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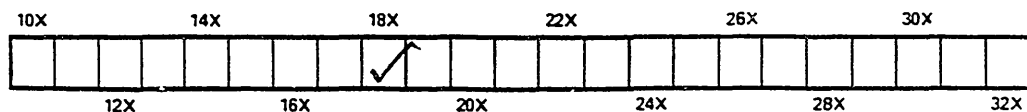
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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1870.

No. 5.

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RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR obtaining first class poultry. Through the liberality of a few amateurs we are in a position to make the following offer to our friends who will procure subscribers to this journal. For 10 subscribers, one pair of Gold Spangled Hamburgs, or one pair Gold Pencilled Hamburgs, or one pair Blue Andalusians. For 15 subscribers, one pair of Dark Brahmas. All of the above are guaranteed to be first class birds in every respect. Address Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

POULTRY AND PROVINCIAL SHOWS.

At the late Provincial Exhibition held in this city, the coop arrangement made for the exhibition of poultry was, on the whole, as satisfactory and complete as could well be expected. A separate detached building was erected expressly for their use, coops were constructed on the plan adopted by the Ontario Poultry Association, at their shows, in which to place the birds for exhibition. The entrance gates to the

building were fastened at night, and so far, every precaution for the safety and comfort of the specimens on exhibition was taken. But having said this, we have said all that the most ardent admirer of the Agricultural Association could expect at our hands. In every other respect, confusion, mismanagement, and ignorance of poultry exhibitions reigned supreme. Here would be found in the upper or smaller tier of pens an unwieldy-looking Brahma and Cochin, and there would be seen in the lower or larger tier a diminutive Bantam and sprightly little Hamburg, and so on, throughout the whole range of exhibition coops, offering the strangest and most laughable contrast one could well imagine. Nor was this unsightly arrangement of specimens occasioned by some of the intending exhibitors not having sent their birds, as some persons feign would have us believe, but to a thorough want of knowledge on the part of the person, whoever he was, that arranged the pens for the different classes of fowls. This is quite evident from the fact that each exhibitor was, prior to the sending of his birds to the show, furnished with a ticket having on it the number of the coop in which his birds were to be penned.

Nor was this the only objectionable feature in the management. Not a single tin, or article of any kind, was supplied, out of which the poor half-starved

bird could appease its hunger or satiate its thirst. Picture a pair of birds drinking water out of a pail held on the outside of the wires of the pen, by its owner, or a duck or a goose endeavoring to peck up dry grain off the bottom of its pen, without a drop of water to assist it in swallowing it, and a fair idea will be formed of the comfortable arrangements made in the poultry department of the late exhibition.

But it will be said that exhibitors were or ought to have been aware of this. The Agricultural Society never did provide drinking cups for the fowls, nor persons to attend them while on exhibition: therefore, exhibitors had no reason to expect it. Exactly so; and that is a reason why many excellent specimens were not entered at all, and several that were entered not sent. An exhibitor did not feel disposed to go off to the Exhibition grounds every morning with a bag of grain or other food on his shoulder, and a drinking-cup for his fowls in his hand, and, thus decorated, jostle his way through the surging crowd to the poultry pens; and yet, to save his birds from starving he had to do so, or pay a person to perform the duty for him. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the poultry department of the Exhibition was a decided failure? and will it for a moment be imagined that a continuance of such management will insure future Exhibitions better success? Certainly not. There must be a thorough and complete change in the management before confidence is restored and success insured.

It is not our intention at present to enumerate separately the various points of mismanagement of this part of the Exhibition, so conspicuous to those acquainted with shows of the kind, or to point out in what way they could be rectified. Our main object is to call attention to the fact that the fowls shown at the recent Exhibition must

not be taken as representative specimens of the present poultry of the Province; that very few pens of really good birds were to be found there, while hundreds of others were kept at home by their owners; and that this was wholly due to a want of confidence in the management of the persons in charge—the Agricultural Society—a knowledge of the want of attendants to look after the birds while on exhibition—a want of knowledge of who the judges would be, and a complete want of confidence in the ability of the Agricultural Society to appoint poultry judges capable of discharging their duties as such.

POULTRY JUDGING AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

In all classes of society are to be found certain persons ever ready to undertake duties the performance of which they are totally unfit for, and chief among these may be numbered the poultry judges at the late Provincial Exhibition. The duties of a judge at a competitive exhibition, is, as we understand it,—to form an opinion,—to bring to issue the reasonings or deliberations of the mind on two or more distinctive objects presented to view at the same time, and whichever comes up to or nearest some standard, whether ideal, or fixed by arbitrary rules, should be awarded the place of distinction. To be assigned the position of judge, then, presupposes a knowledge of the duties imposed; to assume it, a declaration of capability to perform them.

Happily for us, in poultry judging the standard is not ideal, but fixed by well defined rules, thus enabling the judge with little difficulty to point out which of the specimens shown are up to or approach nearest that degree of merit entitling them to a first or second class prize.

The individual, then, who undertakes

the position of judge, who is wholly or partially unacquainted with these rules, having little or no practical knowledge of poultry or poultry judging, who forms his judgment in accordance with some crude ideal standard of his own and makes his awards accordingly, commits a very grave mistake indeed; he misleads the public,—he creates an erroneous impression in the mind of the exhibitor, and engenders a feeling of disgust in the mind of the true fancier against all competitive shows.

The Poultry Judges at the Provincial Exhibition did not, in our opinion, properly perform their duties; they were evidently quite incompetent to act as such. Prizes were given to specimens wholly unworthy of notice, and where disqualification should have been enforced, merit was awarded.

