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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

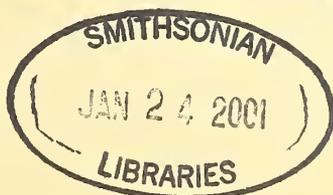
FOR THE

FANCIER, BREEDER, MARKET POULTERER, AND HOUSEHOLD.

VOLUME ONE—FOR THE YEAR 1874.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH M. WADE.





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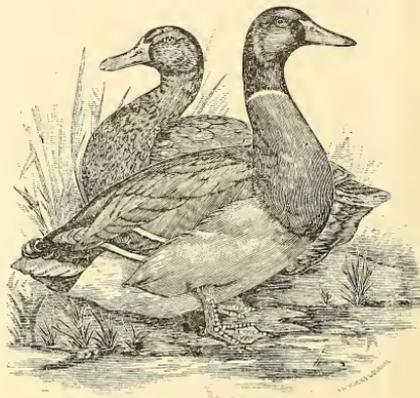
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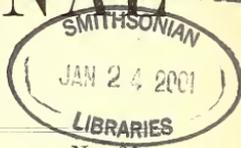
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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1874.

No. 26.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NOTES FROM THE NORTHWEST.

No. 1.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: There is not a poultry paper published in this country I do not take, and when they are received they are carefully read. I read them, not only because they are a source of diversion to my mind, but also because I consider this one of the greatest means of making the fancier or breeder of poultry successful in his pursuit.

The multiplicity of fanciers at the present time in this country, and the success of many comparatively young breeders, as is shown by the many good birds bred, exhibited, and sent out over the country by this class of breeders, is certainly due largely to the influences of the periodicals published upon that subject.

Among those which I read, and consider useful as well as ornamental to my library, the *Fanciers' Journal* stands second to none. I am glad its visits are so often as once a week, for I greet its coming as a "season of refreshing."

Among its contents that have been so interesting to me, are the discussions, *pro* and *con*, upon the proceedings of the National Poultry Association.

I think I stand with a large number of those who, as fanciers that cannot in point of time engaged in the pursuit, claim to rank with the "oldest breeders" of the country, feel that they have learned something of "how the thing is done," and have a deep interest, not only so far as it concerns them individually, but also as it concerns the poultry fraternity collectively, in the welfare of the cause, and who look with no little jealousy upon anything, come from whom it may, that in its *tendency* serves to mar the harmony which is essential, and may exist among breeders generally, to create adverse factions (for in this as in all co-operative systems, "unity is strength"), or that will tend to bring a pursuit, so legitimate and important in itself, into disrepute with the public at large.

My attention has been specially arrested this morning by the article in your *Journal* from the pen of G. C. Athole in his brief but telling reply to the leader and seemingly most conspicuous character in the agitation upon the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, Mr. G. P. Burnham.

Looked at from a charitable point of view, it may seem harsh, but *practically* it appears to me to be "right to the point." I have no sympathy with him who says he considers the doing of that Convention *entirely* what the people want, and is not willing to acknowledge that it made mistakes, and I see that such was the general disposition of that body I should feel justified in repudiating them as authority, and the standard of their production. But so far as I have seen and heard, and read, I believe that quite the contrary disposition is manifested by those gentlemen, therefore treat their doings upon their merits, not from a spirit that would

hold them up to the public as unworthy (notwithstanding their acknowledged mistake), that some confidence in their honesty of *purpose* that was generally felt among poultry men at the time the Convention was about to convene.

On the other hand, while I can see in the criticisms of their doings an unmistakable evidence that such criticisms emanate from a desire to help *correct* mistakes that have been made, rather than to "cry down" those who may have hurriedly, accidentally, or unintentionally made them, I feel that all consistent men will indorse such, and the suggestions of such should be thankfully received by the fraternity of fanciers.

For one I can see some improper things that were done by the Convention, according to *my* views, and the views of those who have pointed out those things through the poultry papers, but I am not ready to see fanciers kick those who composed that Convention overboard, and come out under the head of "a new departure," until they are satisfied that the desired ends cannot be obtained through the present recognized American Poultry Association. There is no reason as yet to think so, but, in my humble judgment, from all I can gather through the published and private correspondence, there is every reason to think that the work of producing a "standard" with improvements such as are necessary, and with corrections of the present edition's mistakes, may be done harmoniously and satisfactorily through the recognized Association, and without any need of "sore-head" and "discontented" and "no axe to grind" conventions.

I have not any desire in indorsing the sentiment of Mr. Athole's letter to underestimate Mr. Burnham's ability and experience in this direction, nor would I, if I could, restrict the influence of his productions upon this question, so far as they are in fact and tendency correct, but only wish to add my voice to the number who have spoken upon the subject, and say: "Gentlemen, don't go too fast; take things coolly; don't be deluded, my young fancier friend, into following the counsel of those who are continually prating about their being 'old breeders,' or who have bored us to death with the assurance that *they* 'have no axe to grind.'"

Look the facts squarely in the face and judge *them*, not prejudices, nor the plausible reasonings of easy writers. Ask yourselves the question "Who are the men that made up this, by some, misjudged Convention; what is the reputation of them at home, and what abroad, among those with whom they have dealt so long? What is their ability as evinced by birds of their production? How will these things compare with those who come forward in the 'Simon-pure' style, and ask you to repudiate without a fair trial the men who have given no reason for you or me to think did not *honestly* do what they then thought was most conducive to the welfare of the cause they were engaged in, and who are men, *even if inclined to*, that would be too discreet to attempt to force upon a society of men scattered from Maine to Cali-

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fornia, imbued with the independence of character which these men well understood, that which has been publicly charged upon them, as the work of a 'clique' or 'ring?'"

Mr. Burnham repeatedly tells us that he is unbiassed, a thing I am ready to grant; but when he gives as the reason for that the fact that he is not any more an exhibitor or competitor, it is well for us in considering his fitness for a leader in the "new departure" to see what is the real weight of such reason. For my own part, I prefer intrusting the work of a standard to men who are up with the times, men who *have* an "axe to grind" in coming to the front as breeders of *to-day*, of fowls as they are *now*, not the antiquated mongrels of twenty or thirty years ago, and these with other men who breed the same varieties, fix according to what *modern* experience has taught them, will fill the wants of the present generation. The fact of a man having bred birds, and imported and exported them, and produced a "hen fever," and written books thereupon successfully when there were comparatively few varieties, and when poultry breeding as it is now was unknown, is no reason, my young fancier friend of to-day, for discarding the action of those who are up with the times, and who are ready to be judged by their fruits.

We must have some better reasons, I think, for the "New Departure."

J. C. HIGGINS.

JUNE 15th, 1874.

NEW AMERICAN POULTRY STANDARD.

BY L. WRIGHT.

HAVING carefully examined this work, we regret to say, that of the two, we think it somewhat worse than the old one, which was founded on Mr. Tegetmeier's. We have at different times freely criticised that gentleman's scales, and we elsewhere, in this week's *Gazette*, have said what we think of "fixing" values of points at all, otherwise than by patient analysis of good judging; but at least his values were carefully considered, and his descriptions were carefully drawn upon a uniform plan, and had some claim to consistency. The present "standard," now before us, on the contrary, has most of the vices of a "scale" empirically fixed—robbed of many of its merits; being framed in what we consider the very worst manner possible. First of all a convention appears to have been called, to which all societies in America were invited to send delegates; but, on the arrival of these delegates—so far as we can gather—they were required each to pay three dollars, and join the so-called "American Poultry Association," or they were thenceforth excluded from the Convention. Now, we have nothing to urge against an American Association—which may be a very good thing if properly managed and well supported—but such was no longer in any sense of the word a convention of fanciers, but became at once a close corporation of less than one hundred names. We observe that one apologist draws a parallel between this method of proceeding and membership of State societies, or entry fees at shows. "One must pay," he says, "or he cannot show his fowls; must buy a ticket, or he cannot get in." The comparison is vicious, and we hope, essentially false; for, in the case supposed payment is made simply for certain individual privileges, not in any sense for responding to an invitation for assistance in passing public laws. If the new standard is meant for the *private benefit* of its framers, the comparison holds good, and not else; but we cannot suppose this is

meant. Then, finally, the different breeds were given over to sub-committees, who drew up and reported their various standards, and the consequence is, the want of any unity of plan or execution in the work. Lastly, from some neglect or other, the new standard swarms with errors—the result of a most slovenly carelessness in revision.

We should have expressed our disapproval in less decided terms, but that the work opens with two pages of the most ridiculous "Instructions to Judges" we have ever seen. They begin by saying: "The Association instructs its judges in applying the scale of points, that they each and severally test the merits of the fowls by a close examination and exact enumeration of the points." They go on with most minutè directions for deducting so many points per pound, as regards size; and they close with the words, "All judges applying this standard, are positively instructed to adhere strictly to the foregoing rules." Such pretensions as these, put forth by any body of men, would be resented by all competent judges, not one of whom would submit to such dictation; and we should always suspect, and test with some severity, any work introduced in such an arrogant manner.

In giving one or two details, it would not be fair to fasten on such as present views admittedly different from English ideas; such for instance, as describing the back of a Light Brahma as "rather long." But when we find dark and light described in totally different terms, and the various parts taken in different order—the light cock being taken in the order of tail, legs, toes, and fluff; while the dark follows the enumeration of tail, thighs, fluff, legs, toes—it is a fair example, from the very first breed mentioned, of the want of unity and consistence we have mentioned; and we are not surprised that both leg-feather and shape of the tail in the two breeds are described in quite different terms, nor to find the wings of the light cock, on the very first page, described in the following remarkable manner: "Primaries closely folded under the secondaries, the *bows* of the same being covered by the breast feathers, the *bow* and *coverts* (!) being white on the outside web and black on the inside web, the whole being nicely folded in a point under the saddle-feathers." It is only needful to consider what the wing-bow and coverts are, to appreciate the many beauties of this description. As further examples of error, we note that the plumage of Dominiques and Plymouth Rocks, which are identical, is described in radically different terms; that the plumage of the Spanish cock is described as black with a green lustre, and of the hen as black with a *reddish* lustre (!) on the back and wings; and that among disqualifications in Black Bantams, such trifling matters as single combs or legs of the wrong color are omitted.

As a type of the grave omissions, we may instance that the *only* color that might exist in Buff Cochins, so far as this standard is concerned, is "clear *deep* Buff"; the beautiful Lemons, Silvers, and Cinnamons being quite ignored.

A bad specimen of the errors obviously arising from oversight, and not intentional—we admit it is one of the worst specimens—is the description of the Black Bantam cock's comb as "the top covered with [small points, with] a peak behind, turning slightly upwards;" where the words we have inserted in brackets are evidently omitted.

The assumption of authority with which this standard is put forth of itself challenges a more rigid scrutiny than we might otherwise have given. Had it been offered as an unassuming effort at improvement, we might have striven

to judge it more leniently; though even then our opinion could not have been favorable. As it is, the impression produced by its perusal is, that its merits are those of its predecessor, while the worst of its imperfections are its own; and we trust it will serve as a warning to English fanciers, in seeking to build up those standards which all of us so much desire to see, to proceed in a larger spirit, to express opinion—in the earlier stages at least—with more modesty, and to take more time. To our American brethren our advice is, to settle first who are their *best judges*; to employ these as frequently as possible, in order thereby to obtain a body of *consistent awards*, which will practically and in the best way gradually make a standard of itself; and then finally, by patient collation and analysis, reduce *their* opinions and practice to a tabular form, caring nothing whether or not that form suits the "views" of any Convention in the world. By so doing, there will be less danger of such gigantic labors resulting in the little animal known to naturalists as a *ridiculus mus*.—*Fanciers' Gazette*.

THE NEW STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I was much surprised when I received the new standard not to find my favorites, the Pigeons, mentioned at all. I am sure, Mr. Editor, they ought to have a place in the new standard, for it takes by far more trouble to raise a fine pair of pigeons, that are perfect in marking, than it does for fowls, and they command much higher prices. It is not uncommon for me to get \$150 for a good pair of pigeons, and it is seldom fowls reach one-third this price. It is not for the value of the birds, but I think that pigeons, rabbits, fish, and song birds ought to have their place in the so-called standard, so that fanciers will know what to breed up to. It certainly ought not to be for fowls alone. I was present at the Convention when the new standard was adopted, but people were not allowed admission to the almighty sanctum without paying their \$3.00. I did not intend to say anything about the new standard, but it has proved such a failure that I thought it best to express myself in the matter.

EXHIBITION.

From long experience I am decidedly opposed to holding exhibitions from six to eight days in length. It is entirely too long to keep fowls confined, especially when they are in small coops, and not properly cared for and fed. Under any circumstances I think three days is long enough; add to this two days in transit, going and returning to the show, which makes five days' confinement. I am also decidedly opposed to sawdust being put in the coops, especially of the pigeons, which I think injures them very much; and I have no doubt but many of them die from eating sawdust with their food, and drinking from cups half filled with sawdust and water.

GUELPH POULTRY SHOW (CANADA).

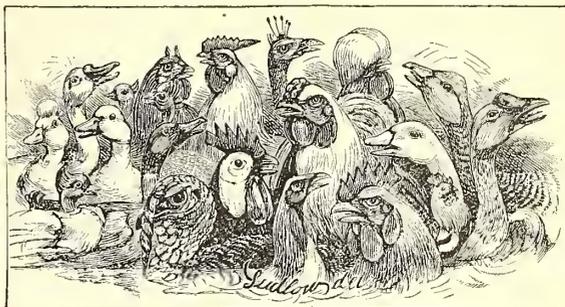
We had a poultry show at the above place the past winter, and I must say that all the stock was properly cared for, and was returned from the show in as good condition as when received. We used oat chaff in the coops, which we found much better than sawdust or other material commonly used.

SHOW COOPS.

I also wish to call the attention of the committees, especially at Buffalo and Boston, to the fact that coops for Pouters and Fantails ought to be much larger than for Toy birds; in fact, to show a first-class pair of Pouters the coop ought to be as large as for fowls.

Hoping you will excuse me for taking up so much room in your valuable journal, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT GOEBLE.
MITCHELL, ONTARIO, CANADA.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

CLEAN-LEGGED BUFF COCHINS.

A correspondent says, in reply to our Winnsboro', S. C. friend, that "the clean-limbed Cochins of *all* colors, Buff included, have been bred very largely in former days." Tegetmeier (in 1867) describes Mr. Sturgeon's famous importation of Buff Cochins of 1843, which were very "early birds" in modern Cochin history. Mr. Sturgeon says: "All *our* birds came from Shanghai, China, and at first were all heavily feathered upon the legs." Subsequently, Mr. Robert Fortune says (page 39): "The Shanghais occur both with feathered and unfeathered legs, but more frequently unfeathered. I am safe in adding," he continues, "that the Chinese do not attach so much importance as we (Englishmen) do to purity of color, &c., and they are not particularly careful in the management of their poultry." The Queen's Cochin Chinas (1843 to 1850), bred with almost uniformly *clean* limbs, as our correspondent Mr. G. P. Burnham lately stated; and he had a large experience with that importation in 1848 to 1855.

The requirements of both the British and American standards, have, of late years, made heavily feathered legs on "Cochins" (now so called) of *all* colors imperative in shows; and, though it is not uncommon to see exceptions to this rule even nowadays, still, the "Buff Cochins," however otherwise finely pointed, would to-day be "disqualified" in competition by judges at our exhibitions, if the legs were devoid of "heavy feathering to the toes."

It must be remembered that the so-called "Cochins" of *our* time, and the "Shanghais" of the *early* days, are identical in origin. The original Queen's "Cochin Chinas," though sent to her Majesty from Shanghai, direct (in 1843) by the British Minister resident there, were clean-limbed. But, no one has ever yet given any good reason why they should have been called "Cochin China," since all authorities agree that these fine fowls never saw the province of Cochin China. On the other hand, the famous Bailies' importation into Massachusetts from Shanghai, in 1846 (said to have come from Cochin China at that time), were smooth-legged; but the progeny from these birds came partly feathered at first on the legs, and in the third year, and afterwards, most of the strain were heavily feathered to the toes, as was the case (very similarly) in the Massachusetts Cushing importation in 1853, from Shanghai.

Mr. Burnham contributes to the *Massachusetts Ploughman* in 1850, the following remarks on this subject, which will apply now as clearly as at that period. He says: "All my imported Shanghais (and I have three different varieties from different sources) are heavily feathered upon the legs. My Royal 'Cochins' are all smooth-legged, and though

many poulterers declare that their fowls are 'Cochin Chinas' or 'Shanghais,' as they please, in many instances I find that a decision on this point depends entirely upon which particular kind *you want to buy.*' (See Dr. Bennett's "Poultry Book," published in 1850, page 34.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ORIGIN OF THE BRAHMA FOWL.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

The late controversy in your columns, in which Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Melrose, has assumed so actively and so vigorously the defensive, *vs.* Mr. Lewis Wright's theory of "the origin of the Brahma fowl," in his two last poultry books, has interested us in Hartford, Conn., the place claimed by Mr. Wright where the now universally called "Brahmas" had their birth in this country.

The sailor's story, as related by Mr. Cornish, regarding *his* stock (first given to the public in his well known letters of March, 1852), quoted by Wright in both these books, and enlarged upon in Mr. Cornish's later letter of November, 1869, is, of course, familiar to us in *this* ilk. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Burnham, never having met him; nor do I know Mr. Wright, of England, except through his writings on poultry. But, I have read *all* of Mr. Burnham's works on this subject, and especially his later contributions to the American poultry press; and I am convinced from the recent overwhelming evidence he has brought forward to prove his original position as to the light-gray fowls he imported in 1849 and 1850, from China, through well known parties in Philadelphia and New York; and by the unexampled success he met with from that period down to 1861, and afterwards, that he has established two strong points in his favor, to wit: He has shown very clearly that *no* ship "arrived at New York from Luckipoor, in India," either in 1846 or in 1849, as is claimed; and that his Gray Chittagongs, or "Gray Shanghais," as he called his fowls, were the first of these birds (since called Brahmas everywhere) that ever were bred and publicly shown in the United States, and afterwards in England.

In view of these two facts, now settled as to priority of dates, already to be found on the past record, it does strike me very forcibly, that Mr. Wright has seriously erred in his theory about the origin of the now so-called "Brahmas;" and he has plainly made a gross mistake in his attempts to argue Mr. Burnham out of the deserved credit of originating this stock in America, and of being the first to introduce it into Great Britain, of both light and dark varieties.

This opinion of mine is based upon a careful reading of the *later* testimony, presented at such length by both Mr. Burnham and Mr. Wright, as well as Mr. Tegetmeier of London; and I do not see how any one can get away from this conclusion, who will now examine both sides in this controversy as it stands at present.

Thus convinced, I am free to say, in view of the further fact, that in neither of Mr. Cornish's two letters is Mr. Burnham or his fowls spoken of at all by Cornish; that Wright went a long stretch out of his way to implicate Mr. Burnham in the "Brahma-Pootra controversy," with which, from first to last, I do not find in Burnham's writings, at the period when Mr. Wright pretends to quote him, that Mr. Burnham was in any way concerned. This certainly is unfair towards Burnham, who, as he avers, never spoke of his stock, or the man engaged in putting it before the poul-

try world, except to burlesque the name, and the managers of it, or they of him.

As to Burnham's humorous "Hen Fever History," I agree with him (as he himself admits in a late number of *Fanciers' Journal*), that it had been quite as well if this laughable but sharp-written work had never been issued; but that contains simply a record of the humbugging and tricks of the trade current when he wrote it, and cared only to offend the sharpers and huesters he therein caricatured so amusingly. He *did* handle some of this class "without gloves;" but *honest* dealing men in the chicken trade could surely not apply this lively criticism to themselves, in whole or in part, that I could ever discover.

I would do Mr. Burnham justice only, and I must say that he has recently completely vindicated himself against the wholesale attack of Mr. Wright, who evidently is not, as "F. R. W." has it, "the best living authority upon this Brahma question," however good he may have been on other poultry matters; and as to the sailor's tale about the importation of Cornish's stock "from Luckipoor, in India," Mr. Burnham effectually disposes of *that*—since no record of this ship's arrival in New York is to be found; which it could now be readily, upon the old United States Custom's Register, had it occurred either in 1846 or in 1849. The result of all is undoubtedly, that all these "large light-gray fowls" come from *one* parentage, and there is no question in my mind to day, that Mr. Burnham had the first *old* birds in the United States, to wit: Those he imported in 1849 and 1850, from Shanghai, and that this splendid stock (now improved by long domestication among us), was originally of Chinese, and not of India origin, as Mr. Tegetmeier so clearly states.

Respectfully yours,

HARTFORD, CONN., June 6th, 1874.

S. J. BESTOR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BLACK JAVAS AND PHEASANT CHICKENS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have bred for two years a chicken which I obtained for "Black Java." As I have never read a description of this breed, I will attempt to describe it, with a hope that some one will give it the proper name, if the one which I obtained is incorrect. It is unfortunate that our "Standards of Excellence" do not describe all excellent breeds; nor do the poultry journals describe and picture all the thoroughbred varieties of fowl.

The one I am about to describe is a thoroughbred chicken, as it reproduces itself with perfect exactness in every particular. It is a black fowl, with purplish azure reflections, and the cock is a glossy velvety black; plump and square; legs black, and a little under medium in the hens, cock's a medium length; well spread tails; back broad, and body deep; mandible dark horn-color, and head dark crimson, with very black eyes; comb single and deeply serrated, standing erect in both sexes, with well proportioned wattles; face clear of feathers. Disposition very quiet. Sitters, and good mothers, although not very broody. Eggs medium size and white, but not so pure a white as the Spanish or Hamburgs. Chicks of a bluish black, with whitish down about the breast and underparts, but all exactly alike; sprightly, and grow well with ordinary attention; feather soon; and when six months old the pullets are unsurpassed in beauty, and are very attractive. The old cock which was brought to this neighborhood had spurs

turning down, instead of up, and I am informed that is a peculiarity of the breed. As all black-feathered fowls, the dressed bird is white, but as a table fowl it is excellent, inclining to be always fat with ordinary feeding.

I now will attempt to describe another breed, which I find in Hagerstown and other places in Washington and Frederick Counties, in Maryland. I was told that they came from Cincinnati, Ohio. These chickens are small, and called "The Pheasant Chicken." They carry up, like the true Pheasant, and are an irregularly spangled or laced bird, tolerably uniform in coloring of light and dark brown, with crest standing up on the head, with slight turning out at the apex, and are unlike either the Polish or French breeds; said to be non-sitters, and remarkably constant layers of eggs a little under medium size. I do not see this variety of the Gallus family either exhibited or advertised, nor has it a place in the American standard. I have never owned it, but am told that it breeds true.

Would it not be well to define and describe all the known breeds of poultry? It would surely interest the masses of your patrons, perhaps more than the controversy about what the *mechanism* of poultry ought to be under standard requirements. The nature of fancy is for new beauty and uncommon attainment. No one is long content with any breed, however excellent it may be. It is only the utilitarian who stops satisfied with any acquisition. And, as this admitted (I think) tendency of our dispositions as fanciers can only be gratified in the pursuit of new varieties, it would be best to open the gates wide to all distinct breeds of poultry, so that the greatest scope may be given as well to the amateur as to the breeder for profit. V. M. F.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SICK FOWLS.

MR. EDITOR:

I have read so many articles in the poultry papers lately—in yours among others—about *sick fowls*, rousy chickens, etc., and meet with the inquiry so often, "What can we do to cure them?" that I am induced to give you my mode of practice, which, for twenty-five years, I have found the most sensible and effective, as a general rule, to remedy the many ordinary evils complained of by young fanciers.

Dosing these poor little creatures with the numerous nostrums recommended by various writers I never could appreciate. In seven cases out of ten these extreme "allopathic" prescriptions will kill rather than cure; and we have evidence of this in the frequently announced fact that "I did so and so, as the poultry books and experimentors advised, but my fowls died under the treatment," at which result I have never been surprised.

My rule, thus far, when I have found a bad case among my stock has been ordinarily to knock the bird on the head and bury it as quickly as possible, that the disease should not be communicated to its companions. This, in many cases, would be expensive, I know. But, where I have had diseased fowls so valuable that I desired to save them, I have, in cases of roup, sore head, running at the eyes and nostrils, drooping, "black comb," general apparent debility, sogging, etc., removed such fowl at once from its mates, placed it in a coop upon a grass plat, washed the head, mouth, and throat thoroughly clean with a strong solution of alum-water, and then administered one or two teaspoonfuls (according to age and size) of common whisky, into which is first

mixed a quarter of a teaspoonful of Cayenne (red) pepper. Give this morning and night for two or three days, if needed, with light food meantime, and nine times in ten you may save and sensibly cure your "sick bird."

Try this, gentlemen, and let us know if you do not find this simple prescription a useful one, as I have in many cases, though I confess I have never, in my long experience, had a great many of these "sick fowls." G. P. B.

MELROSE, MASS., 1874.

THE FATE OF AN EGG-EATING HEN.

A WAY to prevent hens from eating their eggs, is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put it back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this, and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came around and took hold.

It was a brindle animal, with long legs, and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out doors. It didn't gallop, we don't mean, but it came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around the yard like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hens came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence and took up a position of observation. It was quite evident the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of human nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance and have all the fun to itself, and heard it shout "fire," and couldn't see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and with one accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the receipt is effectual.—*Danbury News.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

THE best abused fowl in America is the *Shanghai*.

Reams of paper and quarts of ink have been expended in berating this bird, and thousands of amateurs and tyros in chicken breeding have had their flings at this Chinese fowl in the past quarter of a century, until the name has been ignored or merged into the misnomer Cochin China, and finally, *a la mode*, established "Cochin" and "Brahma."

In a previous article, I gave the authentic history of the Cochins from the Queen's Cochin Chinas (sent from Shanghai in 1833), down to our own day. That these originally-known Cochins and the Shanghais were not an identical variety of fowl, is not at this day a point for question. They were as unlike each other as were the Games and the old style Creepers previously bred in the barn yards of this country; one being feathered upon the legs, the other perfectly smooth-limbed, etc. Still, both these varieties came to the United States out of stock brought direct from *China* (not India). Now, as with us, domestic poultry is bred in that country to-day as it has always been bred there, in the same loose manner that has generally so long characterized this work in our own land.

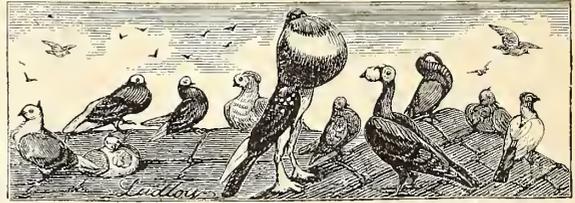
All writers and visitors at Chinese ports, who take any

note of the fact, agree that John Chinaman evinces but the slightest care for his poultry. Fowls are bred there as they have been on our country farms—in the most indifferent way. All colors, all ages, all sizes, and all varieties are permitted to commingle promiscuously, from black to white (as our barn door fowls have been allowed to do) for centuries.

When we get specimens here from China direct, as a rule they are purchased in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, on shipboard, from the remains of a lot of chickens placed on board in Chinese ports for the cabin table *en voyage*. These fowls are of all descriptions, usually—clean-limbed, feathered-legged, white, brown, yellow, speckled, gray, red, black, or mottled. The buyer of these birds in China makes no particular selections in his purchases; and, ordinarily, has no object in placing these chickens upon his vessel, except for consumption as food during the return trip. All of them are not killed and eaten, it sometimes turns out, and the birds thus brought into American ports are generally the “imported stock from China,” that we sometimes read about in the papers. Not *always* thus, however. Three or four notable instances have occurred within my own knowledge, in the past thirty years, where *good* fowls, fortunately chosen in China, have reached this country, and have “made their mark,” which may be recognized in thousands of American poultry flocks to-day. These instances were the Rev. Mr. Marsh’s; the Forbes importation; the Cushing, the Bailies, and the Burnham stock; *all* of which came from Shanghai, and were first-class birds at the start.

The Marsh stock were yellow and partridge colored. The Cushing fowls were bright flame-colored golden cocks and hens. The Bailies were brown. The Forbes hens were very light drab, or silver-cinnamon, and the cocks invariably reddish Dominique. The Burnham fowls were yellow, brown, and gray. All these different importations were feather-legged, more or less; some showing this feature more prominently than others; but the general characteristics, form, size, laying qualities, &c., were the same in all. Nobody, in those years, ever heard any of *these* fowls called by any other name save Shanghais—as yellow, buff, black, partridge, white, or gray; and this was their proper, rightful cognomen. Even Mr. Tegetmeier—acknowledged leading authority in modern poultry history—in a splendid illustrated volume, first issued in England in 1853, gives us the finest accurately drawn and colored chromos (by Wier) from life, of all varieties of Chinese fowls, and each picture is there appropriately designated under its portraiture as the White Shanghai, Buff Shanghai, Cinnamon Shanghai, Partridge Shanghai, Lemon Shanghai, etc.; while accurate portraits of my Gray Shanghais (light and dark) occupy each full page in his superb octavo, subsequently drawn from life by the same skilful English artist, Harrison Wier, which are fully described by the careful editor, at great length, as Burnham’s Gray Shanghais (not Brahmas). But, in a later edition of this same elegant volume, these same choicely colored plates appear, in nowise changed, except in *name* alone. This work, issued in 1866 or 1867, has a title line under each of the same illustrations of these original Shanghai varieties, reading “White Cochin,” “Buff Cochin,” etc., and the old Gray Shanghais are therein denominated Light and Dark Brahmas, respectively, to conform to the more modern fashion of cognomen. The

(To be continued.)

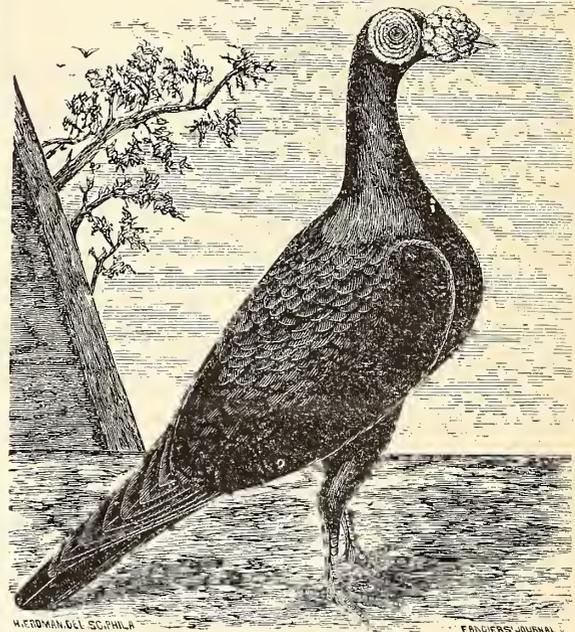


PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CARRIER.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.



My first experience with Carriers was what might be called a cheap one. I had been reading of birds that were used for carrying messages, and the fancy for breeding such pigeons took violent possession of me—as all such new ideas generally do of young and impetuous natures. It was a calm summer evening, sometime in the forties, that the paper containing the account was put in my hands, I think it was the *Baltimore Sun*, the editor of which had united with other editors in forming a pigeon express company, or rather news company, for the transmission of items by more rapid conveyance than those before in vogue. It represented that the pigeons brought valuable information from the northern cities in advance of the mails, and that the incoming European steamers sent off birds hundreds of miles from land, laden with items, often of the deepest interest to speculators. I will state here, that a gentleman associated with these editors, has told me that by knowing of one item thus brought by the pigeons in advance of the ship he invested his whole means in flour, and reaped a fine harvest by the advance in price. Some of the birds sent off at sea were lost, but many succeeded in reaching land. For the rest of that eventful evening I was in a state of excitement. *Carriers* were the birds mentioned, and there were none in my loft, nor did I know of any in the city. Where

were they to be found, and how much were they to cost? Would a very small collection of coins gain them? Could I trade commons for them? Ah! the multiplicity of thoughts that tormented me that night; but, so it is with everything, the *pursuit* is what gives us weal or woe, and in childhood's days, before the mind is trained to look upon a heated desire with the coolness that arises from knowledge of the unsatisfaction of the attainable, the poor victim of a *fever* strains every nerve to its utmost tension in its effort to obtain the object of its wishes. Thus, through the night, the pigeons winged their way into the wildest realms of the imagination. The whirr of the wings; the fluttering of the letters; the alighting upon the hand to be delivered of the despatches, and the reception and sending of billet-doux to the young girls of my acquaintance, were portions of the distempered imageries that routed my repose.

The morning came—as every other morning comes—after the night, and up and away I went after Carriers. From huckster to huckster; from loft to loft; over stables, in hen-coops, and even in cellars, but all to little purpose. My reader, how many times have you trotted that same route? How many times have you asked, “Do you know anybody who has;” and how many times have you followed the answer to stumble over disappointment? It is amusing now, but was it so then? Was a five-mile walk sufficient to turn you from your purpose; and did you pursue the woman you married with more avidity than you did the search for the bird you fancied? I trow not, for, had I pursued any fair maiden with the same enthusiasm I have hunted for pigeons, I too would have had my neck in the matrimonial noose, and have been debarred the pleasure of conducting new generations of blushing nieces to the front, as their aunties relapsed into wall flowering and cat nursing.

After a day's ramble, the Carriers were found and bought. They looked very much like big commons, but their beaks were longer and eyes larger. The man who sold them said they would carry anything from a jack straw to a bushel basket, and I believed him, paid for them, and took them home. It was not long until I tried their properties. An envelope was securely attached to each of them, and into the air they were tossed. Did they carry? I should say they did. If those pigeons are not flying yet, it is because wind and muscle became exhausted; for the air was never beat by two more affrighted birds. The last I saw of them, they were bending their energies on a journey round the earth, the yellow envelopes fluttering in the breezes, and urging them onward at their level best. I'd like to see those birds again.

It is needless to say I was disappointed in the results of my first experiment—but better luck next time is the motto of fanciers, and soon a fine pair of Carriers occupied my loft, yet, when these were allowed liberty, they could not fly at all. What was the matter? After many trials I found out that Carrier was a name common to two varieties, one of which was a common-looking bird with powerful shoulders, and broad breast; the other was a large bird, generally black or dun in color, with long beak and heavily wattled nostril and eyes—the so-called high fancy English Carrier.

It is with this latter we have to do. I have elsewhere written of it, and have mentioned the reasons why I think it should be called the long-faced Barb, or more justly the Barb, in exclusion to the bird that goes by that name, and which might be called the Short-faced Barb, just as some

Tumblers are named the Short-faced Tumbler; yet, as this paper bids fair to be long, I will leave that question and treat of it as it is best known.

After discovering the differences between the varieties, I gave up the messenger idea, and cultivated the English Carrier, but was a long time learning what a Carrier should be. Books on pigeons were not common in those days, and knowing fanciers were few, yet, after a number of years, and through the kindness of traveling friends, I obtained a strain of as fine birds as England could produce.

Eaton's plates were also published, and became valuable guides in my efforts to improve my stock; and yet with all the artificial aids, and a good deal of experience, I found out that to breed a strain of perfect Carriers is one of the hardest problems a fancier has to solve. Even after obtaining fine stock, the difficulties were great. The best birds being matched often brought imperfect young, at least the results were better when to a bird that was nearly perfect was matched a bird that was fully provided with the point in which the nearly perfect bird was wanting. One must fix in one's mind an ideal strain of birds, and then breed as near the ideal as possible, keeping the strain devoted to that purpose as pure as possible, watching all its points, and only introducing new blood when absolutely necessary, and then only such birds as have the point largely developed in which the ideal strain is weakening. The fewer new elements (new blood) introduced to a nearly perfect strain the better. There is too much crossing done with the vague idea of improving one's stock. A's stock will not improve if he crosses this season with B's and next season with C's, to be followed by a cross with D's. He may wonder that his stock degenerates, but he might expect it. By the indiscriminate crossing he has introduced all the imperfections of the different strains into his own—and imperfections are much more easily obtained than perfections.

When A discovers his strain is losing in wattle, he should look for a large wattled bird, and take no other, merely because it is new blood, the same with regard to length of beak, etc., discarding, at the same time, all the birds of his own strain that he can spare, that show decided loss of the property.

The carrier has been, for many years, the pride of English fanciers, and they have shown much skill in bringing the variety to its present state of excellence; for the present bird has been created by them; in other words, Englishmen have, from a numerous variety of barbed or wattled pigeons, selected those having long beaks and wattled eyes and nostrils, and by judicious management, have succeeded in impressing these points upon the strains they have bred, until we have, as a result, the magnificent, artificial bird of this era.

That the variety is thoroughly artificial is demonstrated by allowing the birds to take care of themselves and they at once degenerate into dragoons, and lastly, into the common blue pigeon. Thus it is easily seen how much care and thought is necessary to keep up a strain, entirely too much for the ordinary keeper of pigeons. In fact, this remark is applicable to all the high fancy birds and one perfect strain is as much as most of the best fanciers accomplish.

Though one can understand and discuss all the varieties, it is almost impossible for him, unless he devotes a life to it, to breed successfully any number of the varieties. I in-

(To be continued.)

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OUR readers will find a contribution in this week's *Journal*, over the signature of that well known poultry fancier and ready writer, S. J. Bestor, on the Brahma question—"Wright, et al v. Burnham." The author informs us that he is *personally* unacquainted with both parties, but judges from the testimony of both sides. Mr. Bestor is a gentleman well known as an old breeder and fancier of poultry and pigeons, and well read; a resident of Hartford, Conn. (the place where Wright says the Cornish fowls originated); and having been for several years quite prominent in his own State society (its President for two years, if we remember right), his opinion is valuable, through its evident disinterestedness in the premises. We commend his article, therefore, on the "Origin of the Brahma Fowl" in this number, to careful perusal.—ED.

THE *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is published at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, by Jos. M. Wade,

who has the honor of starting in this country the first weekly poultry issue, an enterprise which Mr. Wade is just the right man to carry out. Mr. W. is one of the veteran fanciers of the country, who has been identified with the most advanced ideas and interests of breeders in this country for long years in the past. His name alone was sufficient to insure his weekly an immediate and earnest support, while his long experience and extensive acquaintance with the solid and well-read members of the fraternity, cannot fail to make his paper an invaluable acquisition to the poultry literature of the day. We have also found Mr. Wade uniformly courteous in all his dealings, and unhesitatingly commend him and his paper to the fancy everywhere. Price, \$2.50 a year.—*Northwestern Poultry Journal*.

WE are indebted to the *Ithaca Daily Journal* of June 11th, for the following, which would seem to indicate that there is an embryo Burnham somewhere in that locality:

FO(U)WL LITERATURE.

WE happened to see a letter lying on the desk of one of our poultry fanciers, addressed to an eastern man, from whom he had received a sitting of eggs which proved unfertile, and as our friend is something of an admirer of fowls, he had rather sharply reproved his correspondent for the failure of his chickens, and in his comments hits him in this wise:

I little thought from a descendant of the Mayflower, a Puritan of the original stock from the Pilgrim Fathers, raised in the land of steady habits and wooden nutmegs, would send out high-priced eggs, from which no chick could be evolved. Contrary to the Darwinian theory, the fittest did not survive. My Biddy-like Rachel refuses to be comforted, and is weeping for her first born because they are not; her nest is left unto her desolate.

Not a peep was heard from one spherical cell,
As from the nest each egg I tossed;
And I sadly thought, as I broke the shell,
Of the cash I had foolishly lost;
And I moralized thus with that motherly hen,
As she mourned o'er the hopes she had cherished,
That oft ere fruition, both with chickens and men,
Our dreams are blasted and perish.
And I thought how often our visions of bliss,
Becomes dashed like these eggs, in a minute;
And hope's soft illusions in a moment like this
Prove a shell—with no chicken in it.

THE RACE.

DR. WILBUR P. MORGAN.

Hallo, old man! Come take a drive,
Abdallah 's fresh and full of go,
And on the road we 'll strive
To conquer ev'ry foe.

Take care! These wagons are so light
That many an awkward lubber
Has found himself empight
As grovelling grubber.

So on we move, with quick'ning pace,
To greet our friends with gladsome call,
And challenge, for a race,
The fleetest of them all.

There 's Jack ahead with his new nag,
They say she 's everything that 's nice,
And Joe throws out his flag
Behind his horse, "Dan Rice."

Look there! See how they edge away,
Old Dan will try her mettle well;
The white horse loves the fray,
And crushes many a swell.

Let 's take our turn and see the fun,
It will not do to stay behind,
For, when the race is done,
They many a yarn will grind.

Go on, Abdallah, shake your foot,
Steady, hoy, till you get your stride,
Or you may overshoot
The mark at which we ride.

Now, at them, Ab! Well done, old Dan!
Who taught you how to catch that break?
That horse is a veteran
That seldom makes a mistake.

That glowing mare is sure as steel,
She has not made a skip as yet,
And shows us still her heel
Without a single fret.

Here is the test; this long incline,
It leads to conquest or defeat,
And at the end we dine;
The vanquished always treat.

Just see how nearly now we bunch,
The stylish mare one length ahead,
Old Dan could eat his lunch
From out our wagon bed.

We 're gaining on her, inch by inch,
The ancient Daniel 's falling off;
Abdallah, do not flinch,
Nor give them room to scoff.

What team is that, so fast and fresh,
That follows like pursuing fate?
It is urg'd on by lash,
Brown Tom with running mate.

The mare 's broke up, but here 's the team,
Steady, Abdallah! Steady, hoy!
This is the last extreme
That all our pow'rs employ.

The shadow of that oak 's the line,
The first one o'er it wins the race;
We'll call our toast in wue
If we can hold this pace.

How swift along the road we speed,
Our glorious bay is levelling
Himself to mighty deed;
In dust he 's revelling.

We hold them at our wagon wheel,
Their trotting horse is nearly blown,
A moment more will seal
The laurels all our own.

They 're making now their final burst,
And so must we, or lose the heat;
Abdallah, be the first,
And give our foes defeat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPORTATIONS.

FRIEND WADE:

I have received from J. W. Ludlow, Esq., Birmingham, England, the following stock, all of which is extra choice and highly satisfactory, viz.:

Per Ex. Steamer, Adriatic, May 12th—2 trios Colored Dorkings, 2 Lop-eared Docs (22 inch carage).

Per Ex. Steamer Baltic, May 20th—1 trio Pyle Game Fowls; 1 cock, 3 hens, Pyle Game Bantams, all bred by Mr. Ludlow, and of the highest merit.

I am pleased at the success of the *Journal*, and particularly so with its *weekly* visits. "Long may it wave!"

Yours truly, S. H. SEAMANS.

WAUWATOSA, Wis., June 15th, 1874.

IMPORTATIONS.

EDITOR OF FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Mr. John Turner, of Bath, England, a trio of prize White Cochins. They are very white, and of great size and weight. They are prize winners at several of the leading shows this year, and are now twelve months old.

GREASED EGGS.

I also received a large hamper of eggs, selected from prize winning Dark Brahmas, Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins. These eggs are well greased. I will give you the results in due time.

Respectfully yours,

WM. C. MUNROE.

PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per Steamship Ohio, a very fine pair of Brown-Breasted Red Games, from County Cavan, Ireland.

