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THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

Vol. II.

TORONTO, MAY, 1872.

No. 11

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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*.

APOLOGY.

Owing to the "Printers' Strike," this issue has been delayed somewhat beyond the regular time, a recurrence of which, we trust, will not again take place.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A series of first-class wood engravings from photographs of the most perfect specimens of all the principal breeds of fowls, specially taken and executed for this Journal, will be commenced with number I., vol. III., and continued monthly. The engravings shall be by an artist of known reputation and undoubted ability, with whom arrangements have just been completed.

POULTRY HOUSES.

It is not enough that poultry houses should be so constructed as to keep out the cold in the winter season, they must also freely admit the heat and rays of

the sun. The direct and beneficial influence of the solar and luminous rays on animal and vegetable life is so fully understood, as to require at our hands no special demonstration—our every day experience teaches us that. It is enough for us to compare those who pass the greater portion of their lives in the open air, and in the sunshine, with those who are secluded from it, either by business occupation, or obscure dwellings, to notice its effect on health and life. It has been proved that the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by an animal increases with the intensity of light, and attains its lowest limit in complete obscurity, and as all animals in the act of respiration consume oxygen, and exhale carbonic acid, it will at once be admitted how necessary it is that a large supply of the former should be secured especially so for poultry as will presently be seen when kept confined in houses, or small yards. It is to the effect of the sun's rays we are indebted for the oxygen we consume, and unless the supply is equal to the demand the noxious effect soon becomes visible as well in men as in animals.

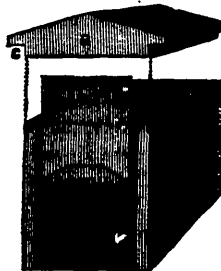
But as respiration in fowls is effected more completely, extensively, and actively, than in any other class of similarly, constituted animals, their average temperature is higher. This extensive development of the respiratory process is due to the fact that air is admitted in fowls not only to the lungs but also to the interior of a greater or less num-

ber of the bones, and to a series of air receptacles which are scattered through various parts of the body, the quantity of oxygen therefore consumed by poultry is greatly in excess of any other class of the vertebrata, and on the sufficient and continuous supply of which their health and profit depends.

It will be conceded then that the free admission of the caloric rays of the sun into poultry-houses is as essential to the health and recuperative powers of fowls, as the food they eat is to the sustenance of their bodies—they constitute the incessant and periodically renewed source of power and life not alone in fowls, but in all other animal life, and to their influence we must attribute the many blessings we now enjoy. The study and application of nature's fundamental laws are as essential to the rearing and keeping of poultry, as mating and crossing is to the production of pure breeds. When they are properly understood and acted upon, and their beneficial effects utilized, the now too frequent complaints of the unproductiveness of poultry will become less general—and the sooner we apply ourselves more thoroughly to the task the better. The first and not the least important part of which is the proper construction of our poultry-houses.

HATCHING BOX.

As the breeding season for poultry is coming on I send you a sketch of a plan

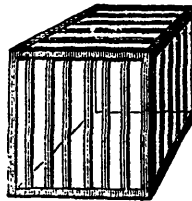


I have often adopted to hatch and rear chickens, of course there is nothing new in it, but it may assist the fancier, and difficulty making,—its simplicity being its chief recommendation.

As the breeding season for poultry is coming on I send you a sketch of a plan I have often adopted to hatch and rear chickens, of course there is nothing new in it, but it may assist the fancier, and difficulty making,—its simplicity being its chief recommendation.

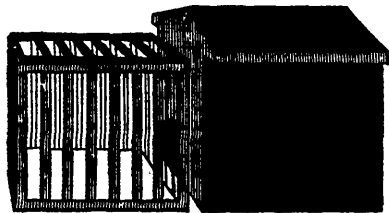
Get a large tea chest A. cut a hole round or square in the front of it, and nail two pieces of wood with a groove, or easier still, nail two pieces the one over the other, but the edge of one projecting $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch over the other, and nail them on, on each side of the hole, they will form a groove for the door to slide in.

To form the roof cut two pieces of inch board in the form B. just to fit inside the chest going in about 1 inch at C. and forming a projection or eave—nail some thin boards across these pieces the edge overlapping, or you may board it straight if you afterwards nail a piece of felt to keep out the wet. This roof lifts off under, so that a hen and eggs can be examined at any time, and the space between the boards and edge of the chest when the roof is on admits air. Then get some laths and construct a cage D to place in front of the door and



Cage D.

the apparatus is complete. Any old box, any old pieces of chests, a few laths, (sawn ones the best) a few nails, hammer and saw, and the coop may be constructed by a non-professional. The hen is put on the eggs and is generally shut in at night by letting down the



Hatching Box Complete.

sliding door. Place food and water in the outer cage in the morning and you may go to your daily avocations knowing that she will take care of herself, cannot get out, and will return to hatching.

eggs, and cannot be molested by other hens. And when the chicks are hatched, they live with the hen in the same coop, and will stick to it when she is again in the Poultry House if you choose to let them, but if not they go with the rest and the box may be again used, previously lime-whited inside after the chickens are hatched. It is well to shift the box every day or so, to give the hen the benefit of fresh ground; by doing this at night or after the birds are at roost no trouble is entailed, and all is ready again by the morning.

A more elaborate contrivance may suit circumstances, but for people in bush settlements, distant from towns, there is no better, quicker or cheaper plan of accommodation for a hatching hen.

F. C. HASSARD.

BREEDING FOR EXHIBITION POINTS.

Many amateurs when smitten by the desire to become breeders of some leading variety of fowls forthwith visit one of the leading Poultry shows, or the yards of a high class fancier, and at an extravagant price purchase a pen of birds for breeding stock. Every care and attention that can be given these birds is bestowed upon them; chickens are hatched and reared, and great are the expectations as to their success as prize takers at the next exhibition. The time arrives, and much to the chagrin of the expectants, their pens of birds are passed over by the Judges without even so much as a commended, while the adjoining one, perhaps owned by the person from whom some of these very amateurs purchased receive the much-coveted first prize. Suspicion, not unfrequently wholly undeserved, is the immediate result, and the charge that the vendor could not have sold first class birds is averred, the simple truth

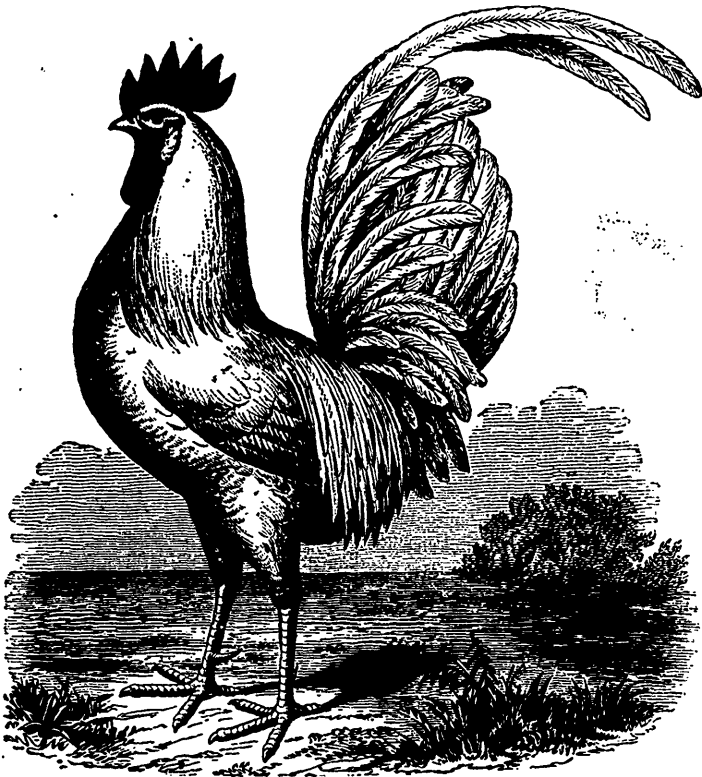
being, that the judgment of the skilled breeder had enabled him to produce better stock than his amateur friends.

Success in breeding fancy poultry is not obtained by paying fancy prices. All breeders know well that far more depends upon the judicious mating of birds than on their intrinsic excellence, and better results will be obtained by very mediocre stock mated with judgment than are likely to be bred by the best birds in the country paired by chance. The breed fancied must be carefully studied, and it would be well for those intending to breed to study it well for some time before any purchase is made. This can readily be done now-a-days, in the first instance through poultry literature and poultry-books, and in the next place by procuring information from fanciers already well acquainted with the subject. Nearly all fanciers are pleased to give valuable information for the asking, and it is no use being shy in asking it. By thus learning something about a breed in the first place, by securing the aid of some friend in the selection, by beginning in a modest way till more experience is gained, and, most of all, by careful reflection, observation, and study of the birds when obtained, more or less success will always be secured, where the rash or "any price" system will only end in disappointment and failure.