In the Light Brahma class of old birds there was not a single specimen shown worthy of notice; they were lank, lean, ill-shaped and bad-feathered; and yet a first and second prize was awarded. The first-prize pair was a mongrel between Dark and Light birds,—the owner of which admitted it, and laughed at the judges for their want of knowledge. In the chicken class, the first prize was awarded to a pair of Light birds, and the second to a pair of Dark ones—a reversal of the order of judging,—although the Light pair was passable enough for chickens—yet when placed in competition with Dark birds they were evidently inferior—the pair of Dark birds were of the variety known as Silver Greys, and the hen was remarkable for beauty of pencilling. In the Dark Brahma class there were but few competitors, we think only the pair that got the first prize; the birds were not perfect by any means. The Spanish variety were poor, and poorly represented. A fancier does not admire the judge for his knowledge of poultry who awards prizes to pens the cock

birds of which have crooked combs, partially frozen, a distinct line of feathering running along the root of the comb between it and the face—and in others a distinct line of marking showing where the feathers had been pulled out, and the face itself not free from blotches. Yet such were the birds in this class to which prizes were awarded. In the Cochin class there were few exhibitors of old birds, and therefore little difficulty in awarding prizes. A pair of Partridge-coloured birds took the first prize. In the Chicken class of this variety, however, the judges seem to have had no idea of what entitled birds to a prize. Much to our astonishment, we saw a first-prize ticket over a pen of birds not matched either in colour or markings. The cock bird was of dark buff, the hen of a very light buff, approaching a cinnamon—the contrast in colour was most perceptible. Yet a first prize was awarded. “Fie on thee, Cochin Punchard.” But what shall we say of the judging in the Aylesbury and Rouen Duck classes? In both classes the birds were small and ill-shaped, the bill of one of the Aylesbury ducks in the pen which took the first prize being quite blotched. In the Rouen class specimens were shown much more suitable for the any variety class. Hear this, ye breeders of Rouens; the first prize pair had the flight feathers of the wing, the tips of the tail and under the tail round the vent pure white or very nearly so—the bill ill-shaped and stained, and the whole markings of the body such as may be seen any day among the common class of ducks to be met with on every road-side pond. So much for the first prize, but what of the second? The specimens to which it was awarded were of a slaty-blue colour all over the body, and in the drake not the slightest approach to the appearance of the well-defined ring which in good specimens

at once attracts the eye of all admirers of this variety of water fowls.

And what shall we say of the judging in the several classes of Polands and Hamburgs?—Well, with but few exceptions the specimens were bad, and should have been disqualified, and with two exceptions, and these in the Hamburg class, the judging was worse. In all the Polands we did not see one bird even respectably crested, nor with any degree of form and beauty of plumage and markings entitling it to a first or any other prize, and yet we find that several were awarded.

Shall we continue our remarks on the Game fowls, the Houdans and the Bantams, or will the letter of our correspondent on the subject on which we write, be deemed sufficient to point out the errors of the judges in their awards in these classes? Well, we trust it will. The subject is to ourselves both unpleasant and distasteful, and we are thankful to be relieved of so much of our task. Let it be sufficient for our present purpose to call attention to the manner in which the judging was performed, in the hope that other and more competent persons may be selected to perform this duty at future exhibitions.

BRAHMAS.

NO. II.—DISTINCTIVE MARKINGS.

The head of the Light cock should be white, the hackle silvery-white, with a *distinct* black stripe down the centre of each feather. The shoulder-coverts, back, breast, thighs and underparts white on the surface, but the fluff or underpart of the plumage a dull-grey down to the skin. The secondaries or outside wing-feathers, white on outer web, and black on inner web, causing the wing to appear pure white when folded. Primaries or flights, black. The saddle-feathers may be either white, or (and this is much to be preferred) white, lightly striped with

black. Tail coverts, glossy-green black, those next the saddle being silvered on the edges. Tail rich, glossy-green black. Shanks, *bright* yellow, the feathering white, slightly mottled with black.

The hen should have a pure white head, the bright red of comb, deaf-ears, and wattles contrasting very distinctly. The neck clear white, distinctly and *darkly* striped down each feather, the black stripes ending *clear and round* at base of neck, so as to form a kind of dark ring. Breast, back, saddle, and in fact the whole body, a clear white surface, with an underground colour of grey. In the hen the primary or flight-feathers alone are usually black. Tail coverts white; the tail itself black.

The head and neck of a Dark Brahma cock are very similar to the Light, the head being white and the hackle striped, but somewhat more so than in the Light breed. The back is nearly white, a little black appearing here and there, white between the shoulders; the black ought to predominate, but is nearly hidden by the hackle flowing over it. The saddle-feathers are like the hackle, silvery-white, striped with black. The tail a pure, rich black, with a green gloss, any white being a great blemish. Wing coverts black, forming a distinct black bar across the middle of the wing, while the ends of the secondaries, or the feathers which appear when the wing is closed, have a large black spot on the end, making the top edge of the wing also appear black. The remainder of the secondaries are white on the lower half, and black on the upper, but the black of course is not seen. The flights are all black except a narrow fringe of white on the lower edge. There is generally a little brown or bronze towards the top of the "bar" and at the end of the secondaries. The breast may be either black, or black very slightly, and evenly mottled with white. The thighs and fluff either

black or very lightly tipped or laced with white.

The colour of the hen has given rise to more discussion and dispute than any other point connected with Brahmas, and there are in fact several distinct schools, each having its devoted adherents. Mr. Boyle, a noted English breeder, describes it in the *Practical Poultry Keeper* as a "dingy white ground, very much and closely pencilled with dark steel grey." On the other hand, Mr. Lacy, another English breeder, and formerly a successful exhibitor, prefers a decided brown colour for the hens. He describes the birds with which he commenced breeding as "a beautiful pencilled brown, the ground colour being the *dark*, with lighter markings of a quarter-moon shape on each feather; breast, a light, salmon-coloured ground, with dark pencillings of the same quarter-moon shape, forming the most beautiful contrast of the two colours imaginable. The fluff had also the brown tinge." There is a third colour which used to be bred by a Mr. Teebay, but was for a time almost lost, through the endeavours of breeders to produce cocks *entirely* free from bronze in the wings. It differs greatly from both the silver grey and the dead brown colour, being darker than either. In this colour, the ground itself is a dark steel grey, and the pencillings or markings a rich black, so intense as to show green reflections like the tails of the cocks. This is the colour of the pullets; and the hens either preserve it, or more commonly show a very slight cast of rich chestnut in the ground colour, not the least dingy, while the pencillings moult black to the last. Some breeders aim at rather large, sharp markings, somewhat resembling those of the Hamburg; while others prefer the pencillings as minute as possible, even so small as to be almost indistinguishable.

The head of the pullet or hen is sil-

very white striped with black. Lower down the neck the stripes get broader, till at the bottom they are very broad, nearly covering the feather, and ending in blunt or rounded points. The rest of the plumage should be pencilled, according to one or the other of the standards above described, the pencilling especially reaching up to the throat, and one of the chief points in a show bird being that the character and depth of marking on the breast approach that of the rest of the body as nearly as possible. The tail feathers alone are black, except the top ones, which are pencilled on the edge. The shank feathering of the hen *ought* to be perfectly pencilled as on the body; but this is not by any means universal, and in a fine bird we would not insist upon it, though it is desirable.

