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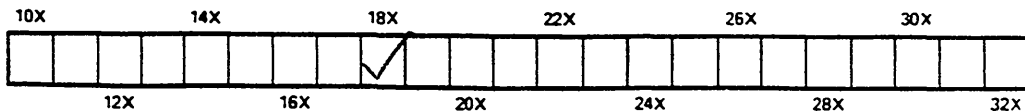
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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. 1.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1871.

No. 12.

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LETTER POSTAGE.

ALL letters mailed in the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*, must be prepaid by the affixing of a SIX CENT stamp, otherwise a charge of ten cents will be made on delivery. Stamps of a lesser value than six cents, when affixed, count for nothing.

TO OUR READERS.

With this number we close the first Volume of this Journal. We were not unaware of the difficulties which attended its publication, when we first

formed the idea of issuing a Journal exclusively devoted to the subjects treated of in the CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE, nor were there wanting those who had doubts of its financial success, and the possibility of finding patronage sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of its publication. Determined, however, to give it a trial, we issued our first number: the reception it met with justified our continuing its publication; our subscription list went on steadily increasing in numbers up to the present time; poultry breeders and fanciers appreciated our efforts, and accorded us their support, while with equal generosity they overlooked our short-comings, and to-day we are firmly established.

Thus encouraged, we have resolved to make the pages of the CHRONICLE still more attractive in the future than they have been in the past, and mayhap enlarge them so as to admit of the publication in full of all prize lists of poultry exhibitions which may take place not only in Canada, but the United States, with which we may be furnished. The better to enable us to do this, we would earnestly request the co-operation of Secretaries of Poultry Societies, and others interested in poultry matters.

With parties getting up clubs we shall always deal liberally, and in this way Secretaries could materially assist in the future, as several have done in the past, the continuance of whose good services we look forward to with confidence.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Thankful for the patronage already awarded us, we would respectfully request its renewal for the coming year, Subscribers by at once forwarding us their subscriptions render us substantial aid, and greatly assist us in our undertaking. The commencement of a new volume offers a favorable opportunity to those desirous of becoming subscribers; and we hopefully anticipate, not only a continuance of past support, but a large increase to our present subscription list during the year. There are still a few who have not paid us for the present year; to such we would say—you had our paper, and in justice to us you should send us your subscription; pray do so. All remittances and communications to be addressed to THOMAS McLEAN, Box 25, P. O., Toronto, Canada.

INSECT FOOD FOR POULTRY.

POULTRY, when kept in confined space, require to be supplied with a substitute for the food, which, if allowed a free range, they would pick up for themselves. The fancier who does not do so, studies neither their wants, their habits, or their comforts. Insects of various kinds are freely devoured by fowls having free range, and form the principal dish in the bill of fare; green food is the other staple commodity; with these two moderately supplied, the quantity of grain given need not be large.

The number of insects picked up during the day by each fowl must be large, as will be seen by any one who takes the trouble to observe closely the movements of one fowl for even an hour in the day. Fowls are active workers; from early dawn till late in the evening they are to be found wandering about, seeking that which nature demands for the sustenance of life. Insects indeed are the natural food of poultry—on them they live and thrive, and no animal food

supplied is so well adapted to their wants. Could we then by artificial means, and at small expense, produce and supply to poultry kept in confined space, this their natural food, would it not greatly tend to lessen the difficulties in keeping them, promote their laying qualities, and largely add to their health and comfort? We think so. And if in grown fowls, how much more so in chickens. It requires no argument on our part to prove this. Every breeder knows of what advantage insect food is to chickens, especially those of the larger breeds.

On page 88, a correspondent gives a receipt for the production of insects for poultry food. The fly used is a variety of the common house fly, and which we understand has been extensively adopted by keepers of poultry yards in Germany. It is a simple and inexpensive arrangement, and is well worth a trial by those who keep poultry in small yards. The receipt says:—"Make nine holes or pits, eight by four, and three deep. The holes to be tight, built either of brick or wood. On bottom place in layers, one inch of barley straw, ditto then chicken, pig, pigeon or other dung, one inch and a half of brewers' grains, one inch of bog earth, and so continue until the receiver is full. In this compost the flies lay their eggs, and in nine days the maggots are fit for use. The *verminiere* has to be kept sheltered. Feed three times a day. This kind of food may be prepared for winter use as the maggots will turn into crystals, when they will keep as good as wheat. The above receipt is calculated to feed about three thousand chickens."

Last season we experimented on insect raising, but not in the manner above described; indeed we had done so previous to our correspondent's letter, and therefore in ignorance of his receipt. Our mode was this: we procured some of the refuse from a slaughter house,

spread it on the open ground facing the sun; it was soon covered with flies, and shortly after we had plenty of maggots, but much to our chagrin they all very soon disappeared. We subsequently communicated this to our correspondent, who sent us the following explanation in reply:—"I inclose you a description of the fly you have been experimenting on. I should infer your fly pit was not tight, and that your maggots escaped; it would not be natural for them to die, but quite natural for *Larva* to become *Pupa*."

"In the receipt I have from Germany relative to the construction of the breeding pits, great stress is laid upon the use of bricks and cement; also that the pits are to be roofed (about two feet high). The fly I propose to breed from is the *Musca*, that lays its eggs in dung.

"1st. This kind of compost is more economical than meat and attended with less annoyance arising from smell. I have no doubt the maggot is sweeter to the taste, as I know even fish will not eat readily the blowfly maggot, unless it has been well scoured in bran.

"At present I presume there is no advantage in using the *Musca Calliphora*, if the ordinary *Musca* will prove as prolific a breeder—and it is credited with producing 20,000 in a single fly. There are, however, several varieties of dung-breeding *Musca*, as well as of meat-breeding *Musca*. Experiments will probably give much information; there are also beetles that breed both in dung and in meat; in fact the whole subject is capable of expansion, and must certainly be very interesting to all bird fanciers."

It is quite clear then that in the experiments we made, we allowed our maggots to escape, and hence our failure. The fly-pits must be close, and the maggots, when produced, kept secure, afterwards to be fed out only in such quantity as may be required for immediate use.

Now that the season of the year for the production of maggots has arrived, we shall be glad if some of our readers will make further experiments and communicate the results. The importance to poultry breeders of such chicken food cannot be over estimated, while the prospect of a winter supply of the best of all kinds of poultry food is something very desirable indeed.

DISPROPORTION BETWEEN FOWLS AND THEIR EGGS.

The disproportion which exists between fowls of different varieties and their eggs has frequently attracted attention. Some large birds lay small eggs, while other birds much smaller in size lay larger eggs; again, other varieties lay eggs proportionate to their size. Whence then this disparity?

Let us, for instance, take the Asiatic breeds; their eggs are much smaller than the Spanish, yet in size they far exceed them. The eggs of the Hamburg are small, but much more in proportion to their size than those of Asiatic breeds. So also it may be said of the Polish varieties, and of many others which we might enumerate.

Nor need we confine our comparison to different varieties of fowl; it may very fairly be extended to different fowls of the same breed, and in this way continued to every known breed.

Let us again take the Asiatic breeds into consideration, and it will be found that the disproportion alluded to does not exist, as between, for instance, the eggs of the Brahma and the Cochin—the two principal Asiatic breeds—so much as between the eggs of these two varieties produced by birds of the same breed, and from different yards. We have seen eggs of the Cochin class as disproportionate in size to each other as are Bantams to Hamburgs. So also of Brahmas, Spanish, Houdans, and the other breeds. Again we ask, whence then this disparity?

Does it arise from keeping some fowls in a confined space, and letting others have an extensive range? We think not; our own experience leads to a contrary conclusion; we have never seen finer Brahma or Cochin eggs than were laid by birds of these varieties kept by us in a yard four by ten; certainly they were not exceeded in size by others having an almost unlimited range. Does it arise from too close breeding; or does it owe its origin to breeding for size and feather only? We are not prepared to give a decided answer to either of these questions, but certain we are that some breeders, well known as extensive prize takers, supply hatching eggs out of all proportion in size to those which come from the yards of other breeders, less fortunate as exhibitors. What says Mr. Burnham on this point?

We commend to our readers the letter of a correspondent on this subject.

BREEDING AND EXHIBITING BUFF COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.

Having been a breeder of Buff Cochins, now something like seventeen years, and a large and most successful exhibitor at most of our English shows, a few remarks from me as to breeding and exhibiting this most useful variety of fowls may perhaps be read with some degree of interest by the readers of your valuable journal. Poultry shows in England have now become an established fact; they are remunerative, and very few of our agricultural meetings are now considered complete without the addition of Poultry. The poultry yards of many of our great breeders are made profitable, and I could relate instances where some of our aristocratic agriculturists' "wives," who have perhaps commenced breeding a few varieties of the larger breeds of fowls for exhibition just as a mere hobby, have managed their yards so successfully as

to be able to boast of making more profit out of their poultry than what their noble lords and masters have done out of their farms. I recollect, some few years ago, being at a poultry show in a country town, some 30 miles from Birmingham. I met there a lady who had taken a great interest in breeding Cochins, and she very politely gave me an invite to go and see her stock, and I need not say how soon and with what pleasure I accepted her kind invitation. I found her residence one of those real old English halls you read of but very seldom see, that could trace its date back several centuries. I was delighted with my visit, and more so with the sight of her poultry. It pleased me to notice the interest the old lady seemed to take in it and the pleasure it was to her to read over to me the pedigree of different birds, the prizes they had won, and the large sums she had realized by different sales. She showed me a document that I can assure you she was not a little proud of. It was the particulars of a sale by auction of her surplus stock of Cochins. Years back she had an annual sale by auction in London, and this document was a statement sent to her by the auctioneers of the amount the sale realized, which was several hundred pounds, the result of one sale. She boasted of her profits; and besides being very remunerative, she said it was an amusement; it found her outdoor occupation, and I have not the least doubt would add many years to the old lady's life.

Poultry shows in England have now been established about twenty-two years, and their first origin and success may be placed to the account of Cochin China fowls. I can well recollect our first show; it was at Birmingham, in a large building used as a repository for the sale of horses and carriages. It was but a very small affair, and only pigs and poultry were exhibited, and amongst

the few pens of poultry, were some *Cochins*, and so great was the sensation caused by these monstrous fowls, that the building was thronged the whole of the days it was open; hence the great success, and I quite believe, in a great measure, the establishing of poultry shows. Buff *Cochins* since that period have become a most important breed of fowls; everything that breeders can do has been done to get them to perfection and to obtain color. We, no doubt, sacrificed quality; the first Buff *Cochins* imported into England were not good in color, and the neck hackles of the hens were dark, but they were wonderful in quality—large, broad, thick, heavy birds, very deep in feather, and short in leg; but as poultry shows became more general, many of our English judges made color such a consideration, that for some few years quality degenerated, color was made the great point to breed for, and after several years' struggle, we conquered that difficult point, and our Buff *Cochins* now, I consider, we have got to as great perfection as it is almost possible to breed them. We have now birds without a marked feather, a pure, uniform, delicate color all over, and of very great size. I have pleasure in enclosing you two photographs taken from *life*. These birds were bred by myself; the cock bird won over fifty pounds in value of silver, besides numerous money prizes, in a little over six months. I had him painted and photographed at the solicitation of several of our principal breeders, as he was considered perfection. The hen also won numerous prizes, she also was considered a true model of a *Cochin*. I furnish you with these photographs if you will kindly illustrate them in your journal, that your *Cochin* readers may be furnished with what we English consider a *Cochin* should be. The cock bird should be broad as possible, short legs (not too short), well feathered,

no falcon hock, plenty of bone, broad over shoulders, breast broad and full, head well carried up, tail small as possible, color even rich yellow buff, body feathers deep, and hind quarters as fluffy as possible. The hen should be broad as possible, short well-feathered legs, deep breast, high cushioned behind, fine head and comb, hind quarters full and fluffy in feather, color clear yellow buff, free from dark feathers in hackle. I abominate a close-feathered *Cochin*. In selecting birds for breeding purposes, too much care cannot be taken; many who wish to start breeding *Cochins* run away with the idea that if they purchase inferior birds from a noted breeder, of a good strain, they may breed as good stock as if they purchased birds with all the good points prominently developed. I do not think so, nor neither does my experience lead me to believe it; imperfections in stock birds will come out in the young. Select your birds with all the good qualities and points required in an exhibition bird. If your hens are light in color, the cock should be a rich deep Buff. I prefer hens and cock as rich a yellow buff as I can get them. The age of birds, I consider, best for stock purposes, is two-year-old hens, and cock one year. In selecting birds for exhibition, I am not in favour of some of the monstrous sized birds we see at some of our shows; I refer more particularly to the cocks; the best cock birds I have seen scarce ever weigh over 11 lbs.; when they come to 14 lbs. they are always long-legged, coarse, ugly birds, with very few good points about them. *Cochins* will increase much in weight with age, and old and heavy cock birds never show so well as birds of a fair average weight, and younger. Hens from 9 lbs. to 10 lbs. is a good average weight, but hens will bear their age much better than cocks, and some that are 3 or 4 years old will attain a great weight, 10 and 11 lbs.,

and if in good health make grand exhibition hens, but they are of no other use. In matching birds for exhibition, if shown in pens of cock and one or two hens, let them well match in color. A pen of birds is often spoiled by showing one good hen and one bad one. Much better select a pair well matched, even if not so good. A smart lively cock is a great point in a pen—a bird that looks as if he knew he was put there to be admired, and moves himself about the pen as if he knew the judges were noticing him; such birds seldom pass the judge's eye. Our English shows are mostly classed now, single cocks, and pairs of hens separately, and the alteration from cock and two hens has been a great success; it has considerably increased the entries, and also the amount of sales. The object was to enable breeders to select a cock from one yard and hens from another; the only objection I see is that the cock does not show to that advantage as when shown with hens. Cochins are being bred largely in England at the present time; they are a large, useful, hardy fowl, do the best in confined places, grow into maturity earlier than any other breed, the best winter layers we have, and their eggs surpass any other in quality, and good birds still realize high and very remunerative prices.

HENRY TOMLINSON,
Moseley, near Birmingham,
England.

We regret being unable in this number to give engravings of the photographs enclosed by Mr. Tomlinson. Perhaps in a future number we may do so. The birds photographed are really magnificent looking specimens.—Ed.

POLISH FOWLS.

The Polish fowls as a class are constituted of several well marked and very distinct varieties. Those best known

are the White-Crested Black, the Gold and Silver Spangled, the Pure White, the Pure Black, the Blue and the Buff Spangled with white, including in the group those nearly related to the crested breed, known as Sultans, Houdans, Creve Cœurs, etc., etc.

Of the White-Crested Black, it is said that they are not a hardy or prolific fowl, except under very favorable circumstances; they will not do well in damp low-lying situations, a dry atmosphere, with dry, sandy soil, and plenty of room being most suitable; under such circumstances they are interminable layers, and of the non-sitting class.

There are few descriptions of poultry, if any, that are more truly ornamental than the Black Polish; the extreme contrast between the colors of the body feathers and those of the crests rendering them not only very conspicuous but universally admired, even among those individuals who are not exactly to be classed among poultry amateurs.

If once diseased, they are assuredly the most difficult of all fowls to restore to health. There seems to be little doubt that this is greatly induced by the large quantity of moisture the top-knots will retain during the moist damp weather. The feathers of the crests are placed in a position rather to hold than repel damp; and from retaining it for some hours, the cold and moisture combined of course superinduce disease—more particularly as regards colds in the eyes, and in the head generally.

In breeding this variety there is no doubt but the crests are the most prominent characteristics; and to breed them well-formed and extremely large is a great desideratum. A first-rate crested cock, though mated to a hen with a somewhat indifferent top-knot, produces far better chickens than where the selection is reversed, great care should therefore be taken in the selection of the male.

GENERAL SHAPE—THE COCK.

Crest—Composed of feathers similar in texture to the hackle, very large, round, close, and well fitted on the crown of the head, falling backwards, and rather lower on the sides than over the beak, but not so low on the sides as to prevent the birds from seeing. *Head*—With round protuberances on the top, concealed by the large crest. *Eye*—Large, full and bright. *Deaf-Ear*—Small, even on the surface, rounded on the lower edge. *Wattles*—In the un-bearded varieties, thin and pendulous; in the bearded varieties, none—the under side of the beak and throat being covered with a full, close, muffy beard. *Neck*—Medium in length, slightly and neatly curved over the back and well hackled. *Breast*—Deep, full, round, and carried prominently forward. *Back*—Perfectly straight, wide betwixt the shoulders, and tapering to the tail, hip bones even. *Wings*—Ample. *Tail*—Large, rather erect, expanded, and well adorned with sickle feathers. *Thighs*—Short, in the White-Crested Black, rather long in the Spangled varieties. *Legs*—Rather short in the White-Crested Blacks, long in the Spangled varieties. *Carriage*—Erect.

THE HEN.

Crest—Very large, round, straight on the head, not inclining to either side, the surface close, firm, and even. *Head*—Round, the protuberance concealed by the crest. *Eye*—Large, full, and bright. *Deaf Ear*—Small, even on the surface, and rounded on the lower edge. *Wattles*—In the un-bearded varieties, small and thin; in the bearded varieties, none—the throat and under side of the beak being covered with a full close beard. *Neck*—Rather short and taper. *Breast*—Very full, round and prominent. *Back*—Straight, the hip-bones even. *Wings*—Ample. *Tail*—Large, expanded, and broad at the end. *Thighs*—Short in

the white-crested black, rather long in the spangled varieties. *Legs*—Clean, neat, and taper; short in the white-crested blacks, rather long in the spangled varieties. *Carriage*—Rather upright.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Crest—Pure white; the less black in the front the better. *Deaf Ear*—Pure opaque white. *Remainder of the Plumage*—Uniformly rich glossy black. *Legs*—Leaden, blue, or black.

Points in White-crested Black Polish.—Size of crest, 3; shape of crest, 3; crest of the purest white, and most free from black, 2; deaf ear, 1; richest black plumage, 2; symmetry, 2; condition and general appearance, 2.

Disqualifications.—Crooked backs, wry tails, white feathers in any part except the crest, legs of any other color except dark, leaden blue, or blue.

Correspondence.

EGGS AND THEIR SIZES.

SIR:—I received the Houdan eggs to-day; (Monday); they arrived, however, on Saturday, but the express agent neglected to deliver them as is usual. I have put them under a hen this morning; to little purpose, however, I am afraid, for they must be, I think, too stale to hatch well.

As regards size, they are very poor specimens; indeed I should much like to send friend Beldon a dozen of my own Houdan eggs; I could not pack with proper regard for security, more than eight in the same box in which Mr. Beldon packs thirteen, and this introduces a topic I am itching to touch upon publicly, viz.: *the terrible disproportion in many cases between the size of the fowl and the egg produced*, which appears to me to be increasing yearly.

I have Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, for instance, magnificent birds

as regards size, shape, comb and plumage—among the best stock in the country; their eggs, however, are positively dwarfed by the eggs of some White Leghorns I have, and which are only large sized bantams. I will yield to no one in the enthusiastic admiration I feel for a fine fowl, but it appears to me we are going altogether on the wrong tack, if in breeding too closely to preserve certain points recognized as perfection, we sacrifice the eggs; it has already been done in the Spanish, and, in my opinion, we are fast drifting in that direction with respect to the Asiatic breeds.

As I have before stated, I have been much disappointed with the eggs produced by my magnificently large Brahmas and Cochins; judge my dismay then when I found Mr. Beldon's still smaller; in fact, when I saw the boxes in which he had packed thirteen eggs, I positively stood in surprise, well knowing I could not pack a dozen Leghorns in such boxes.

The same was the case with some eggs I received last year from Mr. Sheldon Stephens, of Montreal; they were ridiculously small; they produced, however, some immense birds, that laid very pigeons' eggs, in fact the only dozen of Dark Brahma eggs I ever saw at all worthy of the great size of the breed, I received two years ago from H. M. Thomas, of Brooklyn, and they certainly were the finest dozen of eggs I have ever seen of any kind.

I am of opinion that if some means could be devised of guarding against imposition, we should require at our exhibitions of poultry, that as well as the fowls, some of the eggs laid by them should be shown.

J. W. ACRES.

Paris, Ont., 2nd May, 1871.

INDIANA has had a hen that did lay blue eggs, and was worth a hundred dollars, until they found her proprietor feeding her on indigo.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE POULTRY STANDARD.—We have received the first number of the Poultry Standard, a monthly Journal devoted, as its name indicates, to poultry interests. It is neatly printed, on good paper, and altogether presents a very creditable appearance. Judging from the tone of this inaugural number, we are disposed to think its Editor purposes to sharply criticize kindred contemporaries, and keep them well up to the mark in poultry literature. To this we urge no objection; on the contrary we rather like it. Good wholesome criticism is always beneficial, provided it is carried on in proper journalistic manner, which no doubt our contemporary will do. We shall therefore look forward with interest to forthcoming numbers, even should we ourselves occasionally receive a severe castigation—excellent food for poultry writers.

The leading article in the number before us is on Game Fowls, illustrated by a very good wood-cut. It is published at Hartford, Connecticut, at \$1 a year, and its publication, for that period at all events, said to be guaranteed. The name of the Editor is not given, but all communications to be addressed to Box 590, Hartford, Connecticut.

IMPORTATIONS OF HATCHING EGGS.

The importations of hatching eggs during the season, has this year been very large. We note below a few of them.

MR. J. W. ACRES, of Paris, Ontario, from Mr. Henry Beldon, Yorkshire, England, Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Houdans, and Grey Dorkings.

MR. A. McLEAN HOWARD, Toronto, from Mr. John Douglas, The Aviaries, Workshop, England, Game (black-breasted red), Dark Brahmas; from Mr. Quibel, Newark Notts., England, Crève Cœurs; from Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Mosely, near Birmingham, England, Buff Cochins; from Mr. Henry Beldon, Gold Pencilled Hamburgs.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Toronto*, from Mr. Tomlinson, Buff Cochins, Col. Hassard, White Cochins, and from Mr. Frederick Wragg, Stoke Park, Ipswich, England, poultry manager to the Right Hon. Lady Gwydyr, Dark Brahmans.

Mr. THOMAS McLEAN, *Toronto*, from Mr. William Massey, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, Houdans, Buff Cochins, and from other breeders, Dark Brahmans, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins.

Mr. A. T. BANKS, *Toronto*, from Mr. Henry Beldon, Dark Brahmans.

Mr. W. H. DOEL, *Toronto*, from John Bailey & Son, London, England, Dark Brahmans, Light Brahmans.

Mr. JOHN CARRUTHERS, *Toronto*, from Mr. Bigger, Dumfries, Scotland, Dark Brahmans.

Mr. J. D. SULLIVAN, *Toronto*, from Messrs. Bailey & Sons, London, England, 12 Light Brahma and 18 White Leg Derby eggs—hatching 4 of the former, 9 of the latter.

Mr. THOMAS BOG, *Picton, Ontario*, from Mr. Henry Yardley, Birmingham, England, Dark and Light Brahmans, Cochins, Black Spanish, Game, Dorkings, Silver Polands, White Crested Black Polands, Rouen and Aylesbury Duck Eggs, all of which arrived safe, with the exception of one egg broken in a box of eight dozen.

It is satisfactory to note the good condition in which the several packages arrived. Breeders in England are fast learning that the best means of securing and continuing a sale in this country of their Hatching Eggs, is by careful attention to packing and sending none but eggs from pure-bred birds of the different varieties ordered.

We have not had the hatching experience of many of our importers communicated to us yet. Only a few have yet forwarded any results. Mr. Forsyth says, of the dozen Buff Cochins eggs from Mr. Tomlinson, he had no chickens; neither had he any from the two dozen White Cochins eggs from Col. Hassard.

Mr. Howard was equally unsuccessful in his Buff Cochins eggs from Mr. Tomlinson; not one chicken had he from that importation, neither had he any chickens from Mr. Quibel's Crève Cœurs.

We have the names of several other breeders who imported hatching eggs this season, but not the varieties of the eggs. We shall gladly publish them if forwarded to us.

POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. C. E. TUTTLE, Boston, Mass., writes us that he has just received, per the *France*, the trio of Dark Brahmans which won first prize at the recent exhibition in Dublin, Ireland. They are, he says, very fine specimens, and far superior to any of that variety previously imported by breeders in his locality.

Mr. W. DOEL, *Toronto*, recently received a very superior trio of Dark Brahmans from Messrs. John Bailey & Son, London, England.

Mr. A. H. WEST, of Hazel Ridge Farm, Sandwich, Ont., imported from Mr. Henry Beldon, one trio each of Dark Brahmans, White Cochins, Black Spanish, Houdans, and Silver Pencilled Hamburgs. The birds arrived in fine condition.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, *Toronto*. Partridge and Buff Cochins, from the yards of Henry Yardley, England. Very fine birds.

Mr. JOHN STONE, *Coatesville*, received per steamer "Wisconsin," on the 12th inst., 1 trio of Yellow Duckwing Game; also, 1 White Legged Derby Hen, 1 pair Derbys still coming—all from Mr. John H. Cryer, Southport, England.

Practical Hints.

HENS EATING THEIR EGGS.—When hens have taken to eating their eggs, it is very difficult to cure them. They begin because they want the shell; they keep on because they like the flavor, especially the yolk. The only thing that seems to check them is to put some of the composition eggs that are hard as marble in their nests. We have done so, and have many times, when we had a hen inclined to eat her own produce, rolled one of these in their way, or put one in their nests. They peck and peck with redoubled force; they turn them over and over, and try all in their power, till they are weary and give it up. This is not always a cure, but it seldom fails.

PHEASANTS—DURATION OF SITTING.—Pheasants sit twenty-two days, but sometimes a day or two longer. Pheasant cocks of every sort may be kept together, provided there be no hens, but they cannot be

kept in pairs. Young pheasants require to be fed on eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, on curd made of milk and pressed dry, bruised wheat, rice boiled in milk, dough made of oatmeal, and, if they are sick, on ants' eggs.

WHAT IS A COCKEREL?—A cockerel is a bird of the year. Thus a bird hatched in January is still a cockerel in December of the same year, but he ceases to be so in the January following. Stag means the same as cockerel, but is usually applied to Game fowls.

MANDARIN DUCKS are as hardy as the common Wild Ducks, and should be kept by those that have them in a confined space, such as a small pond in a garden; otherwise they may stray away and get lost—they are a very pretty fowl, and thieves covet them very much.

POINTS IN BEARD TUMBLERS.—In this class of pigeons the beard is the point. It should not be a mere patch of white of any shape, or broken at the edges, and mixed with the body colour, but clearly defined from the lower mandible, and ending in a point. The flight feathers should also be white, as well as the whole tail, and the feathers of the rump, vent, and thighs, the rest of the body being of the other color—yellow, blue, black, etc., as it may be.

ANDALUSIAN FOWLS.—This is considered a truly useful and handsome fowl, being, according to general testimony, the hardiest of all the Spanish breeds. The plumage is slaty blue, in many specimens slightly laced with a darker shade, but the neck hackles and tail feathers are glossy black, and harmonize very richly with the rest. Ears white and face red as in the Minorca. Unlike other Spanish chickens, these are very hardy, and feather rapidly and well, which gives them a great advantage.

REDCAPS.—This is a kind of Golden Spangled Hamburg fowl, with the difference of being almost as large as a Dorking, and having the rose comb most prodigiously developed, that of the cock being often three inches across, and too heavy to stand upright. They are not, therefore, ornamental fowl, but must be regarded as very profitable. They are enormous layers, not to be surpassed by any variety; and, with

the advantage of a large, plump body, we must pronounce them to be in economic value equal to any we know; they are hardy and easily reared.

BAD FLEDGING.—Chickens often droop and suffer much whilst their feathers are growing, especially in cold, wet weather; and the breeds which feather most rapidly suffer most. This is probably why Cochins and Brahmas, which fledge late and slowly, are so hardy. As soon as a brood appears drooping whilst the feathers grow, if it has not been done before, begin *at once* giving them a little meat every day, and bread sopped in ale. A little burnt oyster-shell, pounded very fine, and added to their food, is also beneficial. Keep them out of the wet, above all things, and they will generally come round. This crisis seldom lasts more than a week or ten days; the chickens either die off, or recover their health and vigour.

ORIGIN OF GAME FOWLS.

Great Britain is the only country in Europe which possesses the Game Fowl. India and its islands are, probably, the original countries of the Game fowls, and still possess them. Game fowls are also to be found in Spanish America, probably imported thither from Manilla, in the Phillipine Islands. Persia and Asia Minor, or Syria, once had them, and the ancient Greeks and Romans were famous for their Game fowls; it is likewise said that the Romans introduced them into this country (England). With the ancient Greeks, the Island of Rhodes was famous for its Red Game fowls, which were called Rhodian Reds, and the Island of Delos for its Silver Greys, called the Delos Silvers. Some assert that Game fowls were indigenous to the British Islands, and some call them a Roman importation; but it is strange that, if a Roman importation, Great Britain alone, of all the Roman European colonies, should have retained them. This would rather prove that they were originally natives of these islands, though they certainly rather bear the appearance of a tropical or Indian origin. However, they have probably been in this country since its occupation by the Romans.

It has been asserted that the Gallus Bankiva has been the progenitor of the

Game fowls. I incline to the belief that the three original colours of Game fowls were those of wild original birds which had been reclaimed from a state of nature at some very early period, perhaps in India. The *Gallus Bankiva* is not fierce enough, nor strong enough, nor large enough to have been the original of our Game breeds, though *Bankivas* resemble the Black-Breasted Red Game. They were, no doubt, the original from which sprung our Bantams, Game Bantams being very like them, especially the Black-Breasted Red, though the Bantams are a little smaller than the *Bankiva*.

The *Gallus Somerati*, or Indian Jungle fowl, has been mentioned as the original of the Game; but in this breed the hen has neither the comb nor wattles, and the cock has the peculiar horny structure of the feathers, which show them not to have been the parent stock of our Game breeds, though they are fierce and spirited birds, and are used for cock-fighting by the natives of the East Indies.

The wild *Gallus Furcatus*, or forked-tailed cock, thoroughly resembles our blue-legged Red Dun Game, having the blue legs and blue dun breast and tail, and is red in the plumage, but the comb in this species is not serrated or lobed, and it has only a single wattle, and, therefore, differs rather too much.

Game fowls may probably have sprung from the mixture of all the three breeds named, with their own three original wild colours, as many good naturalists believe them to have done. I think, however, that the characteristics differ rather too much, and adhere to the belief that the original colours, which are still to be met with in India, as well as in Britain, were derived from birds reclaimed from the wild state in India or elsewhere at a very early period. Most Indian Game fowls are yellow-legged, but not all. The specimens lately exhibited by the late Mr. B. P. Brent appeared to be the true Indian Game.

I have already stated that some breeders consider the Grey Game fowls to be a primitive or original colour; but brown of various shades is certainly the original colour in Game hens, and assimilates much the best with the colour of the earth, the foliage and bark of trees, and every natural object, which grey does not. Grey is the wild colour for sea birds, as brown is for land birds; and

most good judges condemn grey as an original colour, and agree that the brown hens of different shades, and their red cocks with the greenish dark tails, are the only true originals. The Greys, too, always incline much to breed back to the brown hens and red cocks, which shows that these are certainly the true original colours, and grey is often difficult to produce, as in the Game Bantam breeds. Grey is, therefore, most certainly not an original colour, as some still erroneously suppose and assert.—*Newmarket, in Jour. of Hor.*

Pigeons.

THE TURBIT.

Among the many varieties of fancy Pigeons, there is scarcely one more charming than the Columba Turbitta. It is almost universally, and certainly deservedly, admired, not only for the pleasing contrast and beauty of its plumage, but also for its neat and elegant appearance. There is a doubt as to whether France or Germany is its native place, since both countries claim it as their own. It is, however, found in a much more perfect state in the south of France, both as regards plumage and points, than it is in Germany, and from the comparatively small knowledge of the bird exhibited by the modern Teutons, it might not be rash to say that its home is France.

The variety is classed by some ornithologists as the *Columba Frinbrista* or Fringed Dove, from its barred and scalloped feathers, and in many respects it differs entirely from those of the classes of fancy birds that seem to come very near to it in appearance.

The head of the Turbit is something more than peculiar, and therefore very difficult to describe. In the front it should be broad and full, while the top ought to be rather flat. The profile view bears a striking resemblance to that of the frog, and is one of the most important points to be observed. The beak, though not unlike that of the Jacobine, *Columba Cuculata*, should be shorter and thicker, while the strictly orthodox color, white, is not to be departed from. The eye should be large and full and of a dark hazel color, having the pupil black. A point of great merit is for the eye to be encircled by a buff-colored lash or cere.

The peak or turn crown is now considered to be an essential characteristic, though of the two the former is generally preferred, as it has a much neater and more finished appearance. It must not, however, be confounded with the tuft or shell crown, as seen in other pigeons, since this, technically termed head-dress, would be as much out of place there as it is in character here, being unique. This peak is formed by the feathers rising from the back of the head in a horizontal line with the eye and beak, which terminate in a prettily pointed curvature a little above the head. If this is found placed lower down the neck, it detracts very much from the unbroken outline, and spoiling an important point of excellence. In good specimens the neck feathers on both sides incline backwards, and meeting together form a fringe or mane similar to the hog mane of the Jacobin.

Another great point, by no means to be lost sight of, is the gullet. This should be well developed, and the frill below it should extend downwards nearly the whole front of the neck, and at the same time stand well out. The ruffle or frill can scarcely be too large; indeed the larger it is the more it is admired.

The shoulders of the wing are the only parts of the bird that ought to be coloured, and these should be of a sound uniform hue. The prevailing and more general shades are those of Blue, Silver, Red, Yellow and Black, the Blue and Silver being distinguished from the others by the addition of black bars, distinctly and clearly marked, which shows to advantage when the wing is at rest. The other part of the plumage is pure white, including the ten flight feathers and tail. The thighs also should be equally unspotted and free from dark feathers—a by no means easy point to obtain. Taking the colours separately, it may be noticed that the shade of the Blues should assimilate as nearly as possible to that known as the light sky-blue, or what might be called a bright slaty-blue. The hue of the Silvers should not be that of the washed-out blue type, but thoroughly of the argentine shade, and must be seen in order to be known. Good Reds, like the Yellows, are very difficult to obtain; those usually seen are generally inferior, both in colour and points, consequently are not exhibited to the same extent as the Blues and Sil-

vers. The Blacks are scarce, and those of a good rich colour are rarely met with except in their own climate.

As regards size, the birds should be small, neat and compact in form, having the chest broad and full; the flight feathers and tail must be rather short, and the feet of a bright coral red colour.

The Turbit is not naturally a delicate bird, but, on the contrary, is very hardy, and quite as prolific as any other variety. It is entirely owing to the caprice of those who are anxious to obtain the smallest possible size for exhibition that the constitution of the bird in this country has suffered so much. This, of course, is brought about by the system of breeding in-and-in, a system which it is to be hoped will soon die out, or it will in the end have a strong tendency to destroy the original beauty of the variety altogether.—*Birmingham Columbarian Society, in Journal of Horticulture.*

ARTIFICIAL HATCHING OF DUCKS IN CHINA.

In the United States Report of Commodore Perry's voyage to Japan, the plan adopted in the artificial hatching of ducks is carefully detailed, from which we make the following extract.

There was no artificial heat in use while I was there; the temperature of the external atmosphere was at about 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and there was a small chamber with a number of furnaces and charcoal ready to be lighted and put into requisition at very short notice.

The front room had large shelves on the two sides, about 4 feet deep from the wall, extending the whole length, the lower about a yard from the ground, and two others about 18 inches apart. These shelves were appropriated to eggs which were within two or three days of their term. The shelves were first covered with two or three thicknesses of heavy, spongy paper, almost as thick as a blanket, which appeared to have been manufactured for the special purpose, in sheets four or five feet square. Next came a layer of eggs, two deep all over the shelves, and two of the layers of the blanket paper mentioned. Parts of these shelves were occupied; they felt warm to the hand; their warmth was certainly much above that of the atmosphere, the blanket paper protecting them from its chilling influence, as well as sudden changes. On some parts of

the shelves the eggs were hatching, and men were engaged where they were nearly all hatched in separating them; they tossed the little ones, as well as the eggs which showed signs of animation, very roughly and carelessly into baskets at considerable distance, greatly endangering the strangers' lives, from concussion, fracture of limbs, &c., in our estimation, but in John's opinion it merely broke the shells, and thus enabled them the better to extricate themselves. The ducklings, after remaining a few hours to dry and extricate themselves from the shells, were placed on the floor in little moveable basket-work inclosures of bamboo, and supplied with a kind of grass chopped up for food, which they ate with an appetite which showed that they fully appreciated it. This grass was placed in little baskets with broad bottoms, so that they could not be over-set, and the vertical splints continued upward and were tied together at the top, so as to afford slats in the manner of a horse's manger; they could stick in their heads in the scramble for their first breakfast, but could not trample the food under their feet. I presume the young are transferred almost immediately to the boats, as I did not see any which appeared more than a week old.

At the back of their room is a mud wall partition with a door in the centre, and two other walls running back at right angles to it, dividing the back end of the building into three small apartments—one for the furnaces of charcoal, &c., the middle one serves as entrance, and the third is the apartment appropriated to the most delicate part of the process. This has a board floor, raised about four feet from the ground, beneath which are placed the furnaces, if necessary. The apartment itself was very dark and smothering; not much gas or smoke, but high temperature. This apartment contained about ten barrels lined with the flannel paper, *stratum super stratum*, about three or four inches thick. In these barrels the process begins, and continues till within two or three days of its termination, when they go to the shelves in the front room. The barrels are almost filled with eggs, a sheet of paper being interposed between each layer of about six inches, and the whole covered with three or four sheets of the flannel paper, and a thick, light lid, composed in part of the same material.

The whole arrangement seems to be a most perfect protection from sudden changes of temperature, and I am under the impression that the eggs are handled a great deal, as they opened them without any hesitation, and even asked us if we would not like to invest capital in the business, for which they offered to pay two per cent. a month, or a share of the profits, which were certain to be equivalent.

A NEGRO DISCUSSION ABOUT EGGS.

—We are indebted to an exchange for the following: "In the fairest village of Western New York the 'culled pussons,' in emulation of their white brethren, formed a debating society for the purpose of improving their minds by the discussion of instructive and entertaining topics. The deliberations of the society were presided over by a venerable darkey, who performed the duties with the utmost dignity peculiar to his colour. The subject for discussion on the occasion of which we write was: 'Which am de mudder of de chicken—de hen wot lay de egg, or de hen wot hatches de chick?' The question was warmly debated, and many reasons *pro* and *con* were urged and combated by the excited disputants. Those in favour of the latter proposition were evidently in the majority, and the president made no attempt to conceal that his sympathies were with the dominant party. At length an intelligent darkey arose from the minority side, and begged leave to state a proposition to this effect: 'Spose,' said he, 'dat you set one dozen duck's eggs under a hen, and dey hatch, which am de mudder, de duck or de hen?' This was a poser, was well put, and non-plussed the other side, even staggering the president, who plainly saw the force of the argument, but had committed himself too far to yield without a struggle; so, after cogitating, and scratching his wool a few minutes, a bright idea struck him. Rising from his chair in all the pride of conscious superiority, he announced: 'Ducks am not before de house; chickens am de question; before I rule de ducks out!' and do it he did, to the complete overthrow of his opponents."

CAT BROODING CHICKENS.—The following is a curious circumstance which occurred last summer. A hen that had a brood of chickens was accidentally killed. A cat belonging to the owner of the chickens took charge of them, and slept with them for about a fortnight, when she deserted them.

BLACK BREASTED RED MALAYS, BREEDING, DUCKWINGS.—A writer in *The Field* says: "I have a Malay cock and hen of the Birmingham prize strain, perfect in color and shape, with yellow legs and beaks. Last year I reared from these two young cockerels (they are now nine months old), which are exactly similar to the old cock, except in the color of their necks and backs, which, instead of being red, are a yellowish white color; there is, in fact, just the same difference between the old and the two new young cocks as between a black-breasted and a duckwinged game cock. Do other instances of this kind occur either with Malay or game fowls? To which the editor replies: We have heard of similar instances; but they are certainly not frequent in Malays.

"Are these pure canaries?" asked a young gentleman who was negotiating for a gift for his fair. "Yes, sir," said the dealer, confidentially; "I raised them ere birds from canary seed."

Our Letter Box.

KEEPING POULTRY PROFITABLE. (*Amateur.*)—There is considerable profit to be made by the sale of eggs when poultry are reared in the vicinity of a large town or city, and when the eggs are kept till the winter. It is now so well known which are the most prolific breeds, and also the ages at which pullets begin to lay, that the production of eggs by healthy, and well and judiciously fed birds can be made a certainty. It will then only remain for you to procure a sale to ensure the profit you speak of. You will, however, need a proper locality, a good run, a dry light soil, and, if possible, the facilities for growing the food necessary for them. You are one of a numerous class asking for poultry information in regard to the remuneration to be derived from it. It is like everything else. If you were to start by putting down on paper all the possible expenses attending such a venture you would never undertake it, but if you are careful, and can give personal superintendance, we have no doubt you can make it pay.

CANKER IN PIGEONS.—(*F. G.*)—On page 75 of this journal you will find an article treating of this disease, to which we would refer you. In addition, we may add the following from Mr. Brent, an able English writer on pigeons: "The only disease that has troubled me to any extent has been canker—a cheesy-looking lump or lumps of pus of very disgusting color, which forms in or about the mouth, and which I consider highly contagious. I have sometimes bought a bird with it; at other times it has appeared without any apparent cause. I believe it arises in the first place from a bad state of the blood, and breaks out in any part wounded by fighting or otherwise. It is also said to arise from drinking from a tin vessel, or from dirty water. It is very fatal to young birds. When old birds are attacked, I remove the matter with a thin piece of wood, cut like a spatula, and rub the place thoroughly with caustic. This must be done effectually at once, or it will only form again, spread more, and become more difficult to eradicate. I believe confinement and want of condiments to be a common cause of this disease."

HOUDANS.—(*Novice.*)—Of all the French breeds of fowls known in this country, there are not any equal to the Houdan, and we have therefore no hesitation in saying we consider the Houdan best for general purposes. Their laying qualities are of a high order, and they are as hardy fowls as can be; they also do well in confinement. They are non-sitters, and if you wish to raise chickens you must keep another breed.

REARING GUINEA FOWL.—(*J. H. D.*)—Guinea chicks want to be fed like young Pheasants, on curd, dough, boiled eggs chopped fine, and bread and milk. The hen should be kept in confinement. Nothing is so prejudicial to chickens of all kinds as to be kept in a room. It is productive of cramp, it is bad for the feet, and yields no food.

FOOD FOR DUCKLINGS.—(*W. M.*)—Ducklings may be fed on oatmeal, some greaves, curd, and chopped onion tops. As they grow older, discontinue these one by one, until you have reduced them to plain oatmeal, and then to oats or other grain.

FOOD FOR YOUNG TURKEYS.—(*Enquirer.*)—After your poults are hatched, keep the hen in confinement. If allowed to be at liberty, she will drag her unfortunate offspring through dew and rain till none remain. If she starts with a dozen, she is quite content if she brings home two. Nothing is better to put her under than an empty china crate; it affords room for the poults to be fed, and protects them from other poultry. You will find on page 163 the dietary scale you should adopt, with other information on rearing turkeys.

CAMPHOR IN DRINKING WATER.—(*Poultry Fancier.*)—Put a lump of camphor, about the size of a walnut, into two quarts of water. This we consider quite sufficient, although it is not material as to the quantity put in.

STRANGE PHENOMENON IN AN EGG.—*W. H. Ducl, Toro '0,* writes:—"A short time ago I met with a phenomenon; the like I do not remember having met with. One morning at breakfast, in a Brahma egg, which was scarcely above the usual size, I found, underneath the usual yolk, and towards the small end of the egg, two other yolks, one the size of a common marble, the other one-third smaller.

"May 21st I noticed a late Fall Houdan pullet, which I let run as a common fowl, to be very droopy. On the morning of the 23rd she was just able to move around; very much hunched up, with her comb and wattles very dark. As I was going out of town for the day, I left word for her to be killed, if not better by afternoon. When I returned home in the evening she was perfectly well, her comb and wattles also being of their usual bright color. During the day she laid an egg that measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long circumference and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. short circumference."

VERMIN IN POULTRY HOUSES.—(*E.O.N.*)—Says: "Have read a great many articles in the different agricultural and poultry journals which have treated upon the different methods followed in ridding poultry and poultry houses of vermin. After several years of experience, I think the following method effectual. In the spring give your houses a good coat of whitewash, keep plenty of wood ashes for the fowls to dust in, clean out under the roosts at least once a week, and I think these unwelcome visitors will give your houses and poultry a wide berth."

Advertisements.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S BUFF COCHINS have been awarded prizes amounting to over £300 and numerous valuable Silver Cups, at all the great shows in England. H. T. is now prepared to export a few trios of very high class Buff Cochins, carefully matched for exhibition, healthy, large birds, at from five to ten pounds per trio, including coop and carriage paid to Liverpool. HENRY TOMLINSON, Moseley, near Birmingham, England.

JOHN FORSYTH, IMPORTER,
Breeder and Dealer in pure-bred fowls, has constantly on hand pure-bred Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmans.

ANY VARIETY of fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons imported to order at any time, from the best breeders in England. JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto Post Office.

MR. HENRY BELDON, BINGLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, the most successful exhibitor of Poultry in the Kingdom (having in 1870 alone won over 500 prizes, including cups, medals, and other extra prizes), begs to inform American Fanciers that he can supply them with choice specimens from his Prize stock. The varieties are Gold and Silver Spangled, do. Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs, Gold, Silver and White-crested Black Polands, Dark and Light Brahmans, Buff Partridge and White Cochins, Black-Spanish, Black and Brown-breasted Red and Duckwing Game, Grey Dorkings, Creve Coeurs, Houdans, Black Rose-combed Bantams, White do., Japanese Bantams, Black and Brown-red and Duckwing Game Bantams. Also, first-class Pigeons of nearly every known variety.

MR. W. MASSEY HAS EGGS to part with from the following varieties, a nine shillings per dozen, or one dozen and a half for three dollars, securely packed, and carriage paid to Liverpool. Houdan. The stock comprises choice home-bred specimens, crossed with grand imported birds, White Leghorns. Having purchased Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier's stock. Buff Cochins. Very high-class birds, bred by Mr. H. Mapplebeck and other well-known breeders. SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

TO POULTRY FANCIERS.—Your attention is called to the merits of coarsely ground **CORK** in packing valuable eggs for shipment. It preserves all the well known elasticity of cork; bark, does not settle down and harden, and does not gather dampness. The undersigned has used it several years with success, and believes it far superior to any known material for the safe transporting of eggs. Price per barrel, \$5.00; (will pack 40 dozen eggs). Sample package 10 cents; (to pay postage). N. B. - Houdan Eggs for setting from imported and selected birds, \$2 per dozen. Address, **IRA B. SAMPSON, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

MR. HENRY PICKLES, JUNIOR, Kayfield House, Early, Skipton, Yorkshire, England, the most successful exhibitor of Hamburgs in England in 1870, can now supply eggs from the following varieties, at \$3 per sitting of 15. Gold and Silver Spangled, Gold and Silver Pencilled and Black Hamburgs, Buff Cochins, Dark Brahmans, Coloured Dorkings, Houdans, Silver Polands, Black Bantams, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks. The above will be carefully and securely packed, and carriage paid to Liverpool. A few first-class birds of all the above varieties always on hand for disposal. Mr. Pickles has won over 100 first prizes with his Silver Pencilled Hamburgs alone in 1870, including all the principal shows in England.

The Hamburgs are mated for breeding cockerels and pullets, Mooney cocks and hens for breeding pullets, Yorkshire cocks and hens for breeding cockerels for exhibition.

DARK BRAHMAS.—FOR SALE, a few trios from prize stock, well matched in form and pencilling—\$25 per trio. Eggs from Birmingham, 1870, sixth prize bird; and pullets same strain as 1870, silver cup. Pedigree of each pen forwarded on application. Remittances to accompany each order, payable to **WILLIAM VALENTY, Esq., 13th Hussars, Edinburgh, Scotland.**

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE, from imported English Fowls, Dark Brahmans, \$5 per dozen; Light Brahmans, \$2 per dozen. Well packed, and forwarded on receipt of cash. Apply to

THOMAS MCLEAN,
Box 25, P.O., Toronto,

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR HOUDANS. Imported birds; very fine. Price \$8. THOMAS McLEAN, Box 25, P. O. Toronto.

EGGS FROM THE BREEDER. Black Red Game, Duckwing Game, Dorkings and Dark Brahmans. The most of the successful yards in England and Scotland has had blood from my yards direct or indirect. 15s. per 13 eggs. The Aviaries, Clumber, Worksop, England. JOHN DOUGLAS

G. F. CHAMPNEY, TAUNTON, Mass. importer and breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, and winner of first prize at N. Y. S. P. S. for birds of 1870, has for sale a few pairs of extra fine birds, suitable for exhibition or breeding purposes. Also—orders received for a few sittings of eggs, from good stock as there is in this country. Price, \$12 per doz. Cash to accompany all orders.

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

EGGS FOR SALE FROM La Fleche, Houdans, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Rouen Ducks, (very large) and Black African Bantams. Perfect birds. Eggs carefully packed and warranted to reach destination sound. JOHN D. SHELTON, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED.— The POULTERER'S DIRECTORY, containing the names of, and also the various breeds of Fowls, dealt in, by nearly 1,000 breeders and fanciers in the U. S. and Canadas. Beautifully illustrated. Price 25 cents. G. E. CLEETON, New Haven, Ct., U. S.

COCHINS.—IMPORTED BUFF, PARTRIDGE and WHITE COCHINS. A few pairs or trios for sale. JOHN FORSYTH, Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

GAME BANTAM EGGS.— F. STEEL, WINNER OF CUPS, PLATE AND PRIZES at the leading shows in England, and who has supplied many winners to some of the leading exhibitors, namely, the Brown Red Cup Cockerel, at Long Sutton, was bred by me (shown by W. F. Entwistle). Eggs supplied by me produced many winners last season. The Leeds Cup Cockerel was from eggs sold by F. Steel, and cup hens from his stock. Price of setting from the same birds as I myself am breeding from, six dollars. Warranted genuine. Carriage paid to Liverpool. Address, F. STEEL, Marsden Hall, Burnley, Lancashire, England. N.B.—A few adult birds to dispose of.

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