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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1872.

No. 7.

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LETTER POSTAGE.

It takes SIX CENTS to pre-pay a letter mailed in the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*.

CLUBS! CLUBS!! CLUBS!!!

The success which has attended the publication of the

CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE, enables the proprietor to offer it at the following reduced rates to Clubs, provided the order is in all cases accompanied by the cash.

FOUR COPIES, \$6.25, and an additional copy for the year free, to the sender of the Club.

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BACK NUMBERS from No. 1—vol. II, can be supplied. Address, THOMAS MCLEAN, Editor, box 25, P. O., Toronto, Canada.

OUR POULTRY RETROSPECT, 1871.

"Hark, the cock crows, and yon bright star
Tells us the day himself's not far;
And see where, breaking from the night,
He gilds the western hills with light.
With him old Janus doth appear,
Peeping into the future year."

Standing on the threshold of the new year, let us pause for a moment before entering it, and take a review of the one that has just passed away: what efforts have been put forth, what progress made and success attained during it, in regard to poultry, are questions which will naturally arise in the minds of all breeders and fanciers; and it is a pleasing part of our duty to assist in replying to them.

The demand for pure-bred poultry during the past year has greatly increased over that of previous years, and the importations from England and other countries in Europe very much larger. Several English breeders have done a brisk business with their trans-atlantic brethren, and we trust also a remunerative one, whilst in this country not a few

have become avowed poultry importers, devoting to it their time and attention, and in a few instances have crossed the Atlantic with the view of more firmly establishing their business with breeders there. The produce of fowls imported in previous years, with the chickens raised from imported eggs, have also had a brisk sale, many of our Canadian and American breeders purchasing and interchanging with each other.

The class of fowls most sought after were those of the larger or Asiatic breeds, and among these the Buff and Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahma varieties were most in demand. Houdans are fast coming into notice, and a number of sales have been made during the year, chiefly, however, of birds hatched from imported eggs, or the produce of such birds. The direct importations of this variety during the year have not been numerous.

The days of the Dorking, Black Spanish and Polish fowls are evidently on the decline: the importations have been but few, and the demand still less. To what cause this may be attributable we are not now prepared to say, but it is evident they are not able to compete with their more aristocratic brethren, the Asiatic breeds, in the race for supremacy which is now being run between the different varieties of the feathered tribe. As the red man of the forest had to recede before the pale faces, so have the Dorking, Black Spanish and Polish fowls to make way for the Cochin, the Brahma and the Houdan.

The Hamburg fowl continues to hold its own; a hardy bird, beautiful to look on, and of the everlasting layer class, it is likely to continue to do so. Of the different varieties the spangled birds seem to be the most rare, and enquiries for that variety have of late been frequently made.

Importations of Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks have been made during the year,

and attention seems directed towards the improvement of the duck tribe by the infusion of new blood. The Muscovy and Black Cayuga are not so numerous in Canada, but are in good request in the United States. The White Crested Duck has nearly disappeared from our exhibitions, and is but seldom to be met with in poultry yards.

The progress made in Canada towards the improvement of poultry during the past year has on the whole been very satisfactory, more especially in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All county and township agricultural societies worthy of note include poultry in their prize lists, and the inquiry for improved breeds is greatly on the increase. Of this fact we were recently assured by Professor Buckland of the Bureau of Agriculture, who had just then returned from his annual fall tour through the Province, in the course of which frequent enquiries were made of him on this subject. The frequent applications made for specimen copies of this journal also indicate the desire evinced for poultry information.

In the United States also great progress has been made, in proof of which we point to the number of new poultry societies formed, and exhibitions held during the year: throughout the Northern, Western, and New England States, a portion of the Southern States, in California, and even in Utah, has the demand for pure-bred poultry steadily increased; and but few people have any idea of the large amount of money paid for poultry during the year by United States breeders and importers: yet we can safely say that the poultry trade is only in its infancy.

Never before did poultry-breeding receive the same attention, or assume the same proportions it has during the past year; never before has the same interest been evinced, or the same desire manifested in procuring pure-bred fowls

for stock purposes; and never before did poultry importations from Europe reach the same magnitude that they have reached in the past year. Bright prospects are in store for poultry breeders, and brighter still for our feathered friends. May it long continue to be so!

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW
YEAR TO ALL!

OVERFEEDING FOWLS—SPICED POULTRY FOODS.

Poultry keeping is a healthy and engrossing pursuit, it is a pastime pleasurable as well as profitable, it affords amusement and well repays for the time and labor spent while engaged in it; but it should never be undertaken by any but those who take an interest in it, and find pleasure in the work.

It ought never to be forgotten that to keep poultry well and economically, care and attention must be exercised in feeding. We are generally too prone to overfeeding, and this should be as carefully guarded against as insufficient feeding. Fowls should never have more food given them at one time than they would pick clean up, and with an appetite, nor should they be fed too often; twice, or at most three times a day, is quite sufficient.

We are frequently asked by some fanciers why their fowls do not feed better, and by others what it would cost per day to feed so many fowls, and again we are taunted by the remark, how much fowls *do* eat. We often think if fowls were gifted with speech they would answer as Master Adolphus did the day after Twelfth-night, when the doctor who was called in asked him what he had eaten: "Only supper as usual, and a sailor, and a windmill, and a nigger, and a ship, and an elephant and the queen off the cake." The truth is, everybody likes to own poultry, to look at them, to eat them and their eggs

too, but few care to give themselves the bother of feeding them properly, and otherwise tending to their wants.

A gentleman of our acquaintance once remarked to us, that his fowls—some very fine specimens for which he had paid a very high price—were not thriving, nor did they seem to eat so well as usual, and requested us to have a look at them; we did so, and on entering the small yard in which he had them carefully penned, saw as much food strewed about and trodden down as would supply a dozen fowls over a week. We asked him how often in the day did he feed them. "Oh," said he, "only once a day, every morning: before I go to my office I throw them as much food as will do them all day, and in the evening I can't bother with them." "Just so," we remarked "and your fowls are not thriving. Supposing you had your breakfast, dinner and supper, all served up together every morning, and this course continued for weeks without even a change of plates during that time, do you think you would be likely to sit down to your last triple meal with the same good appetite that you had when you first commenced this mode of living?" Next time we met him he said he had purchased a feeding hopper, and that his fowls were looking better.

Next to proper feeding is to get a proper description of food, and this brings to our mind a subject we see very frequently treated of in several of our exchanges—spiced food for poultry. Some writers in these journals strongly advocate the giving of raw onions, at least two or three times a week, not omitting to supply Cayenne pepper in their soft food; others advocate the use of different condiments, all of which are largely made up of stimulants of various kinds.