NEW YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

We have received a copy of the Prize List and Rules for the Third Annual Exhibition and Fair of the above Society, which is to take place on the 14th of December next and continue to the 22nd, as already announced. The Exhibition will be held in New York City, as formerly, but the precise locality is not mentioned. The books are now opened for entries, at the office of the Society, No. 27 Chatham Street, opposite the City Hall Park, and will continue so until the 3rd of December next, after which no entries will be taken, unless of coops for exhibition and not competing for prizes, which will be received provided there is room. The rules of the Exhibition are carefully framed, with a view to the benefits of exhibitors and the general good of the Society. We observe that the 8th Rule provides that all entries of "fowls and useful ducks shall consist of one male and two females, called a 'Trio,' and in the case of turkeys, geese,

pheasants, ornamental water-fowls, pigeons, etc., of one male and one female, called a 'Pair.'" It is satisfactory to observe that the 9th Rule states that "Premiums will be awarded for merit solely," and specimens shown must be the sole property of the exhibitor, and that no borrowing of fowls for exhibition purposes will be allowed.

The Prize List is, as usual, very large, and consists of: 1st, Special Premiums; 2nd, Society's Premiums; and 3rd, General Prizes. The special premiums are made up of gold and silver medals, pieces of plate, silver cups, and Tegetmeier's Poultry Book. The medals, cups and pieces of plate are to be of the respective values of forty, thirty, twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten dollars each, and are tempting baits for poultry breeders and fanciers, which we trust will be largely contended for. Amongst this class of premiums we observe one, a silver cup, valued at \$30, offered by Mr. Samuel Willet, "for the best collection of poultry exhibited from Canada." Will not some of our extensive breeders compete for it?

The Society's Premiums consist mainly of gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas. Among these we observe that a first prize of \$100, a second of \$50, and a third of \$25, is offered "for the best approved Theses on the breeding and management of Poultry, to include full descriptions of the varieties most suitable for our climate, their production, feeding, care and management throughout." The committee to adjudicate is Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Daniel T. Moore, and Orange Judd. Prizes for approved plans of poultry houses are also offered.

The general prizes, which consist of silver and bronze medals, diplomas and honorable mentions, etc., are numerous. The total number of classes for fowls and other animals, is twenty-one, and the different varieties of which these

classes are made up, number altogether *two hundred*. There are in each class of fowls one for old birds and one for chickens. We trust the exhibition will prove in every way a success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION—POULTRY.

SIR:—Knowing the interest you take in all that relates to poultry, I will endeavour to give you an account of the Poultry Branch of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society Exhibition lately held here.

The Exhibition was, I am happy to say, a great improvement on that of last year, so far as the arranging of the fowl, and also numbers, were concerned. The collection was large, but the variety was small. The greater portion of the birds were Light Brahma Pootras; some of these, I am inclined to think, were exhibited not so much to compete for prizes, as to fill up the space allotted for the poultry. There were a few excellent Dark Brahmas, fine birds; some being from the stock of Mr. McLean Howard, of your city, others from Mr. Thomas Stock. There were also some fine chickens of the same variety. There was a very fine lot only nine weeks old, and certainly they were in good condition.

The collection of Dorkings was small, and anything but good. The same remarks can be applied to Spanish and Cochins.

Polands, I did not see any; there was a trio entered as Hamburgs, but I think the owner must have been imposed upon; there was also a trio entered as Dominiques; this was, in my opinion, another mistake, as they had rose combs, and a great deal of white like Spanish. I hold that pure Dominiques must have single combs. In game fowls there were only six trios—

two trios of yellow leg Tartars, one trio of what the Exhibitor called pure Derby, with dark legs and plumage; a dark brown red; and two trios of blue greys. The duck wing cock was trimmed as if for a fight and not for an exhibition; this gained him the first prize; others say the prize was awarded because it was entered in a lady's name; be this as it may, the first prize should have been awarded to one of the trio of Tartars, but the judges thought the opposite.

The ducks and geese were very fair; the number was very limited. You will see by the prize list that the variety of fowl was very small.

Nearly all the fowls exhibited were by parties living in or near the city; it is a remarkable fact that the farmers, either from a want of knowledge, or carelessness, evince a strong apathy to improve their poultry; they seem to lose sight of the value of good poultry on a farm-yard. Nothing, I think, adds more to the appearance of a farm-yard than fine poultry. I hold that good poultry is as essential to a farm-yard as any other stock; they cost less to keep than common fowl, and pay better. I will not attempt to recommend any particular breed, as every one has his fancy. Mine is game.

A serious drawback to all poultry exhibitions (in connection with Agricultural Exhibitions) is the want of judges who are well up to the mark, and can readily detect any defect in poultry, and be perfectly competent to state what disqualifies a bird; the lack of this prevents a great many from sending good fowls to the exhibitions. (I mean local exhibitions,) as they do not care to compete against inferior stock, and the chances are nine to one that the half-breeds will be awarded the prizes. This will always be the case unless good and proper judges can be had; these could be had with very little trouble, and then they would see a vast improvement in this branch of their exhibitions. B.

HAMBURGH FOWLS.

SIR: I see in your last number a letter from a correspondent, who signs himself a "Real Lover of Hamburgs," though, from the spirit and tone of his letter, I should say he might with more propriety sign himself "Game Cock." Under the circumstances, a non-combatant Hamburg, like myself, feels somewhat backward about entering the list with such an opponent. However, I feel bound once more to sustain my position, and if I do not convince your correspondent, I shall at least have the satisfaction of thinking a good word has been spoken for our much neglected pets of the Hamburg variety.

Now, I would like to ask your correspondent what constitutes a distinct variety but breeding true to feather, and other characteristics? Now, if, as I think I can, show such close resemblance between rose-combed Leghorns to what I would call white Hamburgs in laying qualities, structure, habits (being non-sitters), impatient of confinement, etc.; then, I think I have established my point, that they ought to be classed with Hamburgs.

With regard to the color of the legs, which your correspondent lays so much stress upon, I may say that I have seen them with blue legs as well as white and yellow. I must confess, however, I should have preferred being able to say there were no white or yellow legs among them, blue being more in keeping with Hamburgs.

Your correspondent quotes Bennett in regard to the Dominique, which, I contend, is altogether a different bird from the one I referred to in my letter, and which is single-combed and the true Dominique. The Rose-combed Dominique fowl is, in all respects, a Hamburg, except in colour, being a non-sitter, etc.

