which would be of considerable benefit and importance to those who have commenced, or are about to invest their money and time in the Breeding and improvement of Poultry in Canada. However it would be useless to attempt any lengthy discussion here, as it would be only tracing the footsteps of many others who have had successive years of experience heretofore. I mean such men as L. Wright, Saunders, and many others who by ambition and industry, together with the aid of science, won for themselves a name of wide renown throughout the Poultry world. Indeed many times have they proved to be faithful guides on the road to success, and doubtless in the future, their instructive writings will act as a stimulus to the young beginner, even my short experience has proved them an indispensable article to the Breeder who requires advice. For many years I have been endeavoring to create some interest in the Poultry line, in the community I live in, which, generally speaking, has resulted favorably: yet, there seems to be one great drawback to new beginners, namely, the lack of understanding,—trying to push forward in the ranks of the Poultry fraternity, and attain a good and honest reputation therein, without

slightest idea as to the difficulties they will have to encounter, on their way to this point of success. My experience has taught me that this is building castles in the air; in fact it is my opinion that it is the secret of the many failures which we hear tell of. Now the first year I directed my attention to the breeding of Fancy Poultry, I was startled at the enormous prices which they were held at; but being determined to try some of the Choice Breeds I had seen at the Exhibitions throughout the country, I proceeded to invest a few dollars in these pets, and must say I came off very safe, considering my lack of knowledge as to the points of quality. The kinds I selected for my first adventure, were as follows, Gray Dorkings, Light and Dark Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and Black Spanish, in all, seven kinds, which in order to keep them separate through the breeding, it was necessary to build a house for that purpose, dividing it into different apartments for the accommodation of the several varieties above named; having accomplished this, I considered myself past all difficulties. I thought of course all I had to do was to raise a large flock of Chicks, sell them at a big price, put the money in my pocket, priding myself in my good luck. However it took one year to exhaust my skill. In the first place I found out I did not understand mating fowls for breeding purposes, nor did I know any rule as regards feeding them; in short I did not understand management and general treatment of Poultry; and in many cases I committed great errors, and finally lost money by the mistake; yet I did not give up keeping them and run them down by saying they

were a nuisance, and not half as profitable as the old barnyard fowl. Such is the general cry in the case of failure. But being convinced the fault was my own, I concluded to undergo a schooling on the subject, and at once secured a Poultry Book, and also a Periodical, something similar to this one, which had to come from the United States, as this Journal is the first of the kind ever printed in Canada, [except 'Chronicle'—Ed.]

With intense interest I perused each of these articles along with the many Agricultural papers which provided a small space for the experience of some successful breeder, who might chance to occupy it with a few remarks, and so by degrees I gained considerable information, and became better posted in the matter. My experience since that time is of a different character, both in regard to profit, and standard quality of my stock.

But without further intrusion on the subject, I would say that my success has been such as to encourage me, in place of seven kinds to keep fifteen; and I now advise any person who intends trying their hand at the business, I strongly advise them, to obtain first the theory, then the practical part, forgetting not to accept the hand of science as a companion and confidant, in their enterprise, and in so doing they will shun many dangerous points which otherwise they could not avoid on their route to success. Therefore in closing; as a Breeder I would say to brother Fanciers that as an instructor, the CANADA JOURNAL will no doubt do its part nobly, and prove a great help to the Poultry Breeder, for whose benefit it is being established. However let us try it and see.

W. H. HORNBY, Burnhamthorpe



**THE**  
**Canada Poultry Journal**

IS PUBLISHED

On the 15th of each month at  
**Brooklin, Ont., Canada.**

**H. M. Thomas & E. R. Grant,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

**L. C. THOMAS,** Associate Editor and Publisher

**TERMS:---\$1.00** per annum in advance, postage paid.--- Specimen copies, 10 cts. American Currency taken at par, either for subscriptions or advertising, from parties residing in the States.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING**

Advertisements will be inserted at 10 cents per line of space, in advance, each insertion. One inch of space being equal to about 12 lines. No advertisements inserted for less than \$1.00, being about ten lines of space, and eight words to the line. Parties sending advertisements, will please designate the space to be occupied. All money for subscriptions, or advertisements, when sent by P. O. order, or in registered letters, will be at our risk, and will receive prompt attention.

**Large Shows to Occur in Canada.**

Ottawa, Provincial, open to the world; Sept. 20 to 24 inclusive. Guelph, Central Exhibition, open to the world; Sept. 14 to 17; Toronto, Electoral Division Society's; Sept. 28 to Oct. 1st.; open to the world. Hamilton---Great Cen-

tral Fair; Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, open to the world. London, Western Fair; Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, open to the world. Peterboro. Central; Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, open to the Provinces.

**A few Words to the Readers of the Journal.**

Being aware of the rapidly growing interest of late, in the breeding, managing, and marketing of Poultry, Pigeons, Bees and every other variety of Pet Stock, owing to the continually increasing demand, and the advancement in prices, and as nothing on these subjects is published in the Dominion, with the exception of an occasional article, in our Agricultural Journals, and believing that the importance of the business demands that a Periodical, devoted exclusively to its interests, should be published, and having had repeated solicitations from several Fanciers to publish such a work, we consented to undertake it. But it was with some doubts whether Fanciers would give a helping hand, sufficient to enable us to furnish a respectable Journal, without a loss. But we are pleased to say, that although it is costing us much more than we anticipated, the prospects thus far are all we could reasonably expect. Subscriptions and advertisements are every day coming in from all parts of Canada, and the States. Also many very encouraging letters, giving us to understand that they are determined to support the Journal. We sincerely thank all those who have so promptly stepped forward and aided us, by sending in their own subscriptions, as well as many others, and also contributing freely valuable matter for our columns, as well as advertisements, and we hope very soon to see our subscription list second to no other Journal of the kind in America. We would further say, that so long as we may be connected with the Journal, no favoritism shall be shown to any particular Breeder or Fancier; but all shall stand upon equal footing as far as this Journal is concerned; and it shall be its proprietors aim to work for the interests of all.

Each subscriber shall receive the journal until the full term of subscription expires; as it shall never be suspended while in our hands, owing any subscriber one cent. So that Fanciers need not hesitate to send on their subscriptions at once.

Knowing as we do, from having been ourselves victimized, that there are some parties here as well as in the old country, who are not altogether reliable, it shall be the aim of this journal to guard its patrons against fraud of any kind, or dishonest dealing in any form.

Our columns will be open to all parties, to discuss freely, all matters appertaining to the interests of Fanciers. All necessary space in each

number, will be devoted to correspondents; and also a portion for questions and answers, Receipts, Importations, etc., etc., which of itself, will be of great advantage to amateurs.

All space required for advertisements, will also be provided, and if necessary the Journal will be enlarged for that purpose. Therefore, Advertisers, and parties having articles or stock to dispose of, will find this Journal one of the best advertising mediums, as it will have a wide spread circulation both in Canada and the United States.

Advertisements to appear in any number, should be sent in not later than the fifth of the month.

Communications on Poultry, Pigeons, Bees and other Pet Animals invited. Also accounts of Importations, questions and answers, Receipts, accounts of success with Imported Eggs, Poultry Shows to occur, Lists of prizes awarded, &c., &c.; all of which, should be mailed to reach us by the first of each month.

All letters and communications should be addressed to either

H. M. THOMAS, or E. R. GRANT,  
Brooklin, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.

## The Canary Finch.

FRINGILLA CANARIA.

Of all our domestic pets, perhaps there are none more highly prized, better known, more carefully tended on, than the beautiful little feathered songster so widely known as the Canary bird.

This bird in its wild state is found chiefly in the Canary and Madeira Islands where it generally inhabits damp places.

It is an imitative singer, and combines with its own natural notes those of other birds. Some affirm that it can be taught to speak a few words, but this seems to me to be very doubtful. Certainly, however, it can be taught to whistle correctly simple airs. To acquire these the bird should be separated from the parent birds before he is 14 days old. The trainer should at once begin his instructions by whistling, or playing the notes on a flageolet, or bird organ, repeating the lessons 5 or 6 times a day. From two to six months are required to perfect him.

The beautiful rich yellow, entitled "Canary colour" is not that of the aboriginal bird, but has been produced under domestication by careful breeding. The original color being grey with a deeper tinge in the back, and a greenish belly.

Canaries of the present time are of many varieties, the principal divisions being the gray, the nearly white, the blackish tinge, the chestnut and the yellow or jounce, and from the combination of these what may be called primitive classes come the great variety of plumage of these always pretty songsters.

The canaries that are now most admired are the yellow or whitish yellow bodied, with the head wings and tail of yellowish dun.

One choice variety is the "London Beauty," the body being bright orange, and the legs, tail and

wings of black, the back being also black spangled. This variety commands high prices.

The German Canaries are general favorites both from their color and form as well as for their sweet vocal powers, but the "Belgian" takes the first standing over all others. It's erect position, eagle-like shape, and long, slender, finely moulded body of a rich yellow tint places him undoubtedly in the highest scale as the "Taney" bird. Birds of this class have been sold at Sydenham exhibitions for as much as fifty pounds sterling each, but their usual prices is from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per pair. They are easy to be distinguished from any other variety by their high shoulder and erect attitude. Their song is soft and sweet, and without the screeching notes of many of the common varieties, which often make one feel inclined to stop up his ears when shut up in a room with them. The Germans have a method of checking this bad habit of screeching by whistling softly the regular notes of the musical scale, which intelligent canaries will soon learn to imitate.

All canaries are of delicate nature and require great attention to their board and lodging, especially the handsome "Belgian." Care should be taken to keep their cages scrupulously clean and dry, and to provide the birds with a bath supplied daily with fresh water.

Their principal food should be one third rape, to two-thirds canary seed, but a pleasant variety of food is advisable occasionally, in the shape of a little green meat, such as plantain, water-cresses, lettuces, or any short esculent vegetables, or a lump of sugar or sopped bread.

They must be carefully protected from the extremes of heat and cold, but the room should never be kept too warm. They ought to be taken away from any room which is being painted or white-washed until the effluvia has passed off. Bad smells of any kind are offensive and dangerous to these susceptible little creatures.

With this brief notice of these little feathered favorites, we introduce them to our readers, and we may perhaps at some future period supplement these remarks by a few words respecting their management.

GEO. HOPE, Port Hope.

## BEES.

September is the month to overhaul your Bees, and if any are short of honey they should be fed as once while the weather is warm. Any late swarms that are not worth feeding should now be taken up and the Bees either destroyed or given to other stocks that may be short of Bees. Reduce the entrance to your hives so that the Bees can more easily guard their stores against robbers.

Friend Attwood's article on Bees (owing without doubt to the sickness and death of his wife,) reached us too late for our September Number, but will appear in our next issue.

### General Items.

G. W.—Ten hens with one cock is enough for Asiatics and fifteen of the small varieties.

#### FANCY FOWLS.

J. M.—If you refer to our advertising columns you will likely find where you can get the variety you want.

#### GAPFS.

J. W. Give each chicken, a pill of camphor the size of a small pea every other day until cured. To prevent the disease keep a lump of camphor in the water they drink every day.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Journal. Let your subscription start with the first number.

Parties receiving this number will please show it to their friends. By so doing you may aid us more than you are aware of.

We are pleased to say that A. C. Attwood, Esq., the well known Apiarian, has been engaged to contribute to our columns regularly, also several others who are well posted on Bee matters.

#### PEDIGREED BIRDS WANTED.

P. Cochins, White Cochins, and Dark Brahmas.

Parties having Pedigreed Birds to dispose of, had better advertise them.

Messrs. Buck and Finlayson whose advertisement appears in this Journal, claim to have some very fine birds, which they certainly should be, judging from the prices, they inform us the birds have changed hands at, one pair Buffs at \$75, light Brahma cock \$100, light Brahma hen \$55.

We have the following Fowls enquired for:—Wild Geese, White China Geese, White Swans, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bronze Turkeys. Parties having the above varieties of fowls for sale had better let it be known.

RECEIPT FOR KILLING LICE ON FOWLS.—Dissolve 1½ lbs of alum in a pailful of water, dip your chickens in the liquid till every feather is wet, and the lice won't trouble them any more. I have tried this with success and never found it fail.

Wishing you every success in your new undertaking. I remain, Yours, &c.,

W. F. TURNER.

### NOTICE.

LET US HAVE YOUR EXPERIENCE.

Each and everyone that reads this notice may consider themselves PERSONALLY requested to contribute their experience in breeding, feeding, and managing pet stock of all kinds, to the columns of the Journal for the benefit of each other.

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

We are prepared to fill orders for beautiful cuts both large and small of nearly all the leading varieties of fowls, pigeons, rabbits, &c., at reasonable rates, or we will furnish the cuts ourselves, and illustrate your advertisements free except for the space they occupy.

The velocity of a pigeon's flight seems to be greatly overrated. Many persons will be surprised to be told, that a locomotive railway engine can beat a Carrier Pigeon in a distance of two hundred miles, but it is nevertheless an undeniable fact, as it has been proven at different times.

Brantford, Aug., 30th, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

I see by the Prospectus before me, that we are to have a Poultry Journal in Canada, and that you solicit correspondence on subjects of interest, to the hen men, and as I am not amongst those who "write for the papers," I send you the enclosed, which I cut from the Waverly Magazine of January 24th. It will at least be something new to most of your readers, and at the same time bear down pretty hard on those parties who advertise incubators for sale.

**HOW EGGS ARE HATCHED.**—People have an idea that the hen sits on the eggs for a time, and when the time comes for hatching the chick bursts forth. There never was a greater mistake.

The chick until liberated for the shell by outside aid, is as incapable of motion as if it formed a solid egg, which it nearly does. You might as well enclose a man in an iron boiler, and tell him to get out of it without help. The chick grows on the inside of the shell, and it bursts up a very small scale.

Of course when it does this, it at the same time "breaks in that spot" the inside of the egg. This admits the air; in a short time it breathes and gets strength to cry loudly. The hen then sets to work to liberate it; she brings it forward under the feathers of crop, and supporting it between the breastbone and the nest, begins the work of setting it free. She hitches the point of her beak into the hole formed by the raising of the scale by the chick's beak, and breaks away the egg-skin or

shell all around the greatest diameter of the egg. The joint efforts of the hen without and the chick within, then liberate the prisoner, and he struggles into existence and gets dry under the feathers and the natural heat of the hen.

All female birds which sit on their eggs to hatch them have the hook in the beak strongly developed. Even the broad-billed duck and goose have those hooks especially developed, and with them they liberate their young. In Australia, where everything seems to be by contraries, it is the cock of the bush-turkey that hatches the eggs, and not the hen. It would be interesting to know whether the hook of the beak is better adapted for this service in the male bird than in the female. The hook of the beak of the ordinary cock of the common fowl is quite different from that of the hen—it is adapted for wounding in fighting, but not for hatching of eggs.

Yours, &c.

J. W. BUCK.

Friend Buck will please remember that this is an age of progression, and who knows but the next patent incubator may have a HOOKED BEAK on it to help the chickens out with.—EDS.

To the Editors of

### The Canada Poultry Journal.

GENTS.—I was pleased to receive a prospectus of your forthcoming Poultry Journal. I predict for it a successful career. It is certainly surprising that Canadian Hen Fanciers have not supplied this long felt need sooner. It will be invaluable to all classes, and an

excellent medium for an interchange of facts and ideas tending to the advancement of Poultry Raising in Canada. A little advice like the following published in the "Live Stock Journal," will be interesting to some of your readers, and always in order.

During the hot seasons, poultry keepers should not neglect the purification of the Fowl Houses. Proper sanitary measures must be taken, or health and successful poultry raising cannot be expected, nor is it deserved. Lime is an excellent purifier, and when Carbolic Acid is added to the whitewash, will effectually keep away vermin from the walls. After every cleaning of the floor, it should be sprinkled with carbolic acid dilution, twenty parts of water to one of acid. This is one of the best disinfectants and antiseptics known, and it is not used as much as it deserves. The roosts should be sprinkled with it every week. The whitewash should be done twice at least—better three times a year. The nests of setting hens should be sprinkled with carbolic acid, to keep off vermin, and the coops also, where young broods are kept for a time, should be purified in this way. If a hen gets lousy, the diluted acid will destroy the lice, if put under the wings and on the head and neck.

Wood ashes are excellent to be kept in fowl houses for hens to dust themselves with. They are much more effectual than sand, but sand should also be kept for a bath. Without proper attention to these matters, poultry keepers cannot expect to succeed.

N. M. THOMAS.

Pittsburgh, Penn.

## IOWA.

Our Iowa correspondent writes as follows:—

I have not much to say this time. No well bred fowls here that I have seen. One Fancy Poultry Yard at St. Joseph Mo., 80 miles from here; and there are several parties speaking of starting yards near this place. Fowls were worth last spring \$2. per doz: at the present time only \$1.50. Dressed Chickens sell at 6 cents per lb. I will write you an article for October.

Yours &c.,

L. B. CHAPMAN.

College Springs, Iowa.

Friend C. H. M. writes to say that his chicks are dying with a disease that he does not understand. He says they become dull, and matter gathers in their eyes, which soon close up altogether and they die.

There is no doubt but Mr. C. H. M's chicks are suffering from the Roup. I should advise him to separate all the sick ones from the others, give them a good dry run, plenty of red pepper in their food, and wash their eyes three times a day with a solution made as follows:—Two ounces good strong vinegar, 2 tablespoonfuls pulverized Alum, 1 tablespoonful sugar of lead; mix and shake well before using; rub well around the eyes, and should a little get into them, it will do no harm. I have found this one of the best things I ever tried for the Roup.

Parties wanting fine Pigeons will do well to correspond with Box 342 Port Hope, (see Advertisement in another column.) Having visited lofts of said advertiser we can recommend his stock as good.—Ed. E. R. G.

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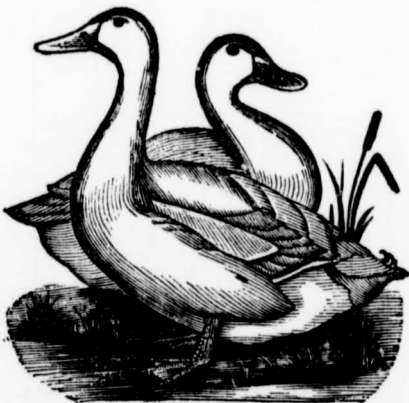
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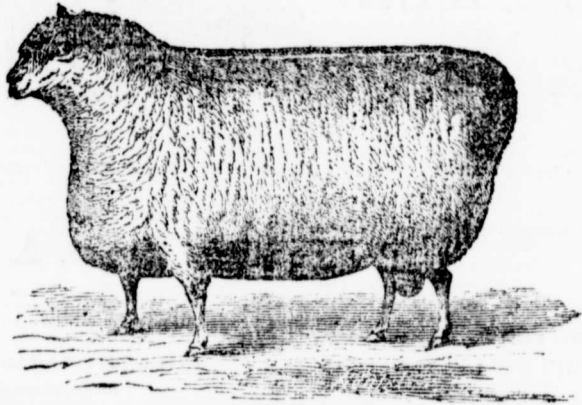
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