There is not the least doubt that all kinds of spiced foods materially tend

to hasten maturity, whether it be to the chicken, the pullet, or the hen, they are supplied. Chickens thus fed when young, will attain to larger size, pullets will undoubtedly commence laying at about four months old, and hens will be stimulated to winter and early spring laying: but of this all breeders may rest assured, that the continuance of stimulating foods beyond a reasonable time, will result prejudicially to both old and young.

It will not be denied, however, that when judiciously and moderately supplied, and at certain times only, such foods are highly beneficial. If given to chickens while fledging, it greatly assists in this, to them, exhausting process, and when given to drooping fowls has marked effect, quickly restoring them to their former healthy condition. It is a good thing, too, to give stimulating food to old birds in cold or wet weather, and when moulting, and to hens that do not lay in due time in early spring; but in any case, when the desired effect is produced, spiced food should be discontinued, and the usual plain food be again restored. In old birds, when given too frequently or continued beyond the time already mentioned, it produces diseased egg organs, and in pullets stunted growth.

In the case of chickens of all the larger breeds, the longer maturity can be postponed, the larger the birds are likely to be, and no matter what may be said to the contrary, the same feeding which produces forced and rapid growth during the very early period of chickenhood, will of necessity, if continued beyond this, result in stunted, because precocious adults. Large size and early maturity cannot be had in the same bird—they are incompatible.

For many purposes, then, it is well to have stimulating food always on hand, or the means by which it may be prepared at a moment's notice. For two

years we have used the following seasoning mixed with oatmeal, and have found it highly beneficial, and now confidently recommend it as already suggested. Take of ground allspice 2 ozs., ground black pepper 2 ozs., ground ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., malt dust $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and brown sugar 1 lb., mix together, and add to the usual food in sufficient quantity to cause a slightly sweet and hot taste, and we think it will be found fully equal to anything of a similar kind. When prepared it should be kept in a well corked bottle, ready for use when required.

In the matter of feeding fowls, then, the contempt for order and common sense so frequently to be seen in the yards of fanciers, leads to more than half the disappointments and loss, and tends to produce disgust in the minds of others, while again the too frequent use of spiced or heating foods produces disease and death in some of the choicest breeding stock. Moderation and judgment must be used in both cases: food must be given regularly, and in such quantities only as shall be entirely eaten with an appetite at each meal; and this rule equally applies whether to fattening or breeding stock, and the unlimited use of condiments must be guarded against, unless indeed the sole object be the production of eggs for a short period at the sacrifice of the bird.

CATS IN POULTRY HOUSES.

From the time I was a boy I have never been fond of this species of carnivorous quadrupeds of the *genus felis*, although I hold a man or boy a brute who can take pleasure in worrying them, especially with bad dogs.

I am writing at present with reference to cats *versus* poultry, which may give confidence to some. I have always, to speak quite truthfully, had a mistrust of cats, even the best trained cats, with chickens and pigeons, but I have wronged them, and I will state how.

When I first began to grow chickens for exhibition in 1858, I had to hatch early in January, and I had no places properly put up for young chickens; I therefore had to put them in a large stable infested with rats. I used to feed them by candle light at 8 and 10 o'clock. A cat I then had did sentry, and for days several rats' heads were found in the same stable in the morning: she never touched the chickens, and as the birds grew up and went about the orchard, she always went with them and brought them back, or rather courted their pleasure to return. The same cat and one kitten had the run of the pigeons also, but I used to let them into the loft only in my presence. One day I left the loft open, and it remained so all night, but no harm was done to squabs or squeakers, and on leaving England I gave her to a friend as warranted.

Much the same thing occurred in Canada, and I have often seen my Cochin cocks sent to their perches by the cat rubbing against them.

A few nights since, by accident, my cat, a very wild one when it first came, got shut up in my loft: it did no harm. And again, last evening, when I looked to see if things were all right; in the morning I found I had overlooked the cat, and she was the first thing that came out of the loft. Not a feather of a bird was ruffled. Yet even now I do not know if I would purposely shut a cat up in a pigeon loft. If mice were scarce would she take to pigeons? I don't know; but what I have stated are facts, as well as that I lost seventeen short-faced tumblers in one night in 1858 by a cat, which killed and left them. I baited a trap next night with one carrier: the cat, a neighbor's, had eaten the whole bird in the trap before I arrived.

I think, therefore, that, if trained and accustomed to birds when young, a cat may safely run among chickens or pi-

geons; but if any of her or his ancestors were given to eating poultry, I should select another strain. Hoping these few facts may be of use to some of your readers who are troubled with vermin, I conclude.

F. C. HASSARD.

CURRAGH CAMP, IRELAND,
21st November, 1871.

THE GOOSE.

THE EMBDEN (or Bremen) GOOSE, stands pre-eminently at the head of the domestic Goose tribe. Originally they were brought to England from Holland, and the appellation of Embden has been obtained from a town of that name in Hanover. In this country the term *Bremen* is frequently applied to this variety, owing, it is claimed, to the first two trios ever brought into America having been imported from Bremen, in Germany, by a Mr. Jaques, in 1821, and called by him after that town.

The Embden Goose has prominent blue eyes, is remarkably strong in the neck, and the feathers from near the shoulder to the head, are far more curled than is seen in other birds. The plumage is uniformly pure white, the bill flesh color and free from dark blotches, and the legs and feet orange.

One of the great advantages of Embden Geese is that all their feathers being perfectly white, their value, where many are kept, is far greater in the market than is ever the case with "mixed" feathers.

The quiet domestic character of this variety causes them to lay on flesh rapidly; they never stray from their home, the nearest pond and field satisfying their wants, and much of their time is spent in quiet repose. Their flesh is equal to that of the famous Toulouse of France. It is an early layer, and frequently rears two broods in one season, the young ones proving as hardy as any other. In weight, too, Mr.

Hewitt, says "these birds have an advantage even over the Toulouse. In instituting comparisons between the white and coloured geese, I have noticed that the pendent abdominal pouch of the Toulouse tells sadly against it when dressed, and would undoubtedly be prejudicial to its sale, in accordance with the current opinion of such an appendage being indicative of advanced age."

All white aquatic poultry are considered to dress of a clearer and better appearance than the parti-colored or dark-feathered birds, more especially whilst young. This arises from the patches where the dark feathers grow, showing even after being carefully plucked, more particularly if the plumage at the time they are killed happens to be immature.