Yours truly,

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 15, 1874.

A. McLAREN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CONVENTION IN JULY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

Will you inform several anxious readers in your next number, what the call for the new Convention at New York, July 22d, means? The members of the Committee who request the dignified Chairman to call this meeting, propose that "any one, members or not," may be invited; but the President announces only, that "the Executive Committee of the A. P. A. will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, July 22d," and, "every member is requested to be present." Under this call, are fanciers to be excluded who are *not* members of the A. P. A.? Or, is it to be an open, free gathering of *all* who now desire to discuss this revision of the new standard finally, as the Committee suggest? I do not understand it, do you? If so, as you are "a member," please explain *in season*, so that we shall not be called away from home to this New York Convention, and find that we have no business there, under this call of the President of the American Poultry Association. Yours, B.

[We take it, this is merely an executive meeting to arrange or propose a plan for a general meeting or convention, and attend to other business. Perhaps the President will enlighten many inquirers like the above.—Ed.]

A NEW SOCIETY.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: A number of gentlemen met last Thursday evening and organized "The Meadville Poultry Association." The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Col. H. S. Huidekoper, Meadville.

Vice-Presidents—J. B. Cochran, Meadville; John D. MacFarland, Titusville; A. D. Colegrove, Corry.

Treasurer—C. H. Blystone, Meadville.

Secretary—A. McLaren, Meadville.

Executive Committee—Harry Bradfield, Stephen Rossiter, W. B. Callender, A. Merrill, Fred. Metzger, Meadville.

All correspondence addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

Yours truly,

A. McLAREN,

Secretary.

MEADVILLE, June 15, 1874.

WILL EGGS HATCH SHIPPED BY EXPRESS?

MR. EDITOR: I received thirteen Light Brahma eggs, on the 30th day of April last, from P. Williams, Taunton, Mass., a distance of over one thousand miles, and hatched from them thirteen fine healthy chickens. They were packed in cut hay, with three thicknesses of paper around each egg, and the small end down.

The box was light and strong; the top securely fastened with screws; with a strong piece of leather across the top for a handle.

Respectfully yours,

LUCAS, OHIO, June 15, 1874.

J. H. WALLACE.

BALTIMORE, June 12, 1874.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: The name of the third Vice-President of the Maryland State Poultry Association, in your last issue, should have read J. E. Lloyd, instead of P. E. Lloyd.

Please correct the above, and oblige yours, &c.,

J. E. LLOYD,

17 Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

Office of MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

14 Devonshire Street, Room 15, Boston, June 13, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association, held May 27, it was voted to hold the Fourth Annual Exhibition at Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, inclusive, 1875.

Yours truly, W. B. ATKINSON, Rec., Sec.

JUNE 15, 1874.

PRECOCIOUS PULLETS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I have one brood of ten Leghorn pullets, hatched February 9th, and one of them laid her first egg on Tuesday last, the 9th of June; precisely four months to the day. But, since the 9th, I have got seven eggs from the same brood, two of which weighed five ounces. If any of your readers can beat this I would like to hear from them. Last year my first pullet laid at four months and six days.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. PYLE.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

I would like to keep a small flock of pigeons in a room about six feet square, and concluded to come to you again for advice, thinking that you or some one of your many readers could inform me as to how many pigeons I could

keep comfortably in such a room, allowing them to fly once or twice a day, say in the morning and evening, and whether they will injure the roof, which is made of tin, as I have heard persons say that pigeons are very destructive to a tin roof?

Before I saw the tobacco remedy in your valuable journal I used to invariably lose one squab in each nest by lice. I am very much pleased with the remedy, as I did not know before how to get rid of the vermin, which I can now do most effectually.

Respectfully yours, M. B. K.

TILSONBURG, OXFORD COUNTY, ONTARIO, June 13, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: The specimen copy of *Fanciers' Journal* was duly received. I am well pleased with the way it is gotten up, and hope for it success. Feeling a deep interest in the spreading of such a wide-awake journal through our Dominion, and to show my appreciation of the same, to the first person sending you a club of six subscribers, accompanied with \$12, I will ship by the 1st of September a fine pair of chicks from my first-prize Partridge Cochins, or English Black-Breasted Red Game, or a fine pair of Wild Geese. All bred to English Standard.

Respectfully,
STEPHEN TILLSON,
Tilsonburg, Ontario, Canada.

A TRIFLING ERROR.

MR. EDITOR:

I noticed in a poultry magazine, lately, by a Mr. Plaisted, in a long story he tells about the origin of Brahma-Pootra Fowls, the statement that "G. P. Burnham, Esq., of Melrose, Mass., claims that he had the first in New England;" that "a ship came to New York at just the right time for him to secure a new importation of these Gray Shanghais," as he calls them, "to add to his already choice stock that were never seen until after the exhibition of 1851," in Boston!

This writer claims that he attempts nothing only to state facts, just as they existed. But, as he was formerly a partner in the chicken-trade with Dr. John C. Bennett, of famous "Burrampooter" notoriety, it is a little strange that he doesn't (?) know that said Dr. Bennett published his well-known "Poultry Book" in 1850, with Appendix (2d edition) in 1851, in which Mr. Burnham's splendid first Gray Shanghais (there called Chittagongs by the Doctor) are both fully described and illustrated, as "most remarkable for size and beauty." And, in Appendix, the Doctor adds: "We have just received from Dr. Kerr, Philadelphia (the same party Burnham got his first ones from), some of these imperial birds," and Dr. K. writes: "They are quite equal to Mr. Burnham's." . . . "This is enough," adds Dr. Bennett, "to have said more would have been a work of super-erogation."

This in 1850, '51, by Dr. Bennett himself, this man Plaisted's business partner, who writes in the same article I quote from, that *he* (Plaisted) got a lot of somebody else's gray stock in 1851, which were the simon-pura; but in reference to which fowls not a syllable is printed in Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book, issued that year, and which stock nobody then knew anything about, of course.

I think it must be the *other* stock that Mr. Plaisted says "were never seen till after the 1851 exhibition." For how could Burnham's fine gray fowls have been thus pictured, and so elaborately described in Dr. Bennett's work in 1850 and '51, unless they had been seen previously?—as they had been, and admired by thousands, "the wonder of all poultry-fanciers who behold them," as Dr. Bennett puts it (see page 27 of his book). Or, if the Plaisted fowls were then known, why didn't Bennett know and say something about them in his very comprehensive Poultry Book issued at that time?

KENSINGTON, June 8, 1874.

QUESTION.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

PARROTS were probably the first birds ever confined in cages for the purpose of affording amusement for man. They were very popular among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and are frequently mentioned in the writings of Plutarch, Ovid, and other ancient writers. In those days, among the common people, the Parrot was regarded as an object of veneration, and on this account was held in high esteem. At the present time they retain a high degree of popularity, and are prized more than any other cage bird, with the exception of the Canary.

Parrots inhabit the warm parts of the earth; the nearer we approach the equator the more brilliant becomes their plumage. They belong to the order *Scansores* (Climbing Birds), from the Latin *scando* to climb. Their feet are well adapted to climbing purposes; the toes being placed two in front and two behind, are armed with strong, sharp claws, enabling them to grasp a branch with an exceedingly firm hold. Their beaks are hooked, and also aid them greatly in climbing, and they always use these when going from branch to branch, and in climbing around among the bars of their cages. Unlike most other birds the upper mandible is movable, being fastened to the skull by a strong, elastic piece of cartilage, and joined to it by a hinge-joint.

As a general thing the male Parrot is clothed in the most brilliant plumage worn by any tropical bird, while the female is dressed in a more sober garb. Like the young of other birds, Parrots do not assume their brilliant colors until after the third or fourth moulting. They seldom fly great distances, being heavy of flight, but often remain during their whole lives in the same forest.

For breeding purposes they select a hole in a rotten tree, enlarging it with their bills if too small. A few twigs or a little moss supplies them with the materials for a nest, and oftentimes the eggs are deposited on the bare wood. Two are the usual number of eggs laid by the Parrot; they breed twice each year, the period of incubation being from twenty to twenty-five days, according to the variety. At the age of a year Parrots are full-grown, and then, assuming the gay attire of their parents, fly away and commence mating. They often live to be very old, some reaching the great age of eighty years, but such cases are not common, thirty being considered the average number of years a Parrot will live in captivity.

In their native woods they live upon nuts and ripe fruit. The former they open by means of their powerful beaks. Some are very fond of bathing, and when a cup of water is placed in their cage will plunge in it, uttering loud cries of delight, and making the water fly in every direction.

There are many varieties of the Parrot tribe, but we shall consider them in future numbers of the *Journal* under the head of:

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Macaws. | 3. Parrots. | 5. Parakeets. |
| 2. Cockatoos. | 4. Lorics. | 6. Love Birds. |

(To be continued.)

BREEDING CANARIES IN A ROOM UNCAGED.

My little ones have some Canaries, and we have a spare attic facing due south. Will the canaries breed well flying about the room? How many hens may they put to each cock? Would it be advisable to put in linnets or goldfinches in with the canaries, or birds of any other sort? Would a small tree in the centre of the room be useful, and, if so, what sort would be the best?

Kindly advise a family who, if such a thing is possible, are completely demoralized by those naughty men "Wiltshire Rectors," Mr. W. A. Blakiston, and other writers to papa's first piece of reading, on getting off his journey, "our journal."—**ST. EDMUNDS.**

[Who that has children but would feel interested in the spare attic, facing due south, with its prospective pleasures? It is quite refreshing after the turmoil of the exhibition season to be asked such a string of interesting questions. They savor of coming spring, fresh-turned earth, green moss, budding primroses and sweet-scented violets, warm sunshine and lengthening days; and they speak, too, of the early spring time of life, with its happy present and rosy future. May the lessons to be learned in the spare attic, its joys and sorrows, hopes fulfilled, and bitter disappointments, not be lost on "my little ones."

The canaries will breed famously if turned loose in the room; and where no single variety is kept and no particular excellence aimed at, there is no better plan, or one more adapted to furnish the largest amount of pleasure at the smallest amount of trouble or expense. The bird has more scope for freedom of action in a room than in a box eighteen inches square, though he is as happy in the one as in the other, and his life approximates more nearly, yet still only very remotely, to what it is in an unconfined state.

I would not like to say how many hens are the proper share for each cock in such an agapemonc. Though, to some extent, all things will be shared in common, yet each cock will pair with some particular hen and pay her special attention, at least till she is sitting, when the chances are he will court some new flame; but he will not neglect his first love, and will continue to feed her on the nest, though, under the circumstances, he will become general in his attentions. And it is strange how hens in an aviary will sometimes behave. I have seen two sitting on the edge of the same nest feeding as assiduously as if each claimed the young ones for her own. Turn-in the stock at once, and see how things work.

By all means introduce linnets (cocks), and goldfinches, either cocks or hens. Hen linnets will breed in rooms only under special treatment, and then very rarely; but a hen goldfinch will build, sit, hatch, and feed as well as a canary. The produce will be linnets and canary mules, and goldfinch and canary mules, and will in all probability be dark self-colored birds. The hens will be useless, but the cocks excellent songsters. You might add a hen Bullfinch or two. There is no knowing where the blessing might fall.

I would not confine myself to one tree in the centre, but place several round the walls. The best for the purpose are small fir trees (such as are used for Christmas trees), which can be got at any nursery, and, if carefully lifted and suitably potted, will remain fresh for a long time. The birds will pull them about, and by the end of the summer they will be done for, as they cannot be expected to put forth their new leaves under such circumstances. If, in addition to these, you can get any old roots, or any such rough material,

to place against or hang on the wall, you will find the birds will soon select the snug corners and begin to build. Give a supply of moss, soft hay, any bunch of fibrous roots you may meet with, or similar material (with which they will build the foundation of their nests), and plenty of soft doehair, which you can get—I don't know where. We get it from the carpet factories. Add some rabbit-down, with which they will put the finishing touch to a nest, which will make "my little ones" look on with amazement, and wonder how such an article can be fabricated from such materials without hands.

Having got thus far, notice when any hen is beginning to build; then sit quietly down in a corner and watch the operation. She will not at all object to your company. When you have a nest of eggs send the announcement to 171 Fleet Street, and I will do my best to show you how to rear the young ones.—**W. A. BLAKISTON, in Journal of Horticulture.**]

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ A minister at Colquitt, Ga., recently christened his thirty-second child.

☞ H. L. Ebson, of Parryville, Carbon county, has a daughter, who, at the time of her birth, weighed only three and a half pounds. The infant is living, and is perfectly healthy.

☞ The following epitaph on a tombstone in a graveyard on the eastern shore of Maryland, touchingly commemorates the sad fate of a husband, and the sorrow of his afflicted widow:—

"Almira, sorrowing, rears this marble slab
To her dear Ike, who died of eating crab."

☞ A lady formerly living at New Bedford, was standing on a wharf in New York, the other day, bidding adieu to friends about to sail for New Bedford, when the head of a huge cask of molasses that was being hoisted on an elevator above her burst out, and she was deluged with the sweet, sticky fluid. Any gallant remarks to her about "sweetness" now, are said to be not very highly appreciated.

☞ CHASE OF A HORSE.—Recently, says the *Detroit Free Press*, as the engineer of the morning passenger train going west on the Detroit and Milwaukee Road had reached a point three miles beyond the Junction, he saw a horse on the track ahead. He "tooted" at the animal, but the horse waited until the locomotive was at his heels, and then turned and ran. The bell rang and the whistle screamed, but the horse kept the track for a full mile, and then leaped off and let the iron monster rush past him. He was there next morning to repeat the same operation, and continued it with the greatest regularity, until Wednesday morning; he then extended the race further than usual, being in unusually good spirits. Coming to a cattle guard, he hesitated an instant before making the jump, and the cow-eater caught him. He was in the air making the leap when he was struck, and thrown as high as the smoke-stack, but came down in a pond of water, and was seen to jump up and gallop off as if unhurt.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE BUCKS COUNTY POULTRY ASSOCIATION

Held their Annual Meeting at Twining's Hall, Doylestown, June 2d, 10 o'clock, A.M., and was well attended Among other business transacted was the following:

The name of the Association was changed to "The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association."

Article IV of the Constitution was altered to read "ten," instead of "two," Vice-Presidents. Also, in same article, provides for "thirteen," instead of "eleven," additional members of the Executive Committee.

Time of meeting was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in February, instead of December. The June Meeting to be the Annual Meeting for the election of officers, &c.

The following officers were duly elected for the present term:

President—A. M. Dickey, M.D.

Vice-Presidents—E. T. Ochs, Quakertown; George Lear, R. W. Hamilton, Wm. Corson, Doylestown; Isaac Dudgeon, Bridge Valley; A. J. Beaumont, New Hope; A. N. Raub, Lock Haven; T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg; B. F. Lewis, Gwynedd.

Corresponding Secretary—T. H. Walton, Doylestown.

Recording Secretary—T. P. Harvey, Doylestown.

Treasurer—Charles Rotzell, Doylestown.

Executive Committee—W. T. Bogers, *Chairman*, W. T. Eisenhart, W. Frankenkfield, H. M. Tivninney, Doylestown; Edwin Johnson, Doolington; C. Selsler, T. Webster, Doylestown; J. W. Moore, Quakertown; E. F. Taylor, Doylestown; W. E. Flower, Shoemakertown; T. P. Otter, A. Stone, Doylestown; C. Mathews, New Britain.

In Article II of the Constitution, after "Bees," was inserted so as to read as follows: "The object of this Association is the improvement and thorough dissemination of knowledge concerning the breeding of Poultry, Birds, Bees, Fish, and small animals."

I will add that the prospects for a first-class fair in December next are very encouraging. Some of the first judges of the country have consented to act for us. Everything will be done by the Association to give satisfaction to both exhibitors and visitors. The poultry interests are increasing rapidly, and are being wide-spread, and you can scarcely find a farmer who has not either thoroughbred or improved fowls.

THOS. H. WALTON, Cor. Secretary.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Dr. Geo. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York.

February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

We can furnish Eggs and Fowls in season of

FIFTEEN VARIETIES. NOTHING BUT FIRST-CLASS STOCK SENT OUT. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS OF FOWLS AND EGGS.

Address CHARLES H. MANN, 529 Market Street, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Spanish Eggs from first-class fowls, for eggs of other first-class fowls. What offers?

A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

WANTED.—White or Black Cochins, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Sultans, Silkies, Polish, Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, Andalusians, Black African, Cochin, or Japan Bantams, in exchange for Dark Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White or Brown Leghorns. Must be strictly first-class birds, to be delivered Sept. 1st. Give age, weight, pedigree, and price.

CHAS. H. SEAVER, Hubbardston, Mich.

"TEGETMEIERS' POULTRY BOOK," in good condition, to exchange for first-class Black Breasted Red Game Bantam Cock-erel. What other offer?

R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, two cocks and twelve hens, Silver Polands; and one cock and three hens, Golden Polands—all nice and good birds—for different varieties of fancy pigeons. Address

C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—B. and P. Cochin, L. and D. Brahma, Houadan, White Leghorn, and G. S. Polish Eggs, for Eggs from Game Bantams, S. S. Hamburgs, Plymouth Rocks, and Aylesbury Ducks. Our stock is pure, and want the same. Address

SWIGART & CUNDILL, Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Inside Tumblers for Rahbits, any kind. A. W. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

FERRETS.—Two White Females, imported, to exchange for Fancy Pigeons, either Carriers, Pouters or Black Barbs. Address

JOSHUA BOWERS, Morrow St., Wilmington, Del.

MALTESE CATS wanted in exchange for Tumbler Pigeons. Address JOHN GODFREY, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BAUGH'S STANDARD MANURES.

We supply in quantities to suit all kinds of stock for the manufacture of Fertilizers.

Prices furnished on application by letter. Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate—Our Standard Article Guaranteed.

Baugh's Phospho-Fish Guano.

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WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

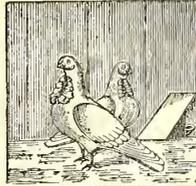
E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

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The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
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The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
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American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
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Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each 50	
" " Pigeons " " 25 " " 50	
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Practical Floriculture. (P. Henderson).....	1 50
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Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.
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POULTRY BREEDERS please send Catalogue and list of stock for sale or exchange, with prices, to
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C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings; S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
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Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
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A BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' JOURNAL,

EDITED BY L. WRIGHT,

And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

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IMPORTED, BRED, AND SHIPPED BY

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MAY 7, 1874.

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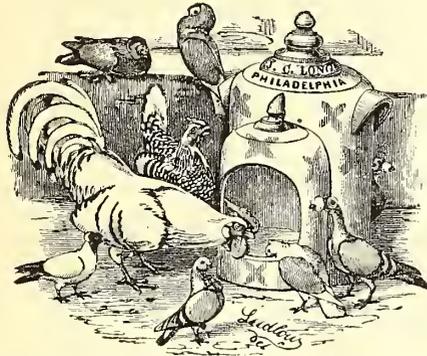
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WILL KEEP THE WATER PURE AND PREVENT THE BIRDS FROM FOULING IT.

PRICES:

2 gallons, each.....	\$1 40	1 1/2 gallon, each.....	\$0 70
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Sent safely by Express.

TRY THEM, IF THEY ARE NOT ALL I CLAIM FOR THEM I WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

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Twenty-five pounds, and hag.....	\$1 25
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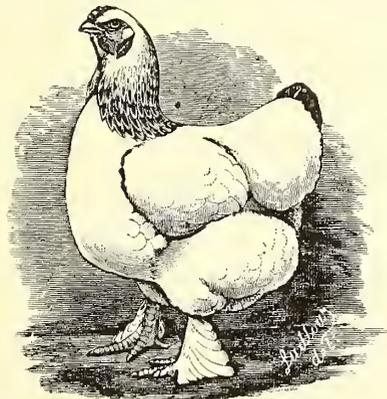
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BALDHEADS,

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From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale after Sept. 1st.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
LIGHT BRAHMAS OF JOS. M. WADE,

From his celebrated Wright and Beauty Duke Stock,

I will be prepared to offer a few sittings of Eggs and trios of Fowls at reasonable prices.

Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns. Eggs for Hatching: Asiatics \$5, and White Leghorns \$3 per sitting. Blooded Horses and Short-Horned Cattle.

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AT THE

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Price, \$1.00.

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Partridge Cochins—very finely marked birds, 3.00 "

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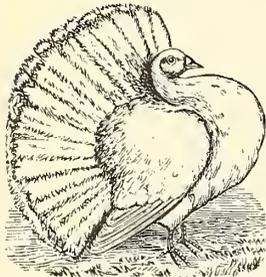
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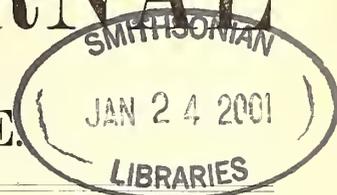
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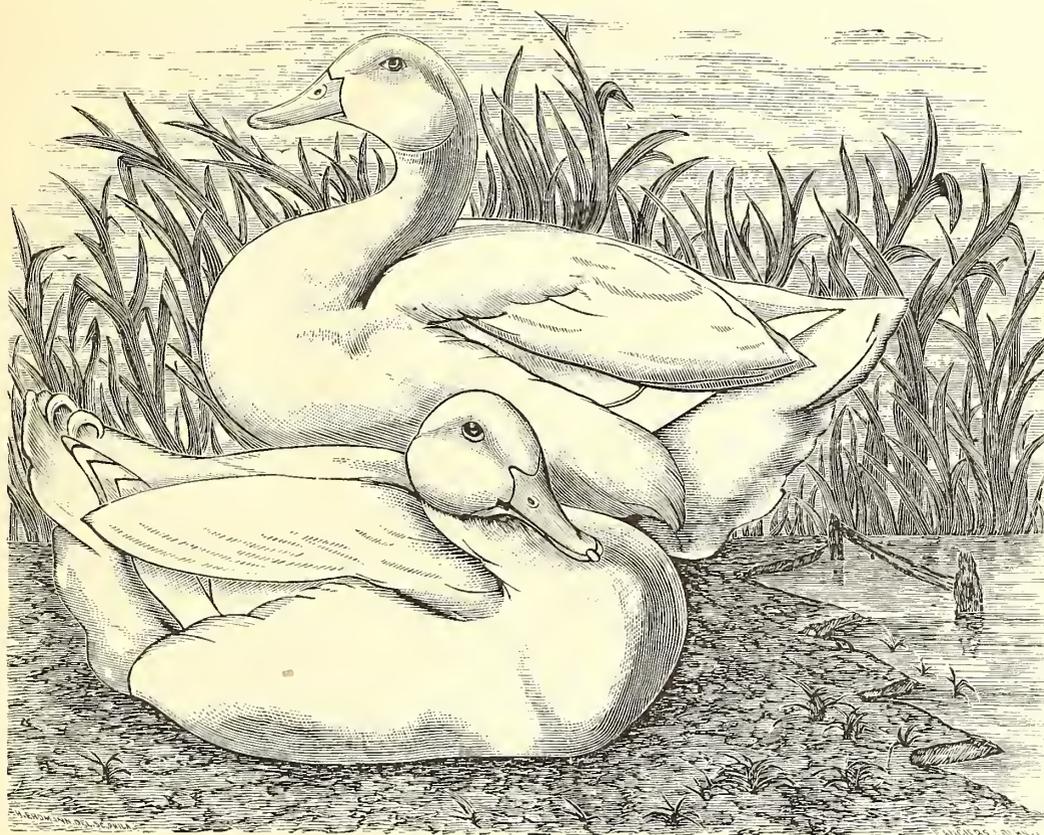


F
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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 2, 1874.

No. 27.



AYLESBURY DUCKS.

BRED by W. H. Todd, of Vermilion, Erie Co., Ohio, from stock exceedingly large and fine, imported from Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, in 1872, and which had won prizes at three shows in England. By selection and skill Mr. Todd has demonstrated that they are capable of improvement in size in this country, instead of degeneracy, as has

been the case usually in breeding them. The illustration represents a magnificent pair which won, last winter, first prize at the great Buffalo Show, and first prize at the Youngstown (Ohio) Poultry Shows, in 1873. His birds also won first prize at Detroit, Mich., and Great Cleveland, Ohio, Shows.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO THE POULTRY MEN OF AMERICA.

I FEEL that some acknowledgment should be made to the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* for his courtesy in allowing us such a liberal use of his paper for the ventilation of our side of the standard question and the acts of the Buffalo Convention. This *Journal* seems to me to be one of the necessities of the times; and its very able and practical articles on all kinds of poultry and pet animals are interesting and instructive, and remarkable for the variety of the matter. It never refuses a hearing to any respectable person, if he keeps himself within the limits of decorum. I really do not know what the opposition to the

new standard would have done without the use of this paper to make known their views. Its independence and fearlessness is one of its greatest virtues. The editor seems to be guided by the principle, "Let there be light;" and we should feel the more obligated as it is at some inconvenience to himself as well as to his pecuniary interests. Where else could we have looked for an organ for the interchange of our views? The monthlies east of the boundary line of Ohio are so timorous when you present them with an article out of the usual routine that it takes them fully a month to make up their minds whether they dare to publish it, and then send you word that it is crowded out by the *press of other matter*, or else they are so committed to the great Head

centre that they dare to squeal only after losing hold of its dug.

Another reason for which we should congratulate the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* is his courage to start such a weekly paper. It is a glorious enterprise, since it gives to us just what we most need—an expeditious method of letting the public know what we have for sale or exchange, what new stock we have imported or intend to breed, without waiting a whole month. It makes the public familiar with the class of fowls we keep, so that they can send to us at once, without inquiring of others or looking for old advertisements. We are three weeks in advance of the monthlies, and, in fact, our stock of fowls and eggs are sold three weeks before the monthlies appear. One advertisement in a weekly is worth four in a monthly, and will reach our patrons three times as quick, and is brought four times as often before their notice. It may cost more, but what is that to the facilities it affords; you reap in proportion more benefit. The cost and labor of publishing such a paper is about three times more than the monthlies, and should be paid for accordingly; but how much superior is it in many ways to the slow monthly! We should exert ourselves considerably and do our best in every way to sustain such a paper, since by so doing we are promoting our own interests at a trifling expense. We do not want to wait a month to learn the news in the chicken world; it is stale when it comes to us, and too much time has elapsed for us to take advantage of many things we should like to or could have done if we had known it sooner. The more the people think of this matter the better, I am satisfied, they will appreciate a weekly medium of advertising and chicken gossip. If you desire to ask any questions, you receive an answer the following week, and you may have the opportunity of preserving a valuable fowl's life, and not lose it before you get the desired information.

I could write at length on the advantages of such a paper, but when I began I simply wished to bring it to the attention of a large class of the poultry people, who are not exactly pleased with things done at Buffalo, how impotent they would have been if it had not been for the courtesy of the editor of this journal. Where could you have found a hearing?
Yours truly,
ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE REVISION OF THE WORK OF THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

THERE is now scarcely a handful of the poultry fanciers of America who pretend to indorse the new standard of the American Poultry Association. The only society which has formally indorsed the work of the Convention, is the Connecticut State Poultry Society, and this may be accounted for in the fact that it, through its members, virtually controls its publication. The only other societies which have acted upon the new standard, are the Bucks County—now the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society—and Maryland State Poultry Association; both of which, by a unanimous vote, have rejected it, and abide by the unrevised edition.

While there are dozens to condemn and criticise it, there seem to be none so poor to do it honor. The few faint apologies in defence of the work, are more to be remarked for their unstinted praise of the members of the Association, than for any commendation of the book or explanations of

its defects. As to the *members* of the Association—leaving out a few of the leaders, who are responsible for this abortion—they are acknowledged by all who know them, to comprise many of the most respectable and reliable fanciers of the country; but, under the advice of bad counsellors, their labors came to nought. It is now an accepted fact, by the masses of the fanciers of America, and one which it is useless longer to disguise or repress, that no revision of the standard by the American Poultry Association, *under its present Board of Officers*, will be acceptable to the poultry fraternity of this country. There *must* be a *new deal* before the work is again undertaken.

Nothing but the grossest incompetency, or the most reprehensible carelessness—probably both—could allow a book, in which the most perfect accuracy was imperative, to come from the press in the shape and condition in which this new standard was thrown upon the country. This book (or pamphlet) with its multitudinous errors, would be a disgrace to a fourth-rate country job printing office; but, when issued by a firm or party who pride themselves on accuracy and fine work, and that too, under the supervision of men who laud and eulogize themselves and their coadjutors as the guardians of “the honor and integrity of the Association,” it is more than disgraceful. Such dereliction of duty is unpardonable. The Association, by the carelessness and incompetency of its officers, is held responsible for this burlesque, and every member is thus held up to the sneers and ridicule of the breeders of America and England. What a *grand* and honorable position the Association has assumed in the eyes of the poultry-loving world!

Already, Mr. Lewis Wright has most severely criticised the new standard in the *Fanciers' Gazette*, and others of the English press are commenting in no flattering terms upon “*the result of a most slovenly carelessness in revision.*” Even among our own journals it receives no praise. The editor of the most prominent Western poultry paper says: “We confess to a keen feeling of disappointment in this work. The old standard was bad enough, but this is worse; and from the numerous letters we have received from all parts of the country—many of which are pleased to denounce the thing as “*a swindle*”—we are led to conclude, that, in the words of one of America's humorists “*as a success, it is a failure.*”

Now, *who* are the members of the Association to hold responsible for this burden of odium and disgrace that has fallen upon the society? I answer, “*the Committee of Publication.*” Of this committee, two gentlemen (Messrs. Wade and Estes) were not given any opportunity of correcting any errors, and they have explicitly stated that their names were published as having compared the proofs with the original minutes, without their knowledge or consent. There are, therefore, four left to charge with this most shameful dereliction of duty: Messrs. Churchman, Sweet, Lockwood, and Stoddard. What excuses they have to offer in mitigation of this insult to their brother fanciers, I leave for them to state. As it is, we are either without an American standard, or we must take up with the old one until a better is framed and adopted. It is proposed by some to call for another revision. If this is done, by all means let it be done under the auspices of the A. P. A. It would be bad policy to call another convention, perfectly independent of the last. The effect would be two editions, or rather two standards, and a division of the poultry fraternity, which would result in innumerable and endless bickerings

and jealousy. But, can a "convention" give us a standard which will be acceptable to American breeders?

Mr. Wright says, in a late number of the *Fanciers' Gazette*: "The usual plan has been for one or more individuals to sit down at a table, and with more or less reflection, decide what they think 'ought' to be the value of the various points. The result alone proves to our mind the inutility of such a system. The absurdity of fixing a scale of points at 'conventions,' becomes, in fact, almost self-evident upon consideration.

"It must be done somewhat in this way: Either an old scale or a new one is submitted as a basis by some one of the number. Then the values must be discussed; and one thinks some point 'ought' to have more value given it than the draft scale allots; while another, perhaps, thinks it 'ought' to have less; and a third, perhaps, thinks it will do as it is. At last it is settled somehow, what the value of this point shall be, either by some giving way, or by a majority, or by striking an average; and so at last a scale is made. . . . We only add here, that any scale at all, can only be expected to harmonize with honest and consistent judging, the want of which (the consistency more than the honesty is in our mind) is the great difficulty in framing it. We want a recognized standard of *opinion* before we can get one of figures."

In fact, before we can frame a standard and scale of points, which shall be arbitrary in their application, we must have more good judges. A convention then is not an *immediate* necessity. We need to discuss this matter very fully before any "convention" can act upon it satisfactorily and intelligently. It has already, and will again be found simply impossible to keep any set of men together a sufficient time to properly perform the work before them. There seems but one way out of this difficulty, and that is to discuss the matter in detail, through the columns of our poultry journals; and, as the *Fanciers' Journal* comes to us weekly, whereas the others only reach us monthly, it follows that the *Journal* is the paper best suited for that purpose.

There are hundreds of breeders throughout the United States and Canada, who are entitled to a voice in this matter, whether they be members of the A. P. A. or not; and, as the majority could or would not leave home to attend a convention, I would suggest a way to get their opinions for the use of a convention. A preliminary meeting might perhaps be called for appointing a committee or committees to prepare the matter. But the session of the convention for the *adoption* of a standard, &c., should not be called until late in the winter, if as soon as then. Commence the publication in the *Fanciers' Journal* of the standard as it now reads, commencing in No. 27, with Light Brahmas, and invite criticisms from all interested, which would be published in No. 29, thus allowing ample time for thought and reflection. Not only this, but announce in advance the issues in which the various descriptions, &c. would be published, and also in which numbers the discussion or criticisms would appear. Begin, say with No. 27, description of Light Brahmas and scale of points; No. 28, Dark Brahmas; No. 29, description of Buff Cochins, and criticisms on Light Brahmas; No. 30, Partridge Cochins, and criticisms on Dark Brahmas; No. 31, White Cochins, and criticisms on Buff; No. 32, Black Cochins, and criticisms on Partridge, and so on. In this way, by the time it is expedient to hold another convention, we shall have accumulated a mass of opinions and criticisms to lay before the various

committees, which cannot fail to denote with considerable accuracy, the ideas of breeders on the several specialties.

Our fanciers must at least have learned the necessity of *making haste slowly*; and now that they have been so rudely awakened to the truth of the proverb, may they go forward steadily and advisedly, without giving ear to the bad counsel of demagogues and would-be authorities of mushroom growth in the fancy. A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HOW CARELESS READERS ERR.

MR. EDITOR:

It seems to my view, in looking over all the pros and cons published in the *Fanciers' Journal* and elsewhere about the new A. P. A.'s *standard*, that readers often misconstrue the intent and phraseology of many of the criticisms offered by contributors, and too frequently incline to "strike back," either at these *writers*, or in favor of the *individuals* or *men* who attended the Buffalo Convention where this standard had its birth.

In the course of this discussion, very naturally some *power* or *body* must be referred to by writers in their criticisms, but I do not yet see that any particular *persons* are assailed in this controversy, as a rule, by your correspondents. As Mr. Burnham suggests, in his last article on this subject, it is hardly fair, and it is certainly not necessary, that any one man should feel aggrieved by these general strictures upon the Convention's work, when it is apparent that *all* writers, for or against this pamphlet, show *some* good and sufficient reasons why it is clearly open to criticism; and the Secretary of the A. P. A. himself admits that it contains errors, which the Association is ready and desirous to have discussed and corrected at the earliest opportunity.

The efforts of one or two writers, and one New England Poultry Society, latterly, to bolster up the A. P. A., and "express confidence" by "resolves" as to the "highminded and honorable" gentlemen who compose the A. P. A., seem to me to be both gratuitous and in bad taste, because I do not believe *any* of us have any other opinion of those gentlemen; and no one has yet written (that I have seen) that all this is not true. There can be no doubt that, *as an association of poultry fanciers*, these gentlemen are quite up to or *above* the average as good citizens, and none of them, I believe, care to be thus "plastered" by anybody.

There is no *need* of this. The A. P. A. is all right, and the Buffalo Convention unquestionably *meant* well. If they made mistakes in this standard affair, and are anxious to correct them, where is the utility or necessity of changing the issues from this simple fact, and getting up a *different* controversy as to the character of *individuals* concerned, either in the main discussion, or as to the manner of redress? It seems to me that if the comments of writers upon *both* sides are pointed to the principal and the real question, *viz.*: as to the merits and demerits of this book itself, as we now have it before us, we shall do each other better justice, and reach the actual point aimed at much more directly than by "going round Robin Hood's barn," to drag in either individual's or society members' reputations as makeweights for our arguments. COMMON SENSE.

— A lady in Carlisle, Penn., has a pair of geese that chipped the shell in 1838, and therefore will have only four years to wait before they will be fit for the boarding-house table.

THIS THE SONG THE BRAHMA SINGS.

A POME—BY WART WILTMAN.

"If the red-slayer think he slays,
Or, if the slain think he is slain,
Ye know not half the devious ways
I keep, and pass, and turn again."
—Not much! —Walsh Roldo Esermon.

LISTEN! This is the "BRAHMA'S" song—

The true, original, imported, so dubbed "Brahma-Pootra."

I sing in rhymes poetic—of metre non-particular;

Still in rhymes artistic:—iambics, metricalics, hexametrics, dactyls,
runics, spondaics—but *mostly* odorously of "spondulics."

Then listen to my pome!

I bring it all from home.

O, why did I thence roam?

Where the tall pagoda's dome

Points upward, 'bove the foau

Of ocean's bosom some—

If not more!

Behold me, then! And hear my hymn. Me—basely, ungraciously called

"THE BRAHMA-POOTRA."

O, vile cognomen! O, blathering, incurrigible, confusing, incomprehen-
sible conglomerate of phrase—

Inapt, unmeaning, mixed, indefinite, perplexing, muddled—writbing in

tautologic chaos, and brain-puzzling to human appreciation—

Not to say inutile, inappropriate, barbarian, senseless, cussidstoid!

O, *wherefore* did mechanic, sailor, doctor, unknown man, clerk ou propel-
ler, or erst the keeper of insane asylum

E'er torture our inoffensive veruaculous thus, to compel the brave old

Yaukeec world at large—or any other mau,

To utter, pronounce, repeat, articulate, acquire, speak, or give expression

to this incomprehensible,

Ideal, visionary, outlandish, inhuman, unreal, air-drawn, bungling epithet

for a *name* to tack upon good, honest, solid, quiet, modest, Chiuesedomestic fowls? I reiterate my pertinent interrogation—*why?*

What had we done that we should be thus villainously assailed by an

outside humau with this

Vituperative, reproachful, scurrilous, condemnatory, offensive, jaw-

cracking, insulting nickname?

Why, I ask, should we thus have been maligned, when we had done the

world no wrong?

WHY, O shade of defunct Esculapius, didst thou permit a votary of thine

to promulgate

This base misnomer? And why put it into that ambitious, versatile,

allopathic, botanic, homœopathic son's cranium,

Thus to compromise the "pure" reputation of the innocent ornitholog-

ical true representatives only of *Oriental* domain,

And fasten upon us heathen Chiuese this hideous appellation of double-

breasted compound inscrutability?—Say!—*Why?*

Behold me now! Nationalized, naturalized, domesticated, "improved."

"They reckon ill, who leave *me* out! When *me* they fly, I am the wings!

For I'm no doubter—have no doubt, and I the song the Brahma sings."

O, my form! O, my (sometimes) low pea-comb!

O, my hock, and feathered middle toe!

O, my beak, head, wattles, earlobe, tympan, hackles, neck, crop, wings,

toes, and claws! O, my mellifluous voice! O, my graceful poise and

ancient "pedigree!" O, my "milk-toned color of all shades, from

blue to creamy white!"

O, my beautiful mould—and proud carriage—with no flunky base-born

show of E Stingy, Luckipoor, extraction in it—*nary* time!

Say Doctor—why did'st thou thus?

O, Quixotic, phantasmagorical, Utopian, incorporeal!

O, non-essential, flabbergastical, flagitious, flatulent!

O, nonsensical, monstrous poppicoek, indescribable!

O Time! O Moses! O sapient inventor—*say!*

Why did you thus defame us in this bombastic, highfalutin style?

Look at me! Behold my eye, my form, my beauty, my body entire.

These are all true blue. These are pure Oriental. I contain *all*—I do!

And through me the ancient Chiuese fluids flow. You can bet on that

every time—and win!

Body, helly, bowels, lineage, meanings, proofs, purity, results, promul-

gation, song, rhyme, art, pride, passion, pluck:

O, I will fetch bully broods of pea-comb chickens yet!

And wonders, still, within my truthful pedigree composite.

Within me courses Chinese blood!

That same old strong pure blood!

The original red-running *Shanghai* blood!

Examine this form—these points—these limbs—these noble proportions

—this clear gray color—pure black, and blue, and white! These

fire-lit eyes—this courage, volition nonchalance, superb, entire

tout ensemble! Look *a-beah!* B-hold what you have made me!

"BRAHMA-POOTRA!"

O, blatant, blathersome, blundering, beastly, blatherskity, billingsgate

balderdash!

O, where was your English pronouncing dictionary—Webster's un-

abridged—with its 1,349,467 human words, when you conceived this

blasted silly pagan "Bother 'em-Pootrum" chicanery?

O, in what had we sober barnyard Chiuese birds offended, that *we* should

thus have been made your victims?

O, *why*—tell us *why*—was this villainous epithet fastened upon our hum-ble Chinese race? Was not "*Shanghai*" bad enough?Ah! Oh! *Why?*Could you find naught less foul or *outré*,But you *must* coin it "Brahma-Pootra?"

Where was the "Wot Is It?" in those times?

This was a name that brought in the dimes!

No! You threw aside "*Shanghai*," and you clung to your "*Brahma*."

Ah, a nice lively mess you made with this call!

And although 'twas so slang-y, spite of friend, foe, or farmer,

You *won*, I admit it. You cuchered them all!

But we submit, and swallow it;

Though all unfit and void of wit—

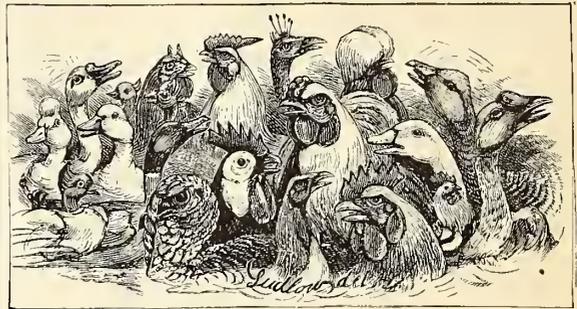
Without one bit of sense in it.

Yet, We'll admit what's *writ*, is *writ!*

O, Doctor! O, Cornish-man! O, State of wooden nutuegs! O, Barnum!

O, Burnham! O, resurrected "Knox!" O, Plasted, Weld & Co.! O,

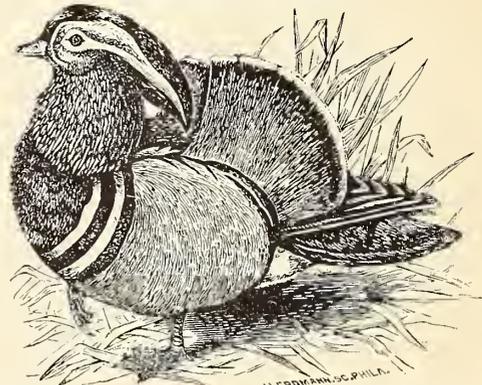
Bother 'ems! O, Wright! O, hosh! O, fuss and feathers! O, chicken ped-

igree.—Oh, BRAHMA! Oh—*git out!* AMEN.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MANDARIN DUCKS.



THE Mandarin Duck, sometimes called the Chinese Teal, is the most gorgeous in appearance of all the ornamental duck tribes, and deserves greater attention from breeders and exhibitors than it has heretofore received. It nearly resembles the Carolina or Wood Duck in many respects. It is small in size comparatively. It is closely and neatly built, and the plumage of the drake in grandeur almost defies description. The long crest on the head points backward, and can be raised or lowered at will. The top of the head is black, which color extends down to the nape of the neck, below which is a clearly-defined white line passing over the eye down to the base of the bill. The cheeks and the long pointed feathers of the neck, and two raised wing feathers, are of a bright orange-brown. The upper parts of the breast and back are of a glossy black, and the lower white. The flight feathers are black and white. The tail black, but white underneath. The sides of the breast are greenish-orange, with a clear white marginal line. The legs are a deep pink. From the middle of June to the middle of September the drake assumes the color of the duck, which is a dull olive brown, mottled, and having grayish underparts. In China domestic specimens are highly prized, being considered as striking examples of conjugal fidelity when paired or mated; hence, in that country, it is customary to carry a pair in the wedding processions, which are afterward presented to the married couple as objects worthy of imitation. Very high prices have been paid for importations of these birds from China.