We have frequently of late been shown letters received by some of our Toronto breeders, requesting weight, age, &c., of fowls offered for sale, evidently intending the purchase, if carried out, to be for the breeding pen. The writers of these letters do not seem to understand that the production of first class exhibition chickens depends more on the careful mating of their parents than on size or weight; and in placing together birds in which defects in the one will be counterbalanced by per-

fections in the other. When, in the larger breeds more especially, size and weight can be procured without the sacrifice of other points equally essential it is always desirable to procure it, but breeders must learn that large chickens does not wholly depend on the size of their parents, and that defects in the latter if not counterbalanced by mating will be sure to be inherited by their progeny. Size in our opinion is a secondary consideration, shape, carriage

and markings take priority. Chickens when hatched early and carefully attended and fed may be largely increased in size, although their parents may not be very large. We always prefer an active, lively, well-formed cock, even if small, to one that is large, ungainly and defective in some of the above points. To produce exhibition chickens, more attention must be paid to mating for the breeding pen.



WHITE LEGHORNS.

The White Leghorn's are deservedly a popular breed. From the standpoint of the fancier, the snow-white of their plumage and the vivid scarlet of their showy combs and wattles, the graceful

outlines of their form and their sprightly carriage make them objects of admiration, while their utilitarian qualities are no less prominent. They are a breed vigorous in constitution with but a small percentage of loss, and the hens lay an abundance of good-sized handsome

white eggs. None of our readers need be told that White Leghorns are a breed of thorough non-sitters, hardly one in fifty of a good strain ever offering to sit. This trait though objectionable when only one breed is to be kept (for non-sitters unassisted by other fowls are from the nature of the case not self-perpetuating) is a very desirable one when eggs are to be raised for market, as the trouble and hinderance of hens sitting when not wanted are avoided. The fancier too who keeps a variety of breeds including Brahmas, Cochins, and other good "incubators" (naturis patent) may with convenience have some of his yards tenanted by Leghorns and get rid of the annoyance of too many offers to sit.

It is a common practice to exaggerate in giving cuts of fowls, and there is so much "set up" and "style" visible in this engraving that the observer may perhaps accuse the artist of flattery. This however is not the case. The carriage is not of course at all times so lofty and imposing, but when a visitor enters a yard of first-rate specimens and the birds become slightly startled, not enough however to run or do more than raise their heads and put on the alert look shown in the engraving, there is no breed in the world that assumes more "fine airs" than this.

On the whole, the White Leghorns are well worth the attention both of the farmer and the fancier, and are one of the most valuable breeds we possess.—

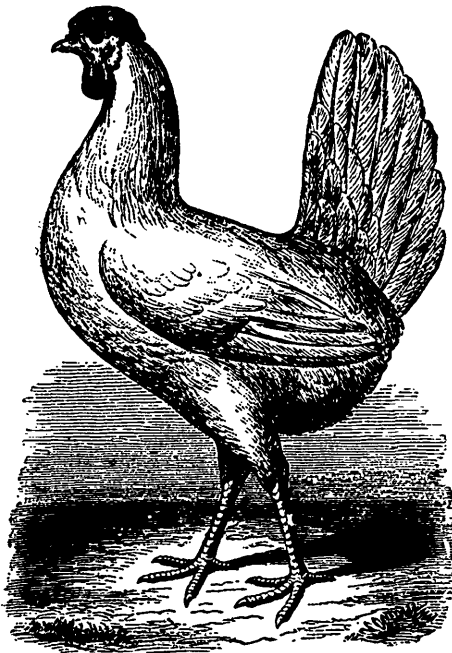
WHITE LEGHORN.

ABOUT CARRIER PIGEONS

BY COL. HASSARD, C. B., ROYAL ENGINEERS.

In a publication such as yours, Mr. Editor, there must of necessity be as repetition of subjects, and I am tempted to say a few words on Carrier Pigeons, as I am glad to find they are coming more into notice in the United States. Perhaps my Carrier history may be interesting and encouraging to beginners, so I will give it.

From first seeing the drawing of a Carrier in the "Boy's own Book," about the year 1831-2, I took a fancy that way, and although possessed of a Dragon or so and some Flyers, Antwerps, Skinnuons, &c., I did not commence the serious breeding of Fancy Carriers until 1858, when by accident I picked up three at a very moderate figure. Soon after hearing of a sale at Mr. T. C. Stevens's, of Mr. Hague's stud, I went to the auction, and possessed myself of some of



The splendid illustrations of this breed herewith presented, were taken from birds of the celebrated strain of prize-takers owned and bred by Wm. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn. No one stands higher, we believe, as a breeder and judge of this variety.

the best blood in England, although about the worst birds sold that day. I had not then pluck enough to face the bidders; but it is a day to be remembered, for I there first made Mr. Hague's acquaintance, since grown into friendship, and I have experienced very great kindness, and my children also, from him. In the same way I made many other friends, Fowl or Pigeon fanciers, so that some good at any rate is to be got out of it. But to return, having a spare hen, and seeing an advertisement of Mr. Potter's, I went there and saw a sight I should be glad to see again, a loft of about 130 Carriers, nothing else, and such birds, of course greater than in my estimation than they would be now. But the greater treat was to come, when I visited Mr. Hague by appointment, and saw Blacks, Duns, and Blues, the best in England. I was now of course fairly bitten; with small means, and but small knowledge, could I ever succeed. To mate the hen I bought a good cock from Potter, and on bringing it home a little anecdote about a certain gentleman and his money was related to me. Nevertheless when placed in a basket on the dining-room table he was much admired, and as it afterwards turned out realized some forty pounds sterling.

At the end of this year, 1858, I was ordered to move—here was an upset of my Carrier breeding, but I took advantage of Mr. Stevens' auction at 38, King street, Covent Garden, and under the timid title of *Amateur*, sent up my birds, (reserving at home only two pairs, which I considered as many as I could conveniently carry). My astonishment may be imagined when a bird, one month old, sold for £1 6 0. I began to think I was in the right direction but wrong in selling such a bird—but I could not pull him out in a railway car and feed him, so consoled myself with that. I came home quite plucky from

this sale, having paid all expenses and cleared £5., which also I think astonished my friends, as the Pigeons looked upon with more favor. After this, I invested this five pounds in one bird, and not to be tedious, weeded out every autumn, and any proceeds investing in good birds. I had the satisfaction from 1859 to 1863 to be mentioned whenever I showed, and in the latter year, to take a first, two seconds, a third, highly commended, and commended, at the August show, at Crystal Palace, Sydenham. This was about as quick a career as any ignoramus could well expect,—being also filled in with prizes at other places in England. After this I was compelled to sell off, being ordered to Canada, where you are aware I again began with three pairs only and with unbeaten success. My loft was again broken up by an order for England, afterwards countermanded, and it was at this time I sent some very well bred birds to New York. I may say I gave them away—fortunately keeping a few enabled me to bring home nine the following year, and took with descendants of the old stock, the honors you mention in your March issue. This then is a condensed account of my Carrier career, omitting details which would be irksome to most of your readers.

I will try and explain how I managed to rear and breed them, but the subject is a difficult one, and to breed a good Carrier is about as hard a bit of fancy work as I know,—for instance the exact number of points in the head to begin with—but I don't intend to go into the points in detail, the Pigeon books will give you all that. To breed a Carrier you must be a Carrier fancier, I don't think you can take it up, although good at other sorts of Pigeons, its a life's study I may say. I really don't think I could judge a large show of Carriers, but I ought to be able to do so. I should undertake the task with diffidence. And now let me explain my mode of breeding and rearing Carriers.

To be continued,

CANE SEED FOR FOWLS.—A writer in the *Rock River Farmer* says: I have fed my fowls a quantity of Cane Seed every year for eight years past, except last year. Have had no cholera or gapes among my fowls, except last year, when I had no Cane Seed. Does it prevent cholera? I know one place where they feed Cane and Broom Corn Seed every year, and have no cholera.

KEEPING EGGS.—Rub eggs with Flaxseed (Linseed) oil and place them large end downwards in sand. Eggs so prepared have been found at the end of six months to have the taste and smell of perfectly fresh eggs, and to have lost in weight only three per cent.