THE TOULOUSE GOOSE.—This is the largest variety of the domestic goose known, and, as its name indicates, was brought from Toulouse, in France, it is stated by the late Earl of Derby. The peculiar characteristics of the Toulouse Goose are:—*Carriage*, tall and erect; bodies nearly touching the ground. *Color*, breast and body light-grey; back, dark-grey; neck, darker grey than black; wings and belly, shading off to white, though but little white visible. *Bill*, pale flesh color. *Legs and Feet*, deep orange, inclined to red. The large orbit which surrounds the eye and the singularly early development of the abdominal pouch are also striking characteristics of this variety. This last characteristic occurs at a short period after they have emerged from the shell; the goslings will begin to assume this ordinary feature of grown birds when not ten days old; and at three months it will be seen almost touching the ground.

The weight to which the Toulouse Goose has attained is truly enormous. At the Birmingham Exhibition of 1870 the prize pair weighed 62 lbs. 6 oz., being the heaviest birds at the Exhibition, the white variety coming next, weighing 56 lbs 5 ozs.

In writing of this variety, Mr. Fowler says (in the *Practical Poultry-Keeper*) "of the two principal breeds of Geese, I much prefer the Grey or Toulouse, to the White or Embden, being larger and handsomer. I have had a Toulouse gander which weighed thirty-four pounds, a weight never, I am sure, attained by the White breed. They are also better shaped as a rule, and every way the more profitable variety. The forehead should be flat, and the bill a clear orange red. The plumage is a rich brown passing into white on the under tail coverts."

Toulouse Geese will do well on a good grass run, with only a trough of water, and will require no extra feeding, except for fattening or exhibition.

Correspondence.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see in the *Journal of Horticulture* for 2nd November, 1871, a very able article by Mr. Lewis Wright on Light Brahmas. He remarks on the general want of leg feathers in light birds—a fact which I often pointed out when in Canada, not only in the case of Brahmas, but Cochins also, that I found in the country.

In cases where the other points were good, I strongly advocated the use of vulture hocks as a remedial measure, and generally was laughed at: certain, however, my advice was not taken. It is now a great satisfaction to me to see this statement of Mr. Wright's, his experience as a practical breeder being far better than mine; and it is always a satisfaction to be endorsed by a sound opinion.

I think that Mr. Wright's advice will be of much service in Canada if followed for one cross; for there is such a run for perfect birds, which can be had, but at heavy prices, and which birds do not always produce perfect stock, that breeders there will have to learn practically how to breed exhibition birds, the parents of which, as they will find, are not always true to points themselves.

I could say much more which has often been said before, but will not trespass on your space longer.

F. C. HASSARD.

4th November, 1871.

THE HOUSE FLY.

QUEBEC, 18th Dec., '71.

To the Editor of THE POULTRY CHRONICLE.

MY DEAR SIR,—With respect to the breeding of the House Fly, the late season has been a very bad one, owing to the continuous wet and cold weather. Persons, therefore, who have been experimenting late in the season, must not be discouraged on account of their want of success. I have a piggery, 32 covered pens under one building: these open into as many outside pens of the same size, say 12 by 6. The flies bred freely in these pens, where we had put swamp muck (peat) and horse-dung: the manure was full of chrysalids, which the pigs eat greedily; as soon, however, as the cold and wet weather commenced, the flies disappeared.

The food of my pigs is cooked by steam; the artificial heat of the building is therefore the temperature of a kitchen; the description of food that for House Flies. The natural result must be broods, and these we claim to have obtained. I did not make any pits, because there has been such an abundance of insect food (grasshoppers) that I had no object in collecting the young of the House Fly.

I also noticed this year large quantities of the young of beetles in the droppings of the cows: these my fowls devoured, at the same time spreading the manure about the fields by their scratchings.

I have received your enclosure from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., of the date of 5th Dec., '71. The writer says "his pit has now been made and standing for two months, and still there is no appearance of anything in the shape of worms." This pit has therefore been made on the 5th Oct., which is altogether too late in the season to expect broods. There is an old English proverb with respect to broods:

"A swarm in May is worth a load of hay;
A swarm in June is worth a silver spoon;
A swarm in July is not worth a fly."

We may consequently infer that, in breeding insects, success must be looked for early in the season, and in warm and dry weather.

The House Fly, like the Blow Fly, hides itself away in the winter, is reproduced in its natural form, or from chrysalids by the action of sunlight. It may be looked for in the month of April (rather than in the month of Oc-

tober), when it would give food for young poultry, thus supplying a want, and bringing in early chickens to market. A supply of winter food may be obtained from the chrysalids; this, however, is not so important, as ordinary grain will answer this purpose. But let intelligent and patient experimenters proceed, and I have no doubt some practical result will be produced from the fact that one house fly will lay 20,000 eggs, and that those eggs become maggots, and subsequently chrysalids (about the size of a grain of wheat), and of a flavor sweet and agreeable to poultry.

The young of the Blow Fly is bitter and disagreeable to poultry, as it is produced from carrion; the young of the House Fly is produced from decomposed vegetation.

Your obedient servant,
TILBURY.

CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

Editor CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I see in your report of the award of premiums at our late Fair, you omit an important one—that for the best six varieties of fowls for all purposes, for which \$10 cash was awarded Mr. J. W. Bradley & Son, of Hamden, Connecticut: these varieties were Light Brahmas, Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, and Houdans.

C. R. H.
Hartford, 5th December, 1871.

Special Notices.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES.—"It is a fact that all those persons doing a business which requires extensive advertising, and who from the mode of conducting it are able to arrive at a close approximation of the results produced by each separate investment in this way, are universal in the opinion that better contracts can be secured through a well-established Advertising Agency like that of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, than can be obtained from publishers direct, no matter how familiar with rates and papers the advertiser may be. It stands to reason that an agency, controlling patronage to the extent of from fifty to one hundred thou-

sand dollars per month, should be able to secure favors which would not be accorded to any mere individual, even if we omit entirely the benefits which they must derive from their extensive experience."—*Exchange*.

Mr. PHILANDER WILLIAMS, of Taunton, Mass., advertises for sale some of his stock in this number of **THE CHRONICLE**, to which we would direct the attention of breeders and fanciers who wish to infuse new blood into their yards. As a careful breeder Mr. Williams stands second to none we know of, and from his yards some of as fine stock of poultry are sent as can be found anywhere in this country. We lately received from him a cockerel of the Light Brahma breed, to cross with hens of our own stock: a finer bird of his age we have rarely met with, and one that might well be used as a model by any poultry writer to illustrate the pages of a work on the Light Brahma breed of fowls.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.—*The National Live Stock Journal* of Chicago says: "THE CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE, of Toronto, censures severely, and we believe justly, the conduct of the judges, and the management of affairs in the poultry department of the Ontario Provincial Exhibition. THE CHRONICLE is doing noble service for the poultry-breeders of Canada in assisting them to maintain that high respect in which the opinion of their judges has always been held by American fanciers, and which a few repetitions of the Provincial Exhibition management would materially lower."

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.—We have received a copy of this new catalogue of seeds and flowers, with ample instructions for the management of the plants which are named in the list. The pages of the catalogue are interspersed with numerous engravings of flowers and plants, with several plans for laying out grounds,—the whole printed in excellent style on tinted paper, forming a beautiful and very valuable treatise. Mr. Vick states that his business has become so extensive, that last year he had to print 190,000 copies, and the first edition this year was 200,000 copies. From this it may be readily understood what a large business is done at his establishment. Price 10 cents. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, N. Y., has sent us his illustrated catalogue of poultry for 1872. It contains portraits of various breeds of fowls, with description of each, and practical hints concerning their management. It should be in the hands of all poultry breeders.

Messrs. WADE & HENRY, Philadelphia, Pa., have forwarded us their illustrated price list of fowls and hatching eggs for next season, which shows their variety of breeds to be very numerous. Also a photograph of a magnificent Light Brahma cock.

Mr. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill., has also forwarded us his annual catalogue of thorough-bred poultry, with price list.

Mr. H. W. GRANNIS, Cleveland, O., has sent us the catalogue of entries to the second annual Exhibition of the Northern Ohio Poultry Association, which shows the number to be 1,516.

Poultry Items.

IMPORTATIONS.

MR. A. H. WEST, OF CANADA (address Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.), received per steamer, New York, two trios Silver Spangled Hamburgs, matched by Mr. Beldon for breeding; also a fine trio Golden Spangled Hamburgs, making the finest lot, Mr. West says, he has ever imported.

MR. J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, N. Y., received per steamer Egypt, three Aylesbury ducks and two drakes, from Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, fully equal to any former importations.

MESSRS. WADE AND HENRY, Philadelphia, have recently imported one trio Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and one trio Buff Cochins. These birds are as perfect specimens of their respective varieties as is possible to be found, and are we believe those from which engravings were taken by Ludlow, to illustrate these breeds of fowls in Mr. Wright's forthcoming poultry book.

SALES.

Mr. H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ontario, reports the following sales: P. Breeding Berlin, pair Dark Brahmas, \$20; pair

Golden Spangled Hamburgs, \$5; Partridge Cochin Cockerel, \$5. A gentleman in Toronto, pair Dark Brahmas, \$20. A. J. Leden, Ottawa, pair Dark Brahmas, \$10. T. Dale, Uxbridge, trio White Dorkings, \$10; do. White Cochins, \$10; pair Golden Spangled Hamburgs, \$5; pair Buff Cochins, \$10; pair Dark Brahmas, \$10; pair Light Brahmas, \$5; Partridge Cochin pullet, \$5. W. T. Rudd, Eramosa, trio Light Brahmas, \$8. T. Carson, Kingston, pair Buff Cochins, \$8. T. S. Sherley, Napanee, pair Black Red Games, \$4. Lewis Mans, Paris Station, pair Light Brahmas, \$5. W. Gipson, Darlington, pair Golden Polands, \$5. R. Shearer, Niagara, cockerel, \$4. — Dartnell, Whitby, Light Brahma cockerel, \$4. T. Smiley, Whitby, Dark Brahma cockerel, \$5.

MR. W. E. STITT, Columbus, Wis., reports to the *National Live Stock Journal*, the following sales since 15th Oct., 1871. To James P. Canby, Atlanta, Ga., 1 trio Dark Brahmas; to W. A. Green, Hannibal, Mo., 1 pair Silver Spangled Hamburgs; to John Knapp, Cincinnati, O., 1 pair Dark Brahmas; to Frank E. Pethick, Damascus, Pa., 1 pair each, Houdans and Brown-red Games; to Miss Jennie V. Carr, Ishpeming, Mich., 1 pair Dark Brahmas; to C. S. Otis, Charles City, Iowa, 1 trio each, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, La Fleche, Crève Cœurns, and Gold Laced Bantams, and 1 pair each, Buff Cochins, Duck-wing Games, and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

POULTRY SOCIETIES.

WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY SOCIETY.—The Prize List and Rules for governing the second annual Exhibition of this Society are now before us, and offer many attractions to exhibitors, which we trust will be appreciated by them. The special premiums offered are numerous, and divided into two classes—one for collections of different breeds and varieties of fowls, the other for single entries. The rule for the distribution of collection premiums reads as follows: "A first premium will count three points; second premium two points; third premium one point; the aggregate of points figured as above to decide premium, and no collection prize will be awarded to any collection receiving less than six points; no disqualified coop will be awarded a premium in any class."

The Society's premiums are also numerous, and embrace a large number of breeds and their sub-divisions, and consist of first and second money prizes, the third a diploma. All birds must be exhibited in the Society's coops, for which a charge of fifty cents to exhibitors will be made. The entrance fee for Society or general premiums will be one dollar for each coop; fifty cents additional will be charged when entered for special premiums. The exhibition will be held in St. James' Hall, in the city of Buffalo, on the 18-23 January, 1872, inclusive, and entries for competition close on the 10th of January. Arrangements have been made with the Custom House authorities at Buffalo, whereby fowls coming from Canada, and crossing the river at Buffalo, will be admitted free of duty if returned to Canada; and to further facilitate and simplify the entries from Canada, the Society request that all birds be consigned to F. Barnard, who will give the necessary bonds, and give the fowls attention on arrival. Entry papers and prize lists may be had on application to the secretary, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

MICHIGAN STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.—This new Society is evidently determined not to be behind its older competitors in the inducements offered exhibitors at the show to be held shortly under its auspices. The special premium list is both large and attractive, and the Society's prizes comprehensive and valuable, as may be seen on reference to the prize list, proof sheets of which have been forwarded us. The special premiums offered are in sums of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5, to be given to the breeds specially named, the names of the donors being also given, and amount in the aggregate to about \$800. The Society's premiums comprise three prizes chiefly—a first of \$3, a second of \$2, and when a third is offered, either the *New York Poultry Bulletin* or *CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE* is named as such.

We believe much of the credit, not only as to the inception of the Society, but also in getting up this exhibition, is due to the president, Mr. A. H. West, of Detroit, than whom there are few more ardent poultry fanciers, and it is satisfactory to find he has met with so many of his fellow citizens to aid him in the good work he has so successfully begun. We congratulate the Society, too, on the

new feature introduced into its prize list, offering as a third prize journals devoted to the interests of poultry, pigeons, &c.; and we have no doubt, did other societies adopt a similar course, it would meet with a hearty response by the publishers of these journals, in offering them at a price below that charged for single subscriptions.

The exhibition will be held at Merrill Hall, in the city of Detroit, on the 25-30 January. Entries close on 17th January, instant, blank forms of which, with prize list, may be obtained from the Secretary, E. C. Skimmer, Detroit, Mich.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY.—A society under this name, has been formed at Pittsburgh, Pa., which it is said will start with a membership of one hundred.

PRIZE LIST CONNECTICUT STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.—We are in receipt of a letter from the corresponding secretary of this Society, stating that the premium list of the Society's Exhibition, published in the December issue of this journal, is in many instances incorrect, and does injustice to many exhibitors, and furnishing us with a correct one. In our next issue we will make the necessary corrections, this number having been made up for press before the receipt of Mr. Hudson's letter.

Prize Lists.

NORTHERN OHIO POULTRY SHOW.

The second annual Exhibition of the Northern Ohio Poultry Association, which was held at Cleveland November 30th to December 7th, was one of the largest and finest displays of poultry ever made by any show in America.

Out of about 930 coops on exhibition, 235 contained the Asiatics. Prominent in this class we notice the splendid Partridge Cochins of Messrs. Dodge & Kelly, Ravenna, O., D. W. Herstine, Philadelphia, Pa., and W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O.

The Buff Cochins of the same named gentlemen and Mr. D. Allen, Galt, Canada, were very superior birds.

Dark and Light Brahmas were equally as good as Cochins. The Light Brahmas

of P. Williams, Taunton, Mass., and the Dark Brahmas of W. H. Todd, D. Allen, and P. Williams, were the finest birds of their kind we have ever seen.

Among the few pens of White Cochins, we notice the superb birds of A. C. Williams, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

The competition in the Game class was very close, some beautiful fowls being shown. The collections of M. H. Cryer & Co., and R. B. Dean, Lancaster, Canada, attracted considerable attention.

Dorkings were very good. We notice the birds of G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, W. Williamson, Ravenna, O., and F. L. Tuttle, Cleveland, O., as prominent in this class.

The French class was very creditably represented by some excellent specimens. The Houdans take the lead in numbers, with the Crèves close up. The collection in this class of Wm. T. Shepherd, Evanston, Ill., was very fine: his Crève Cœurs were of the highest merit. Frank W. Hart, E. Cleveland, Ohio, carried off both first prizes for Houdans with some beautiful birds.

The show of Leghorns and Spanish was deserving of special notice. The White Leghorns of W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., and J. C. Long, Ravenna, O., and the Black Spanish of Daniel Allen, Galt, Canada, fully deserved the premiums they received.

The Hamburgs were represented by some splendid birds. The Spangled Silver Hamburgs of Messrs. Dodge & Kelly, Ravenna, O., Wm. R. Hills, Albany, N. Y., and N. B. Sherwin, G. R. Tuttle, and H. H. Hatch, Cleveland, Ohio, were worthy of special notice.

The collection of Bantams was first class. Among the prize birds we notice those of G. R. Tuttle, Cleveland, O., B. C. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y., M. H. Cryer, Salem, O., and Hibbard & Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.

Ducks were largely shown, mostly Rouens and Cayugas. The first premium Rouens of W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., weighed 18½ lbs., nearly equal to the first prize pen at Birmingham, 1870. Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y., had a large and fine collection of ducks of different varieties.

The Geese of Messrs. Ford, Todd, and Shepherd, and the Turkeys of Messrs. Ford, Todd, Gibson and Early, were splendid specimens.

Mr. F. Ford, of Ravenna, O., was the largest exhibitor: he had about 130 coops on exhibition. His collection comprised the principal varieties of land and water fowl.

Mr. W. H. Todd, Vermillion, O., exhibited about 100 coops. By reference to the prize list, it will be seen that Mr. Todd was very successful: he won prizes amounting to about \$300. Mr. W. T. Shepherd, Evans-ton, Ill., was also another successful exhibitor. We were glad to see some of the Canadian poultry fanciers at the show: Mr. Daniel Allen, of Galt, Canada, exhibited some magnificent birds, mostly imported.

H. W. G.

PRIZE LIST.

ASIATIC CLASS.

- Light Brahma Fowls*—1st, Philander Williams; 2nd, do.; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Light Brahma Chickens—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, T. F. Taylor; 3rd, E. P. Howlett.
Best Light Brahma Hen—J. C. Long, Jr.
Dark Brahma Fowls—1st, Daniel Allen; 2nd, Philander Williams; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Dark Brahma Chickens—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Philander Williams; 3rd, D. W. Herstine.
Best trio old birds and three trins progeny—Philander Williams.
Buff Cochins Fowls—1st, Daniel Allen; 2nd, D. W. Herstine; 3rd, George H. Warner.
Buff Cochins Chickens—1st, D. W. Herstine; 2nd, Dodge & Kelley; 3rd, do.
Lemon Buff Cochins Fowls—2nd, George R. Tuttle.
Cinnamon Cochins—1st, Dodge & Kelley.
Buff Cock u Hen, hatch of 1871—W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Best Buff Cochins Hen—D. W. Herstine.
Best old trio and three trins, their progeny—D. W. Herstine.
Black Cochins Fowls—1st, George R. Tuttle.
Black Cochins Chickens—2nd, H. H. Hatch; 3rd, W. T. Shepherd.
Best Black Cochins Hen—Frank Ford.
White Cochins Fowls—1st, A. C. Williams; 2nd, H. H. Peck; 3rd, S. A. Case.
White Cochins Chickens—1st, P. Williams; 2nd, A. C. Williams; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Partridge Cochins Fowls—1st, D. W. Herstine; 2nd, Philander Williams; 3rd, Isaac Van Winkle.
Partridge Cochins Chickens—1st, Dodge & Kelley; 2nd, D. W. Herstine; 3rd, T. F. Taylor.
Collection Asiatics—W. H. Todd.

DOEKING CLASS.

- Dorkings, Colored Fowls*—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, George H. Warner; 3rd, Daniel Allen.
Dorkings, Colored Chickens—1st, W. Williamson; 2nd, do.; 3rd, do.
Silver Gray Dorkings, Fowls—1st, George H. Warner; 2nd, W. Williamson; 3rd, S. E. Merry.
Silver Gray Dorkings, Chickens—1st, George H. Warner; 2nd, W. Williamson; 3rd, S. E. Merry.
White Dorkings, Fowls—1st, F. L. Tuttle; 2nd, George W. Warner; 3rd, W. S. Scott.

White Dorkings Chickens—1st, George H. Warner; 2nd, F. L. Tuttle; 3rd, J. Y. Bicknell.
Dominique Fowls—2nd, W. F. Shepherd & Co.
Dominique Chickens—1st, S. E. Merry; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd; 3rd, E. S. Isom.
Best Collection Dorkings—George H. Warner.

GAME CLASS.

- Black Red Game Fowls*—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Charles Babcock; 3rd, R. B. Dean.
Black Red Game Chickens—1st, J. Y. Bicknell; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Brown Red Game Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd do.; 3rd, Frank Rockefeller.
Brown Red Game Chickens—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd do.
Duck Wing Game Fowls—1st, Daniel Allen; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 3rd, do.
Duck Wing Game Chickens—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, R. B. Dean.
Irish Gray Game Fowls—1st, Frank Ford.
Black Game Chickens—1st, R. H. Peck.
Blue Game Chickens—1st, Thomas Andrews; 2nd, Frank Ford.
Pile Game Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, H. Cathcart.
Pile Game Chickens—1st, R. B. Dean; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 3rd, do.
Earl Derby Game Chickens—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, S. E. Merry.
Samatra Game Fowls—1st, B. C. Ralph.
Samatra Game Chickens—1st, Frank Ford.
Ginger Red Game Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Ginger Red Game Chickens—1st, H. Cathcart; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Spangled Game Chickens—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Best Game Cock of any Variety—Frank Rockefeller.
Best Game Hen of any Variety—M. H. Cryer & Co.
Best Brown Red Game Cock—M. H. Cryer & Co.
Best Black Red Game Cock—M. H. Cryer & Co.
Best Duck Wing Game Cock—Daniel Allen.
Best Earl Derby Game Cock—S. E. Merry.
Best Collection Game Class—M. H. Cryer & Co.

SPANISH CLASS.

- Black Spanish Fowls*—1st, Daniel Allen; 2nd, S. E. Merry; 3rd, H. H. Hatch.
Black Spanish Chickens—1st, Daniel Allen; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 3rd H. W. Grannis.
White Leghorn Fowls—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, R. C. Mallory.
White Leghorn Chickens—1st, J. C. Long, Jr.; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, J. C. Long, Jr.
Minaora Fowls—1st, Frank Ford.
Dominique Leghorn Chickens—2nd, Frank Ford.
Best Black Spanish Hen—H. W. Grannis.
Best Collection Spanish Fowls—N. B. Sherwin.

POLISH CLASS.

- Silver Poland Fowls*—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, do.
Silver Poland Chickens—1st, E. S. Isom; 2nd, Isaac Sweet; 3rd, Frank Ford.
Golden Poland Fowls—1st, N. B. Sherwin; 2nd, A. Hall; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Golden Poland Chickens—1st, F. E. Dellenbaugh; 2nd, Isaac Sweet; 3rd, N. B. Sherwin.
White Poland Chickens—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, W. H. Todd.
Black Poland Fowls—1st, A. Hall.
Black Poland Chickens—1st, A. Hall; 2nd, W. H. Todd.
Best Collection Polish Class—Frank Ford.

HAMBURG CLASS.

- Spangled Silver Hamburg Fowls*—1st, Dodge & Kelley; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, W. R. Hills.
Spangled Silver Hamburg Chickens—1st, Dodge & Kelley; 2nd, George R. Tuttle; 3rd, Frank Ford.
Best trio old and three young—Dodge & Kelley.
Fencible Silver Hamburg Chickens—1st, E. R. Crowell; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, do.
Spangled Golden Hamburg Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Frank Ford.

Spangled Golden Hamburg Chickens—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Hibbard & Ongley; 3rd, H. H. Hatch.
Pencilled Golden Hamburg Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, Frank Ford.
Pencilled Golden Hamburg Chickens—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, do.
Boston Gray Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd.
Black Hamburg Fowls—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, do.
Black Hamburg Chickens—1st, H. H. Hatch; 2nd, Frank Ford.
Best Collection of Hamburg Class—Frank Ford.

FRENCH CLASS.

Creole Fowls—1st, W. J. Farrar; 2nd, R. L. Mallory; 3rd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Creole Chickens—1st, W. T. Shepherd & Co.; 2nd, W. J. Farrar; 3rd, do.
Houdan Fowls—1st, F. W. Hart; 2nd, George H. Warner; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Houdan Chickens—1st, F. W. Hart; 2nd, George H. Warner; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
LaFleche Fowls—1st, Philander Williams; 2nd, G. R. Tuttle.
LaFleche Chickens—1st, George H. Warner; 2nd, W. H. Todd.
Best Collection of French Class—W. H. Todd.

BANTANS.

Black-red Game Bantam Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, E. P. Howlett; 3rd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Black-red Game Bantam Chickens—1st, Jacob Blyer; 2nd, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 3rd, B. C. Ralph.
Brown-red Game Bantam Fowls—1st, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Brown-red Game Bantam Chickens—1st, W. S. Ranney; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Duck-wing Game Bantam Fowls—1st, E. P. Howlett; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Duck-wing Game Bantam Chickens—1st, B. C. Ralph; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.
Silcer Sebright Bantam Fowls—2nd, B. C. Ralph; 3rd, do.
Silcer Sebright Bantam Chickens—1st, A. N. Page; 2nd, W. H. Todd.
Golden Sebright Bantam Fowls—1st, Hibbard & Ongley; 2nd, J. C. Long, Jr.; 3rd, B. C. Ralph.
Golden Sebright Bantam Chickens—1st, W. R. Hills; 2nd, B. C. Ralph; 3rd, do.
Black African Bantam Fowls—1st, B. C. Ralph; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, B. C. Ralph.
Black African Bantam Chickens—1st, George H. Tuttle; 2nd, B. C. Ralph; 3rd, do.
Black Irish Game Bantam Fowls—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Black Irish Game Bantam Chickens—1st, E. P. Howlett.
White Bantam (Crown legged) Fowls—3rd, W. H. Todd.
White Bantam (clean legged) Chickens—1st, B. C. Ralph; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Frank Ford.
White Bantam (feather legged) Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd.
White Bantam (feath. legged) Chickens—2nd, A. A. Fradenburg; 3rd, do.
Japan Bantam Chickens—1st, W. T. Shepherd & Co.; 2nd, B. C. Ralph; 3rd, do.
Best Collection Bantam Class—B. C. Ralph.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

Frizzled Fowls—1st, W. T. Shepherd & Co.; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Razpkins Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Frank Ford.
Rumpkins Chickens—1st, W. Wilson.
Creepers, Fowls—1st, E. Stickney; 2nd, Frank Ford.
Creepers, Chickens—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, E. Stickney.

GRADUS AND CROSSES.

1st, F. L. Tuttle, White Dorking and Light Brahmas; 2nd, W. H. Todd, Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas.

CAPONS.

1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, S. E. Merry.

TURKEY CLASS.

Bronze Turkeys—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, A. N. Page; 3rd, do.
White Turkeys—1st, A. B. Gilson; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, W. Williamson.
Buff Turkeys—1st, A. B. Gilson; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, Frank Ford.
White Holland Turkeys—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, do.; 3rd, W. Williamson.
Gray Turkeys—1st, A. B. Gilson; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, Frank Ford.
Shute Turkeys—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, do.
Black Turkeys—1st, W. Williamson; 2nd, do.; 3rd, Frank Ford.
Wild Turkeys—1st, A. B. Gilson; 2nd, W. H. Todd.
Red Heavy Turkey—J. J. Atwater.
Best Collection Turkey Class—Frank Ford.
Pearl Guinea Fowls—1st, Frank Ford; 2nd, do.; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
White Guinea Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, J. A. Early; 3rd, do.

ORNAMENTAL CLASS.

Pea Fowls—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, W. Williamson.
Pouter—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, W. Williamson.
White Straus—1st, J. A. Early.

GOOSE CLASS.

Toulouse Geese—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Bremen Geese—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, W. T. Shepherd & Co.; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
White China Geese—1st, J. A. Early; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, J. A. Early.
Brown China Geese—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, do.
Wild Geese—1st, J. A. Early; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Black African Geese—1st, W. H. Todd.
Best Collection Goose Class—W. H. Todd.

DUCK CLASS.

Rouen Ducks—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, J. Y. Bicknell; 3rd, Daniel Allen.
Aylesbury Ducks—1st, George H. Warner; 2nd, W. H. Todd; 3rd, Daniel Allen.
Cayuga Ducks—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd, R. L. Mallory; 3rd, Frank Ford.
Top-knot Ducks—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd and 3rd, B. C. Ralph.
McLeod Ducks—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd and 3rd, Frank Ford.
Muscovy Ducks—1st, Charles Babcock; 2nd and 3rd, J. Y. Bicknell.
Labrador Ducks—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.; 2nd, Frank Ford; 3rd, W. H. Todd.
Mongrel Ducks—1st, W. H. Todd; 2nd and 3rd, Frank Ford.
Call Ducks (white)—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Call Ducks (gray)—1st, M. H. Cryer & Co.
Best Duck of any kind—W. H. Todd.
Best Collection Duck Class—W. H. Todd.
Largest and best collection of Poultry—W. H. Todd; 2nd best do., Frank Ford.

MINOR PET CLASS.

Ferrets—1st, S. E. Merry.
Guinea Pigs—1st, H. W. Grannis; 2nd, do.
Long-ear Rabbits—1st, H. Thomson.
Best White Angora Doe—R. H. Sterling.
Best Black Angora Buck—R. H. Sterling.
White Rabbits—1st, A. A. Fradenburg.
Silk Rabbit—Best buck, C. Cobb; best doe do.

PIGEON CLASS.

Almond Tumblers—Best pair, W. Salmon; best cock, do.; best hen, do.
Red Tumblers—Best pair, J. C. Long, Jr.
Carriers—Best pair, W. Salmon.
Pouters—Fair blue pied, W. W. Castle; blue pied cock, do.; blue pied hen, do.; pair black pied, do.;

black pied cock, do.; black pied hen, do.; yellow pied cock, do.; white pied cock, do.; pair, do.; red pied cock, do.; red pied hen, do.; pair black chequered, do.; black chequered cock, do.; black chequered hen, do.; pair blue chequered, do.; blue chequered cock, do.; blue chequered hen, do.

Dragons—Best pair, W. Salmon; black cock, M. H. Cryer & Co.; blue hen, do.

Crows—Best pair, M. H. Cryer & Co.; best cock, do.; best hen, do.

Gulls—Best pair, M. H. Cryer & Co.; best cock, do.; best hen, do.

Archangels—Best pair, M. H. Cryer & Co.; best cock, do.; best hen, do.

Jacobins—Best pair, W. Salmon; best cock, M. H. Cryer & Co.; best hen, do.

Nuns—best cock, M. H. Cryer & Co.; best hen, F. & H. Sanborn.

Turbits—Best pair, F. & H. Sanborn; best hen, do.

Trumpeters—Best pair, W. Salmon.

Fantails—Best pair white, W. Salmon; best pair red, F. & H. Sanborn; best cock, Thomas Hultz; best hen, do.

Silbheads—Best pair, W. Salmon.

Scallions—Best cock, J. C. Long, Jr.; best hen, do.

Blackbills—Best pair, W. Salmon.

Best Collection Pigeons—W. Salmon.

NOI CLASS.

Best Setter Dog—W. W. Castle.

Best Pointer Dog—W. W. Castle.

Best Granhound—D. B. Walker.

Best Scotch Terrier—W. Oliver.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

We make the following extracts from Mr. Wright's article on Light Brahmas, referred to by Col. Hassard, C.B., Royal Engineers, in another column:—

The simple fact is that Light Brahmas have lately very much deteriorated. I fear my plain statement will draw a hornets' nest about my ears, but I have studied the Brahma fowl long and closely, and make it advisedly. They have fallen off in color, leg-feather, shape and size. So far from judges being against them, I have heard the admittedly best judge we have, not in conversation with me, but independently, express his regret that such "miserable" Light Brahmas were shown; and on one occasion both he and his colleagues observed that the hens were regularly "duck-shaped." Looking at the class, I saw at once how singularly appropriate the criticism was, the "Aylesbury" type of body being most conspicuous, and the exquisite neatness of the true Brahma shape completely gone. That there are exceptions I of course do not deny, and during the last twelve months several cocks especially have been shown of the true shape and color, but mostly small in size. I may mention the two winning Birmingham cockerels of last year, for instance, which were also good in leg-feather, for

the purpose of rebutting Mr. Long's imputation that the judges go by size chiefly. It is rather singular, if his remarks are to be considered as shared by Light Brahma breeders generally, that while both these awards were evidently made in favor of color and proportion as compared with mere size, I never heard any complaint made by those disappointed on the ground that the winning birds were so small! Further still, when at Plymouth I gave the cup (open there) to the Light Brahma birds in preference to the Dark, showing that Light can win sometimes, Mr. James Long, both verbally and in this journal, was the first to complain, stating to me that the Dark (a very large but badly-shaped pen ought to have won, and in these columns that the cup bird was far inferior to another, larger indeed in size but much worse, both in true Brahma shape and color.

It is not, then, that the judges have discouraged the Light Brahmas, but that the Light Brahmas have "discouraged" the judges. Let them be shown correct in shape, good in color, and well-feathered, even if not large, and they will win. Not many weeks ago I remember seeing it remarked in one of the reports that they had beaten the Darks in fair fight. But they can also be bred large; and whatever can make Mr. Long say, as he does, that to increase the size "cannot be done," I am at a loss to conceive. Let Light Brahma breeders select their stock better, and keep their chickens at home to grow, instead of sending them to the early shows, and they will soon improve. I do not know why it is, but while the best Dark Brahmas are usually kept back till matured, the Lights seem mostly to be early shown; and this I am sure is one cause of the deterioration, though want of knowledge in breeding and rearing does more. At all events, if there is any difference in the two breeds, I should say that decidedly the Light breed can be bred the larger. To my certain knowledge, there are several cocks now in the United States nearly 17 lbs. in weight; and one lately dead made a foot-print 6½ inches long. In hens, 10 lbs. is a common weight there, and 12 lbs. not so very rare. In fact, the best Light Brahmas now to be had must be sought in America, where they are both larger and better in quality than here; and there, if I sought a strain for myself,

would I select my stock. It might be thought that the American climate is the cause of the difference, but if so the Darks also would be superior, whereas our Yankee friends' Dark birds cannot as yet compare with Light ones. We had even in England far larger Light birds a few years since than now, and they can be bred again to equal, and even surpass their Dark rivals.

I lay stress on these things, because the *ad misericordiam* style of argument always injures a breed. A good fowl, as the Light Brahma is, if bred good enough, will command success; and the bare idea that petting or artificial "encouragement" is needed, is likely to stop all real effort in the right direction. Let our exhibiting friends leave off this and "get to work," and they will earn their just reward. The reference to prizes given "by supporters" is not just. If birds are not good enough to win on equal terms, which Light Brahmas lately have certainly not been, any extra "support" must, of course and rightly, come from private admirers; but the little real good, or rather the real harm, done by such artificial treatment, is seen by the small results produced by the special prizes thus given at Southampton and other places. They bring larger entries, but they do not bring pens to surpass, rarely indeed to equal, the Darks. Perseverance in fair and honest competition can alone do this. I may here mention that, by the liberality of a member of the Committee, the Lights will at Bristol have four cups (one to every class) against only two for the Darks. There surely is a fair chance for our friends: let us see what the result will be. I for one shall truly rejoice if my real favorites come fairly to the front in size and quality, but mere number of entries I care little for.

I would give some practical help where possible, and hence I remark on the general want of leg-feathers in Light birds. Their breeders have not used equal judgment with the Dark fanciers in employing vulture hocks to restore it, which is very easily done with little bad result. There are various kinds of hocked cocks. There may be a moderate hock with very heavy leg-feather, and heavy hocks with only moderate feather. The latter class of bird has often been used by Light breeders, but is useless. But further: there may be heavy leg-feather, but it may spring

perpendicularly, and hence not "tell" as it ought to do; such a bird also will work little improvement in a badly-feathered strain. Select a few fine long-backed, barely-feathered hens, and mate them with a cock very short and broad in the back, very high and broad in saddle, and with a good strong vulture hock, but with leg-feather under, which stands well out in a horizontal direction. Cut his hocks neatly round with a pair of shears (not plucking them, as the feathers would soon grow again), and you will have at least three-fourths beautifully-feathered birds, with just the hocks a good judge wishes to see. I say "cut off the hocks" advisedly, having found it make a marked difference to the progeny; but I mean, of course, for breeding solely. Indeed, a cut hock is instantly detected by the most inexperienced judge, but I do not wish to be misunderstood as to the object of the proceeding.

Advertisements.

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H. T. BEGS SPECIALLY to call the attention of exhibitors and breeders of the above varieties to the fact that he can now send out trios of either kinds—selected birds—of the highest quality, equal to compete against anything, either old or young, of a similar kind, at from £8 to £10 per trio.

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C. E. Smith begs to inform fanciers and others interested in this subject, that he will be able to supply eggs from his magnificent stock of the above-named birds early in spring. All orders entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

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P. O. Box 549, Montreal.

ST. JACOB'S, December 15, 1871.

To the Editor of THE POULTRY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Being in Berlin the other day, I spent half an hour in looking through the poultry yard of Mr. Philip Breiding, who keeps a large and well-selected stock of prime fancy fowls. His pens are kept neat and clean, and are so arranged as to keep each kind by itself. His first pen contains a pair of very fine Partridge Cochins, the second a rare lot of beautiful Silver Spangled Hamburgs; the third contains his first prize Light Brahmans, which would be hard to beat; his fourth pen contains his first prize Dark Brahmans, which are really superb; his fifth pen contains a lot of superior Grey Dorkings; and the last contains a lot of pretty Golden Spangled Hamburgs. He has also a fine lot of cockerels, hens and pullets of the different breeds mentioned, to breed from next spring.

Mr. Breiding deserves great credit for his care and enterprise in breeding the various kinds of fancy fowls, and those who desire to improve their stock of poultry, are quite safe in sending him their orders for cockerels, pullets, or eggs, as they can rely upon getting what they order.

Yours, etc.,

J. E. BOWMAN, M. P.

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JOHN D. SHELTON, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.—Having purchased the entire stock of Mr. G. M. Leavitt, including a number of splendid imported birds, one trio of which took first prize in England, and a pair of the chickens which took first prize at the late Connecticut show in Hartford, the subscriber can safely say that he has AS FINE A STOCK of Partridge Cochins as can be found in the country. A few superior exhibition birds for sale, very large and early.

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TO BREEDERS OF POULTRY

and others who have ordered eggs from my imported birds—Lady Gwydyr's strain—Buff Cochins and Dark Brahmans, for the coming season. Notice that the orders take their place in the order-book only as paid for, and that all verbal orders, as well as written ones, are considered void, and those being paid will take precedence. For the information of American fanciers, I may state that these birds will be on exhibition at Cleveland during the coming exhibition. D. ALLEN, Galt, Ont.

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The subscriber makes a specialty of breeding
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