The exact date of the first introduction of them into Europe is uncertain. In 1850 Sir John Browning obtained, with much difficulty, a few pairs to send to England, and nearly all of the domesticated specimens in Europe have been bred from this and another importation, but of late Mr. Bailey

and son have imported others. Shrenk states that the Mandarin Duck is a wild species, appearing about May in the various countries watered by the river Amoor, and disappearing again about August. At this season it is met with in flocks, sometimes large and sometimes small, but so shy as to rarely come within shot. He also states that he has often seen the birds perching upon trees, which is no doubt a habit, being common to the Carolina or Wood Duck variety. The Chinese mandarins obtain their specimens from the country north of Peking. The Mandarin Drake is somewhat quarrelsome, especially when penned for exhibition. Care therefore should be taken only to show birds which have been previously mated. Recently imported specimens can only be shown at some risk.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: As there is a prospect of having a new Standard of Excellence, I hope there will be a few pages devoted to By-Laws, relating to fines, exposure, and expulsion from societies; or rules for the necessity of making good charges for poultry and eggs sent out by breeders who rob and disappoint those who trust to their word, with the expectation of getting what they order, by sending money in advance. As they advertise now, they mean "nothing sent C. O. D., whether satisfactory or not," as they do not fear exposure.

I purchased a sitting of White Leghorn eggs, in Wilmington, Del., for which I sent in advance \$3.00. When they arrived one was broken; the other eleven I examined, and found but two impregnated; I marked and set them all. After ten days I tried them with the egg-tester, and the two which I marked had chicks, the other nine were clear. At the end of three weeks I got one chick, the other was dead, apparently at two weeks' sitting. I described the result to the party from whom I purchased them. He said he would give me another sitting. They came in the same shape as before. Only four hatched: one was black, or brown, the other three were spotted. I wrung their necks and threw them into the horse-yard; therefore, the result of these two sittings was—one Leghorn pullet, and a loss of the profit due from two hens, besides the cost and freight of the eggs. I again wrote the party, and received no answer. Knowing that many others have similar experience, I deem an early exposure of such dealings justice to all parties. Yours,
W. J. PYLE.

JUNE 4, 1874.

P.S.—My object in buying those eggs was to select and raise a good cock for next year. I intend keeping thirty hens and think one cock is sufficient. If you know of any one who has a young White Leghorn cockerel, of good stock, suitable to make a good exhibition bird, please send him to me, and notify me of the same, with price, which I will forward by return mail. I do not care if he is no larger than a pigeon, if he has the appearance of making a good bird. You will send him in the right kind of a box—one in which he can at least stand up straight, and turn around in, which is better than one could do which was sent me by —, last fall; and the box was heavy enough for a six months' pig. He is an agent of the —, and advertises extensively.

W. J. P.

 Herring fishing on the Albemarle Sound is said to be a failure this season.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

(Continued from page 406.)

fowl is unchanged, yet some later writers assume that both the Brahmias and the Cochins are an entirely different variety from the Shanghais.

Mere theories, like those of Lewis Wright, may be promulgated, and these may be rendered plausible by argument, but recorded *facts* cannot be ignored; and, in connection with this point which I make above, let me quote briefly from the report of the judges of the old New England Poultry Society, made at their third and fourth exhibitions in Boston in 1852 (mark the *date*, and observe that I was not a member of that committee). This exhibition was a fine one, and the entries were very large. The Committee of Judges say, officially: "At this Boston Show, the best and most faultless descriptions of red and buff Shanghais were shown by Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., of Melrose. And, of the Cochins, the specimens exhibited by G. P. Burnham, were each and all notable, and worthy of public appreciation." This in May, 1852. At the last show of this Society, where I did not enter any fowls for premium, but only on exhibition, which came off the *same* year (1852), in the fall, the judges, in their published report, speak as follows (I quote from the official document):—

"Your Committee would call attention to the fact that among the numerous fowls exhibited this season, as upon former occasions (noticeably in 1850 and 1851), a very unnecessary practice seems to have obtained in the misnaming of varieties. Cross-bred fowls are called by original cognomens unknown to practical breeders, and a host of birds well known to the Committee, as well as to poulterers generally, have been denominated here by any other name than their *real* and universally conceded ornithological titles.

"In this way many honest, careful breeders may be deceived, and this multiplying of unpronounceable and meaningless names for domestic fowls is entirely uncalled for. Your Committee recommend a close adherence hereafter to recognized titles only, and in this connection, allude to cases in point. The largest, and unquestionably one of the finest varieties of fowls ever shown among us, was entered by the owner of this variety, as Chittagong.* Other coops of the very same stock, were labelled Gray Chittagongs; † others were called Brahma-Pootras; ‡ others, from the same original birds, § were Gray Shanghais, etc. Your Committee are divided in opinion as to what these birds ought, rightfully, be called; though the majority of the Committee have *no* idea that Brahma-Pootra is their correct title. Several cages contained specimens positively known to have come direct from Shanghai, || and *none* are known to have come originally from anywhere else. Nevertheless, it is thought proper to leave this question open for the present, and the Committee accept for them the title of Gray Shang-

* These were the old Gray Shanghai pair I sold to Dr. Bennett. Entered at this show by G. W. George, of Haverill, to whom the Doctor sold them, after he bred them one season.

† These were the Cornish fowls, contributed by Hatch, of Conn., and very good ones they were too, but all *young* birds.

‡ These were Dr. Bennett's first ones, bred from my old Philadelphia Grays, which I sold him the previous year.

§ These were my light and dark gray fowls, and their progeny.

|| These were my oldest imported Grays, and other fowls.

hai, Chittagong, or Brahma-Pootra, as different breeders may select, for the present, admitting that they are really a very superior bird, and will be found decidedly the most valuable among all the large *Chinese* fowls, of which they are clearly a very good variety."

This, mark you, in the spring and fall of 1852, at the Boston Fowl Shows, where I did not enter the first fowl, for competition. And farther on, in this Committee of Judges' Report (above quoted from), the following extracts are to the point:

"Samples of the China stock, imported originally from *Shanghai*, were very plentiful on this occasion, and very superior fowls, bred from G. P. Burnham's importations, were numerous, and were sold in four or five instances at the very highest prices paid for any samples disposed of." Among the premiums awarded, as per report, at this fourth show (in 1852), were the "first prizes for best trio, to H. H. Williams (Burnham's stock); first for best cock and hen, to Chas. Sampson (Burnham's stock); second and third prizes to Williams, same (Burnham's stock); a first prize to C. C. Plaisted, for 'Hong Kong' fowls, then so called by contributor (from Burnham's stock); to A. White, six best chickens (Burnham's stock); to same, for best Cochin cock and hen, first prize (Burnham's stock); to Williams, West Roxbury, best trio of Cochins, first premium (Burnham's stock); to A. White, for best Cochin chickens, first (Burnham's stock)," etc., etc.

All this is somewhat of a personal character, I know, but I am now writing "reminiscences" of the old days; of events in chicken-history that occurred over twenty years since. From the above data it will be seen that several months prior to the time (December, 1852) when I shipped the mature "Gray Shanghais" to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, to wit: in the spring of 1852, I exhibited old Shanghai fowls, and their progeny, three, two, and one year old. In the fall of the same year my patrons, who had bred fowls from Cochin or Shanghai chickens, or eggs purchased of me in 1850, '51, carried away all the leading premiums, with this young stock of the grays, reds, buffs, etc., and that not until the year 1852 (in September) had the proper name of this fine stock been called in question. It was rightfully "Shanghai." But, from and after this show, began the contest that resulted in naming this much maligned race "Brahmas" and "Cochins," of different colors, though I continued to call my stock "Shanghais," for many years afterwards.

Englishmen (through the Queen's Chinese fowls) had, previously to this time, for four or five years been breeding what they called Cochin Chinas; and this name had come to be accepted by the Society members and British Poultry Clubs as "the thing, you know," in the course of a few years later. Meantime, early American breeders of the Marsh, Forbes, and Burnham Shanghais had begun to find a very good market in England for selected samples of these strains, and especially of the Gray Shanghais; and Dr. Bennett, Capt. Williams, W. Buckminster, and myself, sent hundreds of pairs and trios of this Shanghai stock abroad to the delight and astonishment of the fanciers in Great Britain.

It has been latterly stated, I observe, that in 1854 and '57 some importations of fowls were made into England direct from Shanghai—Partridge-colored, I think. But the English breeders persisted in calling the Gray Shanghais they got from America (as they did these last-named birds from that port) Cochins or Brahmas. No longer Cochin-Chinas,

as at first, never Shanghais (what they were), but Cochins or Brahmas, they said. And to-day "so say we all," though I had always contended for the one true name "*Shanghais*" of different colors.

As I stated in my opening paragraph, the Shanghais have been fearfully abused and maligned—on paper—in past years. They were called homely, gawky, ravenous, clumsy, ill-favored, long-legged monsters, and though everybody was at once astonished and interested, in greater or less degree, at this novelty among chickens when it appeared, but few fanciers took hold of it at first with any zeal. The breed worked its own way, however, and after a year or two, despite the abuse, and ridicule, and nick-naming heaped upon it, privately and publicly, it came to be largely sought for, and a rare furore eventually succeeded to obtain good samples of these Shanhais, in England as well as all over this country.

Now, the originally imported Shanghai fowl, of different colors (*not* the original Queen's Cochin-Chinas), was, in no particular, different from the so-denominated Cochin of to-day. The requirements of the standards, here and in England, describe the same points possessed by the early birds almost precisely; and old breeders, who have watched the progress in poultry "improvements," here and abroad, for twenty-five years, know this. But—

"What's in a name?"

A rose, by any other name, will smell as sweet."

I notice in Mr. Wright's latest work on poultry that Mr. Cornish, under date of a letter to Colonel Weld in 1869, states (among other gross inaccuracies in said letter) that "in 1850 the name Brahma-Pootra was established!" And further on Mr. Wright says that "this was the stock fostered by Mr. Cornish and Dr. Bennett." But, in Dr. Bennett's own "Poultry Book," published here in 1850, the name of Brahma or Brahma-Pootra is not alluded to once, while my original Philadelphia (Dr. J. J. Kerr) "Gray Shanghais," then called by Drs. Kerr and Bennett "Chittagongs" (precisely as Cornish calls his stock, in his March 2d, 1852, letter), are both finely illustrated and fully described by Bennett (see pp. 26, 27, 28) as "perfect samples;" "remarkable for size and beauty;" "the first among domestic varieties of fowls;" the *true gallus gigantous*;" and they "excite astonishment and admiration in all fowl-fanciers who behold them," etc. At the close of this book—last page—Dr. Bennett adds: "It will be observed that the descriptions in this work begin with Mr. Burnham's imperial Gray Chittagong," etc. Now, if (as Cornish says) this "Brahma" name was "established in 1850," why does not Dr. Bennett (who *originated* it) somewhere in his extensive "Poultry Book" mention it? Mr. Cornish or his fowls, of course, were not then known to anybody, for Bennett was the first man in America to broach this subject of a new-fangled name for the fine Gray Shanghai birds, and Wright admits this. This is but another mistake of Cornish's, in the date of the year. And one word more upon this point:

As far forward from this time as in 1854, the judges at the national exhibition, in New York, in their official report on that show, say: "Though we have been governed by the nomenclature in the lists, we by no means assent to it as a proper classification. Shanghai and Cochin are convertible terms, but Brahma-Pootra is a name for a sub-variety of Shanghais, plainly." And "we earnestly insist that all *ridiculous, unmeaning aliases* for fowls be abandoned, and a simple, truthful classification in name be strictly observed in the future," etc. Compare this with my quotation above from the Boston judges' report, in 1852, and then let anybody declare, if they can truthfully, that "this name Brahma was established in 1850!"

MELROSE, MASS., June, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

DEAR EDITOR:

I send you to-day, for examination, two eggs laid by a hen that has been cooped for six weeks, entirely separate from a cock, during which time she has hatched and reared a brood of chicks. On breaking and examining these eggs you will find that in *every particular* they have the same appearance as an impregnated egg. I hope this erroneous idea that the "tread" can be seen in a freshly broken egg will soon vanish. I have thoroughly tested this subject by closely examining and comparing impregnated and unimpregnated eggs, and can see no possible difference, therefore I am confident that no examination of fresh eggs can enlighten us on this point. In this great age of improvement the mystery may yet be made clear. Possibly the problem is already solved, and, whenever proof is furnished, I will gladly yield the point and thank my instructor. In connection with this subject, we have another and greater mystery. Two lots of eggs, selected promiscuously from the same yard, at the same time, may be put under two different hens, each of which will perform her duty well. From one lot, the number of chicks may be nearly or quite equal to the number of eggs, while the other lot will hatch a very small per cent., and the unhatched eggs will often have a transparent appearance. I have so much evidence against the prevailing opinion that such eggs are impregnated that I cannot believe it.

Now the question arises, why do these eggs have such an appearance; and I will add, why do not all eggs hatch when apparently produced under the same circumstances, and afterwards treated alike? I confess my inability to elucidate these points; yet my faith in the ability of your contributors encourages me to hope for light on the subject.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., June 8th.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

[THE two eggs arrived safely *by mail*, and when broken had all the appearance of fresh laid eggs. One of them had the appearance of having two "treads" attached to the yolk,

one on each end; the other appeared to have only one "tread." We are glad to glean these facts from the authority of Mr. Bicknell, probably more light will be thrown on this subject by the experience of others who have given it more attention than we can devote to it; and we will only add, that so far as we have casually noticed, such eggs as appeared clear and were broken about the tenth day, appeared to have no tread or any similar attachment.—ED]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bucks County Poultry Association was held in Twining's Hall, Doylestown, Pa., on Tuesday June 2d, 1874. The meeting was largely attended by the fanciers of Bucks and the adjacent counties. We have changed the name of the Association, and I hope that all who voted for the change considered their vote well before it was given. It is with a feeling of sadness that I think this will be the last time my pen will write the name under which our first annual exhibition flourished so grandly.

Hereafter, Mr. Editor (and I most earnestly hope for many years to come), our new name, the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, will occupy a prominent place in the *Fanciers' Journal*. We are now ready to receive names for membership from all the eastern counties of the State of Pennsylvania. Our worthy Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. H. Walton, who has been re-elected, will forward you the names of the officers for the ensuing year, together with the changes made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. I might say, however, that almost all the officers of the Association are men that love poultry and pet stock, and I hope will make good officers of the Association. Hoping that the next annual exhibition of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association will be a grand triumphant success,

I am respectfully yours,

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

W. T. ROGERS.

PAT MCGEE MAKES A MISTAKE.

Look-a-here for a minute, me friends,
An' a bit of a yarn I will shpin;
I think I had best tell ye now,
For, perhaps, I'll not see ye agin.
I know that ye'll hardly believe
All the things I'm agoin' to tell,
An' perhaps ye'll think I'm tryin'
To get off a bit of a sell.

Ye see 'twas lasht night I was walkin'
Down the shtreet with the rest of the boys,
We were shnokin, an' laughin' an' talkin'
An' makin' a devil uv a noise—
An' down by the big City Buildin'
I saw a big crowd that I knew;
They were all goin' up to the hall;
So I thought I would go along too.

An' there at the foot of the shtairs
A man shtood, so tall an' so thin,
An' he said I must pay him a quarter
Before he would let me go in.
Says I, "Phat the devil is up?"
An' he answered, sez he, "Don't you know
That some by's from all over the Shtate
Are havin' a big biddy show?"

"A biddy show, is it?" sez I,
"Well phat in the devil is that?"
An' thin I began to remember
That my Biddy had got a new hat,
An' a big lot of feathers and things
To go to the show in, she said,
An' for want of wings or a tail
She had shtuck 'em all up in her head.

An' I thought if my Biddy was there
That Pat had better go too,
Or some rooster 'll be foolin' around her,
Which would be a swate how-do-ye-do.
So I paid him a quarter and went—
An' when I got most to the door
I heard such a squawkin an' crowin'
As I niver had dreamp't uv before.

An' I thought to meself that Washburn
An' Kingsb'ry, an' Jose, an' some more
Ould cocks had got in there together
An' were shtandin' around on the floor,
An' were crowin' because they were thinkin'
To divvy swate Lizzy'd consint,
Or else that the Ogdin's bug railroad
Had begun to pay that tin per cint.

But I soon found that I was mistakin,
For not one of those chaps did I see
But coops and cages were shtandin'
Around there as thick as could be.
Ould men, an' women, an' children,
An' young chaps an' swate pretty girls,
With their dresses so tasty and pretty,
An' their hair all hangin' in curls,

Were walkin' around and lookin'
At the birds as they cackled and crew,
An' they talked, an' laughed an' giggled
Till I thought I would never get through.
But I could not see nothin' of Biddy,
Though I looked the hall twenty times o'er,
Till I axed a big man had he seen her,
'That was shtandin' around by the door.

Sez he, "Let me see, was she entered?"
"Uv course she was entered," sez I,
"An' if you don't tell where to find her
I'll put a black cloud round yer eye."
Then sez he, "Was she a Black Spanish,
Or a Buif Cochin, haythen Chinee,
Or a Leghorn, or Brahma, or Dorking,
Or a game cock, or what might she be?"

"Me Biddy a game cock, ye blaguard,"
Sez I, growin' wrathy, "bad luck
To yerself; why me Biddy
Is jist one dear, swate little duck."
"Oh, a duck," says he; "is she an Eider,
Or a Muscovy, Aylesbury or Rouen,"—
With that I jist got so wrathy
That I did'nt know what I was doin',

An' I towld him, sez I, "By the powers
Of mud, if ye don't shtop your chaff
I'll give ye a tip wid my shtick here
That will make ye do somethin' but laugh.
Think me Biddy's a hin, ye ould blaguard?
Me Biddy—the colleen I love.
I'd have ye jist know she's a darlint,
A beautiful, swate little dove."

"Oh, a dove," said he; "is she a Pouter,
Or Fantail—" he never said more,
For I basted him wid me shillalah,
An' laid him out flat on the floor.
An' I left in a mighty big hurry
For me home down in Fore Shtreet, an there
I found all the children in bed,
An' Biddy—aslape in the chair.—*Exchange.*

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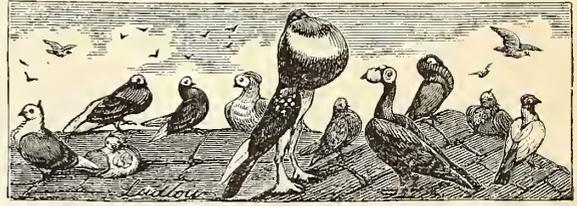
MEATY.—Our readers who are conversant with the rhapsodical and unique "poetical" style of the eccentric writer, Walt Whitman, will hugely enjoy the capital hits embodied in the "Song the Brahma Sings," on page 420 of our *Journal* this week. This travestie is full of "points," and it will amuse our readers immensely, who can appreciate this "pome" of original heterogeneous, comical metres.

SWINE AND POULTRY JOURNAL.—We have received a four-page prospectus of a journal to be issued in July by our friend, C. J. Ward, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. It seems to us a happy combination of subjects. Both interests are very large in the Northwest and West. This journal is destined to do much good for the fancy, as we are sure it will make many converts. Swine breeders, who have never been fanciers, will subscribe for it, and as a matter of course read the poultry department and become fanciers. We see no reason why the above journal should not be a success. It has our best wishes.

MR. R. W. SHIPMAN writes, that, after considerable experience with cholera among his fowls, which carried off large numbers, he concludes that prevention is better than cure. *Wheat* he finds a surer corrective and promoter of a healthy digestion, as a change in food, than any other remedy, but, at the same time, green food may be dispensed with.

WE would call the attention of all interested in the New Standard and American Poultry Association to a letter, under the head of correspondence, received from Mr. Philander Williams, after our forms were made up for the press. It will be found to fully explain the call of the President for the meeting on the coming 22d day of July, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York. We hope the attendance will be large.

WE are informed that the Zoological Gardens, of this city, will be opened to the public on the 1st of July. The gardens are in good order, and an excellent collection of animals and birds are on hand and many more are on the way from the Pacific coast, which were furnished by their agent in Australia and the East India Islands.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE CARRIER.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

(Continued from page 407.)

sist strongly upon this, for the fact that too many persons are drifting into pigeon keeping with the expectation of accomplishing great things from numberless strains, who, later on, become disgusted by finding their birds degenerating upon their hands, and who are therefore disposed to give up the fancy, and censure fanciers for disappointments that are ascribable to their own ignorance.

This is peculiarly the case with the high fancy birds, Almonds, Pouters, Carriers, and Barbs, and no matter how perfect the individual birds (furnished by the dealer) may be, their young will not be so good as themselves until a strain is established and carefully guarded.

The Carrier should be a large bird; large in body, large in limb, and large in presence; a bird with style, of the quality noble. Not a bird deformed by an immense beak or distorted wattle, but a bird of proportions. Who cares for a long hook piercing a wrinkled bunch of excrescence, attached by a short neck to a runtish body? Wring off such heads and feed the bodies to the dogs, and rid the earth at once of two-thirds of the *Carriers* now encumbering it. We want the blooded style, the thoroughbred, not the lunk head, with its heavy Flanders look. Let the runt retain that; it is bred for the pot and deserves all the weight that can be attached to it. Who of us would choose a woman whose ankles were beef to the heel? Not one; and we should be as well educated on the symmetry of Carriers.

The body of the Carrier should be large, broad across the shoulders, the muscles prominent and firm; the feathering should be hard as that of the game fowl; the bow of the wing must be prominent, the flights long and smooth with a wide stretch, say thirty-five inches, and should lap above the tail; the leg must look large in proportion to the body, the bird standing high; the feet must be red, the toes long and well spread; the neck long and thin, closely covered by small hard feathers; the head is of itself a study, most of the properties are claimed to lie there, and so much attention has been devoted to it that the equally valuable size, shape, and style have almost ceased to exist. The result is that any dumpy mass of feathers with a fungus, and a hook at one end is called a Carrier, and takes rank by reason of the length of its hook. To my mind this is a very great mistake, and a large, firm, reachy bird, with a bold, fearless style, should always take precedence of a dump, no matter if there is a difference of a sixteenth of an inch in beaks or wattle.

The properties of the head lie in the beak, wattle, eye, and skull. Much attention has always been paid to the beak, and there are many persons who are called beak fanciers, because they set more store by that point than any

other. Their object is to attain a long, straight, and thick beak, and they will sacrifice everything else to accomplish the purpose.

I have tried a number of experiments on beaks, and have come to the conclusion that the least done artificially to increase the length the better. One thing, however, is very important, the young birds should be fed by the old ones, that is the old Carriers, for no other variety has mouths large enough to feed the young without compressing the soft, cartilaginous bones of the beak, and interfering with its growth. This is a very simple thing, but, to any observer, it is very suggestive, for not even dragoons can feed young Carriers satisfactorily.

The beak must be long and straight; for crookedness, even of the slightest, is a disheartening eyesore; crookedness either lateral or downward. The curve downwards is very obnoxious, and some of the Roman-nosed birds look more like voracious vermin than "kings of pigeons."

Thickness is necessary to preserve the proportions of the beak and prevent its becoming spindling. The mandibles must also fit, the lower within the upper, that the bird may not be open-mouthed or distorted. The fittings of the parts of the beak is seldom perfect, by efforts to increase the length, or by the compression by the smaller beaks of feeders, a deformity consisting of a pinching in of the sides of the upper half near its point is produced and the shape of the part is destroyed. One hundred years ago an inch and a half was considered a long beak, but, in those days, more attention was given to the other properties, now the same measurement is thought useless, and from one and three-quarters to two and a quarter are the extremes which contain the average lengths. The measurement is from the tip of the beak to the centre of the eye. Very long measurements can sometimes be obtained from the Roman-nosed birds by using a tape around the curve, but it is fallacious, as honesty determines the direct line as the standard.

The wattle is a wearisome thing to wait for; it is seldom of much importance until the bird is two years old, and it continues to improve to the fourth year. I have bought a good many Carriers, of which it was said "when they get a little older the wattle would be very large." After watching three years I turned out one old bird to fly with the commons, and ten years afterwards his wattle had increased so much as to entitle him to rank with dragoons. By the way, that bird was, to my knowledge, thirteen years old, and he must have been a year old when I bought him. I also know of a Horseman that has been in the same loft nine years; pretty good specimen of longevity in pigeons. The wattle must be broad across; an English walnut, with the long diameter across the back, would be a fit illustration; broad from side to side, short from before backwards, high and tilting forwards. It looks like a cauliflower, or fungous growth, is pinkish-red in color, and hard to the touch in old birds, but like velvet in the young. When the bird is diseased, it becomes white or very dark red, the latter being the condition when the bird is gorged by overfeeding, and suffering from vertigo. When the birds are moulting, or in bad health, the wattle shrinks very much. Some fanciers desire the wattle to extend under the lower beak, but it is generally preferred that this should not be. The circumference of the wattle of the beak should be over three inches and a half.

The eye is an exceedingly important point with the Carrier. Upon it depends much of the impression the bird

makes upon his admirers. A dull, listless eye will doom the best bird in other respects. Like the same organ in man it is the sentinel of the brain, and upon its alertness depends the judgment passed of the general physical powers. Its glance should be quick, comprehensive, and confident. The color is a bright orange-red, the redder and more fiery the better. It is surrounded by a broad cere, which is of the same nature as the wattle of the beak. This cere must be smooth, regular, and of equal width all around the eye. It is exceedingly difficult to develop it perfectly at all points, and it is most apt to become thin at the posterior part of the circle, thereby winning the name of pinch-eyed. A cere the size of a silver quarter, or about an inch and a quarter in diameter is a good one.

The skull has only of late years commanded attention. At first the fanciers were indifferent whether it was short and thick, or long and narrow. Good taste, however, prevailed, and the demand is for long, narrow heads, flat on top or with a slight depression in the centre. Between the wattles of the eyes, as they appear above the head, the distance must not be over half an inch.

Carriers are of two colors, or rather of one color, black, with the adjunct color, dun, by the aid of which the deeper black is maintained in its purity, a cross being often necessary to prevent the black from becoming rusty or washed out.

Reds, whites, yellows, and blues have been bred, but they are not of much account, and have ranked little better than Horsemen or Dragoons. They occupy about the relative position that paste diamonds do to the genuine articles.

I have been in the habit of judging Carriers by the following standard: 1st, size; 2d, shape; 3d, style; 4th, color; 5th, head; 6th, eyes; 7th, beak; 8th, wattle.

I use more points than the writers recommend, and place the most neglected first, as it is now easier to obtain a good head and beak bird than one of good style and shape.

One of the latest illustrations of Carriers is published in, I think, the *Poultry Review*, of London. It is a study from life by that careful and admirable delineator of animated nature, Harrison Weir, and represents a bird bred for properties of head and beak. The pure truthfulness of the draughtsman is the most convincing proof of the degeneracy in style and bearing of the English Carrier in the place of his origin.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]

"Illinois."—We have no lop-eared rabbits on hand. A good pair will cost twenty-five dollars; young ones from five to twelve dollars, according to age. Common white rabbits are worth two dollars a pair; three dollars for a trio.

W. S.—Your squirrel was caught when too old. You had better let it go, or it will pine away and die. We cannot answer letters by mail unless accompanied by stamp.

Frank S.—Your rabbits are fed upon too much green food. If you will substitute oats for green clover we think the disease will disappear.

WHITE MICE.

WHITE mice are very beautiful little creatures, and they are so tame and gentle that they are admirably calculated for domestic pets. They may, indeed, be suffered to run about a room, and if well fed, they seldom try to escape. They may be taught to come when called; but they come to the voice of their feeder, and not to any particular name, though they may appear to come to a name, they pay no attention to that name when it is repeated by a stranger. White mice are frequently kept in a revolving cage, like those sold for squirrels; and cages are also formed for them with separate rooms, one above another, and a staircase to the upper rooms, in which the food is generally placed. This contrivance is said to keep the mice in health, and they certainly appear very fond of going up and down the stairs. White mice are generally fed with bread soaked in milk, and afterwards squeezed tolerably dry; but they are also very fond of oats, beans, and peas, which do not disagree with them if taken in moderate quantities. MRS. LOUDON.

WAR ON THE SPARROWS.

IT seems to be only a question of time when the slaughter of the sparrows shall be commenced. In this city they are now recognized as little more than unmitigated nuisances. Scarcely a niche or crevice in any of the buildings but is filled with their nests, and in the immediate neighborhood of these it is far from safe to walk if the matter of cleanliness is at all considered. Besides this the object for which they were brought into this country is not attained. It was supposed that they would clear the trees of worms, but they seem to clear away everything else but worms, and drive away the birds that would clear them off. Only a few days ago a gentleman living in the first ward saw a couple of American birds come into his yard and commence to build a nest. They were peaceful little fellows, and their singing, when they did sing, was sweet music compared with the noisy squabble and chatter of the sparrows. They had not been long in the yard before the sparrows found them out and attacked them. The mother bird fought bravely, but the sparrows came by the half dozen and actually killed her, and then took noisy possession of the place. Last year this same gentleman could get no fruit from his pear trees, and it was so unusual that he knew not what to make of it. He found out a day or two ago. His wife was watching at the window and saw the sparrows in the pear trees picking off the blossoms. She called her husband, and, while he was watching, he saw one sparrow alight near a bunch of half a dozen or more blossoms, and actually pull them all off in a bunch, and fly away with them.

In speaking of these noisy and already troublesome birds, the same gentleman said that we used to have a number of blue birds and robins, and "chippies," birds that do pick the worms from the trees, and there is not now one to be found. In Germany, he said, the sparrows are such a nuisance that there are laws for killing them. In certain sections every boy, between specified years of age, is obliged to bring to the official of the borough in which he lives twelve sparrows, dead or alive, every week, and in other sections, where they are excessively numerous, the girls are obliged to do the same. The only way they can protect the grape vines in some sections of Germany is by covering them with netting to prevent the sparrows from tearing off the blossoms or ripening fruit. As for fruits they cannot raise any. Whole

fields of rye and wheat are destroyed in a short time by the sparrows. They pull it up when it is just sprouting, and carry it away. This last little practice of the sparrows has been exhibited in this city: A gentleman sowed a bed of lettuce. When it began to come up the sparrows got at it, and have pulled up nearly every sprout. It will be almost worthless.

Between their filth, their war upon the other and prettier, and far daintier birds, and their destruction of fruit and young plants, it seems not improbable that when the sparrows have increased to a few hundred thousand more in each city, and carry on their depredations accordingly, the work of ruthlessly slaughtering them will be a necessity, both for the sake of cleanliness and economy.—*Elizabeth Journal*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEADVILLE, PA., June 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

Can you or some of your many readers tell me what ails my Fantails? They lose the use of their wings. I had several troubled in this way, and have one now. Any information that will effect a cure will be thankfully received by a
YOUNG FANCIER.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: In justice to J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y., I will give the result of a sitting of eggs bought from him this season. Out of 13 Duckwing Game Eggs I got 10 very fine vigorous chicks, showing very good points. Considering the distance, season of year, and time they were on the road (3 days), I think this hard to beat.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. FRY, York, Pa.

PROVIDENCE, June 22, 1874.

MR. J. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I must say that I admire the FANCIERS' JOURNAL; it gives me great pleasure to read both sides of the "American Standard War," if carried on in a friendly and gentlemanly way. I like Mr. Burnham's answer to Mr. Athole: it is rich. I think it would sound well if all writers on this topic would be as careful what to write as he is. I think he is a gentleman. GUSTAV DILLENBERGER,
69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

(For Fanciers' Journal)

MR. EDITOR.

The subject of "the tread" seems to be quite a perplexing question. Mr. Pyle says that if the white substance, supposed to be the tread, is attached to both ends of the yolk, the egg will hatch. I hope you examined the eggs sent you, which were laid by a hen separated from the cock from the time she commenced sitting till after she had weaned her chicks and laid several eggs. I broke and examined three of her eggs, and the white substance was plainly to be seen attached to both ends of the yolk. I am still of the opinion that this subject is yet involved in mystery. Possibly it may be solved, however, and, if it can be shown that my opinion is incorrect I will gladly yield the point, and thank my instructor. Frequent examinations of eggs known to be unimpregnated prove to me, beyond a doubt, that the supposed tread is produced, in the formation of the egg, by the hen alone.
J. Y. BICKNELL.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you, or some of the readers of your valuable paper, be kind enough to inform me what variety of pigeons are the best to keep in the city. I have a place on the roof of the house to keep them in, and will allow them to fly all the time.

Yours respectfully,
S. A. K.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1874

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to see by an article in your last issue, signed B., that there is *one* that does not understand the call for the meeting, July 22d, in New York, of the American Poultry Association.

It seems to me if one will read carefully the call addressed to the chairman of the Executive Committee when we say: "We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal*, the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to."

The President then says, "In accordance with the above request," &c., there will be a meeting of the Executive Committee, &c. Now, I would ask, what the Committee meet for? It seems to me perfectly plain that they meet to hear "anyone who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or present their communications, when they would be properly listened to." How, in the world anyone can misunderstand the above I for one cannot see.

PHILANDER WILLIAMS.

TAUNTON, MASS., June 26, 1873.

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

People who believe the current stories about intelligent dogs, will read with pleasure that a lost dog in Norfolk, having seen his master's advertisement in a local paper, promptly went home.

CHICKEN DISEASE.—A fatal disease is reported as having broken out among the fowls in parts of Camden and Burlington counties, resembling chicken cholera. Many farmers have been quite heavy losers recently by it.

It is claimed on authority that Dr. Steinberger recently captured in the Navigator Islands, a live Dodo, a bird supposed to be extinct for centuries. It was the Dodo-pigeon which the Doctor secured, so called on account of its resemblance in some respects to the genuine Dodo.

A menagerie exhibitor says lions range in value, from \$1500 to \$4000, and live from eight to twenty years. The next most valuable animal is the Bengal tiger, which lives from fifteen to eighteen years. African elephants range from \$800 to 4000, and live to three score years. Camels and llamas are worth about \$1200.

According to a French veterinary surgeon, a simple method of preventing flies from annoying horses, consists in painting the inside of the ears, or any other part especially troubled, with a few drops of empyreumatic oil of juniper. It is said that the odor of this substance is unendurable to flies, and that they will keep at a distance from the parts so anointed. If this treatment should accomplish the alleged results, it may, perhaps, be applicable in repelling mosquitoes from the faces and hands of tourists and sportsmen when passing through woods or meadows.

A large black humpback whale, about forty feet in length, and thirty feet in central circumference, ascended the Raritan river on Thursday, the 21st ult., and ran on the shoals about two miles above Perth Amboy, where the receding tide left him high and dry. In his efforts to get afloat, the whale lashed the water furiously with his tail and flippers, attracting the attention of a number of men employed in the surrounding fields, who attacked him with guns and axes, without, however, producing much effect. Sharp iron rods were then procured, with which the sides of the whale were punched, and he bled slowly to death.

CATALOGUES, &C., RECEIVED.

JOHN P. BUZZELL, Clinton, Mass.—Circular and price list, illustrated. Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins.

HENRY C. CARTER, 720 Broadway, N. Y.—Circular. Madame De Lina's Vermin Eradicator.

CHARLES L. SPAULDING, Hudson, N. H., Elmwood Poultry Yards.—Card. Brown Leghorns.

WM. FITZHUGH MILLER, Geneva, N. Y., Lochland Poultry Yards.—Card. Brahmas, Cochins, Houdans, and Games.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN, Arlington, Mass.—Card. Breeder of Light Brahmas, White-faced Black Spanish, and Silver Laced Sebright Bantams.

DUNCAN McR. KAY, Galt, Ontario, Canada.—Circular. Several varieties fancy fowls and eggs, including Hamburgs, Spanish, and Game Bantams.

A. D. COLEGROVE, Corry, Erie County, Pa.—Descriptive circular and price list. Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

R. Y. FAIRSERVICE, East Newark, N. J.—Card. Light and Dark Brahmas.

GEO. E. PEER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—List of fancy pigeons.

G. M. SPARBECK, Cranesville, N. Y.—Card. Breeder of choice fowls, turkeys, fancy pigeons, and Berkshire pigs.

S. P. HALLECK, Oriskany, N. Y.—Card. Choice fancy poultry and non-sitting fowls a specialty.

W. S. WEYMOUTH, Melrose, Mass.—Card. Breeder of fancy fowls.

JNO. H. CHASE, Newport, R. I.—Circular and price list. Cochins, Brahmas, Hamburgs, Polands, Leghorns, Games, Bantams, Turkeys, Geese, &c.

E. J. WORST, Ashland, Ohio.—Illustrated circular. Breeder of all the leading varieties of pure bred poultry. An attractive sheet.

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Portland, Pa.—Circular. Continental Poultry Powder, a sure preventive and cure for diseases of fowls.

ELIJAH LOY, East Meriden, Conn.—Breeder of superior White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, &c.

H. M. MINIER, Minier P. O., Tazewell County, Ill.—Pure bred fowls—Light Brahmas, three pens Golden Laced Sebright Bantams, Rouen Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, and fancy pigeons.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Worcester, Mass.—Card and price list. Thoroughbred Game Bantams, twelve varieties; also, Lop-eared Rabbits, &c.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.
Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.
Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Spanish Eggs from first-class fowls, for eggs of other first-class fowls. What offers?
A. H. HOWARD, Omro, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.—Inside Tumblers for Rabbits, *any kind*.
A. W. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

MALTESE CATS wanted in exchange for Tumbler Pigeons.
Address JOHN GODFRY, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Mice for other pets. What offers?
E. SARGEANT, Jr., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine Sumatra Games, cost over \$15, for one thoroughbred Skye Terrier Dog from 10 months to 1½ years old. What offer do you say?
T. D. ADAMS, Lock-Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

FRENCH POODLE.—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be first-class.
GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—Mandarin, East Indian, White Crested, or White Muscovy Ducks; White Holland, Buff, or Narragansett Turkeys; China, African, or Egyptian Geese, in exchange for Dark Brahmans, Buff Cochins, White or Brown Leghorns. Must be first-class birds, and to be delivered on or before September 1. Give age, weight, pedigree, and price.
CHARLES H. SEAVER, Hulbardston, Mich.

WANTED.—In exchange for a pair of White Angora Rabbits, buck and doe, one good broken colored Lop-eared doe.
J. DAWSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of either Dark Brahmans or Partridge Cochins chickens, for a pair of Light Brahma hens. They must be well mated, of good stock, that will weigh ten pounds each, and first-class, as the Dark Brahmans and Partridge Cochins are. The Dark Brahmans took second premium in February.
W. M. WARD, Peabody, Mass.

WANTED.—To exchange one pair Dark Brahmans for White Calcutta Fantail Pigeons.
CHARLES A. TERRY, Hartford, Conn.

DARK BRAHMANS AND PIGEONS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One Dark Brahma cock, very fine, raised from eggs purchased of P. Williams, price \$6. Two Dark Brahma hens, Williams' and Buzzell's stock, \$3; or trio for \$12. Pigeons—one Red Mottled Jacobin hen, \$2.50; two Black Priest hens, \$3; one Red Snell hen, \$1; two Black Fan hens, \$10; one Pouter hen, \$3; or will exchange for Fan or Tumbler Pigeons, Rabbits, or Ducks. What other offers?
C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

FANCY PIGEONS FOR SALE.—One pair Yellow Wing Turbits, \$8.00; one pair Black Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Black Mottled Tumblers, \$6.00; one pair White Fans, took 1st premium Western New York Fair of 1873, \$6.00; one Blue Moor Cap hen, \$4.00; one Red Turbit cock \$1.50; one White Turbit cock, \$2.00; one Black Bald Head Tumbler hen, \$3.00. Will sell the lot for \$35.00. Address
ED. ELLWANGER,
Care ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.



The finest and best periodical of its class in America.

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P. O. Box, 851.

FOWLS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.

As I shall breed only Light Brahmans and Silver Sebright Bantams, I offer my entire stock of other varieties, as follows: Partridge, Buff, Black and White Cochins, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each; one cock and four hens (Plymouth Rocks), including the trio that took 1st prize at N. Y. S. A. Fair, 1873, \$18.00; one cock and three hens, White Leghorns, prime, \$10.00; Chicks, Brahmans, Cochins, Brown Leghorn, Dominique, S. S. and Black Hamburgs, at \$1.00 each. Also, two pairs of Plymouth Rocks, four months' old, at \$2.00 each. S. W. STUDLEY, Catskill Station, Col. Co., N. Y.

GRAY DORKINGS.—Two trios, at \$10 per trio; also, one cock and four hens for \$15. These are good birds, and very cheap. Address Dorking, care of this office.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

BREEDER OF FANCY FOWLS.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

PRICE LISTS OF FOWLS AND EGGS ON APPLICATION.

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BAUGH'S STANDARD MANURES.

We supply in quantities to suit all kinds of stock for the manufacture of Fertilizers.

Prices furnished on application by letter.

Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate—Our Standard Article Guaranteed.

Baugh's Phospho-Fish Guano.

Baugh's Pure Ground Raw Bones.

Baugh's Pure Bone Meal.

Baugh's A. A. Nitrogen—13.50 Ammonia.

Bone Meal Star Brand.

Philadelphia Ground Bones (Raw).

No. 1 Fine Bone Dust (steamed).

Dissolved Bones, two grades.

Dried and Ground Blood, guaranteed pure.

Ground South Carolina Fossil Bone.

Oil of Vitriol.

Nitrate of Soda. Nitrate of Potash.

Sulphate of Soda. Sulphate of Potash.

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Standard Articles—Lowest Prices.

Special attention given to filling orders for goods by recipe formulas.

BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers and Importers,
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, and 103 South St., Baltimore.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World*, *Bulletin*, and *Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

J. Y. BICKNELL, WESTMORELAND, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.—For the rest of the season I shall sell Cochins Eggs, all varieties, Dark Brahma, Plymouth Rock, and Duck Eggs at \$3 per dozen. Games, White Leghorn, Houdan, Creveceur, LaFleche, and Dominique, at \$2 per doz. Hamburg and Dorking, at \$1.50 per doz. Eggs from my recently imported Houdans, and Colored Dorkings, \$5 per doz.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. W. E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS

From my best breeding pen; my third premium Cockerel at Philadelphia, 1874, mated with my first premium Pullets at same place, December, 1872, and two Hens hatched from eggs imported from Wragg last year; price, \$3 per dozen. Also, Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 per dozen; Black Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen, securely packed, and guaranteed fresh. JOHN CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Pa.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Now is the time to buy good birds cheap. I have one or two pairs of fine stock to spare at prices ranging from \$12 to \$20 per pair, all either imported or from imported stock, and well marked. Mrs. A. E. WADE, care No. 39 North Ninth St., Phila.