Literary Notices.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY. By L. Wright, Author of the "Practical Poultry Keeper," &c. Illustrated with Fifty Coloured Plates of celebrated Prize Birds of every Breeds, &c. London, Paris and New York: Cassel, Petter, & Galpin.

Part II. of this admirable work has been received, direct from the Author, (as was also Part I.) and fully sustains the high expectations already formed of it. The two illustrations which this number contains are really excellent, and exceedingly life-like: one of which is the Dark Brahma cock "Sultan," the property of Lady Gwydyr, now so well known as a prize taker in England—the other a pair of Silver Spangled Polish fowls, owned by Mr. Henry Beldon, and the winners of several prizes at leading shows in England and Ireland. Chapter III. on "Feeding and general treatment of Fowls" is concluded, and contains much that is useful—too much stress cannot be laid on the method of feeding fowls, and Mr. Wright is very full and explicit in his statements on this point; over feeding as well as not feeding often enough is shown to be injurious to fowls. The nature of the dif-

ferent kinds of foods is then fully entered into and discussed in an intelligent and practical way which cannot fail to be of advantage to the breeder and fancier. Chapter IV. on "Eggs and Incubation" is well entered upon and will amply repay perusal. In this Chapter, as in all the others, numerous wood-cuts, are introduced to illustrate the author's ideas, and in no way more effectually than in incubation, and the ovaries and egg passage of the hen. At all times this forms an interesting subject to the breeder and to the uninitiated a source of knowledge of which he had no prior conception, is opened up. On this subject, the author says, "As we have already remarked the white forms the principal nourishment of the chick whilst within the egg; and we repeat this because it is the very opposite of the popular idea. Many writers who ought to know better, have stated that the yolk furnishes the food of the chick, whereas the fact is that up to about twenty-four hours before hatching, the yolk suffers hardly any diminution. At about that time it begins to be absorbed through the umbilicus or navel into the abdomen of the chicken, and is in fact a wonderful provision by which the newly hatched little animal is supplied gradually with the most highly nutritious food during the earliest stages of its existence. Traces of the yolk may be found by dissection in the abdomen of the chicken, even after ten days have elapsed; and in chickens just hatched much is often not fully entered within the abdominal cavity, and can be plainly seen with the naked eye." Other subjects, such as the method of storing and preserving eggs, packing eggs for hatching, and the arrangement of the sitting hen is dwelt upon. The use of the egg-tester in discovering the fertile eggs is just being introduced as Part II. ends, leaving Chapter IV. still unfinished.

COCKERS MANUAL.—Devoted exclusively to Game Fowls. Their origin, and remarks on selection and care of breeders, with Rules for Feeding, Heeling, Handling, &c. Together with Rules for the Pit. Illustrated descriptions of Grafts. Descriptions of different Breeds, Diseases, and their treatment. Ending with "The Standard of Excellence," by F. H. Gray, Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. Published and sold by the Author price, \$1.00. 1872.

The Title page quoted in full is sufficiently comprehensive to convey to the reader the nature and contents of this work. We are not advocates of breeding game fowls for the pit, nor do we profess any knowledge of heeling, casting, or handling—much less the rules by which frequenters of pits and cockers generally are guided. The author, however, seems well acquainted with such matters, and no doubt the information given, will be eagerly sought after by those for whom it is intended. The work is not however confined to cockers information purely, but contains short descriptions of all the known varieties of game fowls bred in the United States and Canada—and in this respect is convenient, much more so than the larger work of Dr. Cooper's, from which Mr. Grey makes occasionally heavy drafts. It will be of much use to judges at some of our Poultry Shows where a large number of entries of different breeds of game are made, as a ready reference when any doubt as the variety may arise in the judge's mind—although we are far from saying that his description in many cases will pass unchallenged by a number of game breeders.

THE POULTRY BULLETIN.—The first number of Volume III. of this journal comes greatly enlarged and improved, with a well executed title page. No better indication of progress in

poultry breeding could be found than the support given to journals, whose speciality it is and few better entitled to it than the *New York Poultry Bulletin*. We congratulate our contemporary on its much improved appearance and increased size.

ANNUAL REPORT AND PRIZE LIST 1872, of the Picton Horticultural and Poultry Society, with names of members and office bearers.

Correspondence.

VULTURE HOCKS.

EDITOR CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir:—In your article under this heading in the March "Chronicle," you seem to have altogether misunderstood my remarks in a recent paper for the English organ; as you appear to have gathered from it that I consider good leg-feather cannot be bred without vulture-hock. This you consider to be "at variance" with my "already expressed opinions."

But if you refer to my paper again you will find I never said so. I was simply considering a particular case, that of Light Brahmas in England, which at present are almost universally shown nearly bare of feather. This is a great fault, and I strongly advised, as I do so still, to counteract it by throwing in the opposite defect of vulture-hock, which has already been done by our dark breeders with perfect success. My advice to cut the hocks was meant simply on account of the effect on the sight and imagination of the hen, as you suppose—and I may add that my experience of every year leads me to take more and more care to avoid any mental impressions of this sort, if I am particularly anxious about the quality of the chickens, though various hens vary much in their capacity of being so influenced, and the greater part are perhaps hardly influenced at all.

In time, no doubt, heavy feather can be bred back, without employing the hock at all; but it is so completely gone in the English Light Brahma that I think it will be a work of time, and I

would prefer quicker measures. The immediate purpose answered, the hock must of course be carefully kept down, which gives no difficulty whatever if proper judgment in mating be exercised. But I have certainly not asserted as you infer that "unless this course be pursued scanty feathering will become still more general"—more general in fact it could not be.

All this you will find is exactly in conformity with what I have advised in "The Brahma Fowl," when I advocate breeding vulture-hocked cocks to bare legged hens in exactly the same way, and for exactly the same reason, afterwards of course taking care to breed the hock out.

Had you been acquainted with the state of leg-feathering in nearly all the English Light Brahmas, you would probably have understood the bearing of my remarks, which were simply intended as pointing out a temporary remedy for a glaring and general evil. I may however add that after all the years of experience of our English breeders, it is even yet found far easier to breed heavy leg-feather with soft curling hocks—just what they ought to be in fact—from a hocked cock with a badly-feathered hen, than from perfect parents: and the greater part of our most perfectly-feathered birds are so produced by the chief exhibitors. I do not however like this plan, which for a *continuance* is certainly bad breeding, and any one with judgment may do without it.

Faithfully yours,

LEWIS WRIGHT.

London, England, 13th April, 1872.

We willingly make place for the above remarks, and on the same subject the following from Mr. Fred. Wragg, poultry manager to Lady Gwydyr, being an extract from a private letter to ourselves, recently received—"Vulture-hocks in Brahmas is a vexed question, I myself would sooner tolerate vulture-hocks than thinly feathered shanks, the latter fault is a great eyesore with me. I always breed from one side vulture-hocked; if the stock cock be vulture, then the hens mated with him must be quite clear about the knee joint—then I should have a yard made

up of slightly hocked hens mated with a clear kneed cock. Understand what I mean, the hock must not project more than a couple of inches and must be soft and compact, not those with a spur on the thigh, and broad stiff projecting feathers half a foot long. From crossing such as above described you will get very few hocked birds, you are also in a position, having those two stock yards, to cross with your own breeding and thus avoid the risk of getting a bird for crossing from a strange yard, and perhaps find when too late that a vast amount of injury to your stock has been done. Once having got possession of a winning strain of Brahmas, you cannot be too careful about the introduction of fresh blood, nor will you require it. With such selecting and crossing as above stated, you will always be in a position to select heavy feathered shanks, and quite free from the hock."

Poultry Items.

IMPORTATIONS.

MR. JOHN FORSYTH, TORONTO, received on 1st April, per steamship *Peruvian*, the following fowls: 1 trio Aylesbury Ducks, Sir John Massy and Fowler strain; 1 trio Silver Grey Duckwing, Game Bantams, Shewan strain; 1 pair Golden Sebright Bantams; 1 trio White Crested Black Polands, Panten Edwards strain; 2 Dark Brahma cocks, Black-breasted, and of great size; 4 White Cochin hens; 1 cock and 6 Partridge Cochins, hens average 10 lbs. each,—the cock bird of this lot won 1st prize at Newport, 2nd at Cambridge, and 2nd at Edinburgh—taken together they are a very fine lot of birds.

MR. SHELDON STEPHENS, Montreal, P.Q., has received per steamer *Prussia* a trio of Dark Brahmas from Mr. Fred. Wragg, poultry manager to Lady Gwydyr, Ipswich, England. The cockerel, brother to the winners of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes, was highly commended at the Birmingham show of 1871, and the pullets are prize birds, selected by Mr. Wragg for his own breeding hens.

MR. DANIEL ALLEN, Galt, Ont., received from Fred. Wragg, manager of the Right Hon. Lady Gwydyr's Poultry Yards, 1 Dark Brahma cock, own brother to Sultan, an illustration of which appears in Part II of Mr. Wright's "Illustrated Book of Poultry," notice of which appears on another page. Mr. Allen had considerable difficulty in procuring this bird, he having already been mated with hens for the season's breeding in one of Her Ladyship's yards. No finer or better stock of Dark Brahmams can be found in this country than those which grace the yards of Mr. Allen, and breeders would do well to secure some of his stock or eggs, either to cross with their own or to commence a new yard with. His mode of packing hatching eggs appears to give much satisfaction to purchasers, we have had several letters speaking in very high terms of the care taken in this respect, and we believe the hatching results so far are quite satisfactory to purchasers.

MR. H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ont., writes: I have received this month from Henry Tomlinson, Esq., Birmingham, England, a coop of Cochins, they are very fine birds, and came in excellent order, not a feather misplaced or even soiled, they having at my request been put into large coops, allowing them plenty of room—which in my opinion is the proper way—crowding too many together in one coop to save express charges occasions the loss of many fine birds, and frequently, permanently injures others.

EXPORTATIONS.

The *Poultry Bulletin* says that the following exportations of fowls have recently been made:—

J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, N. Y., shipped to John R. Fowler, Aylesbury, England, two trios White Leghorns, and two pair Black Cayuga ducks.

WM. SIMPSON, JR., West Farms, N. Y., shipped per steamer *Wisconsin* to J. C. Cooper, Limerick, Ireland, one pair of Wild Turkeys.

P. WILLIAMS, Taunton, Mass., shipped to Fredk. Wragg, Stoke Park England, one quartette of Light Brahmams.

SALES.

MR. DANIEL ALLEN, Galt, reports sales as follows: J. W. Acres, Paris, Ont.,

1 Dark Brahma hen; Mr. —, Berlin, Ont., 1 Houdan cockerel and 1 Silver Spangled cockerel; J. Davidson, Galt, 3 Dark Brahma pullets; J. Allen, editor *Galt Reformer*, 1 trio Black Spanish; Wm. Sharp, Galt, 1 imported Houdan cockerel; J. B. Allen, Malton, 1 Dark Spanish cockerel and 1 Dorking; Geo. Kennedy, Toronto Township, 1 Dorking cockerel; W. H. Todd, Vermillion, Ohio, 2 Golden Spangled Hamburg pullets; E. C. Champin, Charles City, Ohio, 1 trio dark Brahmams; R. Common, Dumfries, 1 Dark Brahma cock.

MR. W. H. LOCKWOOD, Hartford, Connecticut, sold to Geo. B. Bayley, California, 2 trios White Leghorns, they are very fine birds and were we are informed purchased with a view of breeding that variety on the Pacific coast and mark the difference if any, between their produce and those in a severer climate.

MR. H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ont., sold Mr. Bibby, Kingston, 1 trio Spanise hens and 1 dark Brahma cock; Mrs. Medcalf, Kingston, 1 pair White Cochins; S. Lusted, Windsor, 1 buff Cochins cock; J. Briggs, Kingston, 1 buff Cochins cock; D. Evans, Chawwa, 1 pair partidge Cochins; J. Danbrough, Norway, 1 pair White Fantails and a pair of Red Jacobin pigeons.

POULTRY SOCIETIES.

MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Boston, on the 3rd of April. The Treasurer's report showed that since the organization of the Society in March 1871 to April 1872, the sum of \$582.11 had been collected and after deducting an expenditure of \$3389.47, left a balance of \$2192.64 in the Treasurer's hands. The following officers were elected for 1872:—

President—Philander Williams, Taunton.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. J. Underwood, Belmont; Elbridge C. Comey, Quincy; Henry F. Felch, Natick; Edmund Rodman, New Bedford; George B. Durfee, Fall River; C. Carrol Loring, Boston; John B. Moore, Concord; John P. Buzzell, Clinton; Charles L. Copeland, Milton; W. Henry Brackett, Boston.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles E. Tuttle, Boston.

Recording Secretary—William B. Atkinson, Newburyport.

Auditor—J. Newton Cady, Boston.

Treasurer—Nath'l Foster, Jr., Belmont.

Executive Committee—Edwin N. Rice, Clinton; Jacob Graves, Reading; Mark Pitman, North Beverly; Col. Geo. A. Meacham, North Cambridge; Geo. F. Champney, Taunton; Nath'l J. Bachelor, Lynn; Gen. Chas. A. Johnson, Newburyport; Thomas L. Sturtevant, South Framingham; Fred. S. Potter, North Dartmouth; Henry S. Ball, Shrewsbury.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY SOCIETY.

—The Merrimack River Valley Poultry Association at its recent annual meeting held at Manchester, voted to change its name to that of the New Hampshire Poultry Society. The following are the officers elected for the current year:—

President—A. W. Quint, Manchester.

Vice-Presidents—A. Beard, Nashua; W. G. Garmon, Manchester.

Treasurer—George W. Riddle, Manchester.

NORTH WESTERN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association took place at Chicago and the following officers were elected:—

President—L. L. Greenleaf, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-Presidents—E. M. Teall, Chicago; J. K. Felch, Chicago; W. W. Corbett, Chicago; H. B. Bateman, Ripon, Wisconsin; D. L. Wilbur, Boonsboro, Iowa.

Corresponding Secretary—Mr. T. Shepper, Evanston, Ill.

Recording Secretary—M. R. Bortree, Chicago.

Treasurer—C. W. Atkins, Chicago.

Executive Committee—N. T. Wright, Englewood Ill.; J. W. P. Hovey, Glencoe; F. M. Lamb, Henry Howland, A. Snider, Chicago; C. C. Parks, Waukegan; S. M. Myers, Chicago.

Prize Lists.

MONTREAL POULTRY ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of Poultry, Singing-birds and Dogs, held under the auspices of the above society, owing to adverse circumstances, we were unable to notice in our last issue. For the purpose of holding a

show the Association amalgamated with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, thereby securing the united efforts of a larger number of people; and the success of the Exhibition showed the wisdom of the proceeding. It took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, at the St. Patrick's Hall, in the City of Montreal, and was largely patronized by the public notwithstanding the severity of the weather during the time of its being held.

No efforts were spared by the committee of arrangement to make this Exhibition the best ever held in the city, and in this respect were highly successful.—uniform coops, nearly 300 in number, were beautifully and neatly constructed, and arranged on long tables the entire length of the Hall, with wide passages between, allowing visitors ample room to pass to and fro, and view their occupants, added greatly to the effect produced, and was a decided improvement over former exhibitions. An attractive prize list too, of nearly four hundred dollars, cash prizes, to be distributed among the successful exhibitors of all the leading varieties of fowls, caused many fanciers and aspirants after honors to send forth some of their choicest specimens for competition with those of their fellow citizens, and not a few even were imported from England, direct, for the occasion.

The most numerous class was that of the Brahma, of which there were about thirty pens; next to them came the Gold and Silver Poland, which were perhaps equalled in number by the Cochins,—the other varieties being all well represented. Of turkeys, geese and ducks there were a goodly number, embracing several wild specimens. The Pigeon class was well represented, and shows the estimation in which they are held by fanciers. Singing birds gained prizes, and dogs added to the interest of the exhibition, and contained among those shown several good specimens of the respective breeds.

LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED.

EACH PEN OF POULTRY COMPRISED ONE COCK AND TWO HENS, CALLED A PEN.

BRAHMA'S. *Dark*—Vowls, C. E. Smith, Montreal, first and second; Chickens, W. McGibbon, Montreal, first; I. Coster, Montreal, second.—*Light*

FOWLS—T. Costen, first; W. Abbot, Montreal, second; Chickens, W. McGibbon, first; W. Abbot, second; **COCHINS**—Buff—Chickens, E. Pickup, Montreal, first; T. Costen, second.—Partridge—Fowls, J. Hickson, Montreal, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Chickens, W. McGibbon, first.—White—Fowls, J. Hickson, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Chickens, W. McGibbon, first and second.

DORKINGS, Grey—Fowls, A. Allen, Montreal, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Chickens, J. Wilson, Montreal, first; W. McGibbon, second.—White—Chickens, G. Smith, Montreal, first.

HOUDANS—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first; T. Costen, second.—Chickens, T. Costen, first; Master Counsel, Montreal, second.

BLACK SPANISH—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first and second.—Chickens, J. Wilson, Montreal, first; A. Grant, Montreal, second.

