

THE CANADIAN Poultry Chronicle.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Fowls for the Farmer.....	129
Chicken Cholera.....	131
HAMBREONS III: General Shape The Cock The Hen—Golden Pencilled Hamburgs— Color of the Cock—Color of the Hen—Silver- Pencilled Hamburgs—Points in the Cocks —Points in the Hens—Disqualifications....	132
Cochins.....	133
POULTRY EXHIBITIONS: Western New York Poultry Exhibition New England Poultry Club—Woonsocket Poultry Exhibition— Northern Ohio Poultry Show—Merrimac Val- ley Poultry Association—Montreal Poultry Exhibition.....	134
More Poultry Importations.....	136
English Breeders.....	136
PRACTICAL HINTS: Grain and its Quality— Preparation of Pastes for Poultry—To Pre- serve Eggs—To Clean Feathers—Roup— Canker.....	136
English Blackbird Acclimatized.....	138
THE POULTRY LORE OF 1870: Dorkings Span- ish—Cochins—Polands—Hamburgs—Game —French Breeds—Malays—Bantams—Ayles- bury Ducks—Geese.....	138
DOGS: Breeding—Bitch in Use.....	140
ON EAGLES: The Golden Eagle The Tawney Eagle—The Spotted Eagle—The Booted Eagle —The White-tailed Eagle.....	141
OUR LETTER BOX: Hamburgs' Combs Freezing —Cure for a Severe Cold—Crop-bound Fowls —Diarrhoea in Fowls—Aylesbury and Ronen Ducks—Hen Assuming the Cock's Plumage	142
Advertisements.....	143

CLUBS! CLUBS! CLUBS!—

For a Club of TEN subscribers, we offer one dozen Hatching Eggs of any of the following varieties:—Buff, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark Brahmas, and Houdans; for a Club of six subscribers, one dozen Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs; for a Club of four subscribers, one dozen Light Brahmas. Cash to accompany the names of the subscribers—CANADA FUNDS. Address—

ED. CANADIAN POULTRY CHRONICLE,
Box 25, P.O., Toronto.

FOWLS FOR THE FARMER.

Much has been said and written about which breed of fowls is the most profitable for a farmer to keep. Each have their merits and their admirers; and not one of the recognized breeds that

have not some peculiar qualities in its favor beyond its fellow; and hence it is why we have such a diversity of opinion among breeders and fanciers as to which is the most profitable to keep. It will not be denied, however, that there are some breeds possessed of such general characteristics for usefulness as to render them more suitable, and better adapted to the farmer and general breeder than others. That which combines within itself large size, good laying and flesh-forming qualities, and hardihood, requiring the least amount of care and attention, either in chickenhood or maturity, will at once be admitted to be the most suitable fowl for the farmer. He wants not only a good supply of eggs during the year, but also meat for his table or for the market. It is useful and not ornamental fowls he requires; although if both are combined in the same breed, it becomes a still greater favorite. We have no hesitation, then, in saying that the Brahma fowl possesses all these qualities, and many others beside; and that of all the recognized breeds of fowls, it is the best adapted and most suitable to the farmer.

In thus placing the Brahma fowl before all others for general usefulness, we know we are treading on dangerous ground. We will be told of its demerits as well as its merits. It will be said that the Brahma will not lay as many eggs as the Haverburgh, nor are their

eggs as large as those of the Spanish fowls; that they consume more food than any other breed of fowls, except the Cochins; that as a table fowl they are inferior to the Dorking, and their tendency to incubate is excessive. Whilst we do not deny that in some of these statements there may be some force, we by no means admit of their entire truthfulness. A thorough knowledge of their habits and breeding would do away with much of the feeling in this respect entertained against them. But in this article it is not our intention to draw distinctions between the respective breeds of fowls, nor to seek to elevate the one to the disadvantage of the other—as all have their respective merits—but merely to show wherein the Brahma is the most suitable fowl of all others for the farmer to keep.

The size of the Brahma at once renders it an object of attention. In this respect it surpasses all other breeds, not excepting the gigantic Cochin. Hens in their second year, with moderate care, will weigh from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs., and cockerels from 13 lbs. to 14 lbs. each. The quality of the meat is also good; when tolerably well fed it will be found almost, and very often quite, equal to the Dorking. There is probably a little less meat on the breast; but this is compensated by the extra quantity of that on the thighs; indeed many people think the leg of a Brahma cockerel one of the best parts of the bird. If the object of the farmer is simply to procure chickens for the table or market, then a cross between the Brahma and a Dorking cock will produce truly magnificent fowls, the largest, perhaps, that have ever been reared. Chickens thus bred have, at the age of six months, attained the weight of 18 lbs. the couple, and over—no mean matter for the farmer's consideration.

As a laying fowl the Brahma is, in our opinion, equal to any other breed

There is no doubt that the propensity to sit interferes considerably with the production of eggs. Notwithstanding this, the fecundity of the hens and pullets is very great. Brahma pullets will lay with great regularity at six to seven months old, and usually sit within two months after. They may thus be made exceedingly useful, where a regular supply of early birds for the market is desired. Indeed no breed so eminently possesses the merit of regularity and certainty in the time of incubation, without carrying it to a troublesome excess, as is the case with the Cochin. It is also remarked that the hen in her second year lays much longer than the pullets, and in this respect makes the fowl, as a layer, far superior to the Cochin, or indeed nearly any other.

After the second year the tendency to incubate becomes greater, and increases with age. We would, therefore, recommend that hens, after the third year, should be got rid of; nor indeed is there any necessity to keep them any longer, as pullets can always be had to supply their places. In connection with the production of eggs, we may mention another cross with the Brahma well worthy the attention of the farmer, that is, between a Brahma hen and a Spanish or Minorca cock. This cross produces a fowl generally black on the body, with dark striped hackle, which for average fecundity surpasses any and every fowl we know.

Altogether, then, we consider that the Brahma possesses a greater amount of usefulness and value than any other pure breed, and is also capable, in an eminent degree, of communicating its good qualities to other fowls by crossing; and for this reason we strongly recommend it to the farmer as a stock fowl.

Six and one-quarter tons of poultry were shipped from Victor, N. Y., in one day, recently.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

During the summer and fall of last year several of our American poultry breeders lost many fowls by a disease called by them "chicken cholera," owing, it is said, to the similarity of the attacking symptoms to those of cholera as known to the human race. The losses in some cases were heavy, whole flocks having in a short time been swept away, and an instance is mentioned where the loss to one breeder is estimated at over \$750. The descriptions given by breeders of this disease are very vague and undefined, and leads to the belief that it is as yet but imperfectly understood, and the source from which it arises buried in obscurity. Some writers represent it as very contagious, others, that it is not; one describes the diseased bird as "drooping, with little inclination to eat, drowsiness and weakness prevailing;" another that the liver and lungs are affected; but all agree that the disease is most virulent, and its attacks fatal. The best description we have seen of the symptoms of the disease is given by an intelligent writer in the *Country Gentleman*, who signs himself "Fairfax County," and runs thus: "The symptoms of the chicken cholera of Virginia are such as its name implies; the most striking are copious purging and excessive thirst. The comb becomes pale, the wings droop, and the fowls look sick. There is sometimes, perhaps always, great heat at the throat. The disease is very rapid, generally running its course in a few hours."

The remedies prescribed are as varied in their medicinal properties as the writers who recommend them are diversified in opinion, as to what is the real nature of the disease. One writer states that he checked it by using assafoetida; another by the use of alum; while a third emphatically asserts that "perhaps alum does good, and perhaps

assafoetida does; but I think there is as great weight of evidence in favor of melon seeds and sunflower seeds as in favor of any other medicine." "Fairfax County" tried Cayenne pepper, but without any good result, he then tried soda, with no better effect. Finally he used extensively pulverized charcoal, and the "cholera disappeared," and he asks the question "did the charcoal do the work?" and in a subsequent enquiry he answers his own question by saying "the charcoal did not do the work," and mournfully adds that he had lost at the time of writing nearly two hundred hens and pullets, and that all the remedies tried had the same effect, "to wit: none at all."

For the benefit of such of our readers who may have faith in them, and who may be so unfortunate as to be visited next season with the disease, we give in full some of the curative remedies prescribed. One is "1 oz. of assafoetida, two tablespoonfuls of Cayenne pepper, pulverized, 1 peck of wheat bran, 1 handful of salt; mix it all together like thick mush; prepare the night before; put it into the trough every morning, if bad; repeat the dose every day until a final cure." Another gives the following remedy: "Give the diseased fowl as soon as noticed three or four teaspoonfuls of strong alum water, and repeat next day; also mix the feed with strong alum water, feeding twice a day for two or three days; afterwards once a week. A third says: "Take, say, two eggs, a tablespoonful of finely pulverized alum, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a thin paste, and force the chicken or turkey to swallow a portion of the mixture, and there are two chances to one it will recover. A fourth writer states: "I used the pulverized Jamaica ginger and rolled on fat meat, or other soft substance. I made tea of a herb called Gold Thread (*Coptis trifolia*), just as you use a pinch or two

of tea-leaves, to a pint or more to a quart, according to the number of fowls; use the ginger-roll twice a day, and the tea in dough next day, until a cure is effected."

These remedies are all highly spoken of, and we have no doubt have had, when applied, a more or less beneficial effect, but that they finally exterminated all vestiges of the disease appears to be open to doubt, and we fear next season will see a return of this unwelcome visitant to many poultry yards. It would be well therefore if breeders would be careful to note the slightest appearance of any symptoms of cholera in their fowls, and apply an astringent at once.

In connection with this subject we would direct attention to a very able report, by Prof. Lowe, of Cornell University, on the subject of a disease in cattle, now apparently somewhat prevalent in the United States, in which the symptoms are in some respects apparently analagous to the "chicken cholera" as described by some of the writers mentioned. According to Prof. Lowe the disease is contagious, and poultry are as subject to its direful effects as any other animal. We have seen a similar statement in the *Field* (England) newspaper. It will be observed that "Fairfax County" says, "there is sometimes, perhaps always, great heat in the throat," and Mr. Hickok, of Pennsylvania, in his letter to Mr. Tegetmeir, says, "it is called disease of the liver, and in dead hens it is said the lungs are sometimes found to be entirely gone. None of the writers we have seen mention that any examination of the throat or lungs of fowls dying of this disease had been made. If such were made (and we trust some of our poultry friends will do so) we would not be surprised to learn that in the mouth and throat were numerous vesicles, such as is described by Prof. Lowe, as in

the mouth of cattle attacked by this disease. In this opinion we are somewhat confirmed by the Professor's description of the way in which the fowls of a gentleman in New York were last year affected. He says: "They (the fowls) have suffered severely from an eruption on the legs. In other instances the throat has been equally affected and the voice croupy." We shall be glad to hear from some of our poultry friends who have suffered, and publish such information on the subject as may be sent us.

HAMBURGHIS. III.

We publish the following from the *Standard of Excellence*:

GENERAL SHAPE—THE COCK.

Beak—Medium. *Comb*—Double; not so large as to overhang the eyes or beak, square in front, fitting close and straight on the head without inclining to either side, no hollow in the centre, uniform on each side, the top covered with small points, with a peak behind, inclining very slightly upwards. *Head*—Rather short and small. *Eye*—Full and quick. *Deaf Ear*—Not pendent, but fitting close to the face, flat, of medium size, and even on the surface. *Wattles*—Broad, thin, and well rounded on the lower edge. *Neck*—Taper, the higher part carried well over the back, hackle full, the lower part flowing well on to the shoulders. *Breast*—Round, full, and prominent, carried well forward. *Back*—Short, well furnished with saddle feathers. *Wings*—Ample, points carried rather low. *Tail*—Full, expanded, sickle feathers well curved. *Thighs*—Short and neat. *Legs*—Slender, rather short, very neat, and taper. *Plumage*—Rich and glossy. *Carriage*—Upright and strutting, graceful, quick, and restless.

THE HEN.

Beak—Rather Small. *Comb*—Same shape as that of cock, but very much less, smaller in the Pencilled than in the Spangled varieties. *Head*—small; and *Eye*—Full and very quick. *Deaf Ear*—Small,

flat, rounded in the lower part, fitting close to the face, and not pendent. *Wattles*—Small and thin, rounded on the lower edge. *Neck*—Taper, and very graceful. *Breast*—Broad, plump, and carried forward. *Back*—Rather short, but not so much so in appearance as in the cock. *Wings*—Ample, carried very neatly to the body. *Tail*—Full, expanded, and well carried. *Thighs*—Short and neat. *Legs*—Very slender, neat, and taper. *Plumage*—Close and glossy. *Carriage*—Graceful, quick, and restless.

GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURGHIS.

COLOUR OF COCK.

Comb, Face, and Wattles—Rich red. *Deaf Ear*—Pure opaque white, free from red on the edge. *Head and Hackle*—Clear reddish bay. *Back, Saddle, Bow of Wing, Shoulder and Wing Coverts*—Rich, deep reddish bay. *Flight*—Reddish bay on the outside web, black on the inside web. *Secondaries*—Reddish bay on the outside web, the inside web pencilled across with broad black marks, each feather ending with a rich black spot. *Breast and Thigh*—Reddish bay. *Tail*—Black. *Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts*—Rich black down the middle of the feather, the entire length edged with bronze, each bronze edge as near one-fourth the width of the feather as possible; the more distinct the two colours the better. *Legs*—Slaty blue.

COLOUR OF THE HEN.

Comb, Face, and Wattles—Rich red. *Deaf Ear*—Pure opaque white, free from red on the edge. *Head and Neck*—Clear deep golden bay. *Remainder of the Plumage*—Clear deep golden bay, free from either lacing or mousing, each feather (including tail feathers) distinctly pencilled across with rich black; the pencilling not to follow the outline of the feathers, but to go straight across on each side of the shaft. The two colours distinct, well-defined, and not shading into each other. *Legs*—Slaty blue.

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGHIS.

The same standard will apply to the Silver Pencilled Hamburgs, substituting a clear silvery white ground for a golden one;

the Silver cock as free as possible from yellow tinge.

PENCILLED HAMBURGHIS.

POINTS IN COCKS.—Comb, 3; Deaf Ear, 2; colour of Plumage, except Tail, Sickle Feathers and Tail Coverts, 3; colour of Tail, Sickle Feathers, and Tail Coverts, 3; Symmetry, 2; Condition, 2; Total, 15.

POINTS IN HENS.—Comb, 2; Deaf Ear, 2; Purity of Colour in Head and Neck, 3; Purity of Ground colour, and accurate and distinct Pencilling in every part except head and neck, 4; Symmetry, 2; Condition, 2; Total, 15.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Hen-feathered cocks, crooked backs, wry tails, combs single, or falling over to one side, red deaf ears, shanks of any other colour except blue.

COCHINS.

It may be interesting to some of your Canadian readers to hear that Cochins have much improved in color since I brought my lot in 1863 to Canada. A bird with a necklace is now not to be seen, and in most cases the color is decided, not mottled or washy; but still in a very fine first prize pen is merged very much in uncertainty, with very light flights in the cock's wings, like one of my strains at Toronto. At the last Dublin Show, the first prize cockerel was a splendid bird, a good sound color, and perfect in other respects; he will be heard of again, I have no doubt. Now to get this sound color, you must breed from dark cocks, that is my experience, although I have got good color from a sound dark buff hen. I endeavored in Canada to suit the taste for light buff, but in so doing I sacrificed many birds to the ruling fancy, and had great difficulty in persuading others not to do the same. When I found I had gone too far I retrograded, and at my sale I had some fine colored specimens, and well up in every other point. I think the fault of most fowl breeders in Canada is their obstinate adherence to some fancied

bad point, which in their minds must be got rid of. I prefer a fine well-made bird, deficient perhaps in color, to a small diminutive perfect bird; and if the latter two of these be matched up, you lose size, which is not desirable. Again, there is great fear of Vulture hocks; they certainly are very unsightly, but if the parents be not deficient in shank feathers, many good birds will be the result. The mistake is, that although like produces like, it also produces unlike; and could we establish a race that would always breed true, the excitement would be at an end. Matching birds for exhibitions and for stock are, as I often have stated, two very different things. I do not advise breeding from a bird with a disqualifying point, for instance a Hamburgh with a single comb, or a Cochin with a pea comb, but as perfection is almost impossible, the quota the good imparts should over-balance the one deficient point; although in an individual idea it is an eye-sore, still it should be counteracted on one side.

I find, to sum up, since my return to Great Britain, that Buff Cochins are decidedly improved in color. Partridge in all points. Whites are much larger, and Blacks are coming in, but at present are small. Some Cuckoo have been shown; I suppose they would be better known as Dominiques in America.

It may be useful to many whose birds have rough scaly feet, to know that Red Precipitate Ointment, applied once or twice, will entirely remove the unpleasant appearance; a little patience only will be required, and legs and toes will come all right again.

F. C. HASSARD.

Curragh Camp, Newbridge, Ireland.

Poultry Exhibitions.

WESTERN NEW YORK POULTRY EXHIBITION.

We are glad to learn that this Exhibition held at Buffalo, as previously announced, has proved in every way a success. The number of entries was large, beyond the expectation of its most sanguine promoters, while the specimens shown were very fine. The judging, too, it appears, gave general satisfaction—a somewhat rare occurrence in poultry exhibitions, but which is indicative of a better knowledge of poultry becoming more general among breeders, and that when specimens are placed side by side, fanciers, as well as judges, are able to point out those entitled to a prize, and the unsuccessful exhibitor, instead of finding fault with the judging, leaves determined to breed better birds next season. The attendance was large, and the receipts at the door very considerable. A large number of birds changed hands at prices satisfactory to the seller, as was anticipated, and announced at the end of the prize list when published. We see it stated in a Buffalo paper that the receipts, over all expenses, amounted to the handsome figure of \$800—no small sum towards the prize list of a second show, and which we understand our Buffalo poultry friends purpose holding in the fall of this year.

We are not in possession of the official prize list, although we have the Buffalo dailies giving the names of the successful exhibitors. We learn, however, privately, that there are some inaccuracies, and we therefore refrain from mentioning the names of any prize takers lest we would unknowingly do some of the exhibitors an injustice. Next number, however, we purpose returning to the subject. In the meantime, we heartily congratulate our Buffalo poultry friends on the happy result of this, their first exhibition.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB.

POULTRY, at certain seasons, are sometimes over-stimulated by high feeding to make them lay. It should be remembered that fowls can be injured in this way.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition of Poultry and Pigeons will take place at the Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts, commencing on the 8th, and continuing to the 10th of March, inclusive. The prize list and exhibition rules

are now before us, and we see that in addition to the ordinary Society premiums there is also offered a number of special cash premiums in certain classes mentioned. A new feature is introduced into the prize list in the shape of an annual supper, which we would be glad to see more general. Social gatherings of this kind are usually conducive of much benefit, as it tends to a better acquaintance between fowl fanciers and breeders. The officers of the Society are: President, O. B. Hawden; Vice-Presidents, George Sumner, and Philander Williams; Secretary, Winslow S. Lincoln; Treasurer, H. Woodward; Committee of Arrangements, S. Woodward, O. L. Hatch, A. Houghton, Jr., H. S. Ball, E. N. Rice, W. G. Maynard, C. C. Irving, L. B. Rockwood.

We do not see any mention made of the time the entries close.

WOONSOCKET POULTRY EXHIBITION.

We have received the rules and prize list of the third annual exhibition of the Woonsocket Poultry Club, held on the 21st and 22nd Feb. last, too late, however, to notice them in our last issue. The prize list embraces as usual a large number of classes of fowls, and offers cash sums for the first and second prizes. We have not yet received the official list of premiums awarded, nor indeed any report of the show, but we trust it proved both attractive and remunerative. Mr. H. C. Lazell is President of the Club; Vice-Presidents, J. T. Martin, and W. B. Peck; Secretary, H. A. Follett; Treasurer, J. S. Read; Committee, C. E. Ballow, W. H. Sweatt, A. E. Crapon, C. C. Arnold, Frank Childs, and James Mellor.

NORTHERN OHIO POULTRY SHOW.

We are glad to find that this exhibition, held on the 17th-21st Jan., was in every way a success, and that the promoters are in every way satisfied with the result. Mr. Tuttle, the Recording Secretary of the Society, writes: "I am pleased to inform you that our show was a decided success; our entries were numerous; some 1500 birds being on exhibition. It far exceeded our expectations, and rather crowded us for

room. We have just had our annual meeting; I enclose you list of officers for coming year. Our next show will be held on the last Thursday in November, at which time we shall be able to get the Central Rink Building, a large and fine structure. We hope to see some of our Canadian friends. We shall get out our prize list and circular *early*, so as to give our friends a good chance to get up their stock; and our premium list will be very large and liberal, and all in cash. We find this to be our best plan, as parties from a distance having fine stock are pretty certain of paying their expenses.

List of officers for 1871: President, J. C. Gramis; Vice-Presidents, Col. S. D. Harris, J. C. Long, S. E. Merry, A. C. Williams, R. L. Mallory, W. H. White; Cor-Secretary, N. B. Sherwin; Rec-Secretary, Geo. R. Tuttle; Treasurer, E. S. Isom; Executive Committee, N. B. Sherwin, G. W. Fox, H. D. Sizer, E. S. Isom, Geo. R. Tuttle, J. C. Gramis, and A. A. Jewett.

MERRIMAC VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 27th January. The Treasurer reported \$87.27 in the treasury, and property on hand valued at \$252. The following officers were chosen:—President, A. W. Quint, Manchester; Vice-President, William M. Leonard, Belmont; Secretary, W. G. Garmon, Manchester; Treasurer, George W. Riddle, Manchester; Executive Committee, Wm. T. Evans, James O. Adams, Chas. Williams, Manchester; A. Beard, V. C. Gilman, Nashua; N. A. Shute, Exeter; O. A. Hamblett, Milford. It was voted to hold a show in March, at such place as the officers shall determine on. Nashua is named.

MONTREAL POULTRY EXHIBITION.

We understand our Montreal Poultry friends purpose holding an Exhibition some time in the Spring, but not having had any intimation of the date at which the show will be held, or a copy of the prize list furnished us, we are unable to give any particulars respecting it.

MORE POULTRY IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, previously mentioned in this journal as an extensive importer of pure-bred poultry, has just received another large consignment of fowls from the yards of some of the best English breeders, consisting of 23 Partridge Cochins, 12 Buff Cochins, 6 White Cochins, 7 Dark Brahmans, and 3 Light Brahmans; in all 51 birds. The fowls were shipped from Liverpool in the end of January, and, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, arrived in Toronto in excellent condition, thus affording another instance of how birds may with safety be brought across the Atlantic in mid-winter. They arrived in Toronto about the middle of February.

This consignment consists of really magnificent birds, and far superior to any we have yet seen introduced into Canada, more especially the Buff and Partridge Cochins, and Mr. Forsyth deserves the thanks of poultry breeders and fanciers in thus bringing to their very doors, at a large outlay, some of the very finest specimens he could procure. We understand he offers a few pairs or trios of his recent importations for sale—keeping the remainder to produce hatching eggs, which he advertises for sale at very moderate prices, when his large outlay is taken into consideration. We bespeak for him many orders.

Mr. George Davidson, of Berlin, has also imported one trio Dark Brahmans and one pair Light Brahmans—all beautiful birds. They are not for sale.

ENGLISH BREEDERS.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of W. Varley, Esq., 13th Hussars, Edinburgh, Scotland, who offers for sale a few trios of Dark Brahmans from Birmingham—prize birds—a pedigree to accompany each pen. Breeders desirous of securing really excellent specimens ought not to lose this opportunity of securing them. Mr. Varley was for several years a resident of Toronto, and during that time took deep interest in poultry matters here, and is thoroughly cognizant of the poultry wants of our fanciers. He is a gentleman whose word may be relied upon, and one who would not forward fowls to this country unless

they were in every respect equal to what they are said to be.

Mr. John Douglas offers for sale hatching eggs of different varieties of game and other breeds. As a breeder of game fowls this gentleman is well known in England, and fanciers of this variety may rely on receiving from him hatching eggs from pure strains.

Practical Hints.

GRAIN AND ITS QUALITY.—Rice, wheat, oats, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, millet, hemp, flour, potatoes, bran, &c., may be employed when of inferior quality, but they are of course always preferable when of superior quality. We ought to guard against the purchase of articles of food either damaged, moulded or heated; nothing should be bought without a perfect knowledge of its quality. Wheat is seldom ever given to poultry, except in screenings from the mill. Corn is frequently fed to fowls; it is important, especially for chickens, that it should be of a very nourishing quality, and not charge the stomach with too great an amount of indigestible portions. Barley meal, mill refuse, bran, potatoes, &c., employed in paste, either mixed together by themselves, or with raw or cooked vegetables, or prepared with water, whey, or sour milk, make delicious food for poultry. They are not only much relished by the fowls, but they have an enormous influence on their health, on the fineness of their tissues, and on their aptitude to fatten.

PREPARATION OF PASTES FOR POULTRY.—Potatoes should be well cooked, mashed and mixed in such a manner as to be brought to a proper consistence, with a certain quantity of mill refuse or barley-meal, or bran, or with all these substances combined to form a very fine paste for the feeding troughs; to this may be added herbs of all kinds, or half-cooked vegetables, which produce a very good effect. Barley is ground, or rather bruised, so as to preserve the flour, and keep all the parts of the grain together. Put into a pail a certain quantity of water or whey,

proportioned to the quantity of paste desired, which is very soon ascertained by experience. A few handfuls are thrown in, and the whole stirred till they are soaked. Then further handfuls are added, and worked in the same manner, no portion being left at the bottom in an unsoaked state. This process is continued until the paste becomes thickened, when the mass is well worked throughout from the bottom to the top, by means of the hands, and the grasp of the fingers, until it is brought to a sufficiently firm consistence. It is then well pressed and flattened, and the surface sprinkled with a little dry barley-meal. At the end of an hour or two the paste will have become so firm as to be brittle, and may be given to the poultry, which relish it much. In Normandy it is made over night, in order that by the next day it may have acquired a fermented flavour, which renders it still more palatable. In England a very hard paste is made of barley-meal and oat-meal mixed, formed into large balls the size of the fist, which is given from time to time to the chickens and valuable hens.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.—Nearly fill a deep earthen vessel (a pot churn is the best) with fresh laid eggs, closely and regularly packed in with the small end downwards. In another vessel put as much quicklime as you think will turn enough water to fill up the egg vessel, into the consistence of *thick cream*. Let the lime-and-water stand two or three days, stirring it frequently, and then, if thick enough, pour it over the eggs, filling the vessel quite up. Take care to place the egg vessel in some corner where it will not be likely to be disturbed, and the eggs will keep good any length of time. The experience of many years proves this to be the simplest, but most effective mode of preserving eggs for poaching, and for all culinary purposes.

TO CLEAN FEATHERS.—Take for every gallon of clear water, one pound of fresh made quicklime, mix them well together, and let stand twenty-four hours, then pour off the clear liquid. Put the feathers in a tub, and pour over them enough lime-water to cover them thoroughly over. Stir

them briskly and rapidly for a few minutes, and leave them to soak for three days. Then remove them from the lime-water, and thoroughly rinse in clean water, and spread them to dry.

ROUP.—Two parts *gentian*, one part *hydriodate of potash*. Make into pills the size of a pea; dose, one every morning. Or, *gentian*, *ginger*, *epsom salts*, *flowers of sulphur*, equal parts. Make into pills, size of a large nut, and give one daily. Head, eyes, and nostrils to be washed with warm milk and water. Or, pills of ten drops of essential oil of *copaiba*; one morning and evening. Wash the nose and eyes with vinegar and water, and give a purgative dose of twenty grains of *jalap*, and two grains of *calomel* about a week after commencing the *copaiba*. Or, essential oil of *copaiba*, 25 drops, essential oil of *cubeb*s, 25 drops, *licorice root* in powder, 50 grains, *magnesia*, 50 grains, *tracle* sufficient (about half a drachm) to form a mass; divide into ten boluses, and give one twice a day. Or, a few leaves of *rue* cut up fine, and pressed into a small piece of salt butter, and give a piece about the size of a small walnut every morning. Or, *spirits of turpentine* and *olive oil*, equal quantities mixed; give six drops every morning. Or, take one pennyworth of *blue vitriol stone*, and dissolve it in a tea-cup full of hot water; when cold put it into a bottle, and add one pennyworth of each of the three following ingredients: *spirit of hartshorn*, *spirit of lavender*, and *tincture of myrrh*. To use it, take a drop on a wooden skewer, and drop it into the nostril of the bird; if a very bad case, a little may be dropped into the opening in the roof of the mouth. Or, *balsam copaiba* 1 ounce, *peppermint* 1 drachm, made into 60 pills, and give two or three every day. *Wash*: a teaspoonful of *sugar of lead*, mixed with a pint of water, for bathing the eyes two or three times a day.

CANKER.—The disease breaks out on the side of the face, or at the back of the comb, or upon the head, and is easily cured; but when it comes upon the roof of the mouth, or the tongue, it is dangerous, and difficult to cure unless immediately

seen to. Take *goose-fat*, rub it over the face, head, comb, and wattles every day for a week, or until the bird is well. Wash the face with warm water and soap, as so much of the fat being upon the face causes a yellow substance to adhere to it, giving it the appearance of scurvy. If the bird requires a quick remedy, take a piece of wood, cut thin at the point, and with it remove the yellow substance; then rub in burnt alum, ground to a powder, with the *goose-fat*, once a day. Feed upon soft food while the mouth is bad.

ENGLISH BLACKBIRDS ACCLIMATIZED.

(From the *Quebec Chronicle*.)

SIR,—It may be within the recollection of many of your readers that I turned loose in the month of May of last year, amongst other English birds, some Blackbirds, viz.: five Cocks and three Hens; these birds remained about my house for about one month, singing regularly night and morning; they then disappeared, and though I have occasionally heard of Blackbirds having been seen, and one day I fancied I saw one flying from the St. Foy Road to Spencer Wood, yet a certain mystery has hung over their fate. This has, however, been partially cleared up by the capture of a very fine bird, a young cock, in beautiful plumage and quite fleshy.

This bird was caught at Mr. Bursfall's, on the St. Foy road, a few days ago, having entered an outshed, where wood was piled. I have seen it myself, so there can be no mistake as to its character. This habit of frequenting houses in winter is common to the Blackbird; it will come regularly to food, especially when berries are difficult to be found, and may be fed on a gallery with crumbs of bread. If so protected it will repay its protector with song, and with the constant presence of a very beautiful bird.

From the above facts we may learn there is nothing in the cold of Canada destructive of Blackbird life; also that this bird retains in America its habit of living in parks or gardens near the habitations of men.

It is, of course, not desirable to deprive any of those birds of their liberty if we wish to succeed in acclimatizing

the species; but this view is difficult for a person to understand whose intentions are excellent, and who may be right in believing that an English Blackbird, in a comfortable cage, will be better off in a warm room than free to roam in an atmosphere of 30 degrees below zero. The bird in question is now caged to await the spring, when he will once more recover his freedom. I communicate with you, Mr. Editor, for the sake of publicity, and in the hope that we may hear something more of the whereabouts of our Blackbird Fellow Colonists. This novel kind of importation is a very interesting one to many persons who admire and love our winged companions of the air, and who would bring us, on their return from Europe, a cage full of birds if they thought they would be doing good; but, hitherto, they have been deterred because everybody said they would die. The sparrows, however, prove Quebec is not an inhospitable place, and this one Blackbird shows he has managed to get through eight weeks of our Canadian winter, with only meeting one misfortune, viz.: that of falling amongst friends, who may kill him with kindness, but who certainly would protect him from his ordinary enemies.

Your obedient servant.

SILLERY.

SILLERY, Jan. 26th, 1871.

If the bird in question is a young cock—and I think it is, from the bill not being entirely red, some of the black remaining in the upper mandible, the original birds must have bred—another very interesting fact.

THE POULTRY LORE OF 1870.

Under the above heading the *Journal of Horticulture* gives a *resumé* of the progress made in different breeds of poultry during the past year, from which we make some extracts:

"We have no increase to note in Dorkings; indeed, we do not see how it is possible we should have. They have almost attained their limit. Cocks of 12 lbs., and hens of from 8 lbs. to 10 lbs., would almost justify us in thinking the breeders of these birds have been trying to qualify them for becoming joints.

"There is no progress to call for special mention among the Spanish: They are not so numerous as they were some

years since; and although, taken as a class, they are of superior average merit, yet we do not think the most distinguished among them are equal to those that held the same high rank ten years ago.

"Our old friends, the Cochins, hold their own: buff and cinnamon, Grouse and Partridge, and the white. We have had most excellent birds of all these commonly shown in 1870. If we were asked to name the color in which there has been most progress, we should be disposed to give the palm to the Grouse. They have been largely exhibited at all the leading shows, but are seldom found at the purely agricultural meetings. They are kept by dwellers in towns, and at the suburban villas, but they find no favor with the farming interest.

"Brahmas now form one of the largest classes, so large, indeed, that it has been necessary to divide them; and instead of the one or two pens of light birds, seeming out of place among their dark brethren, they form a large item in every show. There has been wonderful progress in these birds: immense weight and perfect plumage are attained. Those who are familiar with our ideas, know we are not lovers of crosses; but if any cross is useful, it is between the Dorkings and Brahmas. The latter take somewhat from the delicacy of the flesh of the former, but make ample amends by the strength of constitution they infuse.

"We have been pleased to see an increase in the entries of Polands, the birds composing them being of high merit. They are great ornaments to a show.

"The Hamburgs in their different classes have sustained their old reputation. The Capulets and Montagues of the Spangled, represented in the feuds of hen tails and full tails, have ceased the wordy warfare of bygone days, and adopted the decision of judges; a hen tail is now never seen. The pencilling of the Golden is very superior to that of the Silver, and a desideratum appears accomplished, inasmuch as in many pens we have seen the tails as well pencilled as any other part of the body. We think the Golden birds of both breeds have been shown as nearly perfect as is possible, and certainly superior to the Silver. The recent intro-

duction of classes for Black birds of this breed, has added a beautiful variety to our exhibitions. The glossy black plumage, the bright red comb, and the pure white deaf ear, form a striking contrast.

"Black and Brown Red Game run a neck-and-neck race. When looking at the Black we award them the palm; but when we come to the Browns we reverse our decision. It is certain both are nearly perfect. Old Cockers sometimes grumble, and say, 'the birds of the present day are too leggy.' The other game classes make little progress, and we are sorry to see a falling off in the Duckwings. We know no more beautiful bird in our eyes than the Duckwing Game Cock.

"But very few years since the French breeds showed an occasional pen in the variety class. Then there were two; then more; and at last an experiment was tried by offering prizes for any French breeds; then they were divided; and now the Crève Cœurs and Houdans form large classes. The La Flèche have been failures.

"Malays, once so popular, have now few admirers, if we may judge from their entries. The beautiful Sebrights seem losing ground. Some one should step in to the rescue; they are far too beautiful to lose merit, and being a composite breed, they go back if not renewed from time to time. The Blacks and Whites are hardly shown so good as they used to be. The Game have irresistible charms for Bantam breeders. They are bred to high perfection, and their entries are sufficiently numerous to justify an increase in the number of prizes offered for them. The quaint Japanese Bantam is exhibited in considerable numbers. They are familiar little creatures, and from their attachment to man would seem to be among fowls like the Robin among birds. While speaking of Bantams, it would be unjust not to mention the beautiful Buff Cochins Bantams that have been seen at some of the shows during the past year.

"In every way the Aylesbury Ducks have quailed before the Rouens. Their numbers have been fewer, and their weights less. The Rouens now form the largest class. The black Buenos Ayreans have shown well, but still bear reducing in size. A pair of Mandarins or Carolinas caused a sensation

a few years since, but they are now shown by dozens.

"Geese go on increasing. The Whites hold their own in weight, but the Toulouse are far more numerous. In both classes birds of 28 lbs. each are required for first prize takers—no mean success, when we consider that a few years ago 9 lbs. were the average, and 14 lbs. a marvel. Turkey cocks have been shown 30 lbs. in weight; young birds of the year more than 20 lbs., and young hens of 15 lbs. each.

"These are some of the results of careful breeding, and they are not mean ones. When we are sufficiently advanced to have correct statistics of poultry sold for food, those who now speak lightly of it will alter their opinions. It may safely be said, that of late years, since the poultry movement took place, fowls, geese, turkeys and ducks have increased nearly a third in weight. If we could ascertain the numbers that are sent to market, and thereby publish the extra amount of food produced only by choosing the breeds adapted to the places where they are kept, and by proper and judicious feeding, it would astonish many by showing the enormous increase in the delicate food for which we are indebted to the poultry yard."

DOGS.

BREEDING.

A writer on this subject says:—It is needless to say that at indefinite periods of the year a bitch comes into use, as the term is, generally twice a year, and still more generally speaking, during the time you most require her services, that is, April and September—spring snipe and grouse shooting—in consequence of which you must either sacrifice your pups or your sport. Now, I am aware that in the States, for this reason, a bitch is seldom kept. For my own part, I do not object to them, for from experience I can so regulate their failings as to prevent their family cares from interfering with their hunting. The knowledge of this enables me to have my pups when I want them, to get the cover of a dog I fancy when a strange one comes my way also. The best time, then, to put the bitch to the dog is early in January. By this means you have your pups ready to wean by the middle of April. They have all

summer to grow in, get strong and large, and are fit to break in October, in snipe first, and then quail, finishing off in snipe the following spring. After this litter, the bitch probably comes into use again in the end of July, or in August. Young ones are not so fond of it as old ones, and consequently, for quail shooting, your bitch is all correct and well-behaved, so far as regards the dam. I look upon the breeding of dogs, from any except the best and most perfectly formed of their species, as an act of great folly. There are times when it must be done to keep up the breed, or to acquire one; for no one drafts his bitches unless he is an ass. For my part, I keep five or six constantly, and draft yearly all my dog pups but two or three, say one pointer, setter and cocker. By this means I have the pick out of a large number of well-bred ones for myself, while the drafts pay the expense of keeping and breaking. To bring a

BITCH IN USE,

give seven drops Tincture of Cantharides twice a day till effect is produced, about six days probably; then put her to a dog nearly equal, if you cannot get one quite equal. Save the dog pups, which will take after the dam. It is well understood, that by breeding from young bitches you have faster and higher rangiers; and this also reminds me to say that no bitch ought to be bred from till she is full grown, that is to say, till she is two years old. Many people breed at twelve months, but it is wrong. The bitch is not full grown, and consequently the puppies are poor, weak, and miserable. If the bitch has faults, find a dog of the same appearance as her, while he excels her in those points she is deficient in. The bitches are partakers of his qualities. Are you short of bone, nose, size, form, temper? Look for the excess of these. The cross, or at all events the next remove from it, will be just as you wish. Any peculiarity may be made inherent in a breed by sedulously cultivating that peculiarity. Avoid above all things breeding in-and-in—brother and sister, mother and son, father and daughter—all bad, but the first far worse than either of the others, since the blood of each is the same. The other two are only half so. To perfect form should be added high ranging qualities, high courage, great docil-

ity, keen nose, and great endurance. That is the acme of breeding. A few judicious crosses will enable you to acquire it for your kennel. To the inattention and carelessness of sportsmen to these points are to be attributed the innumerable curs we now a days see in comparison to well-bred dogs.

ON EAGLES.

A writer in the *Field* describes the different varieties of the Eagle, from which we make the following abstract:

THE GOLDEN EAGLE appears but rarely in Lower Egypt, and is not a regular visitor. The same remark applies to Arabia, Persia, and probably Abyssinia. Nor in India has a specimen been ever seen, all the so-called examples being the Imperial, in the dark and third state of plumage. The Golden Eagle occurs in Algeria, (Loche) temperate Asia, Europe, and North and Central America. The Imperial Eagle is not a rare visitor to the lagoons of the Delta, and along the Nile, in Central Egypt. It even strays into Southern Nubia, Kordofan, and Abyssinia. It preys chiefly on water fowl, but does not despise fish.

THE TAWNEY EAGLE is spread over the greater part of Africa. It is a rare winter visitor in Egypt and the North of Nubia. It is frequent in the Southern and Eastern part of Sumar, in Takah, the Bergos Country, and through the whole of Abyssinia, to the height of 12,000 feet. It appears also, on the hot Sambrara coast. It is, generally speaking, a shy bird, and feeds upon small Mammalia, principally. Its nest is made on high trees, especially acacias and high zizyphus, in Abyssinia, sometimes on junipers. Old birds from Abyssinia are, almost uniformly, of a grey, Isabel colour. The Tawney is distinguished from the Spotted Eagle by being larger, having a shorter stride, and the long oval nostrils.

THE SPOTTED EAGLE is seen during winter in great numbers on the lagoons

of the Nile Delta. It goes along the Nile southwards to Sumar and Kordofan, appearing also in Abyssinia. It is not known to breed in Egypt. It feeds on carrion and fish, and in the stomach of one was found the remains of a serpent.

THE BOOTED EAGLE inhabits, during the breeding season, the date-tree fences of Lower and Middle Egypt. It comes early into Lower Egypt to breed, then moves northwards. It passes the winter singly in Sennar and Kordofan. Its flight and note are like those of buzzards, but can easily be distinguished by its smaller, less-rounded, and less out-spread tail. The nest is placed on the leafy turrets of high palm trees—the egg is smaller than that of the buzzard. It lives upon small mammals, water-fowl and pigeons,—lizards are also found in the stomach. It is not a shy bird, and prefers for its resting-place at night date-palms. The plumage of the young bird is of a dull, coffee brown, the axillary feathers partly white.

THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, of Egypt, is a smaller variety of the well-known *Ern* of Europe. It is resident among the lagoons of Lower Egypt, and is generally observed in pairs even in winter. It is a powerful bird. It strikes at large fish, but prefers marsh and water-birds to any other kind of food. Failing to find suitable trees, it builds its nest in rushes, instead; occasionally on the top of an acacia tree a very large flat nest may be found. In this it deposits two eggs, which are of oval shape, 2 inches 7 lines in length, by 2 inches 1 line broad. The shell is rather rough, of a dull blueish grey white, with solitary, indistinct brown spots, and dotted in several places with dark brown. The Sea Eagle was not found on the coasts of the Red Sea or Nile proper. It occurs in Algeria, Europe, Iceland, Greenland and North Asia as far as Japan.

Our Letter Box.

OUR LETTER BOX.

HAMBURGH'S COMBS FREEZING. (*Mr. H. Woodward, Worcester, Mass.*) writes: "In the last number of your paper, in speaking of the fowls recently imported by Mr. Howard, you say 'all fanciers know how susceptible to injury by frost is the comb of the Hamburgh.' This, I know, is the commonly-received opinion; I desire, therefore, to state, for the benefit of your readers, an instance of perfect hardness of the Hamburgh fowl, and what is more remarkable, the fact that although submitted to the coldest weather of the present winter, their combs have not, to all appearance, been injured. A friend of mine, who bred them, informs me that they have had the range of his farm from the time they were hatched; that they have never been housed, but have roosted among the branches of a group of pines during the fall and winter; and although the mercury has been as low as 7 or 8 degrees below zero, they have been perfectly healthy and lively, without showing the least appearance of having suffered in body or comb in consequence of their exposure."

CURE FOR SEVERE COLD.—(*Helena Fanny M.*—of Toronto,) writes: "Dear Mr. Editor, I am a little girl of nine years old, and very fond of chickens. I have some very nice pullets. They are called Silver Pencilled Hamburghs. One of them is an especial favorite, and always comes to me to get fed. Recently she caught a severe cold, and mamma told me she was afraid it was roup—the discharge from her nostrils was very offensive, and about her eyes, one of them in particular, was quite swollen. I bathed her eyes and nostrils frequently with warm water, and rubbed them afterwards with camphorated goose grease. I kept her in a nice coop I constructed for her in the corner of the kitchen. She is now quite well, and more than that, she laid an egg for me to-day (13th February)—her first. I write this for the benefit of the other little girls whose pet hens may catch cold, and hope they may be as successful as I have been in curing them."

CROP-BOUND FOWLS.—(*H. H., Memphis, Tennessee,*) asks for a cure for Hard Crop in fowls. On page 110 of this volume, a correspondent suggests a remedy. We would suggest the following treatment: Discontinue dry food; feed with soft food, that is, bread and milk or bread and ale. If the crop still continues hard, give a dessert spoonful of sweet oil. If still obstinate, ten grains of jalap. If the case still continues, and the crop still hard, it must

be opened, which may be done as follows: Place the bird on its back between the knees, its head toward you; let the feet and head be held firmly by a second person; then with a sharp penknife make an incision through the skin and upper part of the crop, into which insert a blunt-pointed instrument and loosen the hardened mass, which may be removed through the opening. The slit in the crop may then be sewed up; afterwards feed on soft nourishing food until well. We have performed this operation ourselves, and it is by no means as painful as one would suppose. The bird did not appear to be in the least conscious of pain during the operation.

DIARRHŒA IN FOWLS.—(*W. H. G., Quebec.*) Your fowls are suffering from Diarrhœa, caused, no doubt, by a long continuance of one kind of food. You must change it at once, and substitute a variety of grain—barley, buckwheat, wheat screenings, &c.; give chalk mixed with soft food, say boiled rice, the latter, of course, only in small quantities; or alum dissolved in water is a powerful astringent, and may be given successfully. Another excellent astringent is one drachm of the crystals of Carbolic Acid to a quart of water, administered in small quantities.

HEN ASSUMING THE COCK'S PLUMAGE.—(*Curiosity.*)—Writes us: "I have in my possession a Light Brahma hen, which I consider a curiosity. She is marked and feathered in all respects like a cock, and up to a recent date I looked upon her as such, but I am now convinced she is a hen; she does not crow, however. Is this a rare occurrence?" [It is by no means an unprecedented case for a hen to assume the cock's plumage; there are numerous instances of such on record, but such hens are usually barren.—ED.]

AYLESBURY AND ROUEN DUCKS.—(*Constant Reader, Toronto,*) asks, "What is the difference between the Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks as regards the number of eggs laid by each, and their relative value as table birds?" For the benefit of our correspondent we give a few extracts from the best authorities we know on the relative merits of these two breeds of ducks. Mr. Hewitt, quoted in the Poultry Book, says, "I am confident that the Rouens are the most profitable of the duck tribe. They are more lethargic, and consequently more speedily fed than any others; they lay great numbers of large eggs, the average weight of which should be three and a half ounces, always above three ounces."—"The flesh is of the highest possible flavour, and in first rate specimens is abundant in quality."—Mr. J. K. Fowler, of England, says, "The Aylesbury duck is

more forward than the Rouens, often beginning to lay before Christmas, while the Rouens rarely lay till February or March." Mr. Tegetmeier says, "Aylesburys are, if well fed, prolific layers, and as sitters are better mothers than Rouens, not being so unwieldy in their actions." We are of opinion that the Aylesburys are the more prolific layers, and commence earlier than the Rouens, but as table birds are inferior in size and flavour. At the principal poultry shows held in England last year, the Aylesburys were not shown in such numbers as in former years, while the Rouens were in much greater force than usual, and at the Birmingham show exceeded in weight the Aylesburys. Rouens will do much better in confined space than Aylesburys.

Advertisements.

MR. HENRY PICKLES, JUNIOR.

Kayfield House, Earby, Skipton, Yorkshire, England, the most successful exhibitor of Hamburgs in England in 1870, can now supply eggs from the following varieties, at \$1 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.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM

30 varieties fowls, including Ducks (4 kinds), Games, Bantams, Cochins, Brahmans, Leghorns, &c. &c. Circulars free. Address J. Y. BUCKSELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co, N.Y.

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. does not now exhibit; but birds sold from this yard have won many prizes and Silver Cups the last few months. A very fine lot of this year's chickens now ready to send out in well matched pens, very large, perfectly clear, delicate Buff, superior quality, now fit to show and win anywhere. Old birds of great merit. A few grand show birds.

A few Partridge and White Cochins, old or young super: birds. Price from five to ten pounds per Trio (Cock and two hens) including coop and carriage to Liverpool. Selected eggs from each variety, prize stock, one guinea per setting.

HENRY TOMLINSON,

Mosely, Birmingham, England.

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. A edifice of each pen forwarded on application. Remittances to accompany each order, payable to WILLIAM VAILEY, Esq., 13th Hussars, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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 15 eggs. The Avaries, 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.

FOR SALE.—2 LIGHT BRAH-

ma Cocks—two pairs and two cocks, hearded Silver Polands—all pure bred and fine birds—also Dark and Light Brahma eggs from imported and Canadian birds. Prices according to strain.

GEORGE DAVIDSON, BERLIN.

UNSURPASSED BUFF AND

CINNAMON COCHINS. HODGSON BROS., 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK, have for sale a few choice Trios, Pairs, and some extra Cocks. They are adults of nearly two years old, and early chickens of last year. This stock is of the highest excellence, and admitted to be the best extant. Also a few very fine Light Brahmans. No circulars.

Address with stamp.

EGGS FOR HATCHING,

from my recent importations of fowls, from some of the best breeders in England. Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins, and Dark Brahmans, \$5 per dozen; Light Brahmans, \$2 per dozen; Aylesbury Ducks, \$3 per dozen; Rouen Ducks, \$4 per dozen. Orders booked now and filled in rotation, and must in all cases be accompanied by the cash.

JOHN FOISYTH,

Box 1135, Toronto P. O.

HATCHING EGGS FOR SALE,

from imported English Fowls, Dark Brahmans, \$5 per dozen; Light Brahmans, \$2 per dozen; Houdans, \$5 per dozen; Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, \$3 per dozen. Well packed, and forwarded on receipt of cash. Apply to

THOMAS McLEAN,

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.—A

limited supply, from pure-bred stock, of the following varieties: Dark Brahma, Partridge, Buff and White Cochins, Houdan, Grey Dorking, Black Hamburg, White Leghorn, and Black Spanish. For further particulars apply, with stamp, to

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Paris, Ontario.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR

eggs of Grey Dorking, Light Brahma, 1st prize Black Hamburg and Dark Brahma; also from imported Dark Brahma, from John Bailly and Son's stock. WM. H. DOEL, Toronto.

WHITE COCHINS.—COL.

Hassard having purchased the entire stock of white Cochins from F. Zurichst, 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.

MR. A. McLEAN HOWARD

has Gold Pencilled Cockerels for Sale at \$5 each, bred from imported stock.

MR. W. F. ENTWISLE, WEST-FIELD, 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 825 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.

GAME BANTAMS READY FOR TRANSPORT.—Mr. Frank Steel, Stump Cross, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, Winner of Prizes at all the leading shows in the County, besides numerous silver cups and pieces of plate, has now for sale about one hundred birds of this year's hatching, of the following varieties: Black and Brown Red Duckwing, and Pile Game, at 30s. a pen, consisting of a cock and two hens. Also, a few large game birds of all varieties, at 2s each bird.

F. S. begs to say that as a breeder he is well known, having supplied birds to fanciers in every part of England.

N. B.—A rare opportunity is now offered to American fanciers to procure first-class poultry.

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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 Canada. Beautifully illustrated. Price 25 cents.

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MR. HENRY BELDON, BINGLEY, Yorkshire, England, winner of prizes at every important exhibition in the kingdom, begs to inform fanciers that he can supply them with first-class specimens of all the undermentioned breeds of Poultry, of the same strains as the birds with which Mr. Beldon has won such renown as a Poultry Exhibitor, he having taken, since the beginning of January, 1869, over 400 Prizes, including 40 Silver Cups and Extra Prizes. The birds are chickens of the present year, and adults above one year old. The varieties are—Black Spanish; Dark Brahmans; Grey Dorkings; Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins; Creve Coeurs; Houdans; Gold, and Silver Penciled, and Spangled, and Back Hamburgs; Gold, and Silver, and White Crested, Black Polands; Black, and Brown Red, and Duckwing Game; Black, Rose-combed White, Do.; and Black Red, and Duckwing Game Bantams.

Eggs in the season, carefully and securely packed, at \$3 per setting, package included and carriage paid to Liverpool. Also, Pigeons of almost every variety.

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