PIGEONS, BANTAMS, AND RABBITS.—One pair of Yellow Barbs, \$6; one pair of Black Barbs, \$7.50; two Black Carrier Cocks. Also, one pair of Duckwing Game Bantams (Wister's importation), \$5; one pair of Inside Tumblers, \$5; one pair of common Black Tumblers, \$2. Also, one pair White Angora Rabbits, \$8; one good Himalayan Buck (Halsted's importation), \$5. J. DAWSON THOMSON, (Successor to John Thomson, Jr.), Shoenukertown, Pa.

FANCIERS MAKE MONEY by acting as agents for the Continental Poultry Powder. WRITE for terms. Samples by mail, 35 cents. For sale by the leading bird dealers. A. C. HUNSEBERGER, Portland, Pa.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.—(Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cage Birds). The organ of the fancy in Great Britain. Reduced to 2d weekly. Enlarged to 16 pages. The Review is illustrated by Harrison Weir, W. Ludlow, and C. E. Brittan, in a superior style, with portraits of the most celebrated specimens of all varieties. It is printed upon fine toned paper, suitable for binding, and the new volume (June 18) commences with a new get-up and enlarged size. Post free to America one year, \$3.30; six months, \$1.70. Office, 12 Crane Court, Fleet St., London. Subscriptions received at this office until further notice. No specimen copies.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., sells Fowls of most of the leading varieties, including Ducks and Turkeys. Eggs in season, at from \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Send for Price List.

HAMBURGS, IMPORTED STOCK.		BANTAMS, EGGS, PER DOZ.	
Golden Spangled.....	\$1 00	Golden Laced Sebrights.....	\$4 00
Silver Spangled.....	4 00	Silver Laced Sebrights.....	6 00
GEORGE F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.			

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All Imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st. S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50. JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

RUNTS and DUCHESS.—Fine White Duchesse, \$4.00 per pair. Extra large Runts, Black Pied and Pure White, from \$6 to \$10 per pair. Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS, AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.—Having retired from the firm of Goodale & Higgins, I shall henceforth breed none but Dark Brahmas. I take with me the entire stock of this variety from the Washtenaw Poultry Yards. I have six pens of high character, among them winners at Buffalo, Hartford, and Boston, 1874. Price List free. J. C. HIGGINS, Delhi Mills, Michigan.

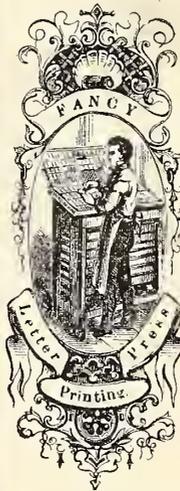
MAY 7, 1874.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to Order early. T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmas, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure. C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

DARK BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Having set all the Dark Brahma eggs I wish, I can furnish from the Oak Lane Poultry Yards, a few sittings of my choicest selections from first-class stock at the reduced price of \$3 per sitting of 13 eggs. Would EXCHANGE Eggs and two Dark Brahma Roosters, \$5 each, for Merchandise. Mrs. J. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. E. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c. A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.



FANCIERS' JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING, SUCH AS CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COMPENSATION.

THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE NOT BECOME COMMON.

"ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS."

THE NEW AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, As adopted at Buffalo, N. Y., January, 1874, by the AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, And published by them. Price, \$1 per copy. At wholesale in lots not less than 10 copies, 25 per cent. off. For larger lots and special rates, send for Price Card. EDMUND S. RALPH, Sec'y, Buffalo, N. Y.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY YARDS. Specialties for 1874, Brown Leghorns, Creveceurs, and Silkie, Equal to any in America. EGGS IN SEASON. Send green stamp for Illustrated Circular. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y. Three fine SILKY COCKS for sale, \$4.00 each.

DARK BRAHMAS. TO EXHIBITORS.—One cockerel and four pullets, hatched in January and nearly full-grown. Very fine, price, \$15.00. Address L. A. HAYS, Spring City, Chester Co., Penna.

COLD SPRING POULTRY AND STOCK YARDS.—J. E. LLOYD will book orders from July 1st, for Eggs from Light and Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins, at \$2.00 per doz. Fowls for sale after September 1st. J. E. LLOYD, 17 Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

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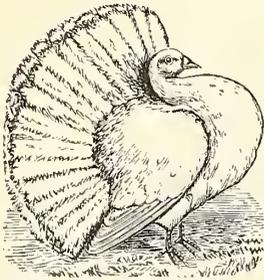
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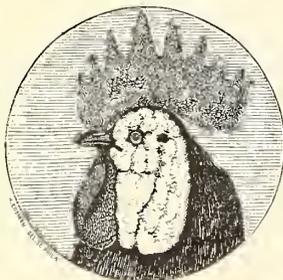
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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 9, 1874.

No. 28.

THE NEW STANDARD QUESTION UNSETTLED.

SOMETHING ABOUT MILITARY TACTICS ALSO.

MR. EDITOR:

W. M. W. says, "I am tired of seeing so much of the valuable space taken up in the discussion of this question, which might be continued all summer and then be just as far off as at the commencement." Now, I would gently hint to this correspondent, that though he may be tired of it, there are those who are not—in fact, there is a heavy reinforcement of fanciers who are marching to the front, and who will be drawn up in line of battle against this so-called standard abortion—this "one dollar," miserable apology; and, who will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Again he says: "I have been in the military service, and we have had tactics from Scott, Hardee, Cameron, &c., and military men could always find faults in them, and it will be just the same if you get up another standard now."

I would here remark that I also had the honor of carrying a musket and knapsack during a portion of the "late unpleasantness." I was drilled according to the instructions of these several authorities, and have read their works, but have failed to discover that either of these gentlemen object to Light Brahmas having feathers on the middle toe, and you cannot find it in their books.

He says: "Mr. Burnham thinks the standard ought to be the same for the light and dark. I think the new standard is nearer right, and I will tell you why. There is a difference between them besides the color. If Mr. Burnham breeds them now, he may have two strains that are alike as to shape and form. Mine are not. I think the two differ very nearly as much as the Cochins and Brahmas do."

Here, again, I beg leave to differ with W. M. W. on this point. I think the standard ought to be just *the same* in regard to style, form, and carriage, of both light and dark, and in defence of my position, will quote a line from the accepted authority of Mr. Wright, who, in the newly revised third edition of the Brahma Fowl, page 68, says: "*In shape, style, and carriage, the dark and light varieties should be precisely similar.*"

I believe that the majority of the gentlemen who discussed the merits of the question at Buffalo, were emphatically in favor of it, but were compelled to submit because of the stubbornness of a portion of the Committee (but for the benefit of W. M. W. I will here say that neither Scott, Hardee, nor any of these military gentlemen were among them). Again he says: "I do not propose to enter into this discussion, but I want to say something in regard to Brahmas." This portion of his article reminds me of an old lady I once knew, who used to preface her remarks with this stereotyped expression peculiar to herself: "Now, I do not want to say anything, but do let me talk." I would say to W. M. W., that if he wishes to avoid getting into a discussion, he should not write about that which concerns others

as well as himself. Further on he says: "I have had about fifty Light Brahmas hatched out this year, and nearly every one has been feathered down the leg to the tips of the outer toes, but no feathers on the middle toe. This I think is natural also; and this difference I think is the reason why the new standard was made as it is, in regard to the leg." Judging from this, Mr. W. M. W.'s Light Brahmas do not all have feathers on the *outside toes even*. No wonder he thinks the new standard right, if he has not got feathers on the outside toes. He will indeed have a serious time before he can get any on the middle toes. What are considered good Light Brahmas in Philadelphia and vicinity, have more or less feathers on the middle toes; and I venture the assertion—all opinions to the contrary notwithstanding—that there is not a strain of good Light Brahmas in the United States whose best blood cannot be traced to Philadelphia. Now, in regard to leg feathering, I will quote again from Wright, on page 77, chapter 3d of the Brahma Fowl, third and revised edition. He says: "The shank ought to be short, and as well feathered as possible, so the bird be bred honestly without showing vulture hook. Both the outer and middle toes should be feathered." I think Mr. Wright's head is level on leg and toe feathering at least.

One more quotation from Mr. W. M. W. and I have done. He says: "I think we had better let well enough alone for awhile. If you get up another standard you will have a division and two standards, and then we shall be worse off than we are now." Can't see it, Mr. W. M. W. We do not want Light Brahmas that have no feathers on their toes; neither do we want them "all over the color of milk, with some little fixing about the neck and tail." We do not want any arbitrary rules for governing judges at our shows; in short, we do not want this standard at "one dollar," nor at any price. We want a better one, and we will have it if we have to call into our service the "military men" of whom you speak. Respectfully yours,

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., June 22d, 1874.

W. E. FLOWER.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: There has appeared in the *Fanciers' Journal* several articles against the New Standard, which, by the way, were not worth answering; but the one written by A. M. Halsted, and published May 7 (No. 19), is one calculated to mislead your readers, for it is a falsehood from one end to the other. His opinion of the Convention I care but little for, but he says: "I must enter my protest as Chairman of the Committee on Black Spanish, against the select committee's work. In our report (*of which I have the minutes*), we did not describe the Black Spanish hen as black, with reddish-metallic lustre on the back and wings." Now I have the *original* report of the committee, written by Halsted, and signed A. M. Halsted, Edward B. Smith, I. K. Felch. It reads thus:

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 16, 1874.

To the Convention for the Revision of the Standard of Excellence.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Black Spanish would respectfully report, that they find it unnecessary to alter the general description except in the carriage of the cock, which we recommend to read "*Carriage bold and upright.*"

The disqualifications also we would recommend to be left unchanged.

In the scale of points, however, we would present the following, instead of that now in use.

POINTS IN SPANISH FOWLS.			
Size,	10	Thighs, legs, and feet,	5
Comb,	10	Tail,	5
Face,	15	Symmetry,	15
Ear lobe,	10	Condition,	15
Breast, depth and breadth,	10		
Wings,	5		100

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. HALSTED,
EDWARD B. SMITH,
I. K. FELCH.

Now, the New Standard reads just as the committee ordered it to read; it read in the Old Standard, "*Carriage upright and striking;*" it was changed to "*Carriage bold and upright.*" The scale of points in the old standard were:

Comb,	10	Symmetry,	15
Face,	20	Condition of plumage,	10
Ear lobe,	20	Size,	10
Purity of white face and ear lobe,	15		100

It was changed to the points as in the above report, so it will be seen that if Mr. Halsted has the minutes of the committee, he has caused to be published a *downright falsehood*. He goes on to say that he is not going to enter protests for the other committees, but will note a few errors; see 31, last line, "*hardiness*" of plumage, instead of "*hardness;*" it is "*hardiness*" in the report of the committee, in Mr. P. W. Hudson's handwriting, and so on with *every one* of the "*glaring errors,*" as he calls them; they are just as the committees wrote them, and the convention passed them. In another place he says that in justice to two members of the Publishing Committee, Messrs. Estes and Wade, I will state that neither of them even compared this edition with the minutes, and that the publication of their names was unauthorized by them, which is another falsehood. Mr. Wade took the autographs and had them engraved *himself*, and there was a copy of the standard sent to both of these gentlemen before it was published, and I have letters from them acknowledging that it was correct as far as they could see; and when he says "that the New Standard was copied from the old Hartford edition, he is false, and I can prove it; and every time he advertised his edition of the standard of 1871 as "*the only correct one,*" he tells that which is not true, for he went through that just as he has his article in No. 19, and added here, and took out there, so that it was *not* like the minutes of the New York Convention, and I can prove that by letters in my possession from Mr. G. H. Leavitt, Secretary of the Convention.

I will not occupy any more of your valuable space, and will close by simply saying that whoever *knows* A. M. Halsted's *Fowl life*, will not let his articles make a very heavy impression on them.

HARTFORD, May 13, 1874.

WM. H. LOCKWOOD.

[The above assertion seeming altogether too harsh for our columns, we drew our pen through the lines which we considered especially objectionable and forwarded it to Mr. Halsted, who returned it, requesting us to print it verbatim, and whose answer may be expected next week.

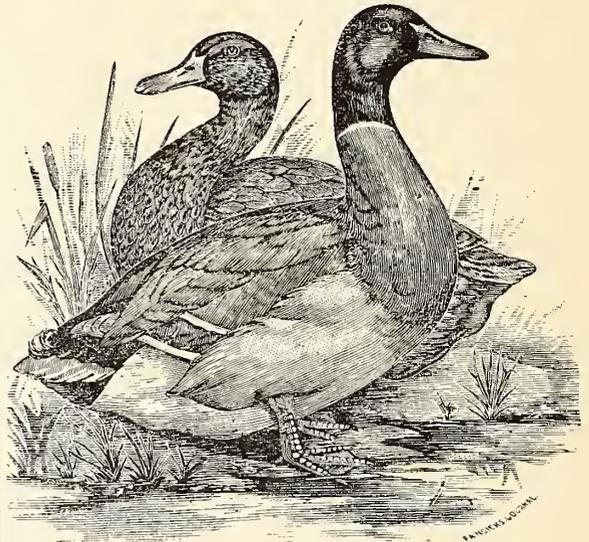
Mr. Lockwood makes statements above in reference to

myself, which seems to call for an explanation; he says, "Mr. Wade took the autographs and had them engraved himself, and there was a copy (proof?) of the Standard sent to both of these gentlemen before it was published, and I have letters from them acknowledging that it was correct as far as they could see." I can only speak for myself in this matter. Mr. L. sent me a proof of the New Standard but no copy; I wrote Mr. L. that unless I compared the *proof* with the *copy* I would not consent for my name to be used as a member of the publishing committee. Mr. L. answered by next mail, in not a very pleasant mood, saying, that they had a first-class proof-reader and he did not see why I should object, as it would take so long to send proof and copy to all of the publishing committee. I then sent back the proof, corrected *as far as I could see*; saying, that if he would have the proof carefully read and corrected, I would allow my name to be used. Being very busy at the time and hurried by Mr. L., who I believe requested the return of the proof the following day, therefore I did not give it the thought I otherwise should, or I could not have allowed my name to be used under the circumstances.—ED.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE ROUEN DUCK.



As its name suggests, this celebrated breed is supposed to have originated in Rouen, France, where they are still said to be found in considerable numbers in the market-places, though we have not sufficient evidence that this is their native home. In appearance they are nearly the same as the Mallard or Wild Duck, especially in color of plumage, though the breast of the domesticated male bird differs in shade, it being of a deeper claret. The same birds have also grown to larger proportions and less elegant shape. For a long

time they were considered quite inferior to the Aylesbury variety, especially in weight; but of late are fully equal, if not superior to the latter, and at the English shows they have carried off the palm in nearly every instance where weight is the chief end desired; yet for market purposes, though their flesh is very delicate in flavor, they are not so desirable for early demands, as they do not come to maturity so soon. For exhibition purposes the Drake should have a yellow bill with a greenish tinge; without which it would be objectionable. The shape should be as shown in the cut, it being comparatively long, broad and straight, and rather longer than that of the female. The head is a rich green and purplish shade, extending down the neck to the collar or ring of pure white which nearly encircles it. The under parts of the body are of a fine silver-gray, extending under the tail, where pure white is considered objectionable. The back is of a rich greenish-black, extending to the tail, the curls which distinguish it from the female sex being dark-green. The wings are grayish-brown, having a band across them which should be of a bright and perfect blue, edged on both sides with white. The flights are gray and brown; a white flight feather being very objectionable. The legs a deep orange. The appearance is noble and commanding, and the whole make-up is that of a beautifully perfect bird. The general color of the female is a ground of brown, pencilled with a darker shade of the same on the breast. It almost amounts to black pencilling, which should be very distinct. The head should have two distinct lines on each side, extending down to the darker part of the neck, which is essential to perfection. The bill, though of orange color, is splashed with markings of a dark color, nearly black, which, during the laying season, changes to a dull brown, which nearly covers it. The legs are of a duller tinge of orange than those of the drake, which are clear. The wing has, like his, a ribbon mark. The pair for "showing" may reach a weight of 22 pounds, but in such cases the other features, coloring, marking, brilliancy, &c., would generally be found deteriorated, and in this country objectionable in respect to any but third-class prizes. As a rule the eggs are smaller than those of the Aylesburys, but of the same variable shades; yet the size of the eggs may not be compared to the size of the bird. The larger birds frequently lay the smaller eggs. For breeding purposes look more to shape and perfection of markings than to weight, being especially careful to reject those having malformation of wing, unless they come from well-known, pure, and generally reliable breeding stock. The Rouen drake puts on a summer dress like that of the duck, when the curl in his tail is to a novice the chief distinction of sex.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 1.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

In the chapter upon "Poultry Exhibitions and Show Fowls," in G. P. Burnham's "*New Poultry Book*," issued in 1871 (and now published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston), I have recently read the following—which I extract from pp. 142, 143, 144, of that very creditable and

interesting work, which your recent worried correspondent, a Mr. Athole, of New York, most unjustly decries, in *my* opinion; and whose late offensive letter in your columns (which I was sorry to see *you* publish), first called my attention to Mr. Burnham's really excellent last issued volume. In those pages Mr. Burnham writes thus:

"The emulation incited through the establishment of these poultry associations and their annual or semi-annual exhibitions, is altogether commendable. They bring together the best stock, side by side, and the society-principle keeps the breeders in friendly communication with each other (or *ought* to do so), whereby they may readily compare notes, and excel their neighbors if possible, from year to year. The prices maintained at these shows for *good* fowls are kept up to paying limits; and those who expend their money, time, and brains upon this kind of undertaking, are thus enabled to obtain remunerative returns for their investments and their labors towards improving the general poultry stock of the country; since *successful* contributors are now required to bring the quality of their birds up to a high mark—to *win*.

"The breeding of good stock is in consequence reduced to a very fine point, with *some* fanciers among us. I have noticed recent accounts of one elaborate raiser of *Brahmas*, who has elevated it to the 'pedigree' system—Mr. I. K. Felch, of Natick. His birds have been successful in the show-room, and are noted for good size, color, &c.

"This nicety in the *genealogy* of poultry, may answer to amuse the enthusiastic fancier who indulges in its observance, and it may prove sufficiently interesting to him to pursue its ramifications, and attend to the records it involves. But its *utility* is, in our humble judgment, altogether equivocal, in a general way. Still, for original breeding stock, such birds as the brothers Felch produce, and offer 'with a pedigree,' *may* be desirable to certain purchasers.

"For ourselves, however, we agree with the editor of the *N. Y. Bulletin* that 'the fowls must stand or fall upon their individual merits when they come into the ring.' And, though this furnishing of 'a pedigree' for *poultry* (!) which no one cares to dispute, or inquire into, *may* serve the purpose of such ticketed stock, it is of no mortal use, certainly, to the general purchaser. The fowl bought is either a good or an indifferent one, and a *paper record* of his (nominal) ancestry surely makes him no better—no worse. Yet this 'hobby' of the Messrs. Felch has proved no disadvantage to *them*, probably."

Thus much from "Burnham's New Poultry Book," in 1871, about the "poultry pedigree" nonsense. Well may this pleasant and pungent writer exclaim, as he does upon another page, in this same readable volume, that "the matter of the *standard*, too, is brought down to a pretty fine point, already, on this side of the Atlantic; and we respectfully suggest that this refining process may be easily 'run into the ground.'" In which connection I quote from Lewis Wright's first number of his new London *Fanciers' Gazette*, started a few weeks since, this paragraph: "An American monthly poultry paper for March announces a *poultry* pedigree book. It will no doubt *pay the projectors*, each entry being charged twenty-five cents, and this notion being *just consonant* with (some) present American ideas on the subject of poultry. The promoters probably understood this. No doubt a couple of thousand dollars will thus be readily paid (thrown away) in this way, about which time it will be discovered that 'pedigrees' of fowls are no good."

Thus, though I notice that Mr. Burnham and Mr. Lewis Wright have at present (through the poultry press, and Wright's two recently published books), a little 'ompleasant' difference, which B. so far seems, to my view, decidedly to have the best of, in *that* controversy, yet these two notable writers, Mr. B., in 1871, and Mr. W., in 1874, very closely agree about this silly "fowl pedigree" business; which a

few parties have undertaken of late to establish—for the amusement of the older heads, and the gulling of newer hands in the poultry fancy. But I must not trench upon the errors of past days. Somebody has recently said in your paper, or some other good poultry journal, "there is no humbug in the chicken trade, *nowadays*." And I am glad to learn this. (?)

The object of this, my first paper, now written for the *Fanciers' Journal*, is to simply *open* the general subject which the title to my article above indicates, or points at; and which, by your leave, I will, from week to week, continue briefly. I make no doubt these short papers will amuse and interest the fancy generally, and do good, I hope—as I intend they shall—without giving offence to any one, since they will be of a *general*, and not of a *personal* character; which latter form of discussion is neither polite, interesting, profitable, nor necessary in this enlightened day.

But I have bred poultry fifteen years, or more. I have read every author that has written books on this entertaining subject—from Columella, Reaumer, Jacque, down to Tegetmeier, Burnham, and Wright—and I am intimately acquainted (as you know) with all the minutiae of the fancy in America thoroughly. I shall, therefore, be able to make myself readable, no doubt. I only ask that these papers be accepted for their actual value; and, in my next, I will consider some points which a New England correspondent of another paper has recently broached, in connection with the subject that is embodied in the *heading* of this series of contributions.

NEW YORK, 1874.

HOW FOWLS ARE MADE TO PAY.

ONE of our contemporaries lately recommended farmers to be more economical; to buy no more broadcloths for themselves, no more silks for their wives, no more ribbons for their daughters. We join in recommending economy; but by economy we mean good management—the making the most of what we have; not parsimony, the denying the comforts or elegancies of life. The department in which, we venture to say, with all due submission, more economy might be exercised, or in other words, better management might be displayed, is the breeding and rearing of fowls, and with this object in view, we subjoin some advice from a book published in London a short time ago. It is entitled, "How the French Make Fowls Pay," and is an answer to the question how France, the land of omelettes and fricassees, could export to England every year six hundred millions of eggs and thousands of tons of poultry.

The secret of the success of the French lies in early hatching, good feeding, and early killing, and a good choice of stock.

For table purposes the Brahmas, or Brahmas crossed with Dorkings, are recommended; for egg-laying none can in quantity or quality surpass the Hamburg. The French Houdans possess the desirable merit of fattening quickly; the Spanish are good summer layers; the Cochins and Brahmas good winter layers. For general purposes the breeds to be commended are Brahmas, Houdans, and Hamburgs.

We think that less depends upon the breeds chosen to stock the fowl house than on the treatment the fowls receive. One great object to be kept in view is to have eggs in winter, when the price is high. To promote winter laying a morning and evening meal should be given. Buckwheat is

very good; it contains a spirit, and is therefore stimulating; the mid-day meal should be of cooked vegetable and animal food. One of the most successful egg-raisers we ever knew used to stir up all his fowls and give them a hot meal the last thing before he went to bed. To insure winter laying the hens must be kept warm. Liberal feeding will be lost labor unless the fowls are well housed; extra warmth both inwardly and outwardly is required in winter to make up for the carbon which then goes to supply the frame with heat; therefore, while in spring and summer the hens can be allowed to run around and forage for themselves, in winter warmth and stimulating food must be supplied.

Always keep the stock young, and hatch early. Pullets hatched in March or early in April, if well fed, will begin to lay in six months, and lay all through the winter, if well housed. A pullet from beginning to lay should give 190 eggs in the next twelve months; before moulting time she ought to be fattened for a fortnight, and will weigh in the market $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Never keep old fowls; they eat as much as young ones, do not lay as well, and are a great deal tougher. The earlier chickens are hatched the better they thrive; they get over their moult in warm weather, and have the summer to mature them. The male fowls should be killed at four months; they do not improve in winter, and at nine months old will not pay for their keep. It is advisable to hatch more roosters than pullets. The way to know the eggs which will produce this sex is as old as our Roman friend Columella; choose eggs with pointed ends, having the air cavity at the apex at the blunt ends and not towards the side.—*Inter-Ocean*.

A PLUCKY HEN.

WE want a new Henriade. The heroine—or as Charles Lamb would have mildly corrected us, the sheroine—is a hen who made herself famous in the Mill River flood. She has put out of joint—to employ the slang of the nursery—the noses of two persons hitherto famous, Archimedes, and the hen that insisted on laying her daily egg on the best bed in Mr. Beecher's farm-house. Everybody has heard how Archimedes sat and brooded on his mathematical conundrums in the very midst of the hurly-burly of Syracuse siege, and how the hatch and disclose of his abstraction did prove some danger to him in the shape of a cracked crown. We would repeat the story of Mr. Beecher's hen, if the poet-preacher had not already told it in his own imitatively delightful way. We believe it originally came in as an episode in a sermon of his, "On the Perseverance of the Saints." But our Mill River hen set a larger example than did this tempestuous creature, and in a nohler way. We know few details of her history. Bidy, we suppose, was her name, and America her nation; Williamsburg was her dwelling-place; and, as the sequel will show, presence of mind was her salvation. She had laid seventeen eggs in a barrel, and, having done her level best in that line, she was sitting on them when the mill dam burst. In spite of her teeth the flood bore her along with the awful wreck; with houses and barns, trees and fences, and the bodies of men and beasts. But this steadfast creature never stirred. She knew that Massachusetts expected every hen to do her duty. She was clear grit. So long as her barrel kept out of water she would be hanged if she would drown. No one of her sex ever had such confidence in hoops. "Sink or swim," she

cried, "survive or perish, I don't give up the ship." What outsiders were doing was none of her business; she was too busy keeping the beams out of her own eye to look after the motes in the eyes of other people. What thoughts may have passed through her mind? Perhaps she whistled as she went for want of thought. Who knows? How her mother's heart trembled! "What!" she cried, "must I lose all my chickens by that dam—?" If she could have sung, no doubt she would have clucked to herself some ancient lay. Until the barrel was stove she would not deny to herself the comfort of a stave.

"Give me but what that bar'l-hoop bound,
Take all the rest the sun goes round."

Or something else appropriate. Our hen was carried five miles. At length the Fates, snubbed and disappointed, beat the barrel ashore and left it high and dry. What did the hen do? Did she jump out and crow, and cackle over her ride like a man? Did she scratch off a letter to Barnum offering to show herself? No! She just went on minding her own business, and, in due time, she hatched out every one of her seventeen eggs. Oh, fowl most fair! How meekly didst thou bear thy yoke! Many hens have done excellently, but thou excelst them all. Ex.

DOCTORING FOWLS.

ABOUT this season of the year a general complaint is prevalent of sick or diseased fowls. Cholera in some portions of the country seems to make annual depredations, and diarrhoea, &c., &c., depopulate, to a sad extent, the flocks of many fanciers. Doubtless many valuable fowls "*might have been*" permitted to still live had they been "doctored" with more discretion, and a little less medicine. Cholera in some instances is perhaps brought on by feeding *bad* corn. Much of the corn that is offered in market has many grains with the germ black. Such corn comes from a cob more or less mildewed, and necessarily will affect flocks fed upon it. Other cases of this disease are evidently originated by the fowls too freely partaking of green food *other* than grass. In this portion of the country, cholera appears in the "*hot*" season. In slow digesting food, unless perfectly *good*, there is more or less danger of decomposition taking place before digestion. I am rather inclined to think want of sufficient care and forethought in feeding has been the cause of many cases of cholera. It is too often considered that "*anything is good enough for the chickens.*" *The very best food is the cheapest always.*

In "doctoring," many give the medicine they judge the case requires, and let them run as usual. Prescriptions nor medicines will not avail much unless given properly, and in *all* cases the fowl should be cooped or shut up alone; by doing this the *diet* of the patient is entirely at your control. Dosing with medicine, and then allowing them to run at large, is like calling a youngster (who is suffering with a green apple grumbling ache) in from the orchard, and giving him a "dose" for it, and then let him find his way back for more. Do not doctor blindly, but try and discover what is the matter, and then *wait* long enough for the medicine to act *before* you give *something else*.

A gentleman of our acquaintance once had a sick Light Brahma; he gave her a dose of sweet oil; castor oil; some tincture of iron; red pepper tea; teaspoonful of ale, one of coal oil, and one of alum water—all in one forenoon; but you must know she was *very* sick—"and yet that hen was not

happy," but was *contrary* enough to up and die. He remarked he "could not imagine what ailed her, but if she had only had the *diarrhoea*, I know I could have cured her." His remark reminded me of an old time doctor who was called to see an ill child, and, after pulse-feeling and numerous questions, raising his spectacles, said he could not tell *exactly* what was the matter with the child, but that he could give it some medicine that would throw it into *fits*. He "*was death on fits.*" We have known some very severe cases of cholera cured, by giving a teaspoonful of saturated solution of alum water and paregoric (equal quantities of each mixed) three times a day; and feeding on bread soaked in milk (boiled). Plenty of fresh water, and occasionally mixing flour of sulphur with the feed (once in three or four weeks), is better than remedies which will be subsequently needed, if the above is not observed. Notice your fowls every feeding time, and if one appears droopy or unwell, remove it at once, and in nine cases out of ten, a change of diet, and rest from being worried by the others, is all the medicine it will require. The above ground may have been gone over before, but there are so many *new* ones just beginning to fancy blooded fowls, that I conclude to some, at least, this hastily written article will not be amiss.

G. O. BROWN.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

CONCERNING TAILS.

WHY should the tail of the Leghorn, of whatever variety, be a "squirrel tail?" This fashion seems to have been set in Connecticut within the past few years. It was not required by the standard, and, to my eye, is neither as pretty nor as appropriate, as the tail the standard calls for, viz.: "Large and full, carried very upright; sickle feathers long and well curved" (Am Standard of Excellence, 1873). I think there is quite a difference between an upright, even though it be "very upright," and a squirrel tail. In the latter, the sickle feathers stand forward, in some instances nearly or quite reaching the head, with almost or indeed no curve at all. I cannot see the advantage of breeding this style of tail. To my notion, the best Leghorns I have seen were not thus bred, and the best illustrations I have seen certainly did not represent them with squirrel tails. There may be some reason for breeding them in this way, but I fail, as yet, to see it. If it be simply a matter of fancy, let it be so understood; tastes differ, and I prefer the standard to the squirrel tail.

The squirrel tail gives the appearance of too light and sharp a rump; it suggests too much of "peakedness" in the hinder part of the fowl. It moreover suggests too much friskiness and instability of character. A cock with a tail like this strutting about a yard is the very embodiment of a "swell." It takes all the gravity and dignity from a fowl to put that sort of a tail on him. I claim that we should not violate the principles of correct taste in these small matters. If I were to have a choice of two cocks, equal in other respects, one having a large full tail, well spread, with long, well arched sickle feathers, and the other a squirrel tail of the most extreme kind, I should take the former, and I think that would be the choice of the majority. If the breeding of the squirrel tail is nothing but a mere whim, it should be discouraged, as it detracts from the appearance and character of one of our most beautiful and useful breeds. If those who breed them with the frisky tail have any good reason for doing so, will they be good enough to state them for the information of a

LEGHORN BREEDER.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., June 27, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"BRAHMA-POOTRAS," OR "BRAHMAS."

IN a recent number, your correspondent "F. R. W." cites a long article from Lewis Wright's Poultry Book about the "origin of the Brahma-Pootras," and this *name*. The personal strictures in that lengthy extract upon Mr. Burnham, I think are highly prejudiced, as well as unwarranted, and are *not* in Mr. Wright's usual clever vein. Your own remarks (accompanying "F. R. W.'s" article) seem to point to the fact that *Pennsylvania*, and not Connecticut, is entitled to the honor of *originating* the stock, which was subsequently bred by Mr. Burnham in Massachusetts, from which come the so-called "Brahmas" of late years. I think there is no doubt of this—and I was confirmed in this opinion many years ago, from the following important facts, but *partially* stated in your editorial alluded to; which may easily be verified by referring to the original and still existing authorities, from which I quote.

Dr. Bennett's *first* edition of his "Poultry Book" was published in Boston, in 1850. A second edition came out (with appendix) in 1851, as you say. In *both* editions of his work appear very good illustrations, on separate pages, "drawn from life in 1849, by Durivage," of Mr. Burnham's *Gray Shanghais* (as he called them), but there called "Chittagongs" by Dr. Bennett. Of these noble birds, Dr. Bennett says (see pages 26, 27, 28), "This fowl, so remarkable for size and beauty, is placed *first* among domestic varieties. The specimens from which these portraits here presented were taken, are in possession of George P. Burnham, Esq., and were obtained by him from 'Asa Rugg' (Dr. J. J. Kerr), of Kensington, near Philadelphia. They are, as near as may be, perfect samples, and excite astonishment and admiration in all fowl fanciers who behold them." In the Appendix to this work (on page 310), Dr. Bennett adds, some months *subsequently*, "It will be observed that the descriptions in this work begin with Mr. Burnham's imperial Chittagongs." On page 306, Dr. Bennett says: "I have myself lately received from Mr. Rugg (Dr. Kerr) some very superior specimens—of which he writes me: 'They are quite equal to Mr. Burnham's.' That is enough," adds Dr. B. "To have said *more* would have been a work of supererogation."

The above I extract from Dr. Bennett's book, issued in 1850-'51. Now, in 1869, Mr. Cornish says, in a letter to Mr. Weld, "My Brahma fowls were exhibited in 1850, as '*Chittagongs*' at Boston, *when the name* (Brahma) *was established*." Mr. Wright says: "Cornish originated the Brahma fowl, *not* Mr. Burnham;" and elsewhere Mr. Wright says, in his book, that "Dr. Bennett and Mr. Cornish fostered and bred" these fowls from the outset, and "Dr. Bennett was a great admirer of the Brahmas, from the very start, got his stock *from* Cornish," &c.

According to Tegetmeier (in 1853), in Rev. Mr. Wingate's elegant work on poultry, Dr. Bennett that year sent to Dr. W. C. Gwynne, in England, some of his *first* stock; and Dr. B. writes to Dr. Gwynne, "*Mr. Burnham's fowls and mine* (Bennett's) *are precisely similar*."

Now the real *facts* are that Dr. Bennett bought of Mr. Burnham the very old gray pair that Dr. Kerr sent to Burnham from Philadelphia in 1849, three years before this! Dr. B. bred them, and in 1851 or 1852, exhibited *chickens* from them; which were the first Brahmas, or then called "Burrampooters" (see Report of Shaw), ever shown in the world. If this name *was* established in 1850 (as Mr. Wright makes Cornish say, in 1869, though in 1852 Mr. Cornish himself

then calls them "Chittagongs," in his *original* letter), why did not Dr. Bennett, in his Poultry Book in 1850-'51, illustrate and describe these fowls of Cornish's? Dr. B. does *not mention* the word Cornish, "Burrampooter," "Brahma Pootra," or "Brahma," in his entire book! Why not?

Mr. Wright says, he "was an enthusiastic admirer of Brahmas," and "got his stock of Cornish." Cornish says, this "*name* was established in 1850." How *can* this be "correct history?" If these fine fowls had been known as Brahmas in 1850, when Bennett (who loved them so dearly, according to Wright), wrote and published his descriptions of *Burnham's* stock and others—would not Dr. Bennett have been likely to know something of the existence of Mr. Cornish, or his fowls, and gladly have then described them? I think this is clear; and I have never yet seen this important point brought forward! It certainly cannot be true that this "Brahma" name was established in 1850. Probably Mr. Cornish meant 1852, or later—for he says himself, in his *first* published letter, March 2, 1852, that they were originally called "Chittagong." At that time Mr. Burnham had been breeding the light gray birds, which he always called "Gray Shanghais," I believe, for several years, according to Dr. Bennett's authority.

Mr. Wright is very clearly at fault in *this* respect—and his statement in his "Brahma Fowl," that "the first pair of Cornish fowls ever bred *came into Connecticut* in 1849," contradicts his witness Cornish also; who says, in 1869, that *the fowls came in* 1846! Mr. Wright's theory about this question seems to be the worst thing he ever tried to prove, with the conflicting testimony he has thus far produced! While I think no poultry man in America, at least, ever put any faith in the stupid "sailor's story;" and the statement of "F. R. W." that Mr. Wright is acknowledged to be the best living authority on this breed of fowls, is simply ridiculous. How *could* he, three thousand miles away, know anything on this subject of *origin* except what he reads or hears about from *this* side of the water? E. P. S.

WORCESTER, MASS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GAPE REMEDY.

MR. EDITOR: After trying several experiments on gapes, I recommended the following in a circular on disease, and as many others have tried it and report success, especially so with young turkeys, it may be interesting to *some* readers of the *Journal*. Take a box or basket, if the latter, cover the bottom with paper, and put in dry slaked lime and flour of sulphur, then put the chicks into it (the more the better), and cover the top with a cloth of any kind, and shake the box or basket a few moments until they inhale the dust, then give them liberty. Care must be taken not to continue long enough to strangle them. A second performance is sometimes necessary.

A. C. HUNSBERGER.

PORTLAND, PA., June 20, 1874.

N. B. I have just received a fine young pair of hawks; if any one knows anything about the sport of hawking, or training hawks, please let us have it through the columns of the *Journal*. A. C. H.

RAISING TURKEYS.

It does not cost any more, or much more, to raise a pound of turkey than a pound of hen flesh. In the summer they require to be fed less, being masterly campaigners on their

own account, while in winter very likely their nervous disposition demands somewhat more stimulus than other fowls. If well fed, they do not require nearly as careful housing as the hen, although it is good policy to make them roost indoors; but left to themselves, they prefer to weather out the wildest storm in the tree-tops. Finally, when brought to market, their flesh is worth much more than that of the hen, so that, other things being equal, it is economy to keep them instead. Also,—and this is well worth considering,—allowing that the percentage of loss of young turkey chicks under most perfect management is greater than the loss of chicks of the common fowls; still, the turkeys that survive reach such a great weight that a given number of pounds of turkey may, perhaps, be raised with less labor than the same quantity of flesh of the common fowls.

The breeding of turkeys is much better than formerly. The importance of the selection of the stoutest and largest gobblers for breeding is better recognized, and the facts that a too scanty range, insufficient food, and close in-and-in breeding, dwarf the stock, and render it feeble, and cause the chicks to die off, are better known. Also, wild turkeys are crossed with tame more frequently since the value of such infusion of blood has been seen. It is in this country, if anywhere, that we should naturally expect the domestic stock to reach its highest perfection, and our poultry breeders may justly feel a peculiar pride in this strictly American production.—*Poultry World*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARLOW, N. H., June 28, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I would like to inquire through the *Fanciers' Journal* which is the best way to keep eggs for hatching? If to be kept on end which end is the best?

Yours in haste, JAMES H. MORRISON.

BASKING RIDGE, N. J., June 27, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in announcing that the celebrated premium Light Brahma cock "General Grant," formerly owned by J. P. Buzzell, is now added to my stock of Light Brahmas. Respectfully,

W. F. MUCHMORE.

IMPORTATION.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have received, through Fanciers' Agency, New York, from Leghorn, Italy, per American bark Monitor, Mr. James Moor, mate, arrived first week in April, two Black Leghorn pullets. Also, per bark Maggie Elliott, arrived May 22d, one Black Leghorn pullet. They arrived in good condition, are very fine birds, pure black with solid white ear lobes. Yours truly,

C. F. HAWKINS.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 27, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a pair of Egyptian Rabbits, imported from England in March last, per "City of Boston." These rabbits are about twice the size of our common rabbit; have pure white fur, small heads, large erect ears, and cornelian colored eyes. They are inhabitants

of the region of the lower Nile, and are a rarity in this country, there being none others than those in the possession of the gentlemen I got them from, and the pair I have. They are very rare in England. I consider them quite an addition to our stock of fancy rabbits.

HAZLETON, PA.

Yours truly,

EBEN P. DAY.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per "Denmark," yesterday, ten birds—eight Bald Heads, and two Beards—consisting of the following colors, viz.: Yellows, Reds, Silver, and Blacks; all were in the best condition, and are fine birds. The yellows are the best, however, of the lot.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, June 30.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Have you ever read Burnham's humorous "History of the Hen Fever?" I have, and I think the letter of Mr. George C. Athole is not only unjust but altogether far-fetched. The work alluded to is out of print now, I suppose, but I remember having had a good hearty laugh over its intensely funny pages fifteen years ago; and I never discovered any of the objectionable matter in the book which some fanciers pretend to have seen.

It was a sharp take-off of the follies and humbuggery of the day, in the chicken business, and its caricatures were keenly and skilfully drawn. I suppose the cheats and hucksters of those times did not like it, and they would not like a similar one against them and their deceits to-day. But how any fair man can object to any such *exposé* of the tricks of the trade, given so clearly and truthfully as they are in Burnham's book portrayed, I never could understand. For one, I would like to see the humbuggery of our time similarly shown up. I believe it would do good.

Yours, &c.,

P. P.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: In my article, page 423, No. 27, *Fanciers' Journal*; first verse, last clause, reads . . . "that such eggs are impregnated," should read "That such eggs are unimpregnated." Please correct in your next number.

Yours truly,

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., July 2, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received, per "Britannic" (whose trip was made in 7 days and 20 hours from Liverpool), four Baldheads—a pair of reds and a pair of yellows—all in fine condition and good birds. Much praise is due the proprietors of the European and East India Express Co., Messrs. Rodiger, Kiernan & Co., and also their Liverpool correspondents, Messrs. Williams & Sons, for the prompt and efficient manner in which the birds were forwarded and delivered.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1874.

The farmers in Illinois are importing Norman horses. The animals are heavily built, and are specially adapted for agricultural purposes.

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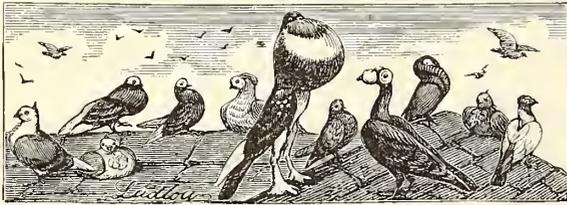
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PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE TUMBLERS.

High in the air the Tumblers fly,
Cleaving the blue empyrean;
Oh! for such wings that I might try
The unknown realms of space to scan.

Above the clouds the Tumblers roll,
Tossing somersaults prompt and bold;
Ah! with such skill I might control
The worlds, by thought alone, foretold.

Swift through the winds the Tumblers sweep,
Circling about their home so dear;
Oh! for such speed that I might leap
Into the ofttime dreamt of sphere.

Down from the clouds the Tumblers drop,
Folding their wings with silent grace;
Ah! how certainly time will lop
From life, the dreams our fancies trace.

WILBUR P. MORGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NUNS, SNELLS, AND SPOTS.

DEAR SIR:

In one of your back numbers, some few months ago, I noticed an article on "Nuns" that contained some statements that I cannot, as an old breeder of pigeons, accept as being correct. The writer goes on to describe a "Nun," which is correct, except where he says "there should be from

seven to nine colored flight feathers." The best and oldest authorities describe them as having from "five to seven," and those that have taken prizes in England, repeatedly, had only six. But the main point that I wish to speak about is where he says "that Spots and Snells are the 'culls' or 'outs' of Nuns." This I think an error, and that he nor any one else is smart enough to produce a pure *German Snell* from a Nun—they are as distinct and different as two birds can be.

SPOT.