POLANDS, Golden—Fowls, J. Morgan, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Chickens, W. McGibbon, first; E. Pickup, second.—Silver—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first; J. Morgan, second.—Chickens, W. McGibbon, first and second.

HAMBURGS, Silver Pencilled—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first; E. Pickup, second.—Chickens, E. Pickup, first; J. Leeming, Montreal, second.—Golden Pencilled—Fowls, J. Hickson, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Chickens, A. M. Esdale, Montreal, first; A. Grant, second.—Golden Spangled—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first.—Chickens, E. Pickup, first and second. Silver Spangled—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first; E. Pickup, second.—Chickens, E. Pickup, first; J. Leeming, second.—Black—Fowls, W. McGibbon, first.—Chickens, W. McGibbon, first and second.

LEGHORNS, White—Chickens, T. Costen, first; J. Snowden, Montreal, second.

GAMES, Black-Breasted Red—Fowls, C. Barsalou, first; L. Brunneau, second.—Silver-Backed Red—Fowls, J. Hickson, first; L. Brunneau, second.—Duckwing—Fowls, C. Barsalou, second.—Pile—Fowls, J. Hickson, first.

FRIZZLE, Fowls, W. McGibbon, first.

BANTAMS, Black Red Game—H. Ferrier, first; A. M. Esdale, second.—Golden Sebright—W. McGibbon, first; J. Snowden, second.—White—W. McGibbon, first; J. Shedden, second.—Black—J. Hickson, first.—Duckwing Game—W. F. McFarlane, first; W. McGibbon, second.—Pile Game—W. McFarlane, first.

TURKEYS, Pair Wild—W. McGibbon, first.—Pair Common—W. McGibbon, first, and J. Shedden, equal.

DUCKS, Aylesbury—T. Costen, first.—Bouen—W. Wall, Montreal, first.

PIGEONS, Pouters—W. Ross, first.—Fantas—M. N. DeLisle, first.—Turbit—A. Joyce, first.—Carrions—A. Joyce, first.—Dragons—A. Joyce, first.—Jacobins—A. Joyce, first.—Barbs—A. Joyce, first.—Rouls—A. Joyce, first.—Trumpeters—A. Joyce, first.—Nuns—A. Joyce, first.—Archangels—A. Joyce, first.—Magpies—A. Joyce, first.—Almonds—L. Brunneau, first.

SINGING BIRDS, Canaries—J. Wilson, first.—Mocking Bird—J. Wilson, first.—Thrush—J. Wilson, first.—Lark—J. Shedden, first.

DOGS, Prince Charles—Mr. Essey, first.—Pair Black and Tan Terriers—J. Wilson, first.—Pair Sky Terriers—J. Wilson, first.—Pair Scotch Terriers—J. Wilson, first.—Cumber Ing—J. Hickson, first.—Cumber Pup—W. McGibbon, special.—Cumber Bitch—S. Stephens, first.

RABBITS, Pair Lop Eared—W. J. Cooke, first. Judge, Poultry, Dogs, &c., Messrs. Stephens and Hughes.

Pigeons—Messrs. Munroe and Peacock.

MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The first Annual Exhibition of this Society was held at Boston on February 27—March 1st. The entries numbered 689, of

which Cochins numbered 173, Brahmias 94, Hamburgs 42, and Game 35; the remainder being made up of the various breeds of fowls usually exhibited at poultry shows—Rabbits and Singing Birds included. The receipts at the door was large, and altogether the success of the exhibition very decided.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

BRAHMAS, Light—Fowls, 1st Special and Silver Cup, Thos. L. Sturtevant, So. Framingham, Mass.; 2nd, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; 3rd, Edwin N. Rice, Chester, Mass.—Chickens, 1st and 2nd, Philander Williams; 3rd and 4th, John P. Buzzell, Clinton, Mass.—Specials, Best collection Light Brahmias, John P. Buzzell, Heaviest Light Brahma, Hen and Pullet, John S. Ives, Salem, Mass. Largest Light Brahma Cockerel, Philander Williams, Light Brahma Cockerel, that counts most points, John P. Buzzell.

BRAHMAS, Dark—Fowls, 1st, 2nd and Special, Philander Williams; 3rd, John P. Buzzell, Clinton; 4th, Chas. E. Tuttle, Boston, Mass.—Chickens, 1st, 2nd, and Special, Philander Williams; 3rd, Edwin N. Rice; 4th, Chas. E. Tuttle, Best Dark Brahma Hen and Pullet, Chas. E. Tuttle.

COCHINS, Buff—Fowls, 1st and Special, G. Morgan Smith, So. Hadley, Mass.; 2nd, W. H. Churchman, Wilmington, Del.; 3rd, John Swinerton, Danvers, Mass.; 4th, Chas. E. Tuttle.—Chickens, 1st and Special, Philander Williams; 2nd, Fre. S. Potter, No. Dartmouth, Mass.; 3rd, W. H. Churchman; 4th, H. P. Sheppard, Framingham, Mass. Best Eight Cochins Pullet, Chas. L. Copeland, Milton, Mass.—Partridge—Fowls, 1st, Jacob Graves; 2nd, Philander Williams; 3rd, W. H. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; 4th, L. B. Morse, Boston. Chickens, 1st and Special, Edmund Tucker, Canton, Mass.; 2nd, W. H. Brackett; 3rd, Jacob Graves, Boston, Mass.; 4th, C. L. Copeland. Best Partridge Cochins Cockerel, Jacob Graves. Largest Pair Partridge Cochins Hens, Philander Williams. Best Eight Partridge Cochins Pullet, Chas. L. Copeland. Best Eight Pair Edge Cochins Cockerels, W. H. Brackett. Best collection Partridge Cochins, Fowls and Chickens, W. H. Brackett. Best collection Partridge Cochins Chickens, W. H. Brackett. Best pair Partridge Cochins Pullet, Edmund Tucker. Best collection Partridge Cochins, W. H. Brackett.—White, Fowls, 1st, John J. Berry, Haverhill, N. J.; 2nd, W. H. Brackett, E. R. Perkins, Salem, Mass. Chickens, 1st and Special, Philander Williams; 2nd and 3rd, W. H. Brackett; 4th, Philander Williams. Best collection White Cochins, W. H. Brackett. Black—Fowls, 1st John W. Hunt, No. Higdenwater, Mass.; 2nd, E. R. Perkins. Best Black Cochins Hen, A. E. Swasey, Jun., Taunton, Mass. Chickens, 1st, Philander Williams; 2nd, A. E. Swasey, Jun.; 3rd, John Swinerton. Best collection in the Asiatic class, Philander Williams.

DORKINGS, White—Fowls, 1st, E. R. Perkins; 3rd, Jacob Graves. Chickens, 1st, and 3rd, W. H. Brackett; 2nd, E. R. Perkins. Grey, Rose Comb—Chickens, 2nd, E. R. Perkins. Coloured—2nd, Henry Hales, Higdenwater, N. J.; 3rd, W. C. Richards, No. on Upper Falls, Mass. Best collection White Dorkings, W. H. Brackett. Best collection in Dark class, W. H. Brackett.

DORKINGS, White—Fowls, 1st, John Swinerton; 3rd, T. A. Todd, New Haven, Conn. Chickens, 1st, E. R. Perkins; 2nd, Calvin L. Parker, Winchester, Mass.; 3rd, Gardner French, Reading, Mass.; 4th, Freeman Brigham, Hudson, Mass. Best Trio Dominiques, John Swinerton.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fowls, 1st and Special, E. R. Perkins; 2nd, L. H. Gay, Stoughton, Mass. Chickens, 1st, 2nd and Special, E. R. Hayward, Easton, Mass.; 2nd, E. R. Perkins. 3rd, John Swinerton.

HAMBURGS, Silver Spangled—Fowls, 1st and

Special, Wm. J. Underwood, Belmont, Mass.; 2nd, Freeman Brigham, Hudson, Mass.; 3rd, Virgil C. Gilman, Nashua, N. H. Chickens 1st, Wm. J. Underwood; 2nd, J. Clarence Siddell, Englewood, N. J.; 3rd, E. R. Perkins; 4th, Virgil C. Gilman.—Golden Spangled—Fowls, 1st and Special, Hibbard and Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; 2nd, H. S. Ball, Suresbury, Mass.; 3rd, E. R. Perkins. Chickens, 1st W. R. Hills, Albany, N. Y. *Silver Pencilled*—Chickens, 1st, W. R. Hills; 3rd, Robert C. Thompson, Exeter, N. H. *Golden Pencilled*—Fowls, 1st, W. R. Hills. Chickens, 2nd, W. R. Hills. *Black*—Fowls, 1st, F. R. Perkins. Chickens, 1st, W. H. Brackett; 2nd, E. R. Perkins. Best collection in Hamburgh class, Wm. R. Hills.

SPANISH. *Black*—Fowls, 1st, N. A. Shute, Exeter, N. H.; 2nd, H. S. Ball; 3rd, D. Frank Ellis, No. Cambridge, Mass.; 4th, C. and F. Spring, Newton, Lower Falls. Chickens, 1st and 4th, C. and F. Spring; 2nd, N. A. Shute; 3rd, David B. Wallace, Lynnfield, Mass. Best collection Black Spanish, C. and F. Spring.

LEGHORN. *White*—Fowls, Special and 2nd, S. H. Warren, Weston, Mass. Chickens, 1st and 3rd, S. H. Warren; 2nd, C. and F. Spring; 4th, L. E. Gray. *Black*—Chickens, W. H. Brackett. *Brown*—Fowls, 1st and 2nd, Albert Beard, Nashua, N. H.; 3rd, Freeman Brigham; 4th, W. H. Knowles, Canton, Mass. Chickens, 1st and 3rd, Albert Beard; 2nd, Freeman Brigham; 4th, W. E. Bonney, So. Hanover, Mass. *Dominique*—Chickens, 2nd and 4th, E. R. Perkins. Best Collection of Leghorns, Albert Beard.

FRANCEIS CLASS. *Houdans*—Fowls, 1st, G. W. Bradley and Son, Hamden, Conn.; 2nd, Wm. J. Underwood; 3rd, Edward Redman, New Bedford, Mass.; 4th, F. O. Henley, Cambridgeport, Mass. Chickens, 1st, E. R. Perkins; 2nd, E. G. Studley, Claverack, N. Y.; Geo. F. Clark, Boston, Mass.; 4th, John L. Bird, Exeter, N. H. Best Houdan Cock or Cockerel, G. W. Bradley and Son. *Crecoques*—Fowls, C. and F. Spring; 2nd, N. A. Shute. *LaFleche*—Chickens, 1st, W. H. Brackett.

POLISH. *Black*—Chickens—1st, Wm. Simpson, Jr., New York; 2nd, E. R. Perkins. *Silver*—Fowls—1st, John Swinnerton; 2nd, Wm. Simpson, Jr. Chickens—1st, Freeman Brigham; 2nd, John W. Hunt. *Golden*—Fowls—1st, John Lowell, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Chickens—2nd, G. S. & H. W. Perry, Weston, Mass.; 3rd and 4th, E. R. Perkins. *White*—Fowls—1st, W. E. Jennings, Newton, Lower Falls; 2nd, E. G. Studley. Chickens—1st, E. G. Studley. *Blue*—Fowls—2nd, J. D. Mason, Arlington, Mass. *Sultans*—Chickens—1st, H. S. Ball. Best collection in Polish Class—E. R. Perkins.

GAME. *Earl Derby*—Fowls—1st, L. R. Tidd, Woburn, Mass. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson, N. Manchester, Conn. *Black Red*—Fowls—1st, J. Pogue, Grafton, Mass.; 2nd, Jacob Graves; 3rd, E. A. Moley, Newburyport, Mass. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson; 2nd, O. B. Hawden, Worcester, Mass.; 3rd, Walter T. Cook, Milton, Mass. *Brown Red*—Fowls—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Ginger Red*—Fowls—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Blue Red*—Fowls—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Yellow Duckwing*—Fowls 1st, J. Pogue. Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Silver Duckwing*—Chickens—1st, O. B. Hadwen. *White Georgian*—Fowls—1st, H. S. Ball. *Blue Pile*—Fowls—1st, Chas. W. Young, Exeter, N. H.; 3rd, Phillip W. Hudson. *Red Pile*—Chickens—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Dominique*—Fowls—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. Chickens—2nd, Phillip W. Hudson. *Wild Indian*—1st, special, F. R. Reynolds, Boston, Mass. Chickens—1st, E. B. Reynolds. *White*—Fowls—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Tassel*—Fowls—1st, David B. Wallace, Meriden, Conn. Chickens—1st, E. F. Whiteman, M. D., Revere, Mass. *Blue*—Fowls—1st, Willard Warren, Brookline, Mass. Best Collection in Game class, special, Phillip W. Hudson.

GAME BANTAMS. *Black Red*—Fowls—1st, special, Chas. E. Tuttle; 2nd, G. Morgan Smith; 3rd, H. S. Ball. Chickens—1st, W. E. Jennings; 2nd, Chas. E. Tuttle; 3rd, Hibbard & Ongley; 4th, Philander Williams. *Spangled*—Fowls—1st and Special, H. S. Ball. Chickens—1st and 2nd, W. H. Brackett. Best pair Yellow or Golden Duckwing, Special, J. Y. Anthony, Taunton, Mass. *Golden Sebright*—Fowls—1st, Hibbard & Ongley; 2nd, Edwin N. Rice. Chickens—1st, W. R. Hills; 2nd, D. A. Upham, Willsontville, Conn.; 3rd Peter N. Sprague, Hingham, Mass. *Silver Sebright*—Fowls—1st, Philander Williams; 2nd, E. B. Reynolds. Chickens—1st, N. A. Shute. *Black African*—Chickens—1st, H. S. Ball; 2nd, D. A. Upham. *White Bantams*—Fowls—1st, N. A. Shute. *Japan Bantams*—Fowls—3rd, W. C. & W. M. Bush, Auburn, Mass. Best collection Bantams, of or than game—Special, N. A. Shute.

MISCELLANEOUS. *Rumpless*—Chickens—1st, E. R. Perkins. *Black Russians*—Fowls—1st, W. H. Brackett. Chickens—1st, W. H. Brackett. *Sicilians*—Fowls—1st, E. R. Perkins, 2nd, H. S. Ball. Chickens—1st, J. N. Allen. Best Collection in Miscellaneous class—Special, W. H. Brackett.

TRERKYS. *Bronze*—1st, Wm. Simpson, jr.; 2nd, S. J. Capen, Dorchester, Mass.; 3rd, J. D. W. French, No. Andover, Mass. Best Collection Bronze Turkeys.—Special, Wm. Simpson jr. *White*—1st, G. Morgan Smith; 2nd, Abel T. Stevens, Natick, Mass.; 3rd and 4th, E. R. Hayward. *Buff*—1st, E. F. Whiteman, M. D.

ORNAMENTAL. *Pea Fowls*—1st, W. B. Mowry, Boston, Mass. *Pearl Guinea Fowls*—1st, E. F. Whiteman.

GREYS. *Wild*—1st, Calvin L. Parker, Winchester, Mass.; 2nd, Phillip W. Hudson. *Hong Kong*—1st, Benj. T. Walton & Co. Sa em, Mass.; 2nd, E. S. Sisson, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

DUCKS. *Aylesbury*—1st, Special, E. R. Perkins; 2nd, Geo. F. Clark; 3rd, Phillip W. Hudson. *Rouen*—1st, John B. Moore, Concord, Mass.; 2nd and 3rd, Fred. S. Potter, No. Dartmouth, Mass. Best Collection Rouen Ducks, Special, Fred. S. Potter. *White Mascovy*—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *Cayuga*—1st, Phillip W. Hudson. *White Crested*—1st, John W. Hunt. Best Collection of Ducks, Special, P. W. Hudson.—most valuable. Collection of Poultry, Special W. H. Brackett. Exhibitor who takes largest number of first Premiums—H. S. Ball. Best Collection of one variety raised in 1871. Special, W. H. Brackett.

PIGEONS. *Pouter.* *Red Pied* and *Blue Pied*—1st, in each, H. S. Ball. *Black Pied*—1st, J. W. Hunt. *White*—1st, H. S. Ball. *Car-cara*—Black—1st, P. C. Biegel; 2nd, H. S. Ball. *Yellow and Red*—1st, in each, H. S. Ball. *Fantails*—White Crested Calcutta—1st and 2nd, H. S. Ball. Black Crested Calcutta—1st, John W. Hunt. Red Saddle—2nd, H. S. Ball. *Blue*—1st, John W. Hunt. *Tumblers*—Short Back Almond—1st, Wm. G. Barton, Salem, Mass. *Faced*, Red, Blue, Yellow and Silver, Bald Head—1st, in each, B. Aborn, New York. *Yellow Mottled Short-face Splashed* and *Kite*—1st, in each, I. Burlingame, New York. *Rd*—2nd, Wm. G. Barto. *Yellow*—2nd, H. S. Ball. *Ermine*—1st, I. Burlingame; 2nd, Wm. G. Barton. *Black*—1st, H. S. Ball. *Jacobins*—Red and Yellow—1st, in each, H. S. Ball. *Turbits*—Black Tail—1st, in each, H. S. Ball. *Black*—1st, H. S. Ball. *Magnets*—Black—1st, H. S. Ball. *Red*—1st, H. S. Ball. *Barbs*—Black, Red, and Yellow—1st, in each, H. S. Ball. *Starlings*—Yellow—1st, H. S. Ball. *Races*—1st, H. S. Ball; 2nd, F. D. Hill, Newton, Mass. *Ring Doves*—1st, W. H. Brackett. Best Collection of Pigeons—H. S. Ball.

BIRDS. *Mocking Bird*—1st and Special, James Bent, Boston, Mass. *Cockatoo*—1st, Chas. G. Brewster & Co., Boston, Mass. *Canaries*—German Song—1st, 2nd and Special, R. S. Mackintosh, jr., Boston. *Avary* Collection—1st, Chas. G. Brewster & Co.

RABBITS. *Lop Eared*—Buck any Colour—1st and 2nd, W. H. Brackett. Doe any Colour—1st and 2nd, W. H. Brackett. Self coloured Buck—1st, W.

H. Brackett. Self coloured Doe—1st, W. H. Brackett. Broken coloured Buck—1st, W. H. Brackett. Broken coloured Doe—1st, W. H. Brackett. Common Rabbit—1st, W. H. Brackett. Best Collection Rabbits, Special, W. H. Brackett.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was held on March 20,—2nd, at Nashua. There were besides the regular entries for prize competition, also exhibited about fifty coops of fowls, which added much to the attraction of the exhibition.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

BRAHMAS. *Light.*—1st, S. S. James, Manchester, N. H.; 2nd, G. F. Andrews, Nashua, N. H.; 3rd, G. F. Brigham, Nashua, N. H. *Commended*—Joseph Danforth, Finsboro, Mass., Ruben Wheeler, Nashua, N. H. *Dark*—1st, Henry Holt, Nashua, N. H.; 2nd, Harvey Tietson, Pepperhill, Mass.; 3rd, C. F. Holden, Hollis, N. H.

COCHINS. *Partridge.*—1st, W. H. Knowles, Nashua, N. H.; 2nd, W. H. Garmon, Manchester, N. H.; 3rd, L. G. Bartlett, Milford, N. H. *Buff.*—1st, C. C. Russell, Nashua, N. H.; 2nd, W. H. Knowles; 3rd, F. W. Moore, Nashua, N. H. *White*—1st, P. W. Jones, Amherst, N. H.; 2nd, D. S. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H. *Black*—1st, W. H. Knowles.

DOMINIQUE.—1st, A. Beard, Nashua, N. H.; 2nd, Frank Howard, Nashua.

FLAYMOUTH ROCKS.—1st, O. A. Hamblett, Milford, N. H.; 2nd, Wm. Warren, Worcester, Mass.; 3rd, C. F. Holden.

BLACK SPANISH.—1st, W. T. Evans, Manchester, N. H.; 2nd, H. C. Dolloff, Nashua, N. H.; 3rd, L. G. Bartlett.

LEGHORN. *Brown.*—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, A. Beard. *White.*—1st, D. S. Gilmore; 2nd, G. Blanchard, Witten, N. H.

HAMBERGS. *Gold Spangled.*—1st, O. A. Hamblett. *Silver Spangled.*—1st and 3rd, V. C. Gilman; 2nd, O. A. Hamblett.

HOUDANS.—1st, G. Blanchard.

POLANDS. *White.*—S. S. James. *Golden.*—1st, G. Blanchard.

GAMES. *Blue Reds.*—1st, B. F. Clark, Manchester; *Black Reds.*—1st, A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.; 2nd, B. F. Clark. *White Pile.*—1st, B. F. Clark.

BANTAMS. *Black Red.*—1st, Henry Tietson. *White.*—1st, W. G. Garmon. *Black.*—1st, C. A. Mason, Nashua, N. H.; 2nd and 3rd, W. T. Evans. *Gold Sebright.*—1st, Isaac Dean, Taunton, Mass.; 2nd, C. Blanchard; 3rd, C. A. Mason. *Silver Sebright.*—1st, Isaac Dean; 2nd, A. H. Douglass.

GUINEA FOWLS.—1st, A. Beard.

DUCKS. *Rouen.*—1st, A. Beard; 2nd, G. F. Clark, Boston; C. C. Russell. *Aylesbury.*—1st, G. F. Clark. *Muscovy.*—1st, Rouven Wheeler.

TURKEYS. *Bronze.*—1st, P. W. Jones; 2nd, C. F. Wright, Amherst, N. H. *White.*—1st, G. C. Campbell, Manchester, N. H. *Wild.*—1st, P. W. Jones.

MISCELLANEOUS. Fantail Pigeons—1st, F. Mc Gilvry, Nashua. *Pointer.*—1st, J. S. Danforth. *Rabbits.*—1st, Frank Howard. *Ferret.*—A. Beard. *Singing Birds.*—O. W. Towns. *Three-Legged Hen.*—A. Beard. Exhibition Coop, A. Beard. *Drinking Fountain.*—A. H. News and A. Beard. *Dressed Poultry.*—P. W. Jones, 1st. Turkey and Chickens Largest and best variety owned and entered by one person, 1st, A. Beard; 2nd, W. Knowles.

BREEDING GAME FOWLS.

(Continued from page 160.)

In crossing colors when the hens are of a stronger and harder color than the cock, most of the cock chickens will be of the hen's color, and most of the pullets of the cock's color; for instance in crossing Brown Red hens with a willow legged Black-breasted Red Cock, most of the cocks will be Brown Reds, and most of the pullets of the Partridge color. This however is not a good cross.

The different colors of eyes should never be crossed or bred together, as this produces mongrel or mixed colors as soon as any thing, even if the fowls are of the same color in plumage, but with different colored eyes. Red eyes should be bred with red eyes, black eyes with black eyes, and yellow eyes with yellow eyes. Bay eyes and light brown eyes are the mixtures, and sometimes by bad crossing some birds have one eye red and the other eye yellow.

Game fowls are in their prime at two years old, cocks as a rule declining after four years old, and hens declining after five years. The cocks wear out faster than the hens, the fecundity of the latter notwithstanding. Many birds are however quite healthy and vigorous at much greater ages. I have known a Game hen breed good chickens at ten years old, and many valuable brood cocks have been bred from at eight and nine years old—such old birds only lay about one clutch of eggs in May or June, and after laying about a dozen eggs cease laying altogether for the year, bringing up their own chickens well if put on their own eggs.

In choosing eggs for sitting they should be examined or looked through by means of a bright candlelight, and such as are clear to look through, with the air bladder plainly distinguishable at the large end of the egg, are fresh and good, while such as appear spotted and clouded are too stale.

Good stags and pullets will, of course, produce better chickens than any bad full-grown birds, but as a rule full-grown birds breed the best. In crossing and mixing colors in breeding, all the colors incline to breed back to the darker original colors (the Black-breasted Reds and Brown Reds). Duckwings always breeding back to the Black-

breasted Reds, Dark Greys and Dark Birchens to the Brown Reds, and the lighter colors such as Piles to the Ginger Reds. The Brown Red color prevails the most in crossing, and the Black-breasted Reds is the next in general.

Eggs laid in March will as a rule produce the most cock chickens, especially if first strings or clutches of eggs after moulting. Eggs laid in the warmer and softer months produce most pullets. Dark Greys and Brown Reds will throw most cock chickens and the fewest pullets, and the willow-legged Black-breasted Reds, and the yellow or daw-eyed sorts throw most pullets and fewest cocks in proportion. The other sorts are intermediate between these in this respect. Black-eyed and red-eyed breeds, produce most cock chickens. I have now been sufficiently prolix I believe on the subject of breeding.

When crossing colors, in breeding in the following cases, the hens will prevail more than the cocks:—1st. When there are more than six hens to each cock. 2nd. When the hens are dark, with dark legs, and the cock light. 3rd. When the hens are full grown and the cock not full grown. Also, in breeding, game from hens with a barn-door cock, the progeny will be "Gamer" than if breeding from a Game Cock with barn-door hens. The fighting properties, are, however, inherited more directly from the cock than from the hens in breeding Game fowls together, which made the best breeders for the pit in general more careful of their best brood cocks than of their brood hens. In all animals of both sexes, those taking most after their sires are considered to be both the strongest and the most spirited—as a rule.

Breeding from fowls not full grown is a great mistake, as even if they produce quicker birds, which some say, though contrary to my own experience, they at any rate produce weaker, and smaller, and softer birds in both flesh and bone.

In crossing light and dark colors together, it is well known in all animals that the darker colors must gradually prevail, and eventually absorb the lighter colors, and that the only way to prevent or retard this is, to keep most of the males of the lighter colors, or to have all strong vigorous males of the

lighter color. Dark colored animals are generally the strongest; Dark Brown or Dark Grey Birds, more especially so. In changing brood cocks in crossing from Brown Red to Black-breasted Red, for instance, it will alter the tinge of color in the eggs of the hens, the Brown Red Cock inclining them to lay a white egg, while the red-eyed Black-breasted Red Cock will make their eggs of a pinkish tinge, though not so much so, with Brown Red hens. A yellow or daw-eyed brood cock will cause yellowish-tinged eggs in like manner. If the brood cock does not influence all qualities, he is never a first-rate bird. Some say the cock influences color and the hen shape, others that all external qualities are from the cock, and all internal qualities from the hen. I am certain that good cocks influence all properties more in all respects than the hens ever do.

Pigeons.

THE NUN PIGEON.

This variety is a general favorite among Toy fanciers, and on account of its hardiness and docility it is particularly suitable for the novice. It soon accommodates itself to its surroundings, breeds well, and seldom fails to rear its offspring; consequently Nuns are very useful for nurses, but when they are highly bred they are not so reliable in this capacity.

The chief attraction in a Nun is usually considered to be the perfectness of its markings, and a too-close attention to this has prevented their being bred to a high standard in other points, which adds so much to their beauty. The result of breeding for feather only, has more particularly caused the breed to deteriorate in form and carriage, and to become close and large.

The Nun should be very merry, small and neat. Very little larger than a Tumbler. The shape should be elegant, and the carriage sprightly. Whatever the colour, it should be deep and rich, with the tail of one uniform shade and of equal depth and richness as the head. In all Nuns the feathers of the head, veil-fights, and tail, with the upper and under tail coverts, should be of one

colour, and those of the remainder of the bird perfectly white.

The black-headed variety is the most numerous, probably because it is the most striking and pleasing in contrast with the white body. The beak ought to be small and jet black, without any shade of ashy greyness about the nostrils or beak-wattle. The head should be small and round, rising with tolerable boldness from the beak; the irides of the eyes ought to be pearl white, and the eyelids forming ceres, or white fleshy circles around the eyes. A gravel eye is inadmissible in a good Nun, and feathers overhanging the upper eyelid are a serious fault. In the high-bred birds the feathers of the hood are perpendicular, and do not form a cap over the head. A well-defined hood is a most important point; it should be large and the top square, it should also be as thin as possible, to be of a perfect form, so that the loss of a single feather would break the evenness and show the deficiency. The less lined with the coloured feathers the head is the more admired. The veil or upper part of the throat should be of the colour of the head, and should extend well backward to the side of it, but not behind it; the veil should also be quite even on each side of the throat, of good round form, and should not extend too far down. The head should be thrown back, and the neck be small, and gracefully enlarging until it be lost in a full breast.

There should be from eight to ten coloured flight feathers in each wing, but ten we consider the best, as it causes a more evenly cut line, than any other number, and when the two wings are brought together upon the back, they form a most perfect saddle. The upper and under tail coverts should be clean and of a bright red colour which contrasts so well with the white thighs. The claws should be black.

When the specimen is black, the whole of that colour should be deep, glossy, and intense, and the flight and tail feathers free from a bronze, blue, or mousey appearance.

As the size of a Nun is such a material point we may say that the weight of a good specimen should not exceed 10 ozs. when in high condition.—J. W. LUDLOW, in *Jour. of Horticulture*.

NEW VARIETY OF PIGEON.—At a recent English Poultry and Pigeon show,

were exhibited a pair of pigeons by Mr. A. Prosche, of 6, Fadiveg, Dresden, a greater novelty has not been seen, perhaps, for years, and from their singularity, were, at the suggestion of the Judges (Messrs Hewitt and Teeby) awarded an extra first-prize. These strange Pigeons had much of the general character of small foreign blue owls, being perfectly filled on the crop, whilst immediately under the throat was a well-defined semicircle of feathers turned upwards, the points extending to behind the ears, somewhat suggestive of the cowl of a Jacobin Pigeon inverted, or placed under the head and before it, in lieu of the customary position at the nape of the neck and upright.

PIGEONS GOING LIGHT.—Mr. J. Philpott writing in an English Periodical says—I trust a few remarks, founded on facts that came under my notice during the examination of upwards of twenty birds from various lofts, may be acceptable to your readers. It is not my intention to trespass on your space by giving particulars of the various experiments made, but simply to state it is my belief that worms are in most cases the cause of so many valuable birds wasting and dying, also that the malady is contagious. A short time since I went to see the stock of an old fancier—crouched in a pen was a good-bred Tumbler in the last stage of the so-called consumption. I told the owner what the bird was suffering from; he laughed at the idea. The bird was examined after death to convince him, and it contained upwards of one hundred worms, some 2 inches in length.

On this subject, Mr. H. Allsop, says, I have had several of my Pigeons in this condition and I have effectually cured them, by feeding them on toasted bread and ale, keeping them warm, and giving them a little canary seed to peck at. A friend of mine has also had several cases amongst his antwerps: he has fed the birds on bread crumbs, and given them milk to drink. I know of another case of a carrier fancier who had his birds light all the summer, and was unable to breed from them. He was administering cod-liver oil to them night and morning, and hoped in a short time to have his birds all right again. A friend at once tried the oil. He says it is the finest thing he ever tried; the worst result is that the oil greases the

birds so that they are not fit to go into a show pen until they have moulted.

Another correspondent adds:—Allow me to state in reply to Mr. H. Allsop's very useful hints, that I always used cod-liver oil for my pigeons when going light. It is done up in "capsules," which prevent the feathers becoming greased. The birds take the capsules very easily; they are to be procured at any London (England) chemist's for a half-penny each, or one shilling per box, of thirty-six. They should be put in cold water for about half a minute before giving them to the birds, being rather large they slip down better that way. One is quite enough for a dose, two in extreme cases.

Our Letter Box.

MATING FOWLS FOR SEXES.—(*J. R. R., Ontario.*)—In this case experience is the best teacher, no book we have yet seen treats on this subject, but an article on sexes, will be found in No. 6 of the present volume of this journal. If two brothers are placed with six sisters in two separate pens, it is fair to suppose they will breed alike in both pens. By brothers and sisters we do not mean cocks and pullets should be brothers and sisters, but, if they were they would of course produce the same result. Fanciers who understand it, breed sexes separately by mating according to that they wish to produce. It is simply nonsense to endeavour to produce sexes by choosing eggs of certain shape or size; there is no doubt however that the earliest eggs produce more cocks than the later, and they will be more like the cock than the pullet.

NUMBER OF DUCKS TO ONE DRAKE.—(*S. M., Toronto.*)—Three ducks to one drake is the proper run—some people put more,—but then the certainty of young ducklings is not so great. It does not always follow that because you have a greater number of eggs that their produce will be in proportion.

BRAHMAS AS LAYERS.—(*Amateur.*)—The Brahmas as layers are really first-class, and we class them among the most useful of fowls. They are good layers, good sitters, and good mothers. We have bred them largely for several years and they have never disappointed us. We do not keep them until they are worn-out birds, indeed seldom after they are two years old. If they have a good run they do not

require very much feed, but if kept in confinement they ought to be plentifully supplied with the helps they pick up when at liberty.

HOUDANS.—(*Beginner.*)—Houdans are better layers in the Fall of the year than in the Spring. As a table fowl they are excellent, they are fine in bone and when put to fat lay on flesh very rapidly.

LIGHT BRAHMAS HATCHING.—(*L. J. F., Ontario.*)—Light Brahma fowls are not more inclined to sit than any others. All sitters take to their nests when they have done laying—the system requires rest and it is quite natural they should have it. If broody hens are objectionable, let some other breed be kept—Spanish, Hamburgs, Houdans, Creve-cœurs, are all non-sitters.

CROP-BOUND FOWL.—(*Amateur, Ottawa.*)—When food becomes solid in the crop and hard to the touch, then a fowl is said to be crop-bound, when in this state all the functions of the body cease and the bird soon dies. You had better administer warm water frequently and manipulate the crop gently until it is softened. As soon as it seems to be liquified, you may hold the bird up by the heels, and let the food run out of his mouth. Then continue the process until he is lively and empty. After the crop is emptied you may give him a tablespoonful of castor-oil.

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