The question which arose to my mind was to what class to assign them,

as they certainly can not be put in the Dunghill list. It was my desire not to enlarge the present recognized varieties, but to find a place for those birds in one of the already existing ones. And, as from all their characteristics, being so closely allied to the Hamburgh, I thought they might with much propriety be assigned a place among them.

A "Real Lover of Hamburghs" wishes to have them put in the Dorking class, but the fact of their being non-sitters and lacking the fifth toe, should be a disqualification for Dorkings.

A LOVER OF HAMBURGHIS.

Oct. 20th, 1870.

JUDGING POULTRY.

SIR: I propose asking a few questions relative to poultry judging at the late Provincial Show, should you deem them not inappropriate to the columns of your valuable paper.

First: The Sebright Bantams that took the second prize—the cock had a rose or double comb, the hen a single comb. Is this right? Also, in the class for Game Chickens of 1870, the cock bird of the second prize pair had a double or triple comb, somewhat like the pea comb of the Brahma. Should not this have disqualified them? Again, the first prize pencilled Hamburgh cock's comb was turned to the one side. Was not this also a disqualification?

If matching in a pen is deemed by judges a matter of importance, I would ask if the prize pen of Houdans were so? and if not, why give them a prize?

And what of the so-called light Brahmas, which got first prize. Did not the mottling of the under parts and thighs denote a cross with the Dark variety? Most undoubtedly it did.

What is the meaning of disqualification? Does it not mean that birds lacking certain qualities or points, and possessing certain others which they ought not to have, would be unfit to be

awarded a prize at a good poultry show, even if there was no competition, and certainly much more so where there was?

I shall trouble you by asking a few more questions. Are game birds with double combs a recognized class? and if so, by what authority? The point of my question will be seen when I find prizes awarded to such birds; and in the Bantam class of Black and White bantams, would birds with single combs and feather legs be successful competitors against other bantams rose-combed and clean-legged, all other points being equal? I trow not.

In your last issue appeared an article headed "Game Fowls, No. 1," describing the Cock in Brown-Reds. It says: "Breast and thighs either red, brown, streaked with dark brown, or, of a clear red brown, any black streaks or markings objectionable." The "Standard of Excellence" says distinctly, "Breast reddish brown, streaked with black, shaft of feathers black, thighs dusky black." Which is correct? I think you should give us a note with your opinion, when an article differs so much from the Standard.

Where can the Standard of Excellence be had, and at what price? Several persons have requested me to get them a copy, but I can not do so. I sent last fall to all the principal bookstores in Toronto and could not get one. I subsequently sent to New York.

ONE WHO WISHES TO LEARN.

October 15th, 1870.

P. S.—When at the Show I heard one of the judges remark that he had, as one of his co-judges, a gentleman from England, named "Punchard," who had at exhibitions there taken with his birds a great many cups and prizes, and that with such an able assistant, they were going to start at a certain hour next day, and go through "sharp" and "fast." Hearing this, I was led to expect great

things in the judging line, and certainly expected to see some "fine" judgment displayed, even the minutest point criticized before a prize would be awarded. But, lo! what a disappointment!! I verily think they must have went it "fast," and left the "sharp" out. Who is this great "Punchard,"—the Cochin breeder I once heard so much about? If so, for pity sake let him return to his favorite pastime. Judging with him may be a mania, but not an art. Excuse my long postscript.

[NOTE.—We will not now undertake to answer the many and pointed questions of our able correspondent. Indeed, many of them are so piquantly put as to answer themselves. As to the article on Game Fowls alluded to, we wish to remark that it simply contained the views of a noted breeder of game fowls, and was not given by us as a standard by which they should be judged. The "Standard of Excellence" is, we believe, out of print. At all events it is not to be obtained in Canada. It will, however, be found at the end of Tegetmeier's Poultry Book.—Ed.

Literary Notices.

OUR AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

The agricultural journals of the United States are, perhaps, the most practical of that class of periodicals issued in any country in the world. Their articles are generally contributed by writers who have a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the subject on which they write. Their columns are not filled with dull, heavy subjects, such as we find in other periodicals of a similar character, but treat of every-day matters in a light and easy style. In almost every one of these journals is a poultry department, contributed to by persons who know something of the subject on which they write, and have always some new views to communicate or question to ask. A number of these periodicals and papers, we are glad to say, we have now on our exchange list, and we propose mentioning them in detail.

The Poultry Bulletin.—A monthly publication exclusively devoted to poultry, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and other minor animals, published under the management

of the New York State Agricultural Society. As a poultry paper it has no equal among our American exchanges, and we trust to see it long continued and well supported. Like ourselves it advocates the interests of a hitherto much neglected class of animals—the bipeds of our farm-yards. It is well sustained by a number of correspondents, who write on practical subjects in a practical way. Subscription \$1 per annum. Address William Simpson, Jr., Box 316, New York City.

The American Agriculturist.—The publishers of this excellent illustrated monthly spare neither pains nor expense in their endeavour to make it what it is, the king of American agricultural monthlies. It is devoted alike to the agricultural, horticultural, and live stock departments, while the kitchen and flower garden receive special attention and care. No household should be without it. Published by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, at \$1.50 per annum.

The Country Gentleman.—As a weekly newspaper devoted to agricultural matters it has no equal. Its articles are all of a practical nature, very numerous and varied, written by practical men and full of useful information. A special department is devoted to poultry. Published by Luther Tucker & Son, 365 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Annual subscription \$2.50.

The Michigan Farmer.—This is another excellent weekly newspaper devoted to agricultural interests, more particularly those of the State whose name it bears. It gives weekly a well-assorted column of poultry information well worthy of perusal. Published by Johnstone and Gibbons, Detroit. Price \$2 per annum.

The Central Union Agriculturist, and *Missouri Valley Farmer*. A monthly periodical containing many articles of a practical nature, well worthy of perusal. Among other matter are many extracts on the different breeds of fowls, which cannot but be of interest to poultry fanciers. Published by Jeremiah Behm, Omaha, Nebraska. \$2 per annum.

The Practical Farmer.—A monthly journal devoted to agricultural interests, containing much that is useful and interesting; it contains a poultry department well sustained by original and practical articles. Published by Paschal Morris, Philadelphia, at \$1.50 per annum.

American Stock Journal.—This is another monthly publication, well sustained by well written original articles, on subjects indicated by the name of the journal. The number for September now before us contains several practical articles on poultry raising. Published by N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa. Subscription \$1 per annum.

The Ruralist.—A neatly got up monthly journal devoted to agriculture, horticulture, &c., is also well sustained by practical contributions, among which the poultry-yard is not omitted. Published by H. Wakin & Co., 230 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Subscription \$2 per annum.

The Live Stock Journal.—An illustrated monthly devoted to the breeding, feeding, management, and sale of live stock. Of this journal the Buffalo Daily *Express* says:—"The fourth number of this monthly has been issued, and bears in its fresh, interesting pages its characteristic stamp of excellence. The large and able corps of contributors whose efforts furnish the chief contents of the *Journal*, give this paper a respectability and importance in the agricultural world such as is achieved by only a few of the scores of papers of this character. The present number is replete with original and instructive matter upon every topic pertaining to the dairy, stock, or poultry-yard, and every person who enrolls himself among the subscribers to this valuable paper may congratulate himself for obtaining a deal of food at a very small cost." Published by Henry C. Springer & Co., Buffalo, N.Y., at \$1.50 per year.

The Journal.—Of the New York State Agricultural Society, is, as its name indicates, the organ of the New York State Agricultural Society. It contains several practical articles on matters purely agricultural. Is published at the State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, N. Y.

Good Health, a monthly journal of physical and mental culture. Its aim: the improvement in human health—the lengthening of human life. Its motto: The man of wisdom is the man of years. Published by Alexander Moore, 11 Broomfield St., Boston. Subscription \$2 per annum.

The American Bee Journal.—A very excellent periodical, published monthly. All persons interested in bees would do well to become subscribers to this journal. Its articles are replete with information interesting, useful and instructive, and its correspondents numerous. Samuel Wagner, editor. Published monthly, Washington, D. C. Subscription \$2 per annum.

The Annual Directory of poultry breeders and fanciers. This interesting and useful directory for 1870 and '71, has made its appearance a little while since, and ought to have been noticed before. To poultry-breeders and fanciers it is most valuable, containing as it does the names of all the principal breeders in the United States and Canada. It is beautifully illustrated with well-executed wood-cuts of almost every variety of fowl. Published by G. E. Cleeton, New Haven, Conn. Price 25 cents.

Deitz's Experimental Farm Stock and

Poultry Journal.—A monthly publication, the October number of which has been received. Its pages are devoted to discussion of different breeds of stock, original and selected. We are glad to see, too, that practical articles on poultry are also among the selections made. Published by Geo. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa., U. S. Subscription 50 cts. per annum.

EXCHANGES NEVER RECEIVED.

The Canada Farmer, published at Toronto, by the *Globe* Printing Co. Subscription \$1 per year.

The Ontario Farmer, published at Hamilton, at \$1 per year, by, we believe, the Rev. W. F. Clarke.

The Field newspaper, London, England.

The Journal of Horticulture and Collage Gardener, London, England.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

POINTS OF LOP-EARED RABBITS.—Lop-eared Rabbits are generally judged from the seven following points when for all properties:—1. Length of ear from tip to tip; 2. Width of ear; 3. Colour, as blue and white, black and white, yellow and white, grey and white, tortoiseshell or self; 4. Position of ears; 5. Size of ears, and the larger the better; 6. Carriage of the body; 7. Size. It is not often that a rabbit is perfect in all these points, yet the nearer it approaches perfection the better, and such a specimen is of great value.

CLASSING OWL PIGEONS.—In this variety the classing does not so much depend on colour as size and appearance. The African Owls are exceedingly diminutive; they are to English Owls what short-faced tumbler are to their long-faced brethren. The colour of the eye in owls should be pearl or gravel, and yellow is a colour sometimes to be met with in English owls.

FOOD FOR SILVER GREY AND ANGORA RABBITS.—Clover, green peas, dandelion, carrots, turnips, &c.; chopped oats, bran, corn meal boiled into porridge, say once or twice a week. This fattens them. Too much green food is objectionable, and avoid cabbage. Oat straw and sweet hay they like, and are good for them. They will not succeed well upon the ground all winter, especially the Angoras, being hutch rabbits. The silver-grey may be allowed to run as the wild rabbit, and in England many are turned out with them to improve the fur. If intended to remain outside all winter in hutches, they must be made warm and dry, and have a southern aspect. Avoid all damp air, as this gives them the snuffles. In removing them from the hutches to place them upon the ground, (but never except it is dry) take hold of

the ears with one hand and place the other hand under the hind part of the rabbit, so as to prevent the legs bringing out the bedding with them. If the hutches are 5 or 6 feet in superficial extent they will not often require any exercise out of them; yet to let them have a frisk upon a lawn when the grass is dry is by no means objectionable. All green food should be given dry, or it tends to give the rabbit the rot; and in the absence of green food, soaked peas are good twice a week, with a little clean water, especially during hot weather.

COMB OF A LIGHT BRAHMA POOTRA COCK.—The pea-comb is more esteemed than the single comb, and is a more valuable property, if a yard is for sale. Vulture-hocks show distinctly before the chickens are six weeks old. With us we condemn them at once to the kitchen, or we give them to friends to whom we owe some small obligation, and who boast that to them one fowl is as good as another. We have read of a country where all the people were hump-backed, and a stranger having entered during divine service, the clergyman prayed for the deformed man who had just entered; so a friend to whom we gave some vulture-hocked birds, and who bred from them, told us he had bred some nasty plain birds from them, and could not think they were pure.

TO FATTEN DUCKS.—With ducks, as with human beings, exercise is not favorable to fattening. Shut them in a small pigstie, if you have one; if not, in some place of the same character. Feed them on oats, bran and oatmeal, put in a shallow vessel, say from a ½ to 2 inches deep, add a little gravel, and cover the whole with water.

POINTS OF NUNS.—Nuns should have from seven to ten flight feathers dark, the same colour as the head, also the twelve tail feathers, and a few of the tail coverts. The body should be perfectly white, as well as the hood, which should be large and well developed. The eyes should be of a clear pearl colour.

POULTRY-YARD ARRANGEMENTS.—As a rule, where fowls are kept no other poultry should be kept with them. Hens with young chickens should never be let loose too early in the morning, nor should the hen be allowed to eat too freely of the chicken food; she will lay too soon, and leave the chickens before they are old enough not to require the warmth of the hen at night. Turkeys should not be allowed to mix with fowls, if any of them are sickly or drooping. Give the sickly ones green onion tops, chopped fine, and mixed with meal. If purged, give them daily a couple of teaspoonfuls of alum water.

CANKER IN PIGEONS.

On the symptoms and treatment of this disease a correspondent in *The Field* makes some lengthy remarks, from which we abstract the following:—

Ordinary canker, as distinguished from canker in the head, is first brought on by fighting. In this case it first shows itself on some part of the inside of the lower mandible, often at the junction of the outer skin and mandible, about by the side lug of the wattle. Swelling on this part should be always examined. On opening the beak streaks of matter will be seen, which if left alone speedily covers the whole inside of the beak, extends down the throat, and throws out from the side of the jaw a hard substance looking like a wart growing from it; the disease spreads internally, the throat turns of a blue color, and the bird dies completely rotten. This disease may also be generated by overcrowding and want of cleanliness in one of the following ways: by pecking, by eating food thrown up by the others, eating food tainted by dung, or by drinking infected water. This last the most dangerous of all. Birds infected with this disease may be kept in the same loft with others without fear of infecting them, provided these means of communicating them be not permitted. This disease is lingering, and the bird attacked ought not for a fortnight after apparent cure be allowed free access to the lofts of others. The disease should be attacked internally as well as externally. Three things should be always kept in the loft, viz., ground alum, a strong dilution of alum and water, and a piece of pure tallow. Directly after two birds have been fighting and torn themselves, catch them up, sponge them well with the solution on the beak and eye wattle, force them to drink a little of it and rinse out the beak well, then rub the wattle of the beak and eyes over with grease, which keeps it soft; in severe cases the dose ought to be repeated the following day, which in case the bird is taken in time ought to be sufficient. Should the disease be of some standing before being perceived, catch up the bird and keep it so that it cannot communicate with the rest; cleanse the beak thoroughly from the matter, rub it in well with powdered alum, and wash it externally with the solution; do this daily until cured.

In cases where the disease has become

deep-seated, which can easily be decided by the state of the inside of the beak, and more particularly if the warty excrescence shows itself, isolate the bird, wash the external wattle well with the alum solution, break off the wart if there, cleanse the inside of the beak thoroughly from the matter, and cover it all over with alum; then give the bird a pill of tobacco and grease, which by making it very sick, causes it to throw up much of the impurities in its crop, and cleanses it. When this has worked off, give it a piece of bitter aloes, about the size of a pea; this gives the bird's digestion a tone as well as clearing it out. On no other day is it necessary to give a pill of each; they can be given afterwards on alternate days; but the cleansing with the alum solution and alum should be continued daily until seen that it is no longer necessary, and the frequency of the doses can be diminished as the bird gets better. Feed it on food easy of digestion, keep its water fresh by frequent changings, feed it from a pan or tin, so that it cannot dung on its food, keep it very clean and give it fresh gravel daily.

This disease is often bred in Carriers, showing itself in a discharge from the ears. The treatment for this is to keep the bird clean by frequently washing the ears with warm water, dry them, and grease them to keep the skin supple; do not dry up the discharge.

Sometimes it shows itself in pustules on the ball of the eye. Keep the eye scrupulously clean by frequent washing with luke-warm water, and occasionally a weak solution of alum and water. The pustules will then but seldom ripen and burst. This also is not infectious to others.

No strange bird should be put into a loft among others until an examination of the inside of the beak and throat as far down as can be seen has been made, and proved it to be healthy.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. POULTRY.

Prize List.

DORKINGS. *White.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do. *Coloured.*—1st, W. H. Van Ingen, Woodstock; 2nd, A. McLean Howard, Jun., Toronto.

POLANDS. *White-Crested black.*—John Smith, Burford. *Golden.*—1st, John Bogue,

Westminster; 2nd, James McGrath, Toronto. *Silver.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do.

GAME. *Black-breasted and other Reds.*—1st, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, E. Maddaford, Toronto. *Any other variety of Fowls.*—E. Maddaford, Toronto.

COCHIN CHINAS. *White or any other Colour.*—1st, A. McLean Howard, Jun., Toronto; 2nd, John Weatherstone, Bronte.

BRAHMA POOTRAS. *Light.*—1st, H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn; 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster. *Dark.*—H. M. Thomas, Brooklyn.

SPANISH.—1st, Daniel Allen, Galt; 2nd, John Dawson, Brampton.

HAMBURGS. *Silver Pencilled.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do. *Golden Spangled.*—1st, A. McLean Howard, Jun., Toronto; 2nd, James Main, Trafalgar.

SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—1st, James Main, Trafalgar; 2nd, E. Maddaford, Toronto. *Any other variety of Bantams.*—1st, Henry Killen, Guelph; 2nd, do.

TURKEYS. *Best Cock (any colour) single bird.*—J. W. Johnson, Grantham. *Pair.*—1st, J. W. Johnson; Grantham, 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster.

GEESE. *White.*—1st, John Cullis, Hamilton Township; 2nd, do. *Coloured.*—1st, Thomas S. Henry, Oshawa; 2nd, Richard Lean, Hamilton Township.

AYLESBURY DUCKS. 1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, John Forsyth, York Township.

ROVEN DUCKS.—1st, M. Porter, Bowmanville; 2nd, J. W. Johnson, Grantham. *Any other variety of Ducks.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, John Dickson, Westminster.

GUINEA FOWLS.—1st, W. M. Smith, Burford; 2nd, do.

PIGEONS. *Carrier, Pouter and Tumbler Pigeons.*—1st, James McGrath, Toronto.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS 1870.

DORKINGS. *White or Coloured.*—1st, R. Currie, Niagara; 2nd, John Bogue, Westminster.

GAME. *Any Variety.*—1st, E. Maddaford, Toronto; 2nd, do.

SPANISH.—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, Daniel Allan, Galt.

COCHIN CHINAS. *Any Variety.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do.

BRAHMA POOTRAS. *Any Colour.*—1st, John Forsyth, York Township; 2nd, A. McLean Howard, Jun., Toronto.

HAMBURGS. *Any Variety.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, do.

POLANDS. *Any Variety.*—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, J. W. Johnson, Grantham.

AYLESBURY DUCKLINGS.—1st, John Bogue, Westminster; 2nd, Richard Lean, Hamilton Township.

ROVEN DUCKLINGS. 1st, M. Porter, Bowmanville. *Ducklings, any variety*—1st, Thos. and S. Henry, Oshawa; 2nd, W. H. Van Ingen, Woodstock.

CHICKENS OF 1870, ANY VARIETY. W. H. Van Ingen, Woodstock; 2nd, Robert Paterson, Peterboro.

JUDGES.—E. J. Miller, Virgil; J. W. Sills, Prescott; John Plummer, London; Charles Punchard, Toronto, and Dr. Coleman, Belleville.

OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

POULTRY.

This exhibition was held on 21st and 22nd days of September, and was a great improvement on former shows. An able correspondent makes some strictures on the management, which will be found in another column. The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

SPANISH—1st, G. W. Crane; 2nd, E. C. Barber.

POLANDS. *Golden*—N. Sparks.

BRAHMAS. *Dark*—G. W. Crane; 2nd, de. *Light*—E. C. Barber; 2nd, J. B. Lewis.

COCHIN CHINAS—George Hay.

DORKINGS—1st, W. McK. Wright; 2nd, do.

GAME—1st, Miss Martha Cussens; 2nd, G. W. Crane.

BANTAMS. *White*—1st, John Askwith; 2nd, Henry Greaves.

TURKEYS—G. W. Crane.

GEESF. *Bremen*—John Askwith. *Common*—1st, Maurice Bennett; 2nd, G. W. Crane.

AYLESBURY DUCKS—1st, W. James Nash; 2nd, do.

MUSCOVY DUCKS—E. J. O'Neil.

TOPKNOT DUCKS—W. McK. Wright.

COMMON DUCKS—1st G. W. Crane; 2nd, Henry Greaves.

GUINEA FOWL—James Johnson.

BEST COLLECTION CHICKENS—G. W. Crane.

PIGEONS—*Greatest and best variety*—Miss M. Cussens.

We would suggest to our Ottawa Poultry fanciers a somewhat different arrangement of their prize list at future exhibitions. Why give four classes to Ducks, and only one class each to Cochins, Dorkings, Polands and Game? And why a special class for Topknot ducks, and no class at all for Hamburgs, although there are five separate recognized varieties of this breed.

WESTERN FAIR.

POULTRY.

The second Annual Western Fair was held at the city of London, (Ont.), on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th September, and was largely attended. The show of poultry was large and the specimens good, but the want of uniformity in pens (each exhibitor supplying his own), detracted somewhat from the appearance of this part of the Exhibition. We give below the prize list, as published in the *Free Press* of that city.

DORKINGS. *White*.—1, John Bogue, Westminster; 2, J. & W. Peters, London. *Colored*—1, J. & W. Peters, London; 2, Joseph Lamb, London.

POLANDS. *White-crested Black*—1, Jas. Cousins, Jun., London. *Golden*—1, Joseph Lamb, London; 2, do. *Silver*—1, John Bogue, Westminster; 2, W. & J. Peters, London.

GAME. *Black Breasted and other Reds*.—1, John Plummer, London; 2, D. Shea, London. *Any other Variety*—1, James Cousins, London; 2, do.

COCHIN CHINAS. *Buff*, 1, J. & W. Peters, London; 2, Joseph Lamb, London. *White*—1, Joseph Lamb, London; 2, do.

BRAHMA POOTRAS. *Light*—1, Joseph Weir, Dorchester; 2, John Bogue, Westminster. *Dark*—1, Joseph Lamb, London; 2, F. W. Fearman, Hamilton.

SPANISH. 1, John Plummer, London; 2, Joseph Lamb, London.

HAMBURGS. *Gold or Silver Pencilled*. 1, W. & J. Peters, London; 2, John Bogue, Westminster. *Gold or Silver Spangled*—1, W. & J. Peters, London; 2, do.

BANTAMS. *Schright*—1, John Bogue, London; 2, John Plummer, do. *Any other Variety of Bantams*—1, Maurice Scarrow, London; 2, W. & J. Peters, London.

TURKEYS. *Any color*—1, Joseph Johnson, Dorchester; 2, W. & J. Peters, London; 3, H. C. Jackson, London. *Wild*—1, W. & J. Peters, London; 2, Joseph Johnson, Dorchester.

GEESF. *White*—1, Alf. Hebbelthwaite, London; 2, W. & J. Peters, London. *Colored*—1, Joseph Lamb, London; 2 do.

DUCKS. *Aylesbury*—1, John Bogue, Westminster; 2, Joseph Lamb, London. *Any other kind of Ducks*—1, W. & J. Peters, London; 2, John Bogue, Westminster.

GUINEA FOWLS.—1, C. M. Main, Westminster; 2, Alex. Finlayson, London.

PEA FOWLS.—1, A. Hebbelthwaite, London; 2, — Armstrong, Westminster.

Any other variety of Fowl not included in above Classes.—1, John Plummer, London; 2, Joseph Lamb, London.

Best Collection of any kind not otherwise

Exhibited.—1, John Plummer, London; 2, Joseph Lamb, London; 3, Arch. Kains, Delaware.

PIGEONS. *Carriers, Pouters and Tumblers.*—1, H. B. B. Alley, London; 2, P. Wyckoff, London. *Jacobias, Fantails, Barbs and Trumpeters*—1, C. A. Storie, London; 2, P. Wyckoff, do.

Best Collection of Pigeons any other kind.—1, H. B. B. Alley, London; 2, T. J. Spettigue, London.

RABBITS. *Lop-eared.*—1, F. W. Fearman, Hamilton; 2, Joseph Lamb, London. *Common*—1, A. Hebblethwaite, London; 2, W. & J. Peters, London.

EXTRA ENTRIES. *Brahma Chickens.*—F. W. Fearman, Hamilton. *Black Squirrels.*—J. Elson. *African Geese.*—J. Lamb. *Guinea Pigs.*—P. Wyckoff. Highly commended.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

EGG-EATING HENS.—(*J. E. D., Belleville*), asks: "What cure is there for egg-eating hens? I have several very much addicted to this practice, and who evidently watch each other when laying, determined on having a share of the new-laid egg, thus depriving me of any benefit from them." We know of no cure or mode of curing such propensity in hens. It is very annoying, we admit, to have one's fresh eggs devoured immediately after being laid, and can only be exceeded by a hiped who appropriates them to his own use without having obtained permission of the rightful owner. There is, however, a preventive, which we would strongly recommend our correspondent to make use of. Go to the nearest wood-turner's establishment and get a dozen or so of nest-eggs, neatly turned and finished, and of the shape and size of ordinary eggs, and place one or two in each of the nests where your hens usually lay. Watch when the hens go on, and so soon as they have laid take away the egg, leaving the wooden nest-egg still behind. The hen will soon tire of pecking at the wooden egg, and gradually she may be broken of the habit, although it will be some time before it is accomplished. Yet, we never knew of a perfect cure. Wooden nest-eggs are preferable to china ones, as they are not so liable to cause breakage of new-laid eggs. When they get discolored from age or any other cause, they may be painted over with a solution of whitewash or paint, such as farmers use for fences or outhouses.

BLACK AND WHITE BANTAMS. (*Exhib-*

itor late Provincial Show).—You are quite right. Clean-legged birds ought to take a prize before feather-legged. The following are the points given in the "Standard of Excellence":

GENERAL SHAPE—THE COCK.

Comb—Double, square in front, close and straight on the head, the top covered with small points, with a peak behind, turning slightly upwards. *Head*—Small, round, and carried well back towards the tail. *Beak*—Short, slightly curved. *Eye*—Prominent. *Deaf-ear*—Flat and even on the surface. *Wattles*—Broad and thin, rounded on the lower edge. *Neck*—Very taper, curving well back, so as to bring the back of the head towards the tail; hackle full and long, flowing well over the shoulders. *Breast*—Round, and carried prominently forward. *Back*—Very short, saddle feathers long. *Wings*—Ample, the points drooping so as nearly to touch the ground, the secondaries slightly expanded. *Tail*—Full, expanded, well adorned with long curving sickle feathers, carried well up towards the back of the head. *Thighs*—Short. *Legs*—Short, clean and taper. *Carriage*—Very upright, proud and strutting.

THE HEN.

Comb—Same shape as that of cock, but very much smaller. *Head*—Small, round and neat. *Beak*—Small. *Eye*—Full and quick. *Deaf-ear*—Flat and even on the surface. *Wattles*—Small. *Neck*—Short and taper, carried well back. *Breast*—Round and prominent. *Back*—Short. *Wings*—Ample, points drooping. *Tail*—Full, expanded, carried rather upright. *Thighs*—Short. *Legs*—Short, clean, and taper. *Carriage*—Upright and strutting.

COMMENCING POULTRY-KEEPING.—Frequently, verbally and by letter, have we been asked is it desirable to keep poultry for their eggs? Do they pay? What are the best kinds to keep? We extract from the *Journal of Horticulture*, the following general answer: "Ought you to keep poultry? Entirely a matter of taste. If you like poultry—Yes. If you like eggs—No. Our belief is, half the world does not know what it likes. Such a one says he could not do without poultry, because he can not breakfast without a new-laid egg. Another loves a broiled chicken, and can fancy only those he breeds and feeds himself. Moonshine all! 'my merry masters.' Neither cares for poultry. One eats an unquestionable egg, the other a faultless chicken. Provided both are good no questions are asked. To be fond of poultry is to keep cocks and hens; to multiply surface, to overcome desiderata, to supply that which is wanting, to concentrate on a

cock and five hens the interest enjoyed by those who have thousands of acres, and hundreds of fowls. Great discoveries in all things have belonged to those who had small opportunities, and that which is patent to him or her who has only a cock and five hens, passes unnoticed among the hundreds of a larger undertaking. We dare say it is only an omission—you said nothing about grass. Insects, snails, woodlice, ants, *et hoc genus omne*, are only the second course of the Sybarite. Grass is the soup; fish and removes, the *piece de resistance*. Hamburgs and game are the worst or best flyers. If it be desired they should live on their neighbors, they are the best. Like the proverbial North Briton, they are never at home but when abroad. If your neighbor complains that 'the hens creep under his fence and the pigs fly over,' and angry correspondence ensues, then you must give them up. If they are a good sort of people, you may keep fowls by adding jocularly, as you walk from the station, that your neighbor is welcome to all the eggs laid on his premises. If the neighbors are cantankerous you must fall back on Cochins and Brahmas."

TWISTED FLIGHT-FEATHERS, (Amateur, Stratford).—A pullet with twisted flight-feathers will not do to exhibit; neither should she be kept to breed from, as the defect is generally hereditary. The judge who would award a prize to a bird having the flight-feathers of its wing twisted, ought to be placed in a glass case. He would then compare favorably with the poultry judges at our recent Provincial Show, who awarded a prize to a pen of Aylesbury ducks having black marks on their bills, and another to Rouens having their flight-feathers white and no ring round the drake's neck.

WASHING PIGEONS FOR EXHIBITION. (Fancier, Toronto).—Place in a spot where the rays of the sun will strike it, a pan of clean soft water, and they will wash in it. Should they not do so, wipe gently the outside of the feathers with a sponge, and afterwards put the birds in a basket in the sun.

CROSS-BILLED CHICKEN. (W. H. H., Ottawa).—We had a similar case ourselves this season, the produce of imported Houdan eggs. We first trimmed the beak with a sharp knife, on each side. It grew again still crooked. We repeated the operation, but with no better result. As the bird grew older and larger the bill grew more crooked, until at last it became so bad that we had to hand-feed it. Finally, we had to kill it. We would advise you to do the same.

Advertisements.

GAME FOWLS FOR SALE.—

Both English and American strains. All Fowls warranted thorough and Dead Game.

JOSEPH WINGATE, East Rochester.
Shel. and Co., New Hampshire, U. S.

DARK BRAHMAS.—FOR

SALE, a fine lot of Dark Brahmas, including imported and some carefully bred from the best imported strains.

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BRAHMA POOTRA COCKER-

ELS.—For Sale, six Light Brahma Pootra Cockerels, very fine. Apply to

THOS. McLEAN, Box 25 P. O., Toronto.

BRAHMA COCKERELS.—

Light Brahma Cockerels, same as was awarded 1st prize at the last Provincial Exhibition, for sale—fine birds.

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

BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS

for sale—fine birds (Col. Hassard's strain).

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FOR SALE, SILVER GREY

DORKINGS. Price \$10 per pen—cock and two hens. Apply to A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto.

FOR SALE, A CHOICE LOT

OF GAME HENS.

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FOR SALE, THIS FALL, A

few pairs of choice fowls of the following varieties:—Dark and light Brahmas, Partridge and Buff Cochins, Grey Dorkings, Golden Spangled Poland and Black Spanish. Nearly all of the above fowls which I offer for sale are bred from first-class imported birds, and can be relied on as being pure, as I keep my stock birds of each variety separate, summer and winter. For list of prices address H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ontario.

N. S. COLLYER, PAWTUCKET,

R. I., Breeder and Dealer in Fancy Fowls, from the best selections of imported and premium Stock, of the following varieties: Partridge Cochins, Crève Cœurs, Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Le Flèche, Houdans, Silken Fowls, Light Brahmas.

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