A "Spot" is a bird that is marked as follows: The top of the head, over and down as far as the eye, is colored; the tail is of the same color of the spot; body and wings pure white. It is hardly possible that in time you may breed-out the colored *flight feathers* in the Nun, and dispose of the colored feathers, or "bib," under the throat, but I think a man would die of old age before he accomplished it. A "German Snell" is a very different bird from a "Nun" or "Spot," not only in its markings, but in its carriage and build throughout. I have bred them (black, red and yellow), and they always breed young *true in their markings*, as several can vouch for that had them from me.

GERMAN SNELLS.

A pure German Snell has a small colored spot, about the size of a pea, right between the eyes, and starting at the base of the beak, but does not extend over the head like a "Spot." The tail is of the same color as the spot on the forehead, they are booted with the same colored feathers as the spot and the tail, and have a crest like a Priest. They have the carriage and build of a swallow, and act like them in their movements. If a "Snell" is an "out" from a "Nun," how does he obtain a *booted bird* from one that is smooth leg? I know feathers can be bred-out, but I never knew you could breed them on from birds that never had them.

PORTLAND, ME., 1874.

W. W. STEVENS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: A friend and fancier, whom I visited a few days since, showed me a strange way or rather an attempt to raise an English sparrow. The facts of the case were as follows: It seems that a large gray squirrel had escaped from its cage and ran up and down the trees that are on my friend's place. In jumping from one tree to another he upset a box nest, with three young sparrows in it that were just about ready to fly. Two of them were instantly killed by the fall, but the third was still alive and was put by my friend under a pair of pigeons whose young had just died. The birds at once set to work to rear the little stranger, and in this they succeeded for a little over nine days, when it ungratefully died, *positively* from the overfeeding to which it was subjected. Yours truly, B.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1874.

[The above reminds us that some two years ago, while in Glasgow, Scotland, we were accompanied by the late Mr. Miller (a most thorough and devoted fancier of Pouters), to see the loft of a Pouter fancier. After climbing up through a trap-door, we witnessed the curious incident that a pair of Pouters had hatched a chicken and a pigeon in the same nest, and although two weeks old, they occupied the nest together. The chick would leave the nest, which the old pigeons would try to prevent, get food and water, and then return. But the most amusing part was when the old birds

tried to feed the chick, they could not understand why it should run around and refuse the food offered in their usual manner.

Some time ago, Mr. Herdegan, former manager for W. H. Churchman, informed us that during a late exhibition of the Penna. Poultry Society, a pair of pouters were calling to nest, and to play a joke upon the owner, he got a Bantam's egg and put it under the Pouters, but it had not remained there long, when a covetous fancier purloined the egg, took it home carefully and set it under pigeons, but great was his surprise when the young Bantam ran out of the nest and began to help itself. The joke was too good to keep, and had traveled further than was originally intended.—Ed.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Here is an item for the *Fancier*, which amusing as it may appear to some, was rather the opposite to me, and goes to show how much some people know about pigeons. I have two pairs of very fine inside Tumblers, and about a week ago, while exhibiting them to a friend, in the yard, the best one getting frightened, succeeded in flying beyond my reach, and darkness coming on I lost him. I hunted everywhere for him, and at last gave him up as gone. Last night, however, a boy brought him to me, having heard of my inquiries about him. The boy told me that he caught him the day after I lost him, and let him fly in the woodshed with some other pigeons he had. His mother saw it tumble two or three times, and supposing it to be in a fit, doused it in cold water. That stopped him for awhile, but when he got dry at it he went again, whenever he attempted to fly. The lady noticed it had "fits" only when flying up, so she out of pity clipped its wings, so that it could not fly at all. I have got my Tumbler but he has got over tumbling now.

Yours,

LON. HARDMAN.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 24, 1874.

MOTTLES.

THERE are numerous birds among the varieties of pigeons that are called Mottles, and yet not one in ten approaches the standard by which, alone, birds answering to that name should be judged. The Mottles of one person are the Splashes of another, or the Speckles of some other. So it turns out that B is dissatisfied with the birds C sends him or D thinks E does not know what a Mottle is because E rejects Splashes, etc. There need be no difficulty about all this, for it has long been settled as to what a Mottle should be. A Speckle is a spot of one color upon another. For instance, upon a sheet of paper you drop some ink; it spots, or specks it, and if you shake out a number of drops the paper becomes speckled all over. And so it is with a class of pigeons; the color of the bird (black, red or yellow, etc.) is spotted all over with specks of white, whence comes the name of Speckles, or Speckled Tumblers, etc.

A splash is a different thing. A boy will stand in the gutter, and splash mud over you as you walk by. In this instance a large quantity of mud falls upon one or two places (the little spots count for nothing here), and your white suit is said to be splashed. Therefore among birds, a black (red, blue, etc.) one with large spots of white occurring here and there on its plumage is called a splash; thus two or three white feathers will give a bird a splashed tail, or when the white extends across the back it is a splashed back, as some call it a handkerchief back.

A *Mottle* bears a definite meaning with it. It has not come by chance, such as a speck or splash; on the contrary, it denotes that something has been carefully done. There is no sense in saying I am mottled with mud, splashed is the word for that; but when you look at a work of art, you say how carefully that mottling is done. With birds a Mottle means a black (red, blue, yellow, etc.) bird with a rose consisting of about twenty-four (rather less than more) white feathers upon the shoulder of each wing. If these feathers are arranged in a perfect circle, with a black feather alternating between every two of the white ones, it gives a brilliancy and beauty to the bird that will set any fancier wild. Some fanciers allow a few white feathers scattered about the head and neck of the bird, but methinks it is because they cannot always attain the highest perfection in breeding Mottles, and are, therefore, inclined to be liberally lax in their ideas in order to accommodate the name to the speckled birds, and not the birds to the name. That is not true fancying; it is but a make-believe, and is always accompanied by an unpleasant sensation of conscience that is very disagreeable to have about one when one's ideas are formed to a high standard. Eaton in his edition of plates, gives a beautiful illustration of a Mottle, and the only objection to it is the speckling of the back and neck; but then Eaton was not so strict in his ideas of the meaning of the word as he ought to have been, for he gives us also a plate of a Mottled Trumpeter, and by comparing the pictures it is conclusively shown he attached different degrees of latitude to the word as used in speaking of Mottled Tumblers or Speckled Trumpeters.

What makes a mottled bird valuable is the purity of the mottling and the rareness with which such mottling is reached. It is easy to breed speckled birds; it is hard to breed birds mottled on the wings and moderately speckled about the head; but hardest of all is it to breed that pure white mottling on the wings alone. It takes time, and the most careful selection, to produce anything of moment among pigeons, and the most experienced fanciers have not yet succeeded in fixing those few white feathers indelibly upon the shoulders of the birds, but the time will come when it will be done; meantime, do not let us be dragging down a high standard and prostituting our energies by resting content to call Splashes, Speckles, and even Griggles by the name of Mottles.

Mottled Tumblers are exceedingly scarce, whether short or long faced. There is but one Short-faced nearly approaching perfection in coloring, in the circle of our acquaintance. It is a beautiful black, in the possession of Mr. M——, a fancier of refined taste and liberal ideas, residing in our city. It was considered cheap at fifty dollars, and is now unpriceable. The Long-faced are sometimes called Rose-winged, and are occasionally well bred, but in most instances they deserve the name of White-winged or Splashes, more truly than Rose-winged; many of these last are fine tumbling-birds, and some of elegant beauty. Mottled Trumpeters are far from being fit exemplars of the word Mottle. It would be better to call them Speckled but for the fact that, yielding to the invisible influence of the word mottle, the fanciers are gradually excluding more and more of the white from the standard of markings for the Trumpeters, and the time is not far distant when the mottling of the perfect bird will be ruled by a standard for colors common to both varieties.

DR. W. P. M.,

In "Poultry Bulletin."

FEBRUARY, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. II—MACAWS.

THESE magnificent birds are found in the tropical parts of South America, and the islands along the coast. Though seldom successfully taught to imitate the human voice, yet, when taken from the nest when quite young (before their eyes are opened), and carefully reared by hand, they become the most fluent talkers known among birds; repeating long sentences with facility, and imitating the songs of other birds. When captured, after arriving at a more mature age, they are exceedingly untractable, and can be taught hardly anything, except uttering a very disagreeable screech.

Macaws are the largest of the parrot tribe—often reaching a length of one yard. The principal features which distinguish them from the rest of the species, are their great size; the length of the tail feathers; the shortness and great strength of their mandibles; and their cheeks being destitute of feathers. They generally inhabit forests of tall trees—preferring those abounding with palms—on the fruit of which they live. There are several varieties of Macaws, the most common being the

RED AND BLUE MACAW.

This variety inhabits Brazil, Guinea, and other parts of South America. Formerly, it was quite common in the island of St. Domingo, but it is now extinct. It generally lives in moist woods of the Macaw Palm; the latter bearing a small fruit, upon which it principally subsists. The flesh of the Macaw is black, tough, and bad tasted; though it is used by the natives in the manufacture of a kind of soup. Numbers of them are shot for this purpose. Like other varieties, it cannot be taught to imitate the human voice, unless taken from the nest when quite young. The tone of its voice is rather harsh and disagreeable. In captivity it is subject to fits, and these are generally the cause of its death. In treating this disease, remove the bird from the cage on the first symptoms, and pour a spoonful of cold water down its throat. If this fails to bring it to, plunge it suddenly into cold water, or pull out a tail feather. One of these remedies will generally produce the desired effect.

It is about twenty inches long—though sometimes reaching the length of a yard. The prevailing color is scarlet. The quill feathers are blue on the upper, and yellow on the other side; diversified by green and yellow; the other parts of the body are blue; the lower tail feathers of a fine vermilion. The cheeks are destitute of feathers—being covered with a skin resembling that found on the turkey. It requires a larger cage (or what is much better, a stand and chain) than those used for common parrots, so as to have room for exercise, and to preserve the beauty of its brilliant plumage. It is often called the red or the scarlet Macaw. The natives call it the *Vonzalo*.

The blue and yellow Macaw is somewhat smaller than the preceding, and is a rarer bird. Its plumage is considered by some to be even handsomer than that of the red and blue Macaw. The feathers on the head are blue; gradually becoming green as they approach the wings. The fore part

of the neck, breast, belly, and the under part of the tail, are of a fine yellow. The rest of the plumage is either blue or olive. It is a native of Jamaica, Brazil, Guinea, and Sumatra, and its habits greatly resemble those of the blue and red Macaw. This species readily learn to imitate the sounds made by different animals.

THE GREEN MACAW.

This rare species is of a blackish-green color; its plumage shining in the sun with a metallic lustre; the bill and eyes are dull red; and the legs and feet black. It is about seventeen or eighteen inches long. It is found in Guinea and the Brazils. It is extremely beautiful, and quite sociable with persons with whom it is familiar; but its great demerit to popular favor is its weak voice. It seldom learns to articulate distinctly, if at all.

To be of any use as a talker, all kinds of Macaws must be taken from the nest when quite young, and reared by hand. Of course, we who live in the temperate climate cannot do this; but it is better to pay an extra price for one that can talk, than get a cheap bird that is useless for this purpose. The management of Macaws, as well as all kinds of parrots, will be given in a future number.

RABBIT FANCIERS, ATTENTION!

At the next annual exhibition of the Eastern Penna. Poultry Society, the rabbit class will be made one of its specialties. Competent judges will be secured; men who know the difference between a lop-eared and a Dutch rabbit. Two of the executive committee are old rabbit fanciers, and are desirous of having, at our next show, one of the finest collections of rabbits ever seen in this country, hence exhibitors who may wish to send their stock from a distance may rest assured that every attention will be paid them on their arrival at the show; and during the exhibition they will be fed and cared for by those who have been accustomed to managing rabbits. We also guarantee that they will not be thrust under the benches, or poked into a corner out of sight, but a good position will be given to them; so brother fanciers come and help us; if you cannot come yourself send on your lops, your Belgians, your Silver-grays, your Himalayas, your Angoras, your Dutch, and Commons. Our premium list will be ready soon, and it will be sent to all who apply for it.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

T. H. WALTON, *Cor. Sec'y.*

NASHUA, N. H., June 26, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

The *Fanciers' Journal* has become to me a welcome visitor, the more so because it gives a portion of its space to my pets, the rabbits, for which I think that every rabbit fancier in the United States will duly appreciate it. I trust it will not be many years before we shall have rabbit clubs and rabbit shows in this country, as they now do in England. But what I want to say is this: a friend of mine has a lop-eared doe that has a litter of seven fine, healthy young ones, but the ears of two of them will both fall on one side. It would oblige him very much if some one of your subscribers would give, through the journal, information how to make the caps that are used to keep the ears in their proper position.

Yours truly,

MADAGASCAR.

The Zoological Society of this city recently received from President Grant, a pair of beautiful Nicaraguan birds, together with a very complimentary letter. They are now on exhibition in the Garden.

HOW TO KEEP GOLD FISH.

Seth Green gives the following instructions as to the manner of keeping gold fish: Use any well, creek, or river water that is not impregnated with mineral. Change the water when the fish come to the top and stay there, and breathe part water and part air. Take out nearly all the water, leaving enough for the fish to swim in, and fill the vessel with fresh water. Never take the fish in your hand; if the aquarium needs cleaning, make a net of mosquito netting, and take the fish out in it. There are many gold fish killed by handling. Keep your aquarium clean so that the water looks as clear as a crystal. Watch the fish a little and you will find out when they are all right. Feed them all they will eat and anything they will eat, worms, meat, fish water or fish spawn. Take great care that you take all that they do not eat out of the aquarium. Any decayed meat or vegetables in water has the same smell to fish that it does to you in air. If your gold fish die it is attributed, as a rule, to one of three causes—handling, starvation, or bad water.

AFRICAN PARROTS.

On Hong Island, in Africa, close to the Gaboon River, there is a stupendous cotton tree, the wide-spread and gigantic arms of which have served, time immemorial, as a lodging place not only for the parrots belonging to this part of the country, but, one might be tempted to believe, for all in Africa. These birds usually spend an hour or more in adjusting themselves in their proper places at night, during which time they keep up such a loud and incessant screaming that you cannot be heard anywhere in the vicinity without raising the voice considerably above the ordinary pitch. At length they are quietly scated, when they commence what very closely resembles a musical concert; this they continue about an hour longer. At regular intervals during the night they sing out as if they were keeping watch. The natives say the concerts have been borrowed from them, and the practice of keeping watch they suppose to have been derived from vessels lying at anchor in the river. These conjectures will not appear improbable to those who are acquainted with the singular aptitude of these birds to catch and imitate the sounds of the human voice. They are never molested; their powers of utterance, in the estimation of the African, are so close an approximation of human speech, that to kill and eat them would be almost equivalent to murder and cannibalism.

THE ESQUIMAUX DOG.

What the reindeer is to the Laplander, the Siberian dog is to the Esquimaux. He is their only beast of burden, and is generally employed in drawing materials in a sledge over the boundless and dreary deserts of snow, where the cold is so intense that no other domestic animal save the reindeer, could exist, and bear the hardships this animal is called upon to undergo. They are generally fed once a day—at night—their allowance being a dried fish, weighing

perhaps two pounds. The sledge, to which they are harnessed, is about ten feet in length and two in width, made with seasoned birch timber, and combines, to a surprising degree, the qualities of strength and lightness. It is simply a skeleton framework fastened together with lashings of dried seal skin, and mounted on broad curved runners. No iron whatever is used in the construction, and it does not weigh more than twenty pounds, yet it will sustain a load of four or five hundred pounds, and endure the severest shocks of rough mountain travel, occasionally rendered more than ordinarily severe by the erratic behavior of the dogs, who, sometimes, should a deer or fox cross their route, cannot overcome their wolfish propensities, but give chase in a most determined manner, heedless alike of the driver's shouts and the loaded team behind them, dragging the sledge and its contents at lightning speed over bluffs and down steep inclines, often not being brought to a stand-still until submerged several feet in a snowdrift. The driver of a dog team carries no whip, but has, instead, a thick stick with a spiked point, which is used to check the speed of the sledge in descending hills. The number of dogs harnessed to the sledges varies from seven to fifteen, according to the nature of the country to be traversed, and the weight of the load. Under favorable circumstances eleven dogs will make from forty to fifty miles a day, with a man and a load of four hundred pounds. They are harnessed to the sledge in successive couples, by a long central thong of seal skin, to which each dog is attached by a collar and a short trace. They are guided and controlled entirely by the voice, and by a leader dog, who is especially trained for the purpose.

GRIMALKIN IN THE SHROUDS.

During the recent gales the schooner *Eaglet* lay in Tobermory Harbor. In furling the mainsail, a cat belonging to the vessel, without the knowledge of the sailors, got rolled up, and, while the sail continued furled, it could not escape from its confinement. For twenty-three days the sail lay untouched, and during that time poor puss was a close prisoner, without food or drink, and very little air. When the sail was unfurled the cat dropped out in such a weekly state that it could not stand. The sailors nursed their favorite so carefully that in a day or two it was skipping about the vessel as if nothing had happened.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

BETHEL, May 21, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I should like very much to get the complete files of your *Journal*, having a few numbers. I like the paper very much. Could not do without it. Think I can get it a few subscribers. Truly yours,

J. A. MORTON.

BANGOR, ME., May 26, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find amount for another subscriber to your valuable *Journal*. Send it to Mr. ——— Respectfully yours,

ALBERT NOYES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

MR. WADE.

I thank you for the *Fanciers' Journal* with which I am very much pleased, and will forward the subscription price soon. Respectfully yours,

JOSHUA BOWERS.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May, 1874.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: . . . I consider the *Fanciers' Journal* a valuable advertising medium. My advertisement of Brown Leghorns (one insertion) brought me an order the next day after the *Journal* reached me, and other orders afterwards. . . . Respectfully yours,
C. F. HAWKINS.

CLINTON, N. Y., May, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

I cannot speak too highly of your *Journal*. It is a welcome weekly visitor at my house. I think it will take the place of the slower monthlies. Wishing you much success, I remain, very respectfully yours,
WALTER C. HART.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., May 19, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . The weekly *Journal* is warmly welcomed by every member of our family. I hope for you a grand success. Yours truly,
T. D. HAMMOND.

BARTON, VT., May 11, 1874.

MR. WADE:

I am well pleased with the effect of my advertisement in the *Journal*. Wishing the weekly much success, I remain,
Yours truly,
F. A. BELKNAP.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE,

Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* (No. 20) has come to hand, and I am so interested that I want to get all the numbers, even if I have to put you to some extra trouble in mailing lost numbers in transit. Yours truly,
GEO. W. WHITE.

SPRINGTOWN, Pa., May 21, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your *Journal* is invaluable. Please send it on. Yours respectfully,
R. BRODT.

BLACKINGTON, MASS., May 18.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I like your *Journal* very much. Please find subscription price and advertisement inclosed.
G. F. HOPKINS.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 19, 1874.

MR. WADE:

The last "ad." in the *Journal* brought me letters from nearly all of the Western and Southern States for fowls.

Respectfully yours,
C. V. FOWLER.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 12, 1874.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: I did not think a weekly would succeed, but I can now scarcely wait for the week to come around, it has become so interesting to me.

Respectfully yours,
J. E. LLOYD.

BLUE POLISH FOWLS AND BLUE TOP-KNOT DUCKS are inquired for—who has them?

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Two cocks and twelve hens Silver Polands, and one cock and three hens, Golden Polands; all nice and good birds—for different varieties of Fancy Pigeons.
Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Plymouth Rocks, American Dominiques, and Game Bantams will be exchanged for Fancy Pigeons, either Nuns, Jacobins, Fantails, Birds, or pet stock of any kind.
Address A. GAINES, Fancier, Castle, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine Sumatra Games, cost over \$15, for one thoroughbred Skye Terrier Dog from 10 months to 1½ years old. What offer do you say?
T. D. ADAMS, Lock-Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

FRENCH POODLE.—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be first-class.
GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,

A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:

In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.

W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

THE FANCIER AND POULTRY REVIEW.

EDITED BY JAMES LONG.

New Series, Enlarged. Twopence weekly. Beautifully Illustrated.

This *Journal*, which is the oldest paper solely devoted to the Fancy in Great Britain, treats upon Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, and Canaries. Portraits of all the champion specimens are given, with original serial tales and articles by the best authorities.

Advertisements, every twenty words, 10 cents. Cuts charged as space. Mailed free to America for \$3.50 per annum; \$2.00 half year.

OFFICE, 12 CRANE COURT, FLEET ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.—A Scotch Terrier Slut, 3 years' old, finely bred and perfect; weighs 3¼ lbs. Address

C. H. MALLESON, Hudson, Cal. Co., N. Y.

IF ORDERED AT ONCE, I will sell the following very choice BREEDING STOCK, AT THE LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS PER BIRD: one Light Brahma Cock, with one to five Hens; one Dark Brahma Cock, with one to six Hens; one Plymouth Rock Cock, with one to four Hens; one Golden Polish Cock, with one to three Hens; one Buff Cochin Cock, with one to three Hens; one Partridge Cochin Cock, with one to three Hens; one Silver-Gray Poking Cock, with one to three Hens. A great offer, 6 birds for \$25.00; 13 birds for \$50.00. If they do not please the purchaser, they may be returned to me, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. Many of them are prize-birds, or out of well-known prize-birds, and pedigrees, and full particulars may be had by addressing

J. M. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

Two thousand eggs sold! One hundred and forty-six satisfied customers! Six hundred dollars' worth of chickens shipped! and this result accomplished in four months, by judicious advertising of first-class stock! If this is a good showing, then give the FANCIER'S JOURNAL my sincere and hearty congratulations for contributing so largely to my success.

Fraternally yours,

J. F. FERRIS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR CASH.—75 or 80 first-class fowls, old and young, at one dollar each, by taking the whole lot, including eight of the leading varieties. For particulars, address, with stamp,
CHRIS. HALTEMAN, North Main St., Dayton, Ohio.

TUMBLER PIGEONS.—100 pairs Tumbler Pigeons at \$2 per pair. 50 pairs Inside Tumblers, \$4 to \$10 per pair. Also, Fantails, Turbits, Owls, Barbs, Nuns, and other varieties.

J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCIERS' GAZETTE,

A BREEDERS' AND EXHIBITORS' JOURNAL,

EDITED BY L. WRIGHT,

And published weekly, by the Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Having a desire to place before our readers everything that will interest and instruct the fancier, we have accepted the Agency for the above paper in this country.

SPECIMEN COPIES will be promptly mailed on receipt of TEN cents and stamp. Subscription per annum, \$4.00, postpaid, if mailed from publication office; if from this office, the subscriber will pay American postage, which is TWENTY cents per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, at the receiving office.

Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....	\$5 00
Dark Brahmans (Squire and others).....	3 00
Dominiques (Bicknell).....	3 00
Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.	
Address	C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

GOLDEN AND SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS

A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTED, BRED, AND SHIPPED BY

ANDREW J. TUCK,

Eggs and Fowls in their season. Box 602, Nashua, N. H.

HOMING, OR CARRIER PIGEON.

ITS HISTORY, GENERAL MANAGEMENT, AND METHOD OF TRAINING,

By W. B. TEGETMEIER.

Price, 75 cents, free by mail. Address
JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—A few trios of my "First Prize" and "Silver Cup" stock for sale at \$15.00 and \$20.00 per trio. W. E. Shedd, Waltham, Mass.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS

From my best breeding pen; my third premium Cockerel at Philadelphia, 1874, mated with my first premium Pullets at same place, December, 1872, and two Hens hatched from eggs imported from Wragg last year; price, \$3 per dozen. Also, Dark Brahmans, \$1.50 per dozen; Black Hamburgs, \$2 per dozen, securely packed, and guaranteed fresh. JOHN CHANDLER, Kennett Square, Pa.

EATON'S MATCHLESS PIGEON PORTRAITS, Life-Size. One pair Carrier and Pouter. Price \$5. The above Engravings are now out of print and seldom to be had at any price.
Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

PIGEONS, BANTAMS, AND RABBITS.—One pair of Yellow Barbs, \$6; one pair of Black Barbs, \$7.50; two Black Carrier Cocks. Also, one pair of Duckwing Game Bantams (Wister's importation), \$3; one pair of Inside Tumblers, \$5; one pair of common Black Tumblers, \$2. Also, one pair White Angora Rabbits, \$8; one good Himalayan Buck (Halsted's importation), \$5.
J. DAWSON THOMSON,
(Successor to John Thomson, Jr.), Shoemakertown, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Imported direct from Italy. Eggs, \$5 per doz. Light Brahma Eggs, \$3 per doz. Black-Breasted Red Game Bantam Eggs \$3 per doz. All Imported or Prize birds. Young Fowls after Sept. 1st.
S. L. BARKER, Windsor, Conn.

"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.
JOS. M. WADE,
39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

RUNTS and DUCHESSE.—Fine White Duchesse, \$4.00 per pair. Extra large Runts, Black Pied and Pure White, from \$6 to \$10 per pair. Address J. C. LONG, JR., 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Y. BICKNELL, WESTMORELAND, ONEIDA CO., N. Y.—For the rest of the season I shall sell Cochin Eggs, all varieties, Dark Brahma, Plymouth Rock, and Duck Eggs at \$3 per dozen. Games, White Leghorn, Houdan, Crevecoeur, LaFleche, and Dominique, at \$2 per doz. Hamburg and Dorking, at \$1.50 per doz. Eggs from my recently imported Houdans, and Colored Dorkings, \$5 per doz.

WOODCUTS OF FOWLS, PIGEONS,

AND OTHER PETS.

Having permanently engaged an artist and engraver, I am prepared to furnish, on short notice and true to life, Woodcuts of Fowls, Pigeons, and other Pets, at reasonable prices.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL OFFICE, Philadelphia, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.—Having retired from the firm of Goodale & Higgins, I shall henceforth breed none but Dark Brahmans. I take with me the entire stock of this variety from the Washtenaw Poultry Yards. I have six pens of high character, among them winners at Buffalo, Hartford, and Boston, 1874. Price List free.

J. C. HIGGINS, Delhi Mills, Michigan.

MAY 7, 1874.

CHICKENS.—Orders now being booked for furnishing, in June and July, Young Chickens, in flocks of from eight to twelve each, with hen to mother them, from pure strains of Brahmans, Cochins, Leghorns, and Hamburgs (all varieties), and Dominiques, Plymouth Rocks, &c. Prices reasonable. Terms cash, one-half only in advance. Send stamp with letters of inquiry to Order early.
T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.—To close out surplus stock, one trio Dark Brahmans, price \$8, or Cock and three Pullets, \$10; one pair Silver Penciled Hamburgs, choice birds, price \$5. Warranted pure.
C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

COLD SPRING POULTRY and STOCK YARDS.—J. E. LLOYD will book orders from July 1st, for Eggs from Light and Dark Brahmans and Partridge Cochins, at \$2.00 per doz. Fowls for sale after September 1st.
J. E. LLOYD, 17 Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.

LIVE AND LET LIVE!—I will forward EGGS for hatching from choice No. 1 Fowls, of the following varieties, at \$2 for 13: Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, B. R. Games, Gold and Silver-Laced and B. R. Game Bantams. Send stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Circular, &c.
A. M. CAREY,
Selmsgrove, Pa.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED
TO
EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF
FANCY AND PLAIN JOB PRINTING,
SUCH AS
CIRCULARS, PRICE LISTS, ENVELOPES,
BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.

IN CASES WHERE OUR PATRONS DESIRE
IT, WE WILL USE ANY CUTS THAT WE
MAY HAVE, FOR A REASONABLE COM-
PENSATION.

THE CUTS WE WILL USE HAVE
NOT BECOME COMMON.

"ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS."
THE NEW
AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,
As adopted at Buffalo, N. Y., January, 1874, by the
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

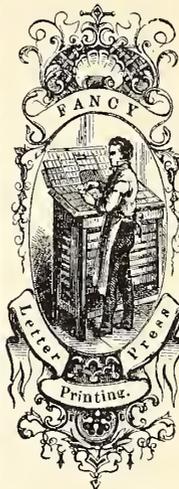
And published by them. Price, \$1 per copy.
At wholesale in lots not less than 10 copies, 25 per cent. off. For larger lots and special rates, send for Price Card.
EDMUND S. RALPH, Sec'y, Buffalo, N. Y.

DARK BRAHMAS.
TO EXHIBITORS.—One cockerel and four pullets, hatched in January and nearly full-grown. Very fine, price, \$15.00. Address
L. A. HAYS, Spring City, Chester Co., Penna.

WRIGHT'S PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.
THE BEST BOOK ON THIS SUBJECT FOR THE MONEY EVER
PUBLISHED.

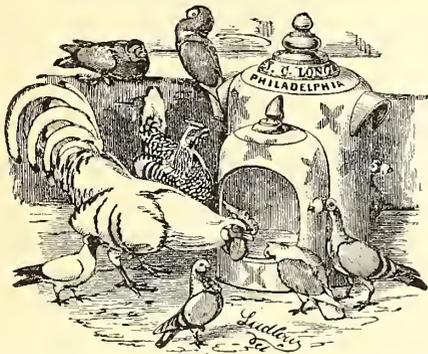
Price, \$2.00, free by mail.

Address FANCIERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.



**INDESTRUCTIBLE
STONE DRINKING FOUNTAINS,**

FOR FOWLS, PIGEONS, &c.



WILL KEEP THE WATER PURE AND PREVENT THE BIRDS FROM FOULING IT.

PRICES:

2 gallons, each.....	\$1 40	1/2 gallon, each.....	\$0 70
1 " "	1 00	1/4 " "	35

Sent safely by Express.

TRY THEM, IF THEY ARE NOT ALL I CLAIM FOR THEM I WILL REFUND THE MONEY.

FOUNTAINS PACK WELL WITH BROKEN BONE.

BROKEN BONE FOR FOWLS.

PRICE AS FOLLOWS:

Twenty-five pounds, and bag.....	\$1 25
Fifty "	2 25
One hundred "	4 25

Per Barrel of about 200 lbs., 4 cts. per lb., including drayage.

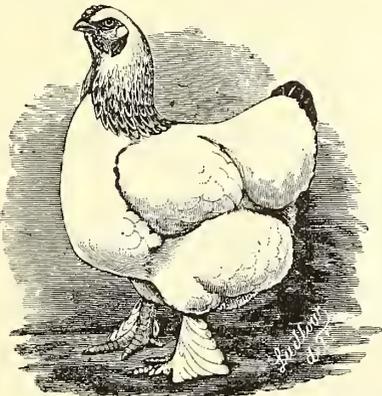
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AT THE

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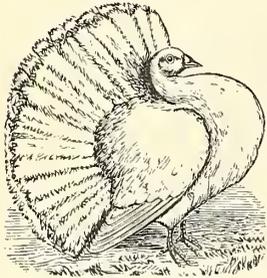
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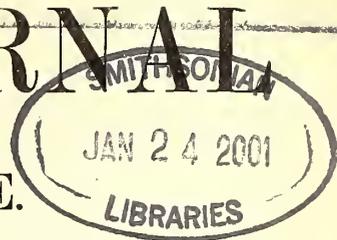


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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.



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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16, 1874.

No. 29.

S. J. BESTOR vs. CONNECTICUT POULTRY NOTES.

Jos. M. WADE, Esq., *Editor Fanciers' Journal.*

MY DEAR SIR: In the matter of the new standard, &c., allow me to state that I feel quite certain that the majority of the members of the Connecticut State Poultry Society have not approved, and will not approve, of the newly revised work; and that an erroneous impression has been conveyed to your readers by the author of an article in the Journal of June 4th, under heading of "Connecticut Poultry Notes." Said correspondent would have the fraternity believe that the Quarterly Meeting of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, at Hartford, May 12th, was "largely attended," and that the resolutions of the American Poultry Association, &c., were carried by a large vote. The correspondent aforesaid also informs your readers that the resolution "was opposed by only one speaker and two or three votes." In the latter statement he was a truthful James. I am informed by the secretary of our society that our total membership exceeds one hundred and fifty persons. When the resolution was passed there were present—inclusive of the President—fourteen persons; no more and no less. Three, including two of the officers of the society, voted against the resolution as unnecessary or premature, and *ten*, and no more, voted in favor of the resolution, or else voted not at all. My impression is that some of the ten did not vote at all, although out of this "large" attendance of fourteen I concede there was a *majority* in favor of the resolution. I lay claim to no particular merit in being the "only one speaker opposing," while, at the same time, my views are pretty well understood in the premises. I wish, however, the society of which I have been, since its first organization, an active member, or officer in some capacity, to be rightly quoted or not at all. We are a wide-awake, progressive Poultry Society, and not without some reputation in the estimation of the fraternity at large, and I should feel sorry if we were as a body to be misquoted.

I notice in your issue of July 2d that Mr. Halsted states that "the Connecticut State Poultry Society has formally recognized the work of the Convention, &c.;" doubtless so reasoning from the perusal of the communication before referred to, viz., "Connecticut Poultry Notes." I, however, make this prophecy, that our society never will use the latest version of the standard, without corrections being first made, and I don't think any of our best judges in its membership (and, by the way, we have not a few good judges in our membership) will ever make awards with the instructions to judges which preface the newly-fledged standard work as their guide and authority. Certainly I never would, and I believe I am honored with as many invitations yearly from our State organizations as the average fancier. No intelligent, independent judge would or could do it; at least so it seems to me.

So much by way of a minority report, if it may be so

termed, as against the "unanimous" (?) nine or ten majority, *vide* "Connecticut Poultry Notes." Again: Now, for one, I concede to the respectability, intelligence, and high-mindedness of the gentlemen of the Buffalo Convention, many of whom have been, and I trust are now, my warm personal friends, and several have been for years my almost constant correspondents, patrons, and associates in the poultry fancy. Many of them have been my personal guests, and I theirs, in years ago, but still I have dared to differ with them about this standard business, and I shall not cease the use of my pen, or the discussion of the errors and omissions in the standard, or any criticisms of my friends active in the Convention, or the society of which I am a member, or the American Poultry Association, until we get a little more of an improvement on the old standard than the one which had birth at Buffalo, A.D. 1874. I do not suppose that all of wisdom in Chickenology will perish at my decease, neither am I a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I arrogate this much to myself in reminding many of the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, that when they were present at the Exhibition of the Connecticut State Poultry Society, in December last, I stated that the revision of the standard would take months of consideration and careful labor, that it was no time to do it in the excitement of a poultry exhibition, and although preliminary steps might then and there be taken, the *conclusion* of the work should be deferred for six months or a year, or we should make bad work of it. I thought the experience I had had, and the work done by myself in the preparation of the old standard during the meetings in New York, February and May, 1871, had given me sufficient knowledge of the labor and difficulties in the way to say that much, and certainly no man saw at an earlier hour, than did your present correspondent, what fools we had made of ourselves there, or was more willing to eat humble pie in immediate atonement therefor. With such an experience before me, therefore I urged our society and its delegates to take time to do this third revision well and thoroughly.

I made and offered, at a special meeting of our State Society, the resolution appointing delegates to the American Poultry Association's Convention at Buffalo; and had our delegates acted up to instructions I doubt not the American Poultry Association would have cheerfully deferred to a request for further time, and had the time been granted, many of the errors into which the Association has fallen might have been discovered in time to have avoided or remedied them, instead of leaving the work in confusion worse confounded, as now.

The resolution I then offered was in import this:—That three delegates be appointed by the Connecticut State Poultry Society to represent it at the Convention of the American Poultry Association at its contemplated meeting at Buffalo, but *not* to bind the society, by their votes, to a revision of the standard, without first submitting the business to the

Connecticut State Poultry Society for their approval, said delegates to have power to choose substitutes, and their expenses to be paid from the funds of the society.

Messrs. P. W. Hudson, C. H. Crosby, and C. A. Pitkin were appointed the delegates; Mr. Pitkin substituting his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. H. Lockwood, and those gentlemen were at Buffalo presuming to understand the instructions of the corporation which sent them there at its expense. Although I will say this of Mr. Crosby—he was absent from the meeting when he was appointed, and has since informed me that he did not know that the *wording of the resolution* required them to report the doings for approval to the society before binding its delegation to a revision, and had he known he never would have voted otherwise than to defer action for his society's indorsement. Now, these gentlemen went straight to Buffalo and did exactly contrary to their instructions, and brought in their bills—forsooth (something over one hundred dollars)—for not doing as they were bid. The result we all know—no one opposing—the standard was made (revised?), rushed to the printers, no opportunity for correction, or for the supplying of omissions; but out it comes—Price \$1—advertised far and near, and every other poultryman who has bought one finds himself possessed of something he cannot use, is not pleased with, cannot breed to, and that must be born over again to get strength to live. Some one has written or said, "Deliver me from these has beens" or "might have beens," but the whole of the fiasco "*might have been*" avoided if a few of our wise men could have advised "more time" at Buffalo.

I feel gratified to know, however, that in my very earnestness, even in what seemed at first a difficult minority work, I have so many able indorsers, kindly letters and assurances of approval and esteem from my friends, old and new, in our fraternity, and I believe that all our seeming difficulties will yet be surmounted, and that the "good time coming" is near at hand. Nevertheless, I beg leave to say that while the American Poultry Association may claim for itself (or its particular champions for it) very much of dignity in its make-up, it will not satisfy the poultry fanciers of America to assume too much of the high and lofty style until it brings out something more of real merit than it has yet produced. Let us show the result of our brains and science as well as good manners and dignity. We cannot travel long on our dignity solely.

Yours truly,

HARTFORD, CONN., July 6, 1874.

S. J. BESTOR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HALSTED vs. SWEET AND CHURCHMAN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I had hoped not to trespass on your space, and on the patience of your readers again, but the remarkable statements of Mr. Sweet, in No. 28, demand a reply. I very much regret to see that he does not even get through his first sentence truthfully; in that he claims to be actuated solely by a desire to place before the public a "fair statement" of his side of this matter. Every candid reader will at once perceive that there is very little fairness about it.

If, as he claims, he is so desirous to have the public know all about the circumstances, why does he not tell them that all this "suspicion" and "conclusion" was kept perfectly quiet—not the least inkling allowed to reach my ears until they had consummated their designs? And why are they so careful to completely ignore and conceal the fact that the credentials of my associate and myself *as delegates*

were offered, accepted, and placed on file? They knew full well that had I been notified of charges being made against me, and what said charges were, that when the light of truth was brought to bear upon them, they would melt away like snow under the midsummer sun. They knew, also, that the act they were about to do was *illegal, unjust, unfair*.

I know of no principle in ethics or equity, by which a law may be retroactive; or, in other words, I have yet to learn how a man can become amenable for any act committed before the passage of a law making such act an offense and misdemeanor. That there was no law regarding this assumed offense is evident. Neither Messrs. Churchman or Sweet have *dared* to assert the contrary; but they have most carefully avoided all reference to the question. Mr. Sweet, throughout his whole letter, entirely ignores the assumed offense upon which they urged the action of the Association at the Boston meeting; and I now repeat the proposition contained in my former letter: 1st. That there was no law covering such a case. 2d. My dealings and connection with the Convention were in my official capacity as delegate, and not individually. 3d. The assumed offense was committed before I was a member of the *Association*; therefore there was no cause of action. I challenge both Mr. Churchman and Mr. Sweet to controvert this position.

But, to proceed further: if there was such a sincere desire to be fair and above-board about this matter—as Mr. S. intimates—why was not the official notice of the action of the Executive Committee at Boston communicated to me at once? Why was it delayed until the 19th of the month before mailing; fourteen days *after* the meeting? Does it not look as if the intention of these fairminded and honorable gentlemen was to prevent my protest (which they knew would come) from appearing in the same issue of papers which contained this infamous resolution?

The meeting took place on the 5th, at Boston. The official notification was mailed at Buffalo on the 19th. Fortunately, my attention was called to the matter by a friend, who received the doings of the Boston meeting in the form of a printed slip a week or more before the official notification was mailed to me.

And now to answer Mr. Sweet's letter in detail, which I propose to do "*without gloves*." In it Mr. Sweet has expressed himself as willing to "submit the question of veracity between himself and me to the public," and to that public I propose to leave it; asking them to remember that while "Truth is violated by falsehood, it may be equally outraged by silence;" and also, that "Truth is established by investigation and delay—falsehood prospers by precipitancy."

The first point with which I shall take issue, is the assertion of Mr. Sweet, made to various persons at the time of the Convention, and also repeated (but in different language) in his letter, that the gentleman known as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, "*was employed by me*;" or, as he (Mr. S.) expresses it, was "*his (my) stenographer*." The following will settle that point, and also one question of veracity between Mr. Sweet and myself.

NEW YORK, June, 1874.

I hereby certify that Messrs. A. M. Halsted, Robert Reid, and Geo. B. Willis, were appointed delegates from and by the New York State Poultry Society, to the Convention of poultry fanciers, held at Buffalo, January 15th, 1874; and that Mr. A. M. Halsted, and the gentleman known as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, attended the Convention in such capacity, and that their expenses were defrayed by the said society.

Signed, THOS. B. KINGSLAND, Pres't.

I will here state that the gentleman in question was a stranger to me; that I met him for the first time the day before leaving New York for Buffalo; that he was there introduced to me as Mr. Geo. B. Willis, who was to be my associate at Buffalo—Mr. Reid being unable to go.

That Mr. Willis was a stenographer has never been denied; and I know of no reason why a stenographer may not be a delegate to a poultry convention, as well as a merchant or a farmer. The next point at issue is Mr. Sweet's statement that I said that "Mr. Estes was quite old and not quick enough to write up the Convention, and desired him (Halsted) to do so for the *Bulletin*." This I pronounce *unqualifiedly false*—I said no such thing. The following will explain my instructions—the substance of which was what I told Mr. Sweet.

NEW YORK, June 16th, 1874.

MR. A. M. HALSTED, RYE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 16th inst., I would say that either Mr. Willis or yourself were requested by me (as Secretary of Associated Fanciers), to obtain for me while at the Buffalo Convention as delegates from the New York State Poultry Society, a *verbatim* copy of the proceedings of said Convention, for the use of the *Bulletin*; on the supposition that the convention was to be open to all having proper credentials; never for an instant supposing it was to be a close corporation.

Very truly yours,

WM. L. DARLING,

Sec'y and Treas. Associated Fanciers.

It was perfectly understood before we left New York City, that Mr. Estes was to write up the show of the Western New York Poultry Society, and to look out for the interests of the *Bulletin* in regard to subscriptions and advertisements; but that any report of the Convention was to be taken by myself and Mr. Willis.

The third point at issue is the statement that the table furnished by Mr. Sweet "was placed at his (my) request in a remote and out-of-the-way place in the room."

The room in which the Convention was held was probably three times as long as its width. The table at which sat the President and Secretary was about one-third the length from one end of the room. About the middle of the room was placed the first tier of seats, arranged crosswise, and probably about eight or ten tiers deep. The table at which Mr. Willis and myself were seated was on the left (looking down) of the *third tier of seats*. A number of gentlemen who were present are willing to corroborate this statement. This is the "*out-of-the-way place*" which this *fair-minded* gentleman would have the public believe I occupied.

I wish here to call the attention of the public to the fact that there was nothing secret in this matter. But that Mr. Sweet was asked for a table *for the purpose of taking notes*. Every movement on my part being open and above-board, and every move of these two *gentlemen* (Messrs. Churchman and Sweet), against me, was kept concealed.

"The man who dares traduce because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man."

The fourth point to which I refer does not concern me, but I cite it merely to bring forward more prominently this question of veracity between Mr. Sweet and myself. He (Mr. S.) says: "The President called the attention of the delegates to the resolution, &c., and said, as presiding officer,* he should be obliged to enforce the rules," &c., and "it would be his duty to expel such person." Mr. Churchman, after calling attention to the rules, said: "*If any person, other than the Secretaries, is found taking minutes,*

* The words "as presiding officer," were not used.

I WILL EXPEL HIM!" If needs be, I will bring three or *more* persons, besides myself, to make affidavit to this statement, and, I will say here, that throughout the whole session at which I was present, the tone of these two gentlemen was of this same offensive character, "*I, I,*" as if they owned and controlled the Convention.

The fifth point is the matter already referred to in my communication in No. 17 of this Journal, viz., the statements of both Messrs. Sweet and Churchman, that I "had received no telegram from home," &c.

The public, who are to be the *judges* in this matter (and *not* Messrs. Sweet and Churchman), will please read the following, and then decide for the *fifth* time upon this question of *veracity*:

RYE, N. Y., June 13, 1874.

DEAR SIR:

While attending the Convention of the Poultry Fanciers at Buffalo, in January last, I received a telegram from my wife, at Rye, N. Y., requesting me to return home. After I had left Buffalo, it was publicly denied in the Convention that I had received any telegram, and asserted that I had left for other reasons, not creditable to my standing as a member and a gentleman. Will you please state, by letter, that, on the sixteenth of January last, a telegram *was* received from Rye, N. Y., directed to A. M. Halsted, and that said telegram was delivered to me at St. James's Hall that afternoon, and the time of delivery, if you can give it?

Yours respectfully,

Supt. Western Union Tel. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. M. HALSTED.

To which I received the following reply:—

DEAR SIR:

The message above referred to was delivered to you in person at St. James's Hall, at 2 20 P. M., January 16. We have your receipt therefor.

Very truly,

J. W. TILLINGHAST,

Agent U. P. T. Co.

BUFFALO, June 15, 1874.

As to the matter of Mr. Willis receiving a telegram, addressed in another name, I know nothing of it, except by hearsay. Neither do I know anything about his being called away or the cause thereof. I do know, however, that the gentleman in question registered his name in full at the Mansion House, where it can be found by those inquisitive enough to go and see.

To still further expose the *unfairness* of Mr. S., I call attention to second column, page 354, 8th line from top—Journal of June 4th—"A gentleman connected with the Convention," &c. Again about the middle of same column, "A member of the Executive Committee who was present at Buffalo," &c. *That gentleman and that member was* WM. H. CHURCHMAN. And now, if the public can find any one who had anything to do with this outrageous transaction except these two parties, they can see further through a millstone than I can. It is Churchman and Sweet, Sweet and Churchman from beginning to end, and every candid reader will bear me out in "objecting to the tribunal as incompetent." It was *worse* than incompetent, it was *vindictive* and *unscrupulous*. The whole case was pre-judged, and I reiterate my charge that it was a trumped-up affair.

The assumed offense was "the introduction of a member under a fictitious name at the January session of the Association." But nowhere is this alluded to as a cause of action. Mr. Sweet, with characteristic *fairness*, entirely evades every point on which the public wish light, and after shirking every point at issue, has the sublime "*cheek*" to add: "I may be permitted to say that, in my opinion, he who objects to such a jury, and would endeavor to shield himself

by such frivolous technicalities as are contained in said communications must have a weak case indeed."

Mr. S. does not bring forward a single *positive statement* to support his position. His whole action is based on what he calls "*circumstantial evidence*," and upon the plea that he and certain others "*reluctantly came to the conclusion*," &c.

What a wonderful exhibition of consistency is this! Why, O valorous chieftains, did you not take the society of which I was the delegate (duly accredited) to account? Simply because you DARE not; I repeat it, Messrs. C. and S., YOU DARE NOT! Verily Shakespeare says truly of such:

"You are the hare, of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valor plucks dead lions by the beard."

One more item and I have done. It is parliamentary usage, the world over, that when a delegate or member offers a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee the *mover* is placed on that committee, usually as chairman. The first resolution at the Buffalo Convention, moving for the appointment of "a committee of five persons to divide the members of the Convention into sub-committees," &c, was offered by myself. Mr. Churchman, the Honorable President, either through ignorance or a lack of courtesy, or from the same motives which prompted his later action, disregarded parliamentary usage in this, as well as in two subsequent resolutions which were moved by me, and passed by the house. The public will please bear in mind that this was *before* that "very close watch was placed upon those gentlemen."

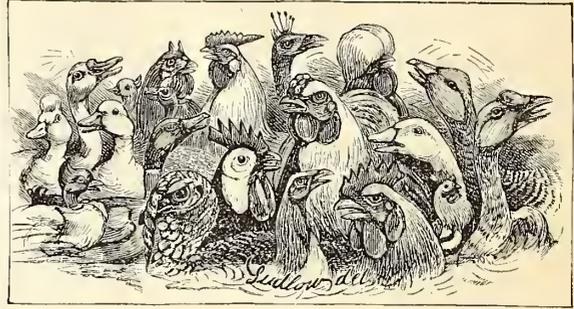
I may be prejudiced—it is very probable I am—but I cannot but come to the conclusion that if the "*honor and integrity of the Association*" are to be maintained by such actions, and upheld by such hands, the sooner it is dissolved the better.

I have information in my possession that discloses the fact that as early as last fall "Mr. Sweet was resolved that the American Poultry Association should revise the 'Standard of Excellence,' and that if the copyright I *then* owned could be obtained, well and good, if not, that the Association would go ahead, and that the Association should own the copyright of said standard."

This is the honorable and upright manner of taking what they did not own. It was not stolen from me, however, as I sold out my entire right, title, and interest to the said copyright in November last—the assignment being on record at Washington. Mr. Sweet in conclusion says: "Neither malice nor jealousy prompted him" in his action. Perhaps he has other and more polite terms for these failings. Doubtless he imputes to me anger and resentment towards himself and Mr. Churchman. He is wrong.

A. M. HALSTED.

[In justice to Mr. Chas. A. Sweet I wish to state, that being Secretary of the A. P. A. during the year 1873, I was in close and frequent correspondence with him and I must say that he was a devoted officer of the A. P. A., and I do not think he made any move but what he believed to be for the best interest of the Association; and the large and harmonious meeting of the Fanciers at Buffalo was due, mainly, to the extra exertion of Mr. Sweet; he accomplished that which he has just reason to be proud of. We do not remember his using the word *I*, as a member of the Association, and had it not been for his cool judgment, the Association would have much more to regret than it has. As to the personal feeling against Mr. Halsted, the members of the Association are best able to judge. It is very plain that had there been a *kindly* feeling toward Mr. Halsted, the trial and expulsion would not have taken place.—ED.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE of the most interesting stories of animal intelligence and instinct is told by an eminent naturalist. A young lady, who was sitting in a room, the door of which was open, and led into the yard, where a variety of fowls were disporting themselves, was suddenly approached by an old drake, who seized the bottom of her dress with his beak, and pulled it vigorously. Feeling startled she repulsed him with her hand. The bird still persisted. Somewhat astonished, she paid some attention to his unaccountable pantomime, and discovered that the drake wished to drag her out of doors. She got up, and he waddled out quietly before her. More and more surprised, she followed him, and he conducted her to the side of a pond where she perceived a duck with its head caught in the opening of a sluice. She hastened to release the poor creature and restore it to the drake, who by loud quackings and beating of his wings, testified his joy at the deliverance of his companion.

A HEN THAT WAS A ROOSTER.

P. A. CASHION, of this county, had a chicken hatched about eighteen months ago that was a gray on one side, running from the comb back to the tail, on the opposite side a deep black. It had a very heavy comb, and a large wattle on the black side and a small one on the gray; a heavy spur on the left leg and a light one on the right. It laid a dozen or more eggs, set on them, hatched and raised a brood of chickens, as any good hen would. After the chicks were weaned it went into the rooster business—crowed regularly, fought the other roosters, got a number of wives and proceeded to assist them in their domestic affairs, as a good rooster should.

By and by—that is, a week or two ago—it laid down and died with the cholera. A post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that on the gray side it was a perfectly developed hen, on the black side a perfectly developed male.

These facts are vouched for by some of the best citizens of our county, and there can be no mistake about it.—*Dresden (Tenn.) Democrat.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SHIPPING EGGS LONG DISTANCES.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

The question is asked by a correspondent, in No. 26, will eggs hatch shipped by express? and then gives his experience with eggs shipped over one thousand miles; every egg hatching. This is remarkably good success, and all that any "reasonable" purchaser could ask. My experience,

like "Bro. Pyles," has not been as satisfactory. Wishing to introduce new blood into my Light Brahma strain this spring, and at the same time improve the stock if possible, I took a look through the several journals before me, and soon lit upon an advertisement that had the right ring to it. "Light Brahmas exclusively." Hens weighing from "ten to twelve pounds each;" "cocks from fourteen to fifteen," all *prize birds*, selected at the "leading poultry shows." The next mail carried my five dollars to Hartford, Conn., receiving in return one dozen eggs—one broken. I set them under a careful sitter. At the end of three weeks I thought I would take a look at my chicks. Lifting the hen carefully from the nest, so as not to injure them, I discovered the same eleven eggs "*unhatched*." Upon examination I found them all infertile. I wrote him the result, and, at his request, sent two dollars and fifty cents for another clutch, directing him to pack them in a cushioned-bottom box, which he failed to do. On arrival, the eggs were taken out and placed under a Partridge Cochins hen sitting on the ground. The same result followed—nine dollars out, no chicks—and "*sold again*." As Pyle *remarks*, there should be some way of "showing up" the rascality of these "unprincipled dealers," that their trickery may be brought to light. I can but add one word in favor of the ever-welcome weekly visitor, the *Fanciers' Journal*: it has become a necessity in the family, and just what all fanciers have felt the need of—a more "frequent visitor" than the monthlies. It should receive (as I trust it does) their liberal support.

Very truly yours,

H. PARHAM.

LIMA, O., July 7, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BURNHAM vs. WRIGHT. 1849? '46? '47?

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

"The forms of things *unknown*, the writer's pen
Turns into shape; and gives to airy *nothings*
A local habitation—and a NAME."

—Shakspeare.

"Be sure you're *right*, then go ahead."

—Davy Crockett.

J. M. WADE, Esq:

I ask space for an article on the "Brahma-Pootra origin" question, though I agree with you that this subject is pretty well played out; but I desire to present a little fresh information on this topic, which I commend to the especial attention of Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, who has so strangely mixed me and my Gray Shanghai fowls up with his "Bother'em-Pootrum" nonsense, in his late two poultry books.

Of course I cannot quote from his two ponderous volumes *all* that Wright has so erroneously and unjustly set down about me, but I must make a few extracts briefly from him, and other authorities of which he does not avail himself, for my present purpose, and then leave this subject to take care of itself in the future. My criticism of the contents of Mr. Wright's works refers to the *past*, of course—to the period *prior* to the issue of his books in 1869 and 1872. At present, and for five or six years latterly, we have all come habitually to call the Light Gray Chinese birds, "Brahmas;" because this title has now become everywhere acceptable. But, regarding those former years—with the story just as it then existed, before him—Mr. Wright has evinced a most extraordinary display of error (innocently or willfully wrong), which, so far as I am concerned, I desire to correct.

In his "Monograph of the Brahma Fowl," published in 1870, Mr. Wright quotes Mr. Tegetmeier's account of the

introduction of my Gray Shanghais into England, in 1852, '53, and says on page 11: "Mr. Burnham, it will be remembered, sent over some of the earliest Brahmas as a present to Her Majesty, the Queen." Now, I never sent *any* "Brahmas" over to Her Majesty. I never said I did; and nobody, save Mr. Wright, has said this, that I ever heard of. The cage of fowls I sent to the Queen was duly labelled in large printed capitals, "EIGHT GRAY SHANGHAIS." I wrote a brief note to His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, in 1852, for her Majesty—which Hon. Mr. Ingersoll (then American Minister to the Court of St. James) kindly forwarded—in which "I respectfully tendered to Her Majesty a cage of Gray Shanghai fowls, bred from my stock imported into America from China, three years since;" and the Queen, through the Hon. Mr. Secretary Phipps, "acknowledged and accepted this magnificent present of Gray Shanghais."

Mr. Wright goes on to say, "Mr. Burnham affirms, in effect, that he originated the Brahmas." I did not use these words. I simply said: "I bred these Gray Shanghais *first* in America, from my stock imported in 1849 and '50 from China." And so I did. He (Mr. W.) puts these other terms into my mouth—sentiments I never uttered, or thought of, at that time. Then, Wright affirms, on same page, "We have thus two very definite statements by Mr. Burnham: First. That *he was the founder*, or original breeder, of Brahmas; and secondly, that the light variety were pure, uncrossed *Gray Cochins!*" These are Mr. Wright's words—italics and all (see pp. 11, 12). To which I reply briefly that I had never then used the words "I was founder," "originator," "breeder," or "importer" of any Brahmas; and that I never at any time—then, before, or since—said that "the light variety were pure, uncrossed Gray Cochins."

I cannot prevent any one from calling my stock by any name they see fit; but what I now earnestly desire is that Mr. Wright may not nickname my fine Gray Shanghais, "Brahma-Pootras," as he has done all through his books.

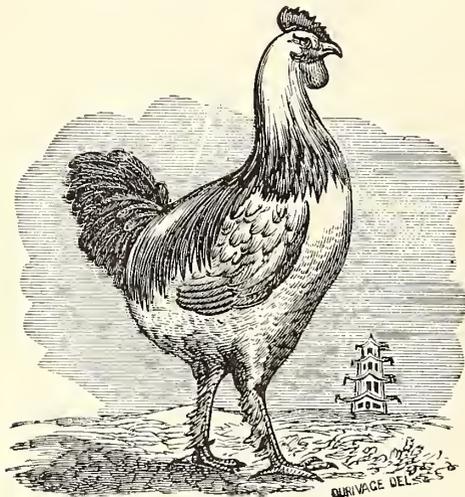
I am not now considering what Mr. Wright may hereafter claim that he *meant*, understand, or how he may change his language in future books, but precisely what he has *said*. Though he misquotes, garbles, and materially alters my language, I will not misrepresent him, knowingly.

In his next paragraph, page 12, he says: "Mr. Burnham states that the dark breed were Gray Chittagongs crossed with Cochins." I never made any such statement, and you cannot find it on the record. It is you, Mr. Wright, who made every one of these statements (in this form) in your books, to help sustain your utterly erroneously conceived theory regarding what you have written about, so ignorantly.

On this same page 12, Mr. Wright then makes an extract, to further prove his assumptions, from a humorous account *quoted* by me in an early poultry book of mine—which article I did not write, though he credits *me* with its authorship, wrongfully—about the so-called "Bother'em fowls (*not* Brahmas, nor Gray Shanghais)," of which humbug I then said, and now repeat, "never was a grosser hum perpetrated than this was, even in the then notorious hum of the hen-trade. He admits that my "matchless effusions were, at that time, by many considered to settle the question, and by some it may be thought to do so still." And, in this last sentence, I perfectly agree with Mr. Wright. But he proceeds, in his peculiar way, immediately "to bring Mr. Burnham's statements" (above referred to, which he himself puts into my mouth, but which I never uttered) "to the test of facts." And how does Mr. Wright thus proceed?

He presently quotes, on page 16, a long letter from Mr. V. Cornish, of Connecticut (dated March 2, 1852), about some "light gray fowls" which a Mr. Chamberlin "got a sailor to go after." This sailor, subsequently, "reported that he had found a pair, which he purchased of a man in New York," whose name nobody ever got, and "who could give no account of their origin," &c.

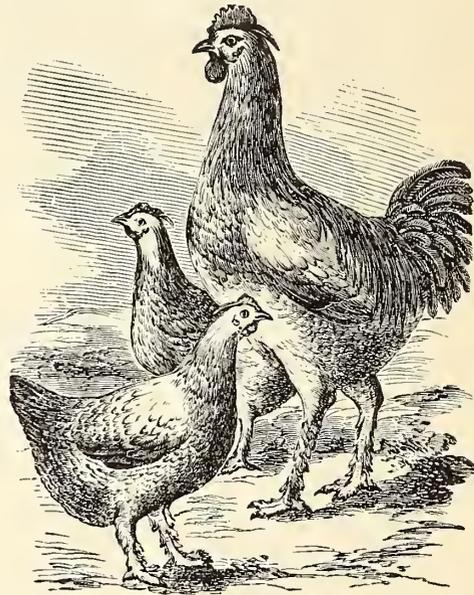
From this Chamberlin pair of grays, Mr. Cornish got his stock. "These fowls were named Chittagongs," adds Mr. Cornish, "on account of their resemblance to the large gray fowls then bred in this country, and so called," &c. I had then been breeding my "large gray fowls," in Massachusetts, three years; the originals of which I procured in 1849, of Dr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Porter, from Shanghai, in 1850; and here is a portrait of the Dr. Kerr cock—drawn from life and printed in Dr. J. C. Bennett's "Poultry Book," in which may be judged of as to its identity 1850, with the so-called "Brahmas" of to-day—though this picture was taken when the bird was but eight months old, and quite undeveloped in proportions, of course; which fowl was then called by Dr. Bennett "Chittagong," precisely as Cornish called his fowls in his 1852 letter.



Now, please mark! In this same Dr. Bennett's Poultry Book, issued at Boston, in 1850 and '51 (with appendix), *not one word* is mentioned by Bennett, in his entire 310 pages, upon *all* the then "known breeds of domestic modern poultry," about the existence of Chamberlin, Cornish, Knox, Brahma-Pootra, or Brahma fowls; while *my* superb Grays are set down as "*first* in the list of known varieties," "a very superior bird," "the wonder and admiration of all fowl fanciers who behold" this extraordinary new variety, &c.; "true portraits from life, from the breeding stock of Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass.," &c. (This was written and published in 1849, '50, three years prior to Cornish's letter.)

In 1851 (having sold this Kerr pair to Dr. Bennett, after I got my second lot of light Gray Shanghais, of Porter, from China), Dr. Bennett bred this very cock and hen, with a light drab (or silver cinnamon) Forbes Shanghai hen—produced a clutch of handsome light gray chickens, which he (Dr. Bennett) exhibited in Boston, and called "Burrampooters," from India. These three light gray chickens were the first so-called "Brahma-Pootras," or now "Brahmas," ever publicly shown in the world. All of them had a slight

top-knot, or streamer, as Dr. Bennett called it; and here I present exact portraits of said trio, "drawn from life by Durivage," in 1851. By comparing this trio with the cut from life above, of my original gray Dr. Kerr cock, the likeness to the parentage will be very clearly seen—leaving out the small top-knot, which came probably from the Forbes hen Dr. Bennett bred with my grays, at first.



I propose to give Mr. Wright the full benefit of the following voluntary important statement of his, which appears on page 17 of his "Brahma Fowl" book; he there says: "A portion of Mr. Cornish's letter not quoted (at its first printing), states, that Chamberlin brought his fowls into Connecticut in 1849." The reader will observe that this account is taken from Mr. Cornish's letter, dated March 2d, 1852; but in 1869 (nearly 20 years afterwards), a Mr. Weld turns up, with another letter of Cornish's, dated Nov. 9th, 1869, which Wright publishes at the end of this book, page 142, in which Mr. Cornish then says: "The ship arrived in New York (with the Chamberlin fowls) in September, 1846, and the first brood came out in 1847, most of which I purchased in August." These are Mr. V. Cornish's own words, first "in 1849," afterwards "in 1846."

Now, did he get two lots—one in 1849 (as he declares he did, on page 17), and the other in 1846-'47 (as he asserts in 1869, on page 142, of Wright's book)? If not, and nobody in America has pretended that he ever got but one lot, how could Chamberlin have got "the original birds?"

But I am speaking now "by the card," and I wish to say just here, that I know Mr. Cornish to be a very worthy man. But are these two statements, as Weld says, "clearly accurate?" And do the two dates here, of 1849, first, and 1846, twenty years subsequently, corroborate Mr. Cornish's account in any particular, and sustain Wright's theory, as he says they do? Or, is it not clearly an attempt on Wright's part, at "anything to beat Burnham?"

In Wright, page 17, we have it thus: Cornish says that "Chamberlin brought his fowls into Connecticut in the early part of 1849." Mr. Cornish says in the same letter, "I got my stock from Chamberlin, direct." Then he says (in 1869), "the ship arrived in 1846! Most of the first

brood came out in May, 1847, which I purchased in August, and the old pair in April following." Thus, though he asserts clearly, on March 2d, 1852, that Chamberlin did not "bring his fowls into the State until 1849," he "purchased of Chamberlin the most of their first brood in August, 1847, and the old pair in April, 1848!" And in that same first letter (see Wright, page 16, and Miss Watts' Poultry Yard, page 62, printed in italics), Cornish says, "*it is certain they never were bred till they reached his town, in 1849!*"

In next number of *Fanciers' Journal*, I will conclude, and present some new information, never before published, to prove the utter falsity of the original "sailor" yarn, repeated by the parties upon whom Mr. Wright unfortunately relies for his utterly groundless theory about "Brahma-Postras."

MELROSE, MASS., July, 1874.

(To be concluded next week.)

MARK TWAIN ON POULTRY RAISING.

FROM early youth I have taken an especial interest in the subject of poultry-raising. Even as a schoolboy, poultry-raising was a study with me, and I may say without egotism that as early as the age of seventeen I was acquainted with all the best and speediest methods of raising chickens, from raising them off a roost by burning lucifer matches under their noses, down to lifting them off a fence on a frosty night by insinuating the end of a warm board under their heels. By the time I was twenty years old, I really suppose I had raised more poultry than any one individual in all the section round about there. The very chickens came to know my talent, by and by. The youth of both sexes ceased to paw the earth for worms, and the old roosters that came to crow, "remained to pray," when I passed by.

I have had so much experience in the raising of fowls that I cannot but think that a few hints from me might be useful. The two methods I have already touched upon are very simple, and are only used in the raising of the commonest class of fowls; one is for summer, the other for winter. In the one case, you start out with a friend along about eleven o'clock on a summer's night (not later, because in some States—especially in California and Oregon—chickens always rouse up just at midnight and crow from ten to thirty minutes, according to the ease or difficulty they experience in gitting the public waked up), and your friend carries with him a sack. Arrived at the hen-roost, (your neighbor's, not your own) you light a match and hold it under first one and then another pullet's nose until they are

willing to go into that bag without making any trouble about it. You then return home, either taking the bag with you or leaving it behind, according as circumstances shall dictate. N. B.—I have seen the time when it was eligible and appropriate to leave the sack behind and walk off with considerable velocity, without ever leaving any word where to send it.

In case of the other method mentioned for poultry, your friend takes along a covered vessel with a charcoal fire in it, and you carry a long slender plank. This is a frosty night, understand. Arrived at the tree, or fence, or other hen-roost (your own, if you are an idiot), you warm the end of your plank in your friend's fire vessel and then raise it aloft and ease it up gently against a slumbering chicken's foot. If the subject of your attentions is a true bird, he will infallibly return thanks with a sleepy cluck or two, and step out and take up quarters on the plank, thus becoming so conspicuously accessory before the fact to his own murder as to make it a grave question in our minds, as it once was in the mind of Blackstone, whether he is not really and deliberately committing suicide in the second degree. [But you enter into a contemplation of these legal refinements subsequently—not then.]

When you wish to raise a fine, large, donkey-voiced Shanghai rooster, you do it with a lasso, just as you would a bull. It is because he must be choked, and choked effectually, too. It is the only good, certain way, for whenever he mentions a matter which he is cordially interested in, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he secures somebody else's immediate attention to it, too, whether it be day or night.

The Black Spanish is an exceedingly fine bird and a costly one. Thirty-five dollars is the usual figure, and fifty a not uncommon price for a specimen. Even its eggs are worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half apiece, and yet are so unwholesome that the city physician seldom or never orders them for the workhouse. Still I have once or twice procured as high as a dozen at a time for nothing, in the dark of the moon. The best way to raise the Black Spanish fowl, is to go late in the evening and raise coop and all. The reason I recommend this method, is, that the birds being so valuable, the owners do not permit them to roost around promiscuously, but put them in a coop as strong as a fire-proof safe and keep it in the kitchen at night. The method I speak of is not always a bright and satisfying success, and yet there are so many little articles of *vertu* about a kitchen, that if you fail on the coop, you can generally bring away something else. I brought away a nice steel trap, one night, worth ninety cents.

Whenever you are ready to go raising poultry, call for me any evening after eleven o'clock and I shall be on hand promptly.—*Mark Twain.*

THE IMPATIENT HEN.

THIS is a tale of a queer old hen,
That sat on eggs exactly ten;
She made her nest with pride and care,
And weather foul or weather fair
You always found her at her post,
For patience was her daily boast.
Alas! how oft it is our lot
To brag of what we haven't got.

The sun began to warmer grow,
The grass and leaves began to show
Their twinkling green on hill and vale,
And sweet and pleasant was the gale.
This queer old hen began to long
To join once more the noisy throng
Of idle gossips—half a score—
That strutted by the old barn door.

"O, dear! O, dear! here I am tied—
A weary lot is mine," she sighed;
"No gleam of pleasure do I catch—
Why don't these tiresome chickens
hatch?"

It worries me, in heart and legs,
To sit so long upon these eggs;
I'm sick of pining here at home,
O, chicks, chicks, chicks, why don't
you come?

Your little houses, white and warm,
I've sheltered from the angry storm,

"There's Mother Dominique next
door,

Her darlings number twenty-four,
And they've been out a week or more,
And now she wanders at her ease,
As proud and happy as you please.

So stir your pinky little pegs,
My yellow bills, come out and walk,
Or else I'll doubt my eggs are eggs,
And think they are but lumps of chalk."

Then something rash and sad befell—
This old hen pecked each brittle shell;
And then, 'tis wonderful to tell,
Her treatment, which was very rude,
Killed on the spot her tiny brood!
And now, despised by fowls and men,
She lives a broken-hearted hen.

This is the moral of my lay—
To reap success in work and play,
Why spoil whatever you've begun,
Through eagerness to have it done?
Remember poor Dame Partlet's fate;
Don't be impatient!—learn to wait.

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SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

DURING the "controversy" in reference to the New Standard, and A. P. A., we have received many letters; most of which have indorsed the course which we adopted as indicated by the motto above; while others have complained in a friendly way, objecting to such use of the pages of the *Journal*. But these writers do not realize the importance of the matter at issue. It is of the utmost necessity that we have a perfect standard to breed to, and to judge by.

The one just issued is lamentably at fault. The Association made many mistakes, yet we know it was composed mostly of well meaning men, who will be glad to correct any such faults when their attention is properly called to them; and in this direction we feel that the *Journal* has been of service. Many of us are wiser than we were when at Buffalo; and to the almost unanimous verdict, we suggest as a remedy, that we must unite the well directed talent displayed by the opposition (called "fault-finders"), trusting that the augmented and consolidated wisdom will result in the production of a standard with which none but habitual grumblers can find fault.

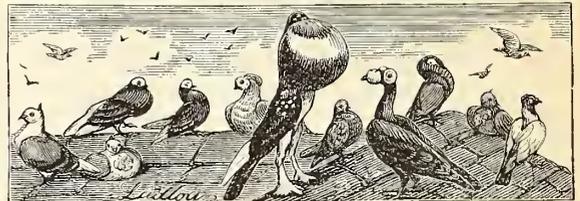
As to the "Halsted controversy," we admitted it as a matter of justice to the accused, because we do not believe it right to hastily condemn any one, without affording him the opportunity for defence. and we are now satisfied that the alleged offense (?), if committed at all, was committed before and not after he was admitted a "member" of the association; hence, were it a crime instead, he could not be legally expelled, unheard.

It is well known that others attended the convention for a purpose similar to that alleged, as against (?) Mr. Halsted, and we fail to see the supposed force in the accusations of his especial accusers. It is claimed that he intended to surreptitiously (?) obtain, for his own use, minutes of the meeting, or something to that effect. Others went for the same

purpose. *It was not expected that it would be a "close convention."* Hence, the free use of our columns to both the assailed and his accusers, to open the way for the discovery and, if need be, correction of mistakes, and the operations of *justice to all*. Had Mr. Halsted succeeded in this alleged undertaking, we have no doubt that we should have had a Standard ably edited, of which no one could justly complain.

When we started this paper we intended that it should be in fact, what its name indicates—the *Fanciers' Journal*. We mean that all sides shall have a fair hearing. We will advocate no novelty unless satisfied that it is meritorious; and we will carefully watch the interests of genuine fanciers, and guarantee that the merits of this journal shall increase proportionately to the liberality of its support, and we will

"Be just and fear naught."



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

A PLACE FOR PIGEONS.

THE banks of Betsey River, near Frankford, Mich., are a favorite resort for pigeons, and they are annually taken there in great numbers. The nesting is about three miles wide and fifteen miles long, and extends along both banks of the Betsey River. On their first arrival, which is in May, the hunters build huts of boughs on the shores of Crystal Lake, a sheet of water nine miles long, and in other open localities, and shoot the pigeons as they fly in masses. There are three flights a day: first, the male birds begin to fly just before sunrise, leaving the nestings, and flying north and east, from ten to sixty miles to feed. This flight lasts nearly two hours, at which time the sky is actually clouded with them. At seven o'clock not a bird can be seen. Again at about half-past eight, the male birds begin to return, and the "hens" begin to leave the nests to procure their late breakfast. The males always take the places of the females, and do their share of the sitting. At nine o'clock the scene beggars description, when the sky is spotted with continuous clouds of pigeons going each way with the rapidity of the wind, and coming in sight continually for two hours. The "hens" stay out till four in the afternoon, when they return, and the "Toms" again go out in quest of food, and stay out as long as they please. Some do not return until sundown, at which time they can be knocked down by dozens, as they fly only a few feet from the ground.

Later in the season the catching is done in feed beds and salt springs, which are prepared some weeks in advance, being baited with corn and salt, which, being mixed, is scattered over a smooth spot in the woods near a muddy spring, which, being also salted profusely, affords a drinking-place. When birds begin to work the feed beds in sufficient numbers, say from one hundred to six hundred dozen, then the slaughter commences. The largest "haul" that has been made this season, at one spring of a net, was fifty dozen.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 377.)

call them foppish gestures, woo the female, and endeavor to incline her to his embraces; she, if consenting, will soon show it by her motions, as sweeping her tail, spreading her wings, and giving a nod with her head, as much as to say, Good sir, you may if you please; from thence they proceed to billing, in which action the hen will put her beak into the cock's, who seems to feed her, after this she will squat and readily receive his tread.

Your hen by this means being rendered prolific, they will seek out a nest, or convenient place, for the repository of their eggs, into which they will carry straw, frail, feathers, and such other materials as they find proper to form a warm and soft reception for the egg, neither party being at this time idle, though some are more industrious than others, on this account, who will lay their eggs almost on the bare boards.

When a hen is nigh the time of her laying, her mate will pursue her from place to place, not suffering her to be quiet in any place but her nest, out of a peculiar instinct, I suppose, fearing his offspring should be lost, by her dropping her egg in some place improper for incubation. And here you must observe that some cocks are so very hot that they won't, at such a time, suffer a hen almost to eat; this will render her very weak, and often make her lay a thin-shelled or imperfect egg; to prevent this inconvenience, the best way is to take the cock from her, till the egg become to a greater perfection in the uterus.

Pigeons though they will make a great increase in a year, yet it is not from the number of eggs they lay at one time, for they lay but two, and then immediately proceed to incubation, but from the frequency of the repeated hatchings, which generally happen once in five or six weeks, according as they are good or bad breeders.

When a pigeon has laid her first egg, she rests one day between, and on the succeeding day lays her second; they generally stand over the first egg, which, if you please, you may call an improper incubation, till the next is laid, and then sit close, that both young ones may be hatched at once, or pretty nearly, though some will sit close on the first, and by that means hatch one young one two days before the other.

The time of a pigeon's incubation, which trouble is equally divided between the cock and hen, except that the hen always sits at night, is nineteen or twenty days from the first egg, and seventeen or eighteen from the last, at which time you ought to observe whether the eggs are hatched or not, for two special reasons:

First. Because your young ones, for want of due heat, which often happens if the old do not sit close, may want strength to extricate themselves out of the shell, and so die in it for want of air and proper sustenance, for the nutriment they received from the internal part of the egg is by this time exhausted; whenever therefore an affair of this nature happens, if the egg be chipped or cracked with the force of the young one, break the shell all round with your nail, or the head of a pin, and you will find your account in it.

Secondly. If your pigeons do not hatch because their eggs are addle, or otherwise, you ought to give them a pair, or at least one young one to feed off their moist meat, which would

else make them sick, and they will be apt to lay again too soon, which will weaken them very much.

The young ones being thus ushered into the world, naturally leads us to take a view of the manner in which it receives its first sustenance. We have already mentioned soft meat, which is nothing else but a fine soft liquid pap prepared as it were by instinct by the parents, by a dissolution of the hard grains in their craw, against the time that the fetus is first disclosed, when weak, naked, and helpless; this soft meat they throw up out of their craw, taking the beak of their young ones in their own, and by this means injecting it into theirs; with this meat they continue feeding them for six or seven days, when they begin to mix some harder food amongst it, until at length they feed them with all whole grain.

THEIR DIET.

We come now to treat of their diet, or the food proper for pigeons. The pigeon is a granivorous bird, and may be fed with various sorts of grains, as tares, horse-beans, pease, wheat, barley, hempseed, or rape and canary, of each of which in their order.

Of all grains, tares are found to be most adapted to these birds, and old tares are much the best, for the new are very apt to set your pigeons into a scouring, especially the young ones; the same will likewise happen from old tares, if they have by any means been touched or immersed in salt or seawater; for though pigeons love salt, yet too much is very pernicious, as, for instance, if in a voyage you give them salt water instead of fresh you will soon kill them.

Horse-beans are the next food to tares, but you must take care to get them as small as possible. There are a sort which they call small French ticks, which are good food, and somewhat cheaper than tares, but liable to two inconveniences: first, they are much harder of digestion, and consequently will not so readily make soft meat for the young ones; secondly, your pigeons are sometimes apt to be choked with them, especially young ones, and such whose œsophagus or gullet is anyways inclinable to be small, as in most long-necked pigeons it is. I had a Carrier the other day which fell down off my house into the yard, and when it was taken up (I not being at home), it gaped, as I was informed, as if for want of breath, and died in a few minutes. It was very fat, and seemingly in good health. I opened it to see if I could find any cause from within, but all its internals seemed perfectly sound and in good order; at last, examining more strictly, I found a horse-bean, and that not a very large one, sticking in the lower part of the gullet, which, with some little difficulty, I pulled out; and this, I verily believe, was the only cause of its death.

Pease, wheat, and barley are apt to scour your pigeons too much, therefore you ought to give them very little, if any, of this sort of food.

There is a sort of diet called Scotch meat, which is pease, beans, and tares mixed together; some people feed their pigeons with this, because cheap, but the beans are generally apt to be too large.

Hempseed, rape, and canary are food that pigeons are very fond of, but by no means ought to be made their constant diet.

N.B.—Even French tick beans are not proper for Dutch Croppers, or any large Cropt pigeons, because they are apt to make them gorge.

THE SALT CAT.

Being thus entered on the head of diet, it necessarily leads us to consider a certain useful composition called by the Fanciers a salt cat, so named, I suppose, from a certain fabulous oral tradition of baking a cat in the time of her salaciousness with cummin seed, and some other ingredients, as a decoy for your neighbor's pigeons; this, though handed down by some authors as the only method for this purpose, is generally laughed at by the gentlemen of the Fancy, and never practiced.

The right salt cat therefore is, or ought to be, thus made: Take gravel or drift-sand, loam, such as the brickmakers use, and the rubbish of an old wall, or for want of this a less quantity of lime,—let there be a gallon of each; add to these a pound of cummin seed, a handful of bay salt or saltpetre, and beat them all up together into a kind of mortar, mixing them up with stale urine, and your pigeons will take great delight in it.

The gravel or sand helps to scour their craws, and is of great service to digestion.

The loam being of an unctuous, oily nature, is a very great assistance to them in the discharge of their soft meat, or other meat when they are feeding young ones.

The lime or rubbish helps to harden the shell of their egg; and you will find by experience, that when with egg they are prodigiously fond of lime, and will have it some way or other, if possible. By this means therefore you keep them from pecking the mortar off your own or your neighbors' houses, though the damage from thence accruing cannot but be very trifling, for the whole length of their beak, and farther they cannot go, cannot reach far enough to loosen any tile that is naturally firm.

The salt and urine is a great provocation to drink, and this is no small service to your pigeons, which are of a very hot nature.

The cummin seed, which has a strong smell in which pigeons delight, will keep your own pigeons at home, and allure others that are straying about, and at a loss where to fix upon a habitation.

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. III—THE COCKATOO.

THESE birds are generally valued on account of the beauty of their plumage, and the affection they show towards their master. The prevailing color of the entire variety is white; and they are readily distinguished from the rest of the species by the tuft of movable feathers on the top of their heads. This they can elevate or depress at pleasure. They seldom can be taught to imitate the human speech; though they are the most intelligent of the whole parrot tribe; and soon learn to understand and obey their master's commands. They are natives of Australia and the islands of the Indian Ocean—living in the woods and feeding on fruits, nuts, and berries. They make their nests in decayed trees, and the crevices of rocks; and their eggs are generally of a white

color. In captivity they often live to be a hundred years old. To be thoroughly tamed they must be taken from the nest while quite young. The varieties brought to this country are three in number.

THE GREAT SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO,

Also called the Great White Cockatoo, is in length seventeen inches. It, in common with the others, has a movable tuft on its head about five inches long. The plumage is a powdery-white, with the exception of some of the tail feathers, and the larger wing feathers, which have a yellowish tinge. The crest is sulphur-colored. The iris of the eye is a dark brown, with a white circle. There is also a smaller variety of the Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo—both natives of New Guinea.

THE GREAT RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

This variety is the largest of the species, often reaching a length of two feet. The prevailing color of its plumage is white, tinged with a very pale rose; the bill is blue-black; the iris of the eyes deep red, with pale gray circles. The tail feathers are diversified with yellow. The tuft on its head is about six inches long, and is red. It learns readily to imitate the voices of fowls and other domestic animals, but cannot be taught to talk.

THE WHITE COCKATOO

Is about fifteen inches long, and has a tuft of a fine lemon color. The tips of the tail feathers are of this color; as is, also, a spot located just beneath the eyes.

In domestication, Cockatoos are generally fed upon white bread, soaked in milk; a few vegetables once in a while; and occasionally different kinds of grain. They are generally kept in bell-shaped cages, with a double hoop suspended from the top for them to exercise in. The cage should be large.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PARROTS.

No. IV—COMMON PARROTS.

OF all the different species of talking birds, that kind known simply as the Parrot, is the more generally kept. They are somewhat smaller than the two species previously given, and make much better talkers. In their wild state they associate in flocks; feeding on fruit, nuts, and the seed of various plants. In domestication any kind of animal food should be carefully expelled from their diet, as it causes numberless diseases. They can be fed on nuts, grain, and seeds; with occasionally a little ripe fruit or bread soaked in warm milk. Carefully avoid giving coffee.

The different varieties of this species are almost without number; but the ones generally kept in confinement we will give.

THE CAROLINA OR ILLINOIS PARROT,

Oftentimes classed as a *Parrakeet*, or a *Paroquet*, is found in most of our Southern States. Sometimes they make great havoc in apple or pear orchards—opening the fruit to get the seeds. They also eat great numbers of mulberries, grapes, and pecan nuts. According to Audubon, so intent are they on their work of devastation, that the enraged owner can creep up within a few yards of them with his gun, and kill eight or ten, or even twenty at a shot. The living birds will hover over the dead bodies of their comrades until they themselves fall a victim to the gun of the

angry farmer. At night they roost in hollow trees. The prevailing color of the Carolina Parrot, is bright yellowish green; head and neck bright orange; tail faint gray; very thick long tail; the middle feathers about twice the length of the others. Length about twenty-two inches. They are easily tamed, and when domesticated manifest much attachment to their master; but their powers of articulation are poor. They do better in confinement if kept in pairs; when one dies the other seldom long survives him.

THE GREEN OR AMAZON PARROT.

This is the most common variety of the whole species—being a fluent talker, and requiring less attention than any other. It is more generally kept. It can be found in most fanciers' stores, and can be bought for from \$10 to \$30. One of the most fluent and best talkers we ever saw belonged to this species. The color is a fine green with a yellowish tint on the belly; the beak is black, edged with scarlet feathers; the cheeks are dark blue, nearly approaching a green; the iris of the eye golden-yellow; the top of the head is oftentimes yellow.

THE GRAY AFRICAN PARROT.

This bird is very docile, and is one of the most fluent talkers among birds; and, on this account, is very valuable. A young bird of this variety, if well feathered, will sell easily at twenty-five dollars, while a well-trained bird cannot be bought for twice that amount. In length it is about ten inches; and the color of its plumage is a beautiful ash-gray, with a red tail. Its food consists of hemp seed and Indian corn, either raw or boiled, and occasionally a cracker soaked in coffee, but will usually do well on seed alone.

THE KING OR RED PARROT.

This variety is quite large. It can be taught to imitate tunes, and makes a good talker. It is very susceptible to colds, and should be kept in a warm place. The prevailing color is red; the wings are green, growing lighter colored as it approaches the centre.

THE GOLDEN PARROT.

This is the most beautiful of the parrot tribe, but is very rare even in its native country. It seldom becomes a good imitator of the human voice. The color of its plumage is a peculiar golden hue, making it appear very dazzling, and exceedingly beautiful.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under the above head we will with pleasure answer all reasonable questions concerning small pets.]

S. H. T.—No; your parrot will not talk any better if you slit its tongue. This is an old-fashioned idea, and an erroneous one also; besides it is a very dangerous operation, and when done by an inexperienced hand, is apt to result in the death of the bird. We advise you to place your bird in a partially darkened room; secrete yourself behind a door, so the parrot cannot see you, and repeat *very distinctly* anything you desire it to learn. If this plan does not succeed, get rid of it, as it will never be a good talker. In a future number we will give more explicit directions on training parrots.

F. A.—You can get about one dollar each for your Cardinal Grosbeaks—that is if they are well-feathered birds—at almost any fancier's store. Woodpeckers cannot be reared from the nest without more trouble than they will ever be

worth. We will give a receipt for making the universal pastes in the next number.

Wood.—We do not sell fancy breeds—or any other breed of fowls. Will send you the canary as soon as you forward the money. Send money by post-office order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Mr. Philander Williams responds to my questions about the call for the meeting of the A. P. A. Executive Committee in New York, July 22d, whom I understood, very clearly, in *their* application to the President of the Association to issue a call. But, the call *itself*, signed by the President, is addressed simply to the Executive Committee, "every member of which" is urged to be present. I thus supposed that this was to be a special meeting of that *Committee* only. If, as Mr. Williams understands, and explains it, "Any one who has matters of interest to himself or the Association, whether members or not," may be rightfully "present in person," and *are* "to be properly listened to," all right, that is what fanciers and breeders who are "not members of the A. P. A." desire; and we shall thus have a good time on the 22d of July, in New York, no doubt. I shall endeavor to be there, and hope to meet yourself, Mr. Bestor, Mr. Feleh, Mr. "W.," Mr. Babeock, Mr. Athole, Mr. Williams, Mr. Van Winkle, Mr. Bieknell, Mr. Halsted, *et als.*, Mr. Sweet among the rest; to whom it will afford me pleasure to extend the hand of good fellowship.

Yours truly,

B.

"HOWL AWAY."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

The widely published invitation to attend the Buffalo Convention was distributed to all interested, and no one will say but what the most respectable and best breeders in the country participated in the meeting, and are now active, earnest supporters of the Association.

Examine the list of "sore heads" who would not accept the cordial invitation to be present at Buffalo, and with their superior wisdom and experience assist in revising the standard—would they be any improvement, or inspire any more confidence with those most interested in such matters? I think not. No one will say that the present standard is perfect—neither will any well-posted breeder have the assurance to say that our best judges did not serve faithfully on the several committees appointed to revise the standard. We could not expect perfection, and can only ask the Association to hear just criticism, and from time to time, as new editions are printed, correct mistakes, and in time we can confidently expect a creditable Standard of Excellence.

If the American Poultry Association receive the profits arising from the sale of the new standard, I have not a word of complaint to utter, as they will need all the funds they can command, and any breeder interested in poultry can well afford to pay a small tax in this way towards supporting the organization if he desires a standard.

I would suggest that the next edition contain the full proceedings of the Buffalo meeting, and sufficient pertinent matter to make a respectable-sized report, to be called Volume 1 of the American Poultry Association for 1874. Such a book would meet with a ready sale, and prove a source of revenue. Yours agitatingly,

ILLINOIS.

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

A weasel which by some means got into a hen-house at Dubuque, recently, killed 183 chickens during the night.

The smallest dog yet seen, is one owned by a Hartford man. It is a black and tan, four months old, and is only nine inches long, and weighs one and one-half pounds.

The poultry propagator writes to "our contributor" to ask, "When is a hen most likely to hatch?" We have devoted considerable attention to this branch of fine arts, and answer unhesitatingly, "When she is in 'earnest.'" [Her nest.]

In Falmouth, the other day, a man could find neither his cat nor his young kittens. A Light Brahma hen was sitting on a nest, and something peculiar about her attracting attention, it was discovered that the hen was sitting on the kittens and the old cat, and furthermore, she continues to do it, and both old cat and kittens seem to like it.

The old question as to whether lager intoxicates, has been settled at last in an Ohio court. A German testified: "If you drink five or six glasses of lager in a little while you will feel more pleasant as if you drink five or six glasses of water in the same time; and, if you drink five or six glasses of water in a little while you will feel more disappointed as if you drink five or six glasses of lager in the same time." The jury disagreed.

A story comes from Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., of a music-loving dove. It is said that when the piano is played in the house of the dove's owners, it will fly into the house and perch on the head of the performer, where it will remain until the piece is played, when it will jump upon the keyboard of the instrument and hop about the keys, thus producing sounds it seems to enjoy. Friends of the family frequently visit the house to witness the bird's strange antics.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE STORY.—The following true story of a rat comes from a New Hampshire village:

A gentleman's house in this village was overrun with rats. Traps and cats were of no use whatever. After a time he succeeded in catching a fine, large old fellow in a box-trap, and having provided himself beforehand with a bell, he succeeded in fastening it with a wire securely around the rat's neck, and then gave him his liberty.

The rat scampered away, and during the night was heard rattling his bell, and pursuing his former companions from one part of the house to another. The next day, as the gentleman was in his yard, he heard the tinkling of the bell, and looking up, saw the rat walking deliberately up toward him, and when within about one foot of him, seated himself upon his hind legs, and looked up in his face, asking him, as plainly as a rat could, to take off the bell. The gentleman reached down, took up the rat in his hands, untwisted the wire, placed him on the ground, and Mr. Rat scampered away, without even stopping to say "good-by." The correspondent has forgotten to mention whether the house was thereafter infested with his species. The presumption is, that they have learned to "get out of the way when the bell rings."

A faithful dog, belonging to Charlemaine, the Hoboken suicide, stood guard over the body, and had to be shot before the undertaker could do his duty. That undertaker ought not to have been shot, but he deserved to be dog-whipt. He was more of a brute than the cruelly treated quadruped.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.
Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.
Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston, Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
Western New York Poultry Society, Buffalo, New York. February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—LITHOGRAPHS OF WASHINGTON, copied from the original picture, by Guilbert Stuart, 13 x 17 inches, to exchange for "American Standard," and "Wright's Brahma Fowl;" one pair for "Standard," two pairs for "Brahma Fowl."
Address WM. D. ZELL, 422 N. Charlotte St., Lancaster, Pa.

GOLDEN SEBRIGTS wanted in exchange for Golden P. Hamburg, Rouen Ducks, Black Spanish Bantams; must be *first-class*; other fowls the same.
SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, Long Island.

FRENCH POODLE.—A pure bred slut—pure white, very small, and well trained as a trick dog; value, \$30; will exchange for Silver and Golden D. W. Game Bantams, or Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams. Must be *first-class*.
GUSTAV DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WM. H. CHURCHMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association:

DEAR SIR: Respectfully calling your attention to Article V, Section 1, of the By-Laws of this Association, we, the undersigned, members of your Committee, would urge upon you the necessity of calling together this Committee at as early a day as possible, and would name Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York City, as the time and place for said meeting. We would also ask you to cause to be published in the *World, Bulletin, and Fanciers' Journal* the announcement of the meeting, and inviting any one who has matters of interest to himself or to the Association, whether they be members or not, to be present in person, or to present their communications, when in either case they would be properly listened to. We would respectfully ask you to send to each member of the Executive Committee this notice, or one to this effect.

We are, sir, very truly yours,
A. D. WARREN, CHARLES A. SWEET, EDWARD B. SMITH,
PHILANDER WILLIAMS, EDMUND S. RALPH, P. W. HUDSON.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION:
In accordance with the above request, the Executive Committee of this Association will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York City, on Wednesday morning, July 22, 1874, at half-past 10 o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to be present.
W. H. CHURCHMAN, President.

E. S. RALPH, Secretary,
Buffalo, N. Y., May 28, 1874.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the American Poultry Association will be furnished by addressing the Secretary as above.

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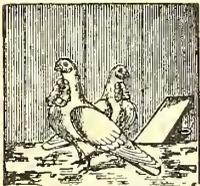
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I am also author and publisher of *The Poulterer's and Farmer's Guide*, a work of about 100 pages, devoted to the prevention and cure of all diseases to which fowls are subject; and the care and management of poultry. The subject-matter is the result of the author's own experience, and contributions from some of the ablest fanciers of America and England. Sent post-paid for 50 cents. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. Address H. C. DARRAH, Dubuque, Iowa.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl.....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegctmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book.....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vls. 6 00	
Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each 50	
" " Pigeons " 25 " " " " 50	
American Standard of Excellence.....	1 00
Wright's Illustrated Poultry Book.....	15 00
Brech-Loader. ("Gloan").....	2 00
Trout Culture. (J. H. Slack).....	1 50
A Man of Honor. (George Cary Eggleston).....	1 25
End of the World. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 50
Hoosier Schoolmaster. (Edward Eggleston).....	1 25
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Barry's Fruit Garden. (P. Barry).....	2 50
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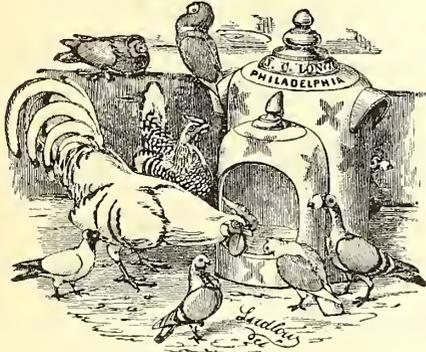
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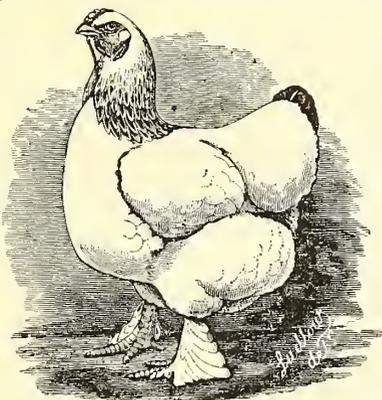
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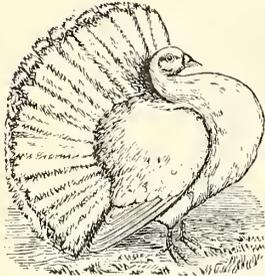
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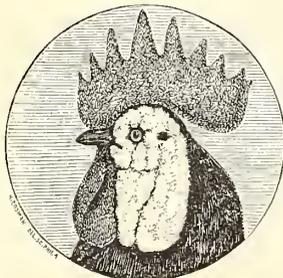
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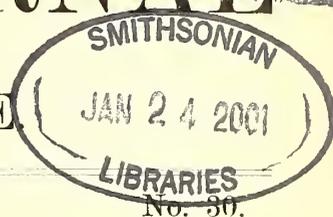
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23, 1874.

VERITAS ODIUM PARIT.*

FRIEND WADE:

I am really glad the communication of "W. M. W." has been so well answered, and by so good an authority as Mr. Flower. I must acknowledge that of all the Light Brahmas I have yet owned, those hatched from eggs obtained from your yards, are far ahead in excellence, are beautifully marked, splendid hackled necks, profusely feathered legs, with feathers also on *middle toes*, which in my estimation increases their value, with even the "new standard" and the "ten years' experience" of "W. M. W." to the contrary, notwithstanding. I notice with regret, that Mr. Lockwood, in his review or reply to Mr. Halsted's article (in No. 19) has introduced personalities, which in this standard controversy, I regard as utterly unnecessary and uncalled for. I certainly am unable to discover in Mr. H.'s article, anything to merit such a reply, or attack. Such personal allegations afford but a weak mode of defence, and the public will not from such essays be won over to the advocacy and support of a cause which the *public verdict* has pronounced an "abortion."

If this "Billingsgate" is really necessary to solace the "standard" in its dying struggle, would it not have come in better taste from some one *less interested in the one dollar publication!* It is indeed proceeding from bad to worse, if the character of one of the fraternity can be thus ruthlessly assailed, and the valuable space in *our Journal* occupied with matter *foreign* to the question at issue. Any unprejudiced reader cannot but admit, that the standard is indeed faulty beyond redemption, unless re-revised, and it would be wisdom on the part of those interested, frankly to acknowledge the truth, and gracefully do all in their power to correct the errors so manifestly existing, even if they "are just as the committee wrote them." Do this, then let us have peace, and a standard of unquestioned value.

Yours, &c., G. O. B.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

[The eggs mentioned by Mr. Brown were the last ones sent out from the "Oak Lane Poultry Yards," prior to the entire lot of Light Brahma fowls sold to Thos. L. McKeen, Easton, Pa.

In our remarks on the Lockwood letter, last week, we omitted to state that we received said letter *via* Claymont, Del. It was addressed in the handwriting of Wm. H. Churchman, President of the American Poultry Association, and we took it for granted that it had received his careful consideration.—ED.]

MR. FELCH AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

"And the fire shall try every man's work, of what sort it is."

MR. EDITOR:

When we placed in your hands our review of the Buffalo Convention, we were not so simple as to suppose that all our views would be accepted by the gentlemen who participated

in its meetings, nor did we anticipate the necessity for any further remarks from us upon the subject. But in the *Poultry World* for May and June, are two papers by Mr. Felch, in which he attempts a defence of the action of the Convention, and makes some statements which seem to claim more than a passing notice. In charging us with pretending to be "leaders of poultry," we think he must have drawn somewhat upon his imagination, and when he styles our review as *uncalled for, unjust, untrue, and void of all Christian charity*, we submit the question whether Mr. Felch has not himself gone outside of Christian charity. We are not aware of the advancement, on our part, of any claims to leadership of any kind, or in any direction, but on the contrary have always contented ourselves with our interest in the "fancy," and our endeavor to keep ourselves posted in all that pertains thereto; we have, however, always entertained the opinion, that, when a meeting, call it caucus, convention, or what you will, was convened for a public purpose, any criticism of its action was neither "uncalled for" nor "unjust," provided always, that its action was open to such criticism, and if we felt that the necessities of the case required or demanded an adverse judgment, we are not able to see that such judgment must of necessity be either "untrue," or void of "all Christian charity."

Towards the National Poultry Association we are unconscious of hostility, but when it assumed to convene for a special object, which in its application, affected the whole poultry interest of the country, and opened its meetings with so much bombast and bad grammar, and so signally failed either to appreciate or improve its opportunity, we deemed it perfectly right and proper, that a free expression of the views of any one who chose to advance them, should be made. In so doing, we did not for a moment conceive that we were trespassing upon any private rights, or running afloat against the private opinion of any individual. But Mr. Felch seems somewhat disturbed by our remarks, and thinks we are "grieved and sore," because our "pet theory" was not adopted, or "everything done in Mr. Wright's way." Now we are not aware of holding any "pet theory," nor are we conscious that any theory of ours was presented to the Convention. We hold opinions upon the subject of a standard, and so does every thinking person who is at all interested in poultry, but we have never sought to force them upon unwilling auditors. We did expect, however, and the poultry men of the country had a right to expect, that a convention composed of so much intelligence, would have given a thorough exposition of all modern or new ideas on the subject of standards and methods of judging, instead of serving up to them such a rehash of the discarded and musty rubbish of 1865 or 1871. We do not believe any animal, of whatever kind, be it horse, dog, or fowl, was ever created absolutely perfect, and we hold the theory, that the mystery of good breeding of such animals, consists in the accumulation of as many good points or merits

* Truth often causes hatred.

as is possible in the individual specimen, and the judicious and successful counteraction of all possible defects apparent or inherited; and were we called upon to pass judgment upon such specimens, we should not consider the act of arbitration to consist in the amount of pleasure we should receive, but in the weighing or balancing of bad against good, and a thorough sifting of bad from good. This is our idea of good judging, for

"If worth be found, the worth is not so much,
Because, like wheat in straw, it has not yet
The value which in threshing it may get."

Again, we hold the theory, that the perfection of the specimen does not consist so much in the number or quality of its good points or merits, as in the absence of its defects; therefore we should not consider that specimen the better which would figure highest in any scale of merits, but much rather the one which carries within itself the least number of defects. We are all aware that it is much easier to propagate virtues than to eradicate defects, and in judging of the quality, we think the system of judging by defects the easier and surer. In relation to Mr. Wright's theory we would say, that we have a great respect for Mr. Wright and his opinions, and as far as we understand him we think his system is founded upon correct principles, but we do not think he stands in need of our assistance in advocating his ideas, nor are we in full accord with him in the details of his system.

Mr. Felch states that we have condemned the standard before its issue. In our paper we distinctly stated that we could not speak of the standard, because at the time we wrote it had not appeared; we did say, however, that the experience of the past gave us no encouragement, that *any convention* could either compile or revise a standard which would be any improvement upon its predecessors, and after reading the opinions which have been so freely given in our poultry journals in relation to the new standard, we do not see the necessity for us to change our ground. Mr. Felch, on the contrary, claims that the new one is a decided improvement upon the old, and to sustain himself, says: "In the old standard of excellence Dark and Light Brahmas were ruled by one general description, save in color, and both alike compelled to be judged by one and the same numeral scale, which to all thinking men was deemed unjust." We should be very much obliged to Mr. Felch if he will inform us WHO THESE THINKING MEN ARE, whose sense of justice is outraged by so startling a fact. In all our acquaintance with poultry lore we have entirely failed to discover the expression of such views by any writer of note, even by Mr. Felch himself, but we have in our mind a long list of poultry worthies, comprising such authorities as Hewett, Febay, Wright, Miss Watts, Mrs. Blair, and others, who have laid down in the most distinct terms that the light and dark varieties of the Brahma, in shape, style, and carriage, in everything except color, were identical. Mr. Felch and his friends of the Convention *have made a new departure, indeed*, and discovered that "a Dark Brahma has no rights which a Light is bound to respect." We think it will be incumbent upon the National Poultry Association to add an amendment to its constitution, and pass a civil rights bill for poultry. But, Mr. Felch, if this is to be the rule in the future, why stop here? Why not carry the innovation to other breeds? Surely there is as much difference in the several varieties of the Cochin, the Game, or the Hamburg as in the Brahma; why not include them, and do away with

all classification, and "let every tub stand upon its own bottom?" We do not feel at all surprised at his request that we should call our maternal ancestor by some other name, for if this idea was to be fully developed we think there might possibly be an entire revolution in the established orders of nature. It was not our intention to speak critically of the standard, for we have not been able to examine it with sufficient care, and because its merits and demerits have been fully discussed by others, but there are some points in Mr. Felch's paper upon the subject to which we desire to refer. In the new standard for Light Brahmas the color is laid down as *milk-white*, and the value of this point is placed at ten in the scale.

Now our idea of milk is, that it varies in color, from the real old sky-blue to the rich cream color so noticeable in the product of the Jerseys, and if the numeral 10 represents one of these extremes, what number will represent the other, or how will we get at the gradation from the one to the other? We certainly cannot see any improvement in so indefinite a term over the old words *pure white* or *white*, and should consider it as unreliable for a guide as an east wind. Again, we are not able to see upon what principle big feathers should be required upon the middle toe of a Dark Brahma, when, according to Mr. Felch's experience, it will hock from 15 to 20 per cent. of all the progeny, and banished from the light variety for the same reason. "Oh consistency!" but—

"What's sarse for goose is not the sarse for gander, with B. C.,
No more'n you an' me."

Now let us look for a moment at the instructions to the judges, of which Mr. Felch claims to be the author, and which he considers the crowning glory of the new standard. He says that the old standards were inoperative and of no effect, because they were not properly applied. In order to do justice to this statement we must go back and take a hasty survey of a portion of the history of the old standards and their application. The first effort in the direction of a standard of excellence was made, if we are correctly informed, by Mr. John Bailly, of London, who gave the points and color without any numeral values. The English Poultry Club afterward added the numeral scale, but so little respect did this scale command that we are informed no respectable judge in England pretended that his arbitrations were in accord with it, nor any reliable breeder who accepted or was governed by its dictum. The first American standard and its revision were founded upon the same plan (wrongly as we think), and now, after the total failure of all its predecessors, the new one has not only this numeral incubus to carry upon its back, but it has also the additional crushing weight of these ridiculous and imperious instructions to support. We know very well that the failure of all former standards was the inevitable result of the system upon which they were founded, and not from want of their application. We have no faith in tabulated scales, either of merits or defects, because we do not believe that merits or defects can be so estimated with any degree of accuracy.

There is a subtlety in beauty which can only be felt, not weighed; and there is a damning influence in deformity which no numbers can fathom, and, therefore, Mr. Wright expresses our own conviction when he says: "The eye of an experienced judge is worth all the standards in the world." Mr. Felch makes his instructions imperative in all cases. Let us look at the result: In 1870 or 1871 this system of summing up the points was adopted at New York, Hartford,

Chicago, and Worcester. In New York the judges in the Asiatic class (the only one we think in which it was applied) were engaged in their duties between two and three days; at Hartford about two days; in Chicago we do not know how long, and at Worcester two days and a part of the third. Again, at Boston in 1873, the application was more thoroughly made, and we have the written statement of two, if not three, of the officiating judges, that they were so dissatisfied with the system that they would never again officiate where it was required. Now let Mr. Felch, or any one else, apply this new scale, as his instructions demand, to our large shows, and apply it faithfully to all the classes and individual specimens (not to the Asiatics alone), and we venture the assertion that a week's time would hardly be sufficient to ascertain the result.

It is a matter of surprise to us that, among the intelligent people who constitute our poultry fraternity, there should be so much misconception of the purposes of a standard, and yet we see again and again that such is the case. There seems to be many who are impressed with the idea that a standard is made for the express purpose of dictating to the judges what they shall do, and how they shall perform the service. This seems to us to be starting at the wrong end of the matter, and carries with it the presupposition that the judges are ignorant of the fowl which they are called upon to judge. We believe, on the contrary, that every breeder of fowls should have a definite idea of what his fowls ought to be, and any person who has not such an idea should never be selected to judge a show, nor should he accept the office if appointed. Admitting this idea, that every person who is called upon to judge for us is well versed in those varieties upon which he is to decide, how ridiculous, not to say impertinent, does it appear for us to say to them, "Gentlemen, you are not to decide upon these fowls by your own knowledge or experience, but by certain formulæ which are laid down in the standard." How many judges worthy of the name, think you, we would be able to obtain under such conditions, who would be willing to sacrifice their self-respect for the honor of the office. We do not believe we should be able to hold our shows even on such terms, for we know our best judges do not, and unless we are much mistaken in the gentlemen, we think they will not abide by any standard which carries with it such an insult to their honor and self-respect. We have by no means lost our faith that the poultrymen of America will yet compile a standard which will meet all their necessities, but we do not expect to see it until they have a more definite conception of what their necessities require:

"New occasions teach new duties, time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still, and onward, who could keep abreast of truth;
Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires, we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Nor attempt the future's portal with the past's time-rusted key."

Before they make any further attempt to revise the present or past standards, we trust they will make a thorough examination of all the different systems and modern ideas upon the subject, and if, in their judgment, they are founded upon correct principles incorporate them into the new work.

"Strive! endeavor! it profits more
To fight and fail, than on time's dull shore
To sit an idler ever;
But to him who bares his arm to the strife,
Firm at his post in the battle of life,
The victory faileth never,
Therefore in faith abide,
Spake a low voice at my side,—
"Abide thou and endeavor."

W.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MORE ABOUT THOSE BLACK RUSSIANS.

MR. EDITOR.

I made a mistake, and I may as well confess it. Since writing an article some time ago on Black Russians, published in your valuable *Journal*, I have been looking anxiously for some fancier of this variety of fowl to buy me out. I certainly offered my fowls cheap enough, but I never had an inquiry since writing my last article. I have secured nine more eggs, and finding that the bill of supplies was fast running ahead of the products, I killed two of the birds, and made with my family a comfortable, though by no means elegant meal of them. A third became infected with roup, and I planted her at the foot of a grape vine hoping in due season to convert three dollars' worth of Black Russians into dividends in the shape of *Hartford Prolifics*. The fourth I still have! she is the best of the lot. Don't somebody want her at a dollar? I would like to feel that I have not thrown all my money away.

I have endured an endless amount of insult on account of these birds. One man told me he could buy a cart-load of such birds from the farmers in his neighborhood at fifty cents a pair. I showed him the beard, the rose comb, the yellow feet, in fact all "the points" of the bird, but he still insisted that he could match them all in every respect, and asked me to come along. But the weather even here among the mountains was too oppressive for the amount of exercise required, and I did not go. A green farmer's lad said, "Why, Mr. R., that looks exactly like one of our old muffs." Well, I could not deny it. But it makes one feel a little sore to be chaffed in this way, and have his fancy fowls put down to such low figures. Last and worst of all comes a private letter to hand a week ago from the editor of this *Journal*, inquiring after me, and telling me that there is a public rumor that I have made money enough out of Black Russian eggs to retire from business. Think of that! Don't somebody else want to get rich with that one hen? She is worth a dollar and a quarter now.

I believe I disclaimed in my last article any intention of doing harm to any one's business, by giving my opinion of Black Russians. I asked the question, "Does any one know any good of them?" and hoped to have it answered through the *Journal*. A gentleman engaged largely in breeding this variety of fowl writes me that my article, and that of "*Ancient*," which appeared two weeks later, would lead people to infer that he (not *Ancient*) was a humbug, and asks me to correct this false impression. I cannot see my way out of the trouble, except by saying that this gentleman lives in Massachusetts, and my fowls were not brought from

that State. Whether they differ from the gentleman's named or not, I cannot say, but mine answer well to the description given in the standard, and to description given in circulars, so far as markings and points go. As I before said, they belie the description terribly so far as economic merits are concerned. I vouch for the description I gave of my own fowls, and on that point have nothing whatever to add, except that I am willing to sell that one hen at the price named, unless Mr. Wade should inform me of more rumors favorable to rapidly increasing wealth from the sale of Black Russian eggs, when I shall immediately advance the price at least seven cents a rumor.

Again I must express myself as being sorry to injure any one in his business by giving my opinion of these fowls as I have done. But my birds did not treat me well, and I do not want any one else duped as I was. I shall be glad to know that no one has been hurt by my good-humored confession, of how I was done by Black Russians. A. N. R.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

THE TRUE ORIGINAL BLOOD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. W. E. Flower, of Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, who is notably a good breeder of Light Brahmas, has, in your last number, hit the nail *exactly* upon the head. He states the precise truth, when he "ventures the assertion—all 'opinions' to the contrary, notwithstanding—that there is not a strain of good Light Brahmas in the United States, whose best blood cannot be traced to Philadelphia."

This is so. The best Light or Dark varieties of the so-called "Brahma" fowl ever bred in America or England came from the original 1849 Dr. Kerr (Philadelphia) Grey Shanghai blood, bred *with* my Grey Shanghai imported in 1850, through W. T. Porter. There is no denying, arguing, winking, or theorizing this patent *fact* out of sight, and I *know* it. In my forthcoming new volume, to be issued in September, entitled "THE CHINA FOWL—*Shanghai, Cochinchina and Brahma*," I shall embody the clearest proofs in support of this position, which Mr. Flower, as above quoted, has stated so accurately, in a very few words.

Yours, &c.

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, July 19, 1874.

MACHINE FED DUCKS.

NAMÉLOC, Paris correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, writes as follows:

"While visiting the Garden d'Aclimatization, in Paris, I saw a machine used for the purpose of facilitating the fattening of ducks for the tables of epicures. As it was new to me, I have thought a brief allusion to it would not be amiss. In the building, which is quite large and handsome, are several large circular frames, having hundreds of boxes, looking something like pigeon-holes. These boxes are just large enough to allow a duck to stand, their heads being to the front. Near the frames are machines, in which the food to be given is placed, having flexible tubes, the ends of which are placed in the ducks' bills and partly down the throat. By a very simple movement of a lever, the food is forced into the duck, an indicator, something like a steam gauge, registering the amount each bird receives. When the ducks are first placed in the box, it is necessary to use some force to get the tube in their mouths, but after being fed several times they seem to like it, and quack lustily

when they see the preparations are completed for feeding. The ducks are fattened very rapidly, and the speculation, it is said, is a profitable one. As there does not seem to be any cruelty in thus preparing ducks for market, would it not be well for the Zoological Society at Fairmount Park to erect a similar establishment? At the one in Paris, quite a revenue is raised simply from the fee charged to see the feeding machine."

DISEASE IN REFERENCE TO PROGENY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

We should like to learn the opinion of Mr. Pyle, or some of your experimental contributors, in regard to the effect—or probable effect—on the young of fowls affected during the laying season with roup, corn, or canker.

We have only one pair of our White Bantams left, from which we would like to raise a few more. The hen has been drooping about at different times, for some months; her head has a bad swelling on one side, and looks like a wen, about the size of a hickory-nut, which extends considerably into the mouth; it has destroyed the sight of one eye; her mouth is occasionally affected by a yellowish matter; she swallows with great difficulty; eats but little; and occasionally seems likely to die. Then she will revive, and the color will return to her head, and she will lay for a few days, until again deterred by a relapse of the old complaint—which is sometimes attended with signs of cholera. She seems, naturally, to have a very hardy constitution; and, were she and her mate both completely cured, I should expect to raise a fine lot of chickens. The cock has suffered materially in health, in consequence of close confinement in a small cage, with only indifferent care, but is slowly recovering, since he has the advantage of a grass run. I have no doubt that the eggs of the hen are impregnated, and she is now well enough to begin incubation, but I fear that she may not live long enough to hatch her brood. Supposing the stock to be valuable enough, the question is, would not the chicks be so liable to disease as to make it useless to try to save the eggs; or, in other words, I would anticipate the consequence to the chickens of fowls originally hardy, but temporarily diseased. If I am able to hatch any, I will in due time report the result for the benefit of others.

MRS. MYERS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

REMINISCENCES OF THE "HEN FEVER."

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

The last poultry show in Boston was a good one. Exhibitions of fowls and pigeons are now annually getting to be larger, more important and better everywhere. The Asiatic varieties were bred closer for points in the past season than any I have ever seen. *Weight* as well as *size* has been improved upon. Coeks over fourteen pounds, and hens ten to eleven pounds, of admirable shape, were not uncommon. All this is decided improvement, and shows the advantages attendant upon good care and skilful breeding.

The show at Music Hall, in February, 1874, would compare very favorably with any kindred exhibition ever held in this country. The Game varieties, the Black Spanish, the White and Colored Leghorns, the beautiful little Bantams, as well as the different colored Cochins and gigantic Light and Dark Brahmas, were all superior in their way,

and the thousands of visitors who thronged the alleys of the great hall, during an entire week, were delighted.

The position of the committee of judges at these exhibitions is, as a rule, an onerous and unenviable one. Where such a display of really good stock is placed together in competition, contributed by men from every quarter, who have tried their best to produce what they deem a trifle finer, heavier, better plumed, or more desirable than their neighbors, the decisions of the umpires rarely give universal satisfaction. And it is not an easy matter, oftentimes, to come to the *just* conclusion as to general merit in many cases. Thus, those who fail to obtain the prizes they aim for are disappointed, and are apt to consider themselves wronged.

It has always been so from the commencement of fowl exhibitions in America. In the old days, when the first New England Association flourished, the same difficulties existed, and similar dissatisfaction followed the distribution of awards as is current at the present day. In too frequent instances the judges were not then, any more than they are now, competent, disinterested, honorable, and fair in their decisions. It is difficult to find such committees of gentlemen who are willing to serve in this thankless capacity; hence the cause of the criticism of those who, in the judges' opinions, are second, third, or fourth best, as it turns out.

In the instance of the late Boston show, the committees of judges were average good men, and, generally speaking, the awards made were accepted and acceptable. Nobody questioned that Sturtevant Brothers, of Framingham, showed the finest Light Brahmas there, the largest, the best feathered and colored, and the handsomest formed, both old and young. They were awarded first premium for *fowls* and second for *chickens*. Now, the choicest two trios of Light Brahma *chickens* in the hall were Sturtevant's. They were bred from the old (first prize) birds, and were really superb specimens. But some other contributor took the *first* for young stock, which, though fine, was not so good as those to which were awarded the second prize, and every breeder in the hall knew this.

Among the best stock shown at Boston, were the *new style* "Plymouth Rocks." This name for fowls originated twenty-five years since, with Dr. J. C. Bennett, who in his work on poultry, published by Phillips & Sampson a quarter of a century ago, describes this variety briefly thus: "The Plymouth Rock fowl is produced from a Cochin China cock with a hen crossed between a fawn-colored Dorking, Malay, and Wild Indian." The cocks were speckled red and dun, the hens dark brown, and some of them Dominique. I never saw half a dozen *alike in color*, however, among the originals. They were first bred at Plymouth, Mass.

The Plymouth Rocks of to-day are an entirely different bird. They are bred, I judge, from crossing the Dominique with the China fowl. In color they are uniformly Dominique, but are generally smooth-legged, and those exhibited this season were very fine, stately, showy birds. They are duly classed in the standard, are bred largely in Essex County, Mass., and have many admirers. It is claimed for this variety that the *new* strain mature earlier, are excellent layers, come to good size, the chicks are hardy, and altogether they are an acquisition to our American poultry; this last cross being a judicious one, as the good qualities of both the China and the Dominique fowl are well known. The name adopted by the originators of this late variety is a good one, but Dr. Bennett started it years ago for a very different kind of fowl.

The "Wild Indian" hen above alluded to (in Dr. Bennett's "Plymouth Rocks"), was unquestionably a Malay fowl. The Doctor procured her from a ship at Boston from Calcutta, and she was a very remarkable specimen; a genuine virago in temperament, and of most pugnacious qualities, fighting and vanquishing any other fowl in his yards, male or female, that came in her way. He produced a very superior strain of Games from this hen, crossing her to an Irish or Earl of Derby cock subsequently, to which he gave the name "Wild Indian Games." The old hen was finally sold for one hundred dollars to a Mr. Griggs, of South Carolina.

The original "Plymouth Rocks" run out long ago. The new variety is a better sized and shaped bird, and having only two distinct strains of true blood in their composition, promise fairly to prove a valuable addition to Americanized poultry. Though an acknowledged Yankee manufacture, I notice that they are recognized as a "breed" in the new American standard.

"BUFF COCHINS" FROM "PURE" BRAHMAS.

MR. EDITOR:

I notice a long article in the *Poultry World* for June, by a writer who claims to be "the oldest breeder of Light Brahmas in America," in which he states, that certain "Brahmas were shipped to England," in the early days, he "knows for a certainty, are the fowls which Lewis Wright has described as Dr. Bennett's pure Brahmas." And, "in breeding *these*, many different shades of *color* were produced, the most *objectionable* being pure buff! as fine a color as we see to day among Buff Cochins." . . . "I had more fear of the *Buff* showing itself from this stock sent to England by us," (Bennett and him), "than of anything else!"

Now I bred several years (1851 to 1856) the Light and Dark Brahmas, from stock obtained from G. P. Burnham of Melrose, Mass. (which this same writer declares "Wright calls Burnham's Mongrels"), and I assure you I never *once* saw a *buff* chicken bred out of Burnham's "Gray Shanghai" stock in my life. They *did* come Light and Dark, at times, but never, in *my* experience, otherwise than clear, clean, black and white, from *that* stock. By whatever *name* any of these breeders then called their stock, it is certain that *Buff Cochins* (or Shanghai) or Brahmas, never showed themselves with *me*.

I do think, that, on this question, Burnham was clearly ahead in "date of origin" in this variety, and the admissions of this late writer, on this important point of breeding *buffs* out of his lauded "Pure Stock," is a *decided* mark against his assumed theory, in my judgment.

Yours, &c.

B. HARTWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., June, 1874.

THE French expedition which has been exploring Tierra del Fuego, reports the finding of a large lake in the interior, 15 miles in circumference, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation, and literally covered by an army of wild fowl; among which the most abundant were ducks and geese. These regions are inhabited by rude but hospitable tribes; the women especially are very affable and obliging. One of them, in exchange for some pieces of sugar and a common handkerchief, gave the leader of the expedition an object to which she attached an immense value, and which she preserved as a relic—the lid of a sardine box.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 2.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under *dishonesty*, ingratitude; under *ingratitude*, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

IN my opening contribution under the above broad title I spoke of the poultry "pedigree" crotchet. I shall avoid the mention of *names* of persons in these papers (except to credit quotations from writers), because I shall aim herein to treat the subject upon general *principles* merely.

In my article "Number One" of this series I alluded to one prominent American breeder, in the extract I made from "Burnham's New Poultry Book," necessarily, in making an accurate quotation from that work; but I did this only for the purpose of referring the reader to this *type* of breeders, who are constitutionally afflicted usually with waspish notions or "crotchets of the poultry fancy" on the brain, and who cannot help it. But, once for all, I wish to say that no one must apply my remarks to himself, *individually*, unless he do so voluntarily. I am writing of a *class*, not of particular persons.

"Hobbies," maintains Bulwer, "should be wives, not mistresses. It does not answer to have more than one at a time. *One* hobby may lead us out of extravagance, but a team of hobbies we cannot well drive till we are rich enough to find corn for them all—and few men are rich enough for *that*!" And the Rev. Mr. Alger appositely says, "A fretful fancy is constantly flinging its possessor into gratuitous topshets."

Now I have in my mind at this moment a very good breeder (whom I cannot mention by name, because the editor of the *Fanciers' Journal* does not wish his correspondents to advertise any parties in *this* portion of his paper), who is a good representative of his class, and who possesses *two* of these hobbies, or crotchets, pre-eminently, which dual fancies (as an author I last week quoted from aptly puts it) this person is "running into the ground," probably unwittingly.

I will merely present his case, illustratively, as applicable to that of many *others*, who possibly may be just as innocent in their vagaries as I believe *he* is, but who are nevertheless upon the same track, and who will find, sooner or later, that he or they cannot drive this "double team" always, because, metaphorically speaking, they are "not rich enough to supply the corn for them."

This representative breeder I now picture is not properly a fancier, because of his indulgence in this sort of idiosyncrasy, this persistent pursuit of his favorite *ignis fatuus*, and because he has limited himself for some years, we will assume, if not altogether from the outset, to the producing and reproducing of but *one strain* of a single variety of fowls. This variety is a "pea-comb bird, in the grain," so he declares, for instance.

He breeds no others from *his* stock; *never* finds any other in his yards; they never come otherwise; they ought never to come differently; they won't breed diversely from this; the original stock they descend from breed thus; this peculiar characteristic of the pea-comb (or "white earlobe," if

you prefer to substitute *that* feature) is innate, certain, uniform, positive, unalterable (in *his* stock), it has always been thus; and chickens sold by him may be relied on to breed the pea-comb invariably, as, say the true Cornish-Chamberlin, Light Brahmas, for example, *have done* from time immemorial in their history. This is hobby first with this breeder, and he appears, on paper at least, religiously to believe in all this, and will swear to it *almost* every time in his enthusiasm.

But these typical breeders' other hobby, for they have *two* of these crotchets well developed in their fancy latterly, is that of the "pedigree" nuisance for *poultry*. He can tell you (this enterprising kind of fancier) where and whence the sire and dam of every bird he sells originated; who their grandfather and grandmother were; whence the great-grandfather and great-grandmother came; and so back to the great-great, on both sides; and, *ante-these*, the great-great-great, &c., &c., and so on—away back to the Cornish-Chamberlin, Bennett, Plaisted, Burnham cock-a-doodle-doo of 1849, '46, or '47, that came from Luckipoor, in India, possibly in the hands of the sailor who found the original pair of Grays in New York or elsewhere, and sent them to Connecticut in some of these above-named years by "one Mr. Knox," who lately turned up in Connecticut, alive and frisky, after having been dead full twenty years, according to Mr. Cornish.

Now such a "pedigree," so "clear and explicit, and undeniable," is a big thing in the estimation of the class of breeders of whom I merely sketch a type. The particular strain of stock this party may breed we will call, for convenience sake, the genuine Chamberlin-Brahmapootras, or Light Brahmas, as I think he would style them. And he has the pedigree of all his numerous birds set down in form, no doubt most accurately, within the last three months, if you please, in a "certain publication." (I do not name the paper, because I am forbidden to advertise any party in these contributions.)

I have thus aimed to define such a breeder's position, just as he and his associates in this moonshine have or would put it before the public. I repeat it, such men raise good fowls, possibly. They may be the possessors of an excellent strain of stock. They have been singularly fortunate, indeed, in their success in this regard, if their statements be true. And they "stand alone in their glory" upon this question of the "pea-comb" and the "pedigree," since their stock transmits the peculiar characteristics of the Cornish-Chamberlin birds thus infallibly, when *no other* man in America or England, from Virgil Cornish, in 1849, down to C. C. Plaisted, in 1874 (who latterly claims to be "the oldest breeder of this pure Chamberlin stock in the United States"), has ever yet enjoyed this extraordinary good fortune in breeding: *vide* the elegant extracts, with day and date behind them, upon these two "crotchets" hereunto annexed, from the published records.

THE PEDIGREE DODGE.

"Mr. Chamberlin brought his *first* pair of these Gray fowls into Connecticut in the early part of the year 1849. This is certain."—(*Virgil Cornish's original account, given March 2d, 1852.*)

"The owner of the fowls was named Nelson H. Chamberlin. I bought his *first* brood, hatched in 1847. The ship arrived at New York with them in September, 1846."—(*Virgil Cornish's second account, written "to order," November 9th, 1869.*)

"I purchased my stock of Chamberlin, in August, 1849. And it is certain they never were bred till they came to this town, New Britain, Conn."—(Mr. Cornish, at the close of his first letter in 1852.)

"The first pair of these fowls were brought by one Charles Knox to Nelson H. Chamberlin, Hartford, Conn., in 1847. They were first bred by Mr. Chamberlin in 1848."—(Plaisted, "in his true history of the Brahmans" in June, 1874.)

"I imported from Shanghae, China, my first full grown Light Grays, in 1849, through Dr. J. J. Kerr, Phila., and my second lot from Shanghae, five adult birds, through Wm. T. Porter, New York, in 1850."—(G. P. Burnham's account from 1849 to 1874 continuously.)

"The Light Brahmans came from India, in the year 1846. They were not known by name until they were exhibited at Boston in 1850-51."—(I. K. Felch, late in the year 1873, over his signature.)

"Dr. Bennett's fowls sent to England always bred pure, because they came from the pure Cornish-Chamberlin stock, while Burnham's were spurious."—(Lewis Wright, in 1873, in his "Illustrated Poultry Book.")

"All these fowls shipped to England were bred by Dr. Bennett, myself, or Hatch (out of the Chamberlin stock); this I know for a certainty. These are the fowls Mr. Wright has described as Dr. Bennett's 'pure bred.'"—(Plaisted, in his History, in June, 1874.)

"In breeding these Chamberlin birds, many different shades of color were produced, the most objectionable being a pure buff!"—(Mr. Plaisted on same page of his "Brahma History," 1874.)

"We breed only pea-comb birds. Our stock is pure—from Chamberlin's—and the pea-comb is the certain indication of its purity. We have its pedigree back to the old Chamberlin stock itself."—(Mr. I. K. Felch, in June, 1874, before Massachusetts Poultry Society, at Boston.)

So much for the origin and the accurate pedigree of this particular variety, to wit: "the Cornish-Chamberlin strain." Let us now see what chicken history records about that peculiar characteristic the "pea-comb," which some breeders claim is so "infallible an evidence of their purity."

THE "PEA-COMB" HOBBY.

"Dr. Bennett states that the comb of these fowls is small and serrated. Frequently they have the pea-comb. The usual form of the comb, however, he adds (in 1853), is single; but the deviation of the pea-comb is not uncommon."—(Miss Watts's "Poultry Yard," London, 1860-62.)

"The only difficult point is this variety of their combs, viz., the pea-comb and the single. We prefer the former, but do not see why both may not be pure."—(Correspondent in Miss Watts's "Poultry Yard," 1862.)

"One authority says the pea-comb is preferable, the others say it should be single. This pea-comb is a novelty with us in England. We had never before seen anything like this."—(W. B. Tegetmeir, London "Illustrated Poultry Book," 1866.)

"After breeding Brahmans many years, always keeping to families imported from America, we are confirmed that the 'pea-comb' is the comb for these fowls. Single-comb fowls never take prizes now."—(London "Poultry Yard," in 1862-63.)

"All Mr. Burnham's first fowls sent here were single-combed; while the originals (the Cornish-Chamberlin's) were pea-comb. The pea-combed alone is almost conclusive evidence of purity."—(Lewis Wright p. 246, "Illustrated Poultry Book," 1872-73.)

"The three fowls sent by Dr. Bennett in '52, to Mrs. Hozier Williams, England, were pea-combed. Of the ten sent the same year to Dr. Gwynne, by Dr. Bennett, seven were single-combed. All were from the Cornish-Chamberlin stock, direct."—(Rev. W. Wingfield's "Poultry Book," London Edition, 1853.)

"The single-comb would appear to be the usual form of that feature in these fowls; though, as Dr. Bennett admits, the true breed do sometimes present this deviation of the pea-comb."—(Same Illustrated Volume, p. 176, London, 1853.)

"In reference to this, I can only say that out of twenty chickens bred for myself, from a cock and two pullets (of the Chamberlin stock), got of Dr. Bennett of New York, in 1852, I cannot detect a single 'deviation' from the single comb of the parents!"—(Dr. Wm. Custe Gwynne, in Tegetmeir, in 1853.)

"Both varieties, light and dark, should be precisely alike, in size, shape, and carriage—only differing in color. No pure strain ought to breed a solitary single-comb bird. We would not press a fancy point too far; but, considering how typical the pea-comb is, we would not breed from an imperfect one."—(Lewis Wright's new Poultry Book, page 249, in 1873.)

"This is the original, the usual American type, though there were till very lately some splendid yards of single-combed Light Brahmans in existence, which would run some of the present exhibitors a close race for our prizes!"—(Lewis Wright's new Illustrated Poultry Book, in 1873.)

"The pure-bred Chamberlin fowls Mr. Hatch selected with pea-combs, and bred them extensively in 1852-53. All the Brahmans we (he and Dr. Bennett) shipped to England, were of this stock. This I know for a certainty."—(Mr. Plaisted in a new "History of Brahmans," in 1874.)

"I do not believe the Dark Brahmans are derived from imported stock alone, but that the Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmans are alike entitled to the credit of their origin."—(Mr. I. K. Felch, p. 68, April "Poultry World.")

"I did notice the pea-comb on my first birds. It was not so with all. There was a tendency to throw dark chickens, but a greater tendency to become lighter, in breeding them."—(Virgil Cornish's second letter, Nov. 9th, 1869, Wright's Poultry Book.)

Now, if from the twenty odd statements by the above reliable authorities, to wit, Messrs. Cornish, Tegetmeir, Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Messrs. Burnham, Felch, Plaisted, Lewis Wright, Dr. Gwynne, Dr. Bennett, Mr. Hatch, et al., whose several accounts, above quoted, agree so perfectly, both in dates and assertion (?), the fancier who studies these "accurate" extracts cannot make up his mind, that this so-called Cornish-Chamberlin pure stock came from some where, at some time or other, and that it is not only single-combed usually, but pea-combed—in its purity, sometimes, and has a bully pedigree to fall back on, besides—I can only conclude that said fancier must be very skeptical, or densely obtuse, and faithless to boot. Still I may congratulate intending purchasers of such pedigree stock, on the fact that this is a free country yet, thank heaven! and they can buy what they please, if they have the wherewithal to obtain it. Nobody can complain at these little "crotchets of the poultry fancy." "You pays your money, gentlemen—and you takes your choice," here—every time!

NEW YORK, July, 1874.

A GENTLEMAN at Helena, M. T., has a pair of huge mountain lions, or cougars, which he has raised from whelps. These beasts are now about two years old, and fully as large as a good-sized panther. They do not obtain their growth until four years of age. They are very ferocious, and give no evidence of being tractable, and an ordinary sized dog did not last long enough to give a yelp. The owner says they have already devoured some ten or twelve dogs and twenty or thirty cats, which have been given them to play with.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

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At this time of the year cholera may be expected in those pens where cleanliness and variety of diet are not attended to. Much has been well said on this subject, by various writers, at different times; yet there are a few cautions which it seems necessary to remind people of, who are not actively engaged in raising valuable poultry, and who seem to think it not worth while to study the requirements or habits of their stock; the consequence of which is, a loss of the little aim employed; a deficiency in pocket; and the general idea that poultry is not profitable because the stock will die off, without stopping to offer any explanation of their sudden disappearance. Could their companions remaining testify at an indignation meeting over the dead bodies of the pride of the flock, they would, in the majority of cases, bring in the unanimous verdict—died of cruel neglect.

Remarks.—"We complain of the same treatment which resulted in the death of our comrades—hot, filthy drinking-water—in addition to spasmodic feeding. We are actually neglected at times so long that we are almost starved, and then we are over-fed, and we eat more than we can digest; at least we fill our crops to the utmost capacity with our staple corn feed. On a sultry day—it may be at night, just before retiring—being thirsty also, we drink from any dirty sink drain, or dish of well-water (the best we can find), and go to sleep, or stand around *without exercise*. The corn in our crops is swelled by the moisture; it *ferments* in a solid, *sour, indigestible mass*; the liver is not in working order; and the result is cholera or dysentery. The droppings are scant, thin, and of a greenish color, owing to the interference of bile. We drink until our crops will hold no more; the blood rushes to our heads until we are dizzy with the oppressiveness; our heads turn dark, and we are unable to see clearly; we are dull, sleepy, and at times suffer extreme pain, and shall all die if we do not find relief, either in prevention or remedies. We prefer the former, and respectfully request that during this

sultry weather, that our diet be varied by the regular supply, or substitute of wheat or oats, and barley coarsely ground or cracked, and occasionally thoroughly scalded, with relish of a little salt. Then do, please do, imagine how thankful we would be for a supply of cool, pure water from a clean fountain, well shaded, and we will cheerfully promise to die at a good old age, after faithful service, but never of the fatal cholera."

Now this is common sense, though supposed, for illustration, to be uttered by dumb fowls; and we would again remind the care-takers, that sometimes relief (if bad cases) is found in the solution of carbonate of soda, in proportion of one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, which corrects the acidity or fermentation, and promotes digestion.

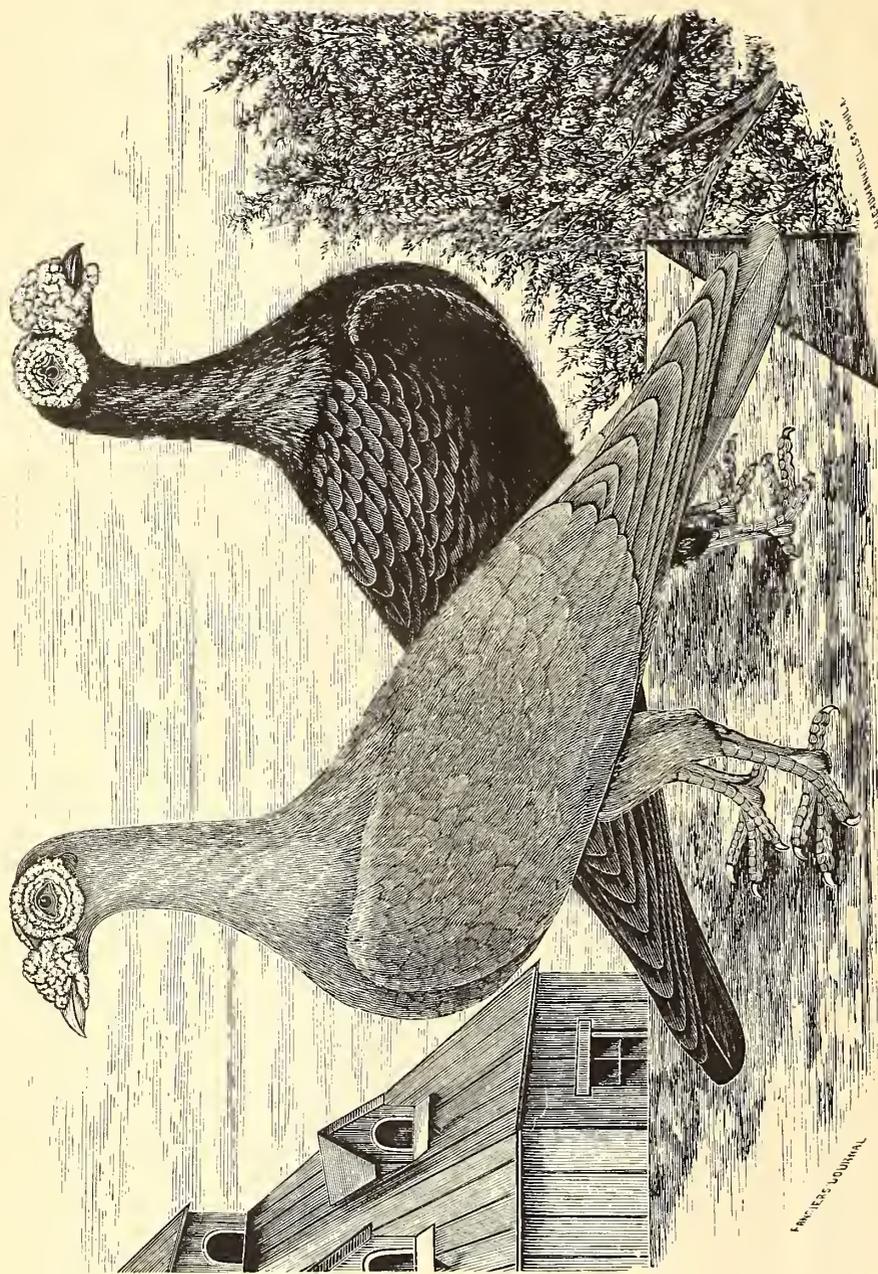
The game law of 1873, which allowed killing of squirrels after the 1st of July in Pennsylvania, has been corrected by a supplement to the law approved April 17, 1874, and the squirrel law is now as follows: "No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black, or fox squirrel, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession."

THE *American Agriculturist*, ably edited, and carefully guarding the interest of its numerous readers, writes of the pedigree herd-book business as applied to the rapidly-increasing flocks (*including fowls*) as follows:

"Of making many herd-books there is no end. For every breed of horned stock we have a herd-book, and the fact that this is necessary, only goes to show that stock-breeders are very much like others—herd-books being neither more nor less than a method of guaranteeing the purchaser, to some extent, against imposition. But when herd-books for swine, for sheep, and now for poultry are proposed, it is time to ask, for what good purpose are they needed? For cattle, which do not very rapidly increase, and whose identity is easily determined, it is desirable to have the safeguard of a herd-book, provided it be only thoroughly well and honestly managed. But for animals which reproduce so rapidly, and the identity of which it is so impossible to preserve, as that of pigs, sheep, or fowls, herd-books seem to us not only useless, but impracticable and absurd."

THE closing chapter, by G. P. Burnham, on the Origin of the Brahma Fowl, is unavoidably crowded out of this number, but will appear next week.

No. 4 of Cassell's "Book of Pigeons" just received by mail, containing two colored plates of White, Red, and Yellow Dragoons; also, Red and Yellow Barbs, all of which are well executed by J. W. Ludlow. It also contains the following woodcuts: "Loft for Carriers," "Perches for Carriers," ground plan and three elevations of Carrier loft, and a full-page "Diagram of a Perfect Carrier," fully explaining every point in detail. This number commences the description of the Carrier and gives instructions how to build the loft, with a full description of how to mate, breed, and exhibit. Price, 50 cents per number, prepaid from this office. Every pigeon fancier should have a copy of this work for reference.



DUN CARRIER HEN,
Two years old.

BLACK CARRIER COCK,
Three years old.

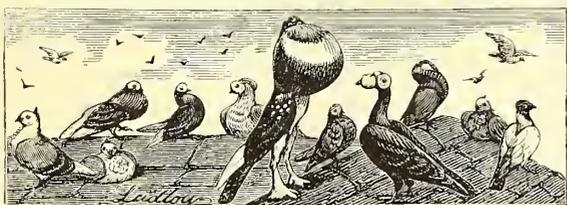
PAIR OF CARRIERS.

IMPORTED BY MR. JOHN YEWDALL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:

Interested in all that pertains to poultry, I have felt much interest in the new standard. But, I cannot say that I have been by the articles that have appeared in the poultry journals with reference to it, because they have been (with exceptions) of a personal and abusive character. They have caused bad feelings; bred distrust; divided effort; and have been injurious to the poultry interest. Discussion of the standard and its get-up, I for one, and there are no doubt many others, would have gladly welcomed. Discussion would have caused study and thought, and given new interest, and led to renewed labor. Now, in reference to the new standard; it is certain that the Convention at Buffalo (if I have a correct idea of that organization) could have made just such standards as it saw fit. If said standard was for the use and guidance of its own members, its approval by others would be to them a matter of indifference. But, if it was made for the use and guidance of all the poultry fancy, they would desire the approval of all. Having this desire, they would undoubtedly have courted criticism, and any errors of oversight or judgment pointed out to them, they would no doubt have rectified as soon as possible. Any points in regard to which there are real differences of opinion, let us have them discussed (not insinuations and personalities), but let us have proper, gentlemanly discussions, that fanciers may be edified, and their knowledge increased. F.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

PAIR OF CARRIERS.

(See Plate.)

By the kindness of Mr. John Yewdall, an amateur of this city, we are enabled to give this week a fine illustration of a pair of Carriers, imported this season, and which our artist sketched from life. We can assure our readers that the artist has not done them full justice, especially in carriage. The head of the cock is very correct, as seen from a side view, but when seen in the loft he is much finer than in the picture. The head of the hen is not so well done, and both look much better when seen from above, or in the loft. This pair of birds were imported this season from London, at a cost of £45, sterling, besides expenses. The cock is coming three years old; the hen is two years old. Mr. Yewdall also owns the father of the above cock. He is past his prime as a show bird, but is breeding well this season with a hen that took second premium in her class at the National Exhibition, held in New York last winter. This gentleman also owns the hen that took first premium at the above show. She is breeding with a fine cock imported by him this season, which, considering his age, is almost perfect in the leading points of a Carrier, and is one of the best birds in this country.

Besides the two pairs above mentioned, Mr. Yewdall has several pairs of his own raising, which for size of eye and beak wattle, narrowness of skull, and length of beak, are seldom equalled in any loft; taking them altogether, as a loft they are not excelled in this country. This gentleman makes a specialty of Carriers and Pouters, and has some of the latter that have few, if any, superiors, even in England. We have a promise, at an early day, of giving an illustration of one or more of the best Pouters raised this season.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 458.)

THE best way is to put your salt cat in jars, with holes in the sides for them to peck it out, and a cork at top to prevent their dunging on it, and to keep off the rain, or any other contingencies if exposed to the weather.

DISTEMPERS OF PIGEONS.

We come now to treat of the several distempers incident to birds of this kind, and to prescribe the various remedies generally made use of in their cure.

1. The first disease therefore that we shall take notice of is, the corruption of the egg in the uterus. This generally proceeds from an unmatched hen being over salacious, by reason of high feeding, or some other cause, who will often without the coition of the male engender eggs, but seldom without his concurrence either perfect them or bring them forth, so that they will corrupt in the womb; the only remedy for this is to put her to a cock in time.

2. The wet roup next falls under our consideration, and in this case, once in two or three days give them three or four peppercorns at most, and put a handful of green rue in their water; you may let all your pigeons drink of it, for it is very healthful.

3. The dry roup, which you generally distinguish by a husky cough, and I am apt to believe proceeds from a cold, to which they are very liable, especially in moulting time; to cure this, give them every day three or four cloves of garlic.

4. The next distemper that falls under our cognizance is the canker, which proceeds mostly from the cocks fighting and pecking each other, though some people have assured me that giving them water in a tin vessel will likewise throw them into this disease. The method of cure is this: Take burnt alum and honey and rub the part affected every day, and it will cure it; but if this happens not to take effect, dissolve five grains of Roman vitriol in half a spoonful of wine vinegar, add it to the former composition, and rub the part affected. Some people will take off the scurf and make it bleed before they apply the remedy, but I am apt to believe you will generally find it searching enough without.

5. If the wattles or flesh round the eyes of the Carrier, Horseman, or Barb are pecked and torn, wash them first with stale urine for several days; if this does not do, dissolve two drachms of alum in an ounce and a half of water, and wash the part grieved; but if the case be very stubborn, mix twenty grains of red precipitate with half an ounce of honey, anoint the part therewith, and it will certainly effect the cure.

6. Pigeons, especially in the summer season, are apt to be troubled with small insects, which the Fanciers term lice; in this case smoke their feathers well with the smoke of tobacco, and it will infallibly kill them.

7. There is another sort of small vermin which are very troublesome, and will often kill your young ones in the nest by creeping into their ears, &c., especially when first hatched, and always prevent their thriving; to hinder this, strew tobacco dust in the nest, and over your young pigeons, and it will destroy these vermin, which are called pigeons' bugs by some, and by others the blacks.

8. Another disease to which they are subject is gizzard-fallen, that is, the gizzard falls down to the vent. The gentlemen of the Fancy say it proceeds from weakness, though I rather believe it is caused by feeding with too much hempseed. I know no cure for this malady unless nature herself works one, which it sometimes will in young pigeons.

9. The next distemper is what the Fancy calls navel-fallen; in this case there is a kind of bag hanging down near the vent. This malady is generally desperate, and if giving them elary, or some other strengthening things, won't cure them, I know nothing that will.

10. Pigeons are liable to be pap-arsed, as the Fancy call it. This distemper proceeds either from a natural innate weakness, or from a cock's being too salacious and treading his hen too often. I know no cure for it, except flying will do it. Young pigeons and Carriers are most subject to it, especially if not flown.

11. Some pigeons, as Croppers and Pouters, are apt to gorge themselves; that is, when they have been too long from grain, they will eat so much that they cannot digest it, but it will lie and corrupt in the crop, and kill the pigeon. If this therefore at any time happens, take the following method:

Put them in a strait-stocking, with their feet downward, stroking up the crop, that the bag which contains the meat may not hang down; then hang the stocking upon a nail, keeping them in this manner till they have digested their food, only not forgetting to give them now and then a little water, and it will often cure them; but when you take them out of the stocking put them in an open basket or coop, giving them but a little meat at a time, or else they will be apt to gorge again.

If this does not effect the cure, you may slit the crop from the bottom with a penknife or sharp pair of scissors, take out the corrupted meat, wash the crop, and then sew it up again. This method has been practiced with some success, though the crop will not be so round as before.

Others will tie that part of the crop, in which the undigested meat lies, tight round with a string, and let it rot off. This method never fails, though it spoils the shape of the crop.

12. The next and most fatal distemper incident to this kind of bird is the vertigo, or (as generally styled by the Fancy) the megrims. In this disease the pigeon reverts or turns its head in such a manner that the beak will lie on its back, and will flutter and fly about at random. This distemper is usually reckoned incurable, and indeed it too often proves so; though I once had a Turbit, of the owl kind, taken with it in a violent manner. Some gentlemen seeing it, advised me to pull the head off. I told them I would first try if I could not cure it, which they asserted to be impossible; however, I took about a quarter of a pint of water, an ounce and a half of spirit of lavender, one drachm of spirit of sal ammoniac distilled with quicklime; these I mingled together, then I tasted it, and found it too strong for the bird, and therefore added a little more water. I believe in

(To be continued.)

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

BIRDS BY MY WINDOW.

Sweet birds, that by my window sing,
Or sail around on careless wing,
Beseech ye, lend your earling,
While I salute my darling.

She's far from me, away, away,
Across the hills, beyond the bay,
But still my heart goes night and day
To meet and greet my darling.

Brown wren, from out whose swelling throat
Unstinted joys of music float,
Come lend to me thy own June note,
To warble to my darling.

Sweet dove, thy tender, love-lorn eoo
Melts pensively the orchard through—
Grant me thy gentle voice to woo,
And I shall win my darling.

Lark, ever leal to dawn of day,
Pause, ere thou wingest thy skyward way—
Pause, and bestow one quivering lay,
One anthem for my darling.

Ah, mocker, rich as leafy June,
Thou'lt grant, I know, one little boon,
One strain of thy most matchless tune,
To solace my own darling.

Bright choir, your peerless song shall stir
The rapturous chords of love in her;
But who shall be our messenger
When we salute my darling?

Oh, voiceless swallow, crown of spring,
Lend us awhile thy swift curved wing;
Straight as an arrow thou shalt bring
This greeting to my darling.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Tell your correspondent "Madagascar" of Nashua, N. H., who has "two of the Lop-eared Rabbits, whose ears fall both on *one* side," that if he takes them when *very young*, and with a needle passes a couple of stitches of white silk through the points of the ears—after drawing the ear that droops in the wrong direction well over to the side it *should* fall—and thus securing the tips of the two ears *together* loosely, under the throat, that with the subsequent growth of the ears, both will hang in their proper places; and this process will prove no inconvenience to the Lop. In four or five weeks the ears will droop naturally, and the stitches may be removed. Yours truly, BUTTERFLY-SMUT.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 10

A CANINE PROTECTOR.

A WRITER in the London *Figaro* says: "I am a marine engineer, and during one of my Mediterranean trips I brought home a canary, a perfect gem of a whistler, who warbles from early morn to dewy eve. I have also a Scotch terrier dog called Pepper, and a cat dignified by the name of Tom. Since the addition of the canary to my household Tom has cast many a longing, lingering look at him, which boded no good, and aroused serious apprehensions for the warbler's safety. About a fortnight ago, and as is my custom in the morning, I went to the kitchen where the cage hangs,

when, to my horror, I discovered it empty; the door of it, which was never perfectly secure, being open. The canary was not visible; but Tom was seated on the dresser in an excited-looking state, as if he had done the bloody deed, of which no trace was observable. On looking around, fancy my astonishment and joy at beholding Pepper lying on all-fours, with his mouth gently covering the canary with just sufficient resistance to keep it from fluttering off, while his eyes were fixed with intensity on every motion made by Tom. Such sagacity on the part of the terrier was touching in the extreme, and the satisfaction with which he yielded up to me his feathery charge spoke volumes."

[We can readily credit the above, having had a case quite similar. Some time ago, taking a fancy to a young pure white guinea pig, he was put in a box and taken into the house, the box being covered with slats. It had no sooner been put in the house when a rat terrier we had was exceedingly anxious to get at it, as he would had it been a rat; but after a long persuasion he finally learned to understand that he must not touch it, and soon came to regard it as a pet, and not a rat, and from that time became its guardian. A few days afterwards, when the family were seated in the room, the Maltese cat jumped on the box, but with no intention of taking the pig; but the dog seeing the cat jump on the box, crossed the room like a flash. The cat wondering what had got into her friend, the dog, left equally as quick, and ever after that gave the guinea pig a wide berth. At any other time, or in any other place, the dog and cat were perfect friends, but he gave her plainly to understand that he could not, and she should not, have the pig. No human being could have understood the situation any better than the little dog, Tarry.—ED.]

A HORSE AND HIS LITTLE FRIEND.

On a small farm in France was a young horse, whose temper was so intractable that all attempts at taming him failed. The farmer would have parted with him but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old, to whom the animal showed a great liking. He would come to his young friend and receive food from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy neck patted by the little fellow. One day, all the family were out in the fields, excepting the mother, who, being busy in the house, left the child playing in the yard, when he fell into a pond, and would have drowned but for the timely aid of his friend, the horse. The animal happened to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice, came out at a trot. Seeing the child struggling in the water, he seized him by the garment, and drew him out at the very moment the mother came to look after him.—*Practical Farmer.*

[We were once cognizant of a similar case, while on a visit to an extensive farm in the State of Maine, and when the time arrived to harness up to make the train, the man went into the field to catch the horse; finally he came for the proprietor, but neither of them could catch him. They gave it up as a bad job, and came to the house. The farmer turned to his little daughter, saying, "We can't git the horse, and you must go and git him or we will be too late for the train." She went to the field, called her friend, he ran to meet her, and she brought him to the barn, and we were soon on the way to the station.]

"James Jenkins," said a notional schoolmaster to his pupil, "what is an average?" "A thing, sir," answered the scholar promptly, "that hens lay eggs upon." "Why do you say that, you silly boy?" queried the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the youth, "I heard a gentleman say the other day, that a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

There are fourteen deer in Congress Park, Saratoga.

A letter from Egypt states that a race of pigmies have recently been discovered in Central Africa.

In Springfield, Ohio, there is a deluded hen who laid her eggs up in an apple tree, and is now sitting on a bare bough in blissful ignorance that her eggs fell to the ground as she laid them.

A fastidious member of the Boston Common Council is said to object to the birdhouses for the trees on the Common being constructed in the Gothic style of architecture, which he maintains is only suitable for church edifices.

BANTAMS INDEED.—Abner Winslow, of Putnam, Conn., has sent for our inspection, a dozen Game Bantam eggs, which weigh only 2½ ounces. The hen which laid the eggs weighs 12 ounces, and was reared in Woonsocket.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

Black bass are quite plenty in the river at Hartford, and are caught with hook and line, while a trap at Colt's Ferry takes a dozen or more daily. These fish have not heretofore been caught there, and it is probable that they came from some of the ponds that have been stocked. Striped bass, also rare, are caught with hook and line almost every day.

In these days of hydrophobic fever, it is refreshing to read a sensible bit of advice, such as comes from a New Orleans paper. A timid correspondent wanted to know "how to tell a mad dog," and the editor made the following suggestion: "We don't know what he wants to tell him, but the safest way would be to communicate to the dog in writing. Send the letter from a gun in the shape of wadding, followed by small shot to see if he gets it."

We do not see why, with the proportionate amount of animal food, space, and pure air, &c., fowls may not be raised on a large scale as well as on a smaller one. But, we hear of failures; and we would advise beginners to commence with caution and well-directed efforts to work up to a large scale, instead of beginning largely without any experience. We would like to hear from such as have failed in either case, and learn to what cause they really attribute their failures.

The *Cultivator* of 1856 (March No.) has an article from E. K., of Ohio, describing the curiosity of an egg within an egg, laid by a "Shanghai" hen, owned by a gentleman in Rushville, which is the most curious of anything in the egg line which we ever heard of.

The egg, it was stated, was nearly as large as the egg of a goose, and when broken, one perfect yolk and white was in it, and within that another egg of the usual size, and as perfect as any, shell and all—being an egg within an egg—a most curious freak of nature. On the next page of the same is the statement of the precocious motherly proclivities of a common barnyard pullet, which, at the age of six months, hatched a brood of eleven chickens from eggs of her own laying.

There is a gentleman by the name of Martin Van Buren Bates, residing in the vicinity of Medina, Ohio, who is seven feet eleven and a half inches in height, and weighs 478 pounds. His wife is eight feet in height, and weighs 415 pounds. They were married in England in 1871. Who says there are not giants in these days?

AN ELEPHANT A THIEF.—The elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, innocently got his keeper into trouble on the 23d of April. Staff-Surgeon Luckle, who had been in the Ashantee war, dropped in the gardens a ring, taken among the African spoils. The elephant saw the ring drop, put forth his trunk and picked it up. Being in the habit of giving to his keeper coins and other indigestible presents made to him by admiring spectators, he gave the ring to his keeper. So far the keeper was safe—the elephant was the unconscious thief. But the whole transaction was seen by others; and the keeper being taxed with having the ring in his possession, said he knew nothing about it. He was then observed to throw something away, which was found to be the ring. He was fined twenty shillings. The elephant appropriated other peoples' goods. The keeper was the receiver.

INSTINCT OF TURTLES.—Audubon, the naturalist, stated that at a certain place on the coast of Florida, sea-turtles, those huge, stolid-looking reptiles on which aldermen are fed at the expense of the taxpayers, possess an extraordinary faculty of finding places. Working their way up out of the reach of the tide-water with their flippers, quite a deep hole is excavated in which a batch of eggs are deposited, and then carefully covered up. On reaching the water, they not unfrequently swim three hundred miles out to sea, foraging appropriate food. When another batch of eggs are developed, after a lapse of about fourteen days, they will return unerringly in a direct line, even in the darkest night, and visit the buried eggs. Removing the sand, more are deposited and secured. Away they go again as before. They know instinctively the day and hour when the young brood—incubated by solar rays—will break the shell, and are promptly on the spot to liberate them from their prison. As soon as fairly out of the hole, the mother turtle leads them down the bank to the waves, and there ends her paternal solicitude and maternal duties.

THE REFORMED CROWS.—Colonel B— had one of the best farms near the Illinois River. About a hundred acres of it were covered with waving corn. When it came up in the spring, the crows seemed determined on its entire destruction. When one was killed, it seemed as though a dozen came to its funeral; and though the sharp crack of the rifle often drove them away, they always returned with its echo.

The colonel at length became weary of throwing grass, and resolved on trying the virtue of stones. He sent to the druggist for a barrel of alcohol, in which he soaked a few quarts of corn, and scattered it over his field. The blacklegs came and partook with their usual relish, and as usual they were pretty well corned; and there followed a strange cawing and cackling, and stuttering and swaggering. When the boys attempted to catch them, they were not a little amused at their staggering, and their zig-zag way through the air. At length they gained the edge of the woods, and there, being joined by a new recruit which happened to be sober, they united at the tops of their voices in haw-hawk-

ing and shouting either praises or curses on alcohol—it was difficult to tell which—as they rattled away without rhyme or reason. But the colonel saved the corn. As soon as they became sober, they set their faces steadfastly against alcohol, and not another kernel would they touch in his field.

A farmer in Walpole, N. H., had a dog—one of those half pointer, half setter good-for-nothings, that “set” on the floor at dinner-time and *point* at the table.

One day, after due deliberation, the farmer determined to commit canicide. He accordingly procured a suitable strap, and, calling his faithful dog, proceeded to a stream of water not far distant; and, finding a pool of sufficient depth, fastened a stone of suitable size on one end of his strap, and commenced adjusting the other end round the dog. Poor Tige, perhaps remembering the fate of his juvenile sisters—or maybe inheriting natural hydrophobia—and also concluding there was a tide in the affairs of dogs as well as men, when taken at the flood, began to exhibit unmistakable signs of uneasiness, and before the strap could be securely fastened, he made a last desperate effort and escaped. He did not stop for ceremonious leave-taking, but took a bee-line due east over the hills. The celerity of the dog's movements made such an impression on the risibles of the farmer that whistling was wholly out of the question. Notwithstanding his master called long and loud for him in endearing tones, the dog never looked behind so long as he was in sight.

Weeks and months rolled on, but no tidings from the dog. About two years after he left, when his master was returning from Keene, on the Surry road, he met his old dog with a new master. He spoke to the dog, calling him by his old name, but Tige would not even look at him.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

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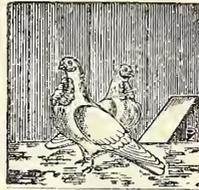
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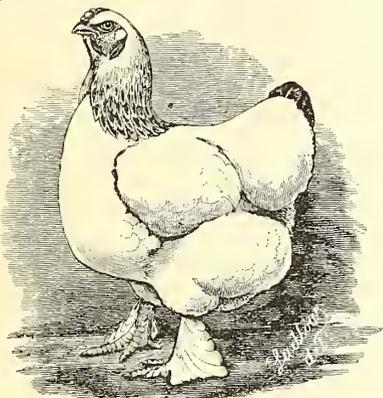
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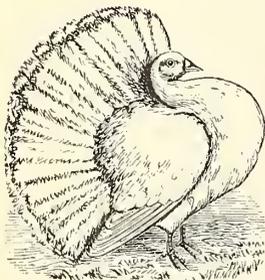
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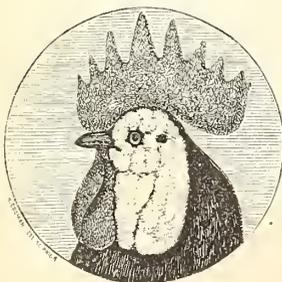
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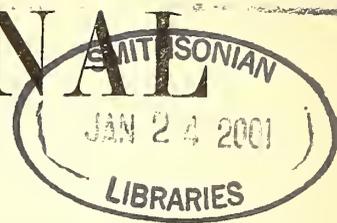
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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 30, 1874.

No. 31.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY,
July 23d, 11 o'clock A. M.

THE meeting was called to order by Mr. C. A. Sweet, First Vice-President, who stated that after waiting twenty-four hours for a quorum, and a sufficient number not being present, it was deemed imperative that the meeting proceed to business, and act upon business, as if a full board were present.

In answer to the call, which convened the Executive Committee, that all fanciers, who were interested in the revision of the Standard, should be present and offer their views for the consideration of the Executive Committee, the Secretary presented a communication and protest from Mr. A. M. Halsted, in the matter of expulsion, which was read, received, and ordered on file. On motion of Mr. Philander Williams, Mr. Halsted was given a hearing; and, after a careful consideration by the committee, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Sweet (Mr. Williams having been called to the chair):

WHEREAS, A. M. Halsted has this day appeared before the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, and has made explanation to this Association of the Willis Cochran affair, upon which he was expelled; and

WHEREAS, He has presented to this Association evidence that he was not aware at the time that the said Willis was appearing under an assumed name; and

WHEREAS, We deem that he has presented to us sufficient evidence to warrant us in reinstating him to full membership in the Association.

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend that he be reinstated upon the evidence in the case; and that we deem his point of a want of jurisdiction in the case, one not well taken.

Mr. Halsted having withdrawn his plea of the want of jurisdiction, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Isaac Van Winkle, being called upon, gave his views respecting Houdans. He considered the requirements of the Standard respecting the fifth toe as injurious; as a breed, they had his partiality, as he considered they matured earlier, with less offal, than any other variety; being, at two months, fit for the pot. In his several years of experience in breeding them, he had noticed that although he possessed wide perches, at a slight elevation, floors of sea-sand, and a good grass run, those fowls which possessed the fifth toe—which he considered as an excrescence—had a strong tendency to become bumble-footed, which he could attribute to no other cause than this useless appendage. The same disease was acknowledged to be thus caused in the Dorkings; but, while the fifth toe was natural with them, in the Houdans it was artificial; being derived from the cross with the Dorkings. While his own yard was breeding quite uniform the fifth toe, still he believed it should be left optional with the judges as to the requirement of it.

He also made remarks upon other breeds, giving great credit to American breeders in the advancement they had made during the past few years.

Mr. P. Williams made pertinent remarks as to the revision of the Standard.

Rev. Mr. Atwood remarked that we could take an advance step in breeding Dark Brahmas, considering that white should be admissible in the cockerels, as they would breed the clearest steel-gray birds.

Mr. Burnham coincided with the views of the previous speakers, and remarked that he was well pleased with the changes proposed in the "Instructions to Judges," and upon motion of P. Williams the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the following changes be made in the 'Instructions to Judges,' on pages 3 and 4 of the Standard: 1st. That the word 'Instructions' be changed to 'Suggestions,' so that the phrase shall read, 'Suggestions to Judges.' 2d. That the whole of the first paragraph be stricken out. 3d. That the next (second) paragraph shall read, 'The Association *advises*,' &c., and that wherever the word 'instructs' appears it shall be changed to 'suggests' or 'advises.' 4th. That the paragraph next the last be amended so as to read, 'Also, that we recommend that no variety of a class of fowls be placed in our list of premiums, when such class is recognized in our Standard of Excellence, unless such variety is also recognized.' 5th. That the entire concluding paragraph be expunged. And, 6th. That these 'Suggestions to Judges' be placed in the back part of the book, instead of in the front as now."

Mr. Burnham wished the Committee should take action upon additions to the Game Class, as proposed in the communication of Mr. S. J. Bestor.

Mr. Van Winkle remarked upon the breeding to feather of some of the varieties proposed to be added to the Game Class.

They were followed by remarks from Messrs. Burnham, Atwood, Warren, and Williams.

Mr. A. D. Warren offered the following, which was adopted unanimously.

"*Resolved*, That all applications to the American Poultry Association for recognition of any new breed or variety of fowls, must be accompanied by specimens, and a statement of the breeder that the said variety or breed has been bred by himself, or others, for two or more years, and that they have bred as true to feather as other well-known breeds; and the said statement must be testified to by competent witnesses."

On motion of Mr. Warren, of the original Committee on Games, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we will recommend to the Committee on the Standard that they insert in the standard of Excellence a standard for Spangled, Blue, and Brass-Back Games.

The following names were presented for members of the Association:

G. W. Frederick, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. C. Atholc, New York City; A. P. Groves, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Edmonds, Melrose, Mass.; Henry B. Butts, M. D., Louisiana,

Mo.; Geo. W. Wood, Ithaca, N. Y.; Frank P. Butts, Farmers' Village, N. Y.; C. C. Plaisted, Hartford, Conn.; L. D. Ely, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; James M. Lambing, Parker's Landing, Pa.; E. W. Wellington, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. P. Burnham, Mcrose, Mass.; Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, N. J.; A. B. Banta, Hackensack, N. J.; Richard L. Haydock, Bloomfield, N. J.; Henry I. Allen, Schoolcraft, Mich.

All of whom were unanimously elected.

On motion adjourned to half after four.

FIVE O'CLOCK P.M.

Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Philander Williams moved to recommit the revision of the Standard to the following committees, viz.:

Brahmas.—I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass.; W. H. Churchman, Claymont, Del.; Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. C. Skinner, Detroit, Mich.; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; A. B. Estes, New York City.

Cochins.—E. C. Comey, Quincy, Mass.; David Jones, Tecumseh, Mich.; C. H. Crosby, Danbury, Conn.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.; H. M. Thomas, Brookline, Ont.; Daniel Allen, Galt, Ont.

Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques.—W. H. Lockwood, Hartford, Conn.; C. B. Elben, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. J. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.

Dorkings.—G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, N. Y.; Fred Sturdy, Guelph, Ont.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

Hamburgs.—Andrew J. Tuck, Nashua, N. H.; E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; H. H. Stoddard, Hartford, Conn.

Black Spanish, Andalusians, White, Brown, and Dominique Leghorns.—J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; C. A. Pitkins, Hartford, Conn.; W. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.; F. J. Kinney, Worcester, Mass.

Polish.—H. T. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.; R. M. Griffith, Wilmington, Del.; H. M. Thomas, Brookline, Ont.

Houdans, Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, and Guelders.—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; G. H. Warner, N. Y. Mills, N. Y.; W. P. Atkinson, Erie, Pa.

Games and Game Bantams.—Phil. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; M. H. Cryer, Salem, O.; A. D. Warren, Worcester, Mass.; Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, N. J.

Bantams other than Game.—E. S. Ongley, Auburn, N. Y.; Geo. A. Seavey, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. P. Howlett, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Various Classes.—Wm. Atwood, Big Flats, N. Y.; S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wis.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.

Turkeys.—Geo. Van Derveer, Pt. Jackson, N. Y.; J. Y. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; W. H. Todd, Vermilion, Ohio.

Geese and Ducks.—W. H. Todd, Vermilion, O.; C. B. Elben; J. Y. Bicknell.

Carried unanimously.

A. J. Tuck offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we desire poultry fanciers, generally, to write out their criticisms on the New American Standard, and also to write out in full their ideas of what the Standard should be on the various classes, and send the same to the Secretary (Mr. E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.) before September 1, 1874; and the Secretary will take a record of them, and forward them at once to the chairmen of each of the sub-committees, when the various committees will take all of them into consideration, and from them endeavor to perfect a standard that will be generally acceptable.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. D. Warren offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a Compiling Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to gather the reports from the sub-committees, and, if deemed necessary, they shall be and are empowered to employ a competent person as editor, to clothe the same in proper and uniform language, and that the standard, as thus compiled, shall be ready to be submitted to a general meeting of the American Poultry Association, to be held in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., Friday, February 12th, 1875, at 2 P.M.

Carried unanimously.

The President then appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: A. B. Estes, H. H. Stoddard, J. M. Wade.

A. D. Warren offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby assure all persons who have purchased one of the present edition of the standard, and all who may purchase, that they will be entitled to a copy of the new corrected standard, as soon as it is issued, *without charge*, upon their returning to the Secretary the old copy.

Moved by A. J. Tuck, and adopted, that all documents already received, or that may be received, on the revision of the standard, be passed over to the appropriate committees.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at call of the chairman.

E. S. RALPH, *Secretary*.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

THE ENGLISH MASTIFF.

Of all the canine race the English mastiff is the most faithful and reliable of watch dogs. He is the national dog of England; unfortunately, however, very difficult to find in his purity at the present day, having been crossed with the bulldog, under the false notion that it would give him pluck, whereas it only deteriorated some of his noble characteristics, and added to his nature ferocity and *doggedness*. He is typical of the English character—courageous, tenacious, unflinching. "Why should we go," says a certain celebrated writer, "to the ignoble to obtain courage for the noble?" The brute ferocity of the bulldog is the more prominent from his stupidity, having but one idea, that of fighting. True courage is the attribute of true nobility, and is ever allied with gentleness and forbearance. Hence, the mastiff is not ferocious, but teems with true courage which some observers may not perceive; is so buried beneath docility and self-respect that it may be supposed not to exist in him, because the faithful, magnanimous animal is so conscious of his power that he is not prone to abuse it, being a genuine conservative and patrician of his order.

A great deal of interest has been taken of late in this country to improve the stock of watch and sporting dogs. The change of climate, soil, and surroundings will be beneficial to the mastiff, and give more vigor to the stock, provided he is mated judiciously and trained properly. I have been called upon to look at some very fine dogs which the parties called mastiffs; but the brown and yellow coats and pointed nozzles showed the base alloy. They may make good watch dogs, but treachery lurks in their eyes. The same writer I quoted above says: "The mastiff proper has been nearly destroyed by injurious crossing, and it is now in a few hands indeed!" Historical records tell us that the mastiff was highly prized at Rome; and Camden notices the employment of a special officer, "Procurator Cynegii" in Britain, for superintending this breed of dogs, and that they were used in the amphitheatre in the combats of animals. Strabo adds that they trained British mastiffs for war, and used them in battle. According to Dr. Caius, three were a match for a bear, and four a lion. Stone mentions a lion-fight with three of these dogs, in which two were disabled and died. The lion retreated, and refused to resume the battle with the survivor. How far we may give credence to these ancient traditions of the day will depend upon the faith we place in the testimony of these writers. What I have seen of the mastiff leaves no doubt in my mind of the truth of all which has been written about them, and the few

incidents that have come under my own observation may be looked upon as *dogtails*. My dogs are chained in a retired place during the day, and have the freedom of the barnyard during the night, which consists of about an acre of ground shut in by my henneries and a high picket fence. It so happened that one of the men of my place and a carpenter who was working for me went into the barnyard for some boards before the dogs were placed on their chains. Not seeing the animals they opened the gate and took up some boards, when they were suddenly pinned by the dogs, and in their fright they let the boards fall, and the dogs loosened their hold, and the men walked quietly away, the dogs politely showing them outside the gate, and laid themselves across the entrance until it was closed.

On another occasion one of the workmen in the place ran to the pump in the barnyard to get a pail, and as soon as he fairly got hold of it he was reminded by a severe jerk of the pants that it would be more for his interest to leave it alone, and he dropped the pail, and was politely shown the barn-door. They seem to say, "Walk around as you please, but 'touch not, handle not.'" A neighbor complained to me of some one stealing his eggs and milking his cow, and seemed anxious to find out the individual. I agreed to aid him, as it had become a matter of grave importance to him. Upon his stipulating with me that he would hear all the consequences of the experiment, I put one of my dogs in the manger in his stable for the night. About four in the morning a terrible screaming and shouting was heard in the direction of the stable. My neighbor arose and went to the place, and found a man lying prostrate, with the dog hold of his throat. He was so alarmed that he came immediately over for me. I coaxed the dog to let loose his hold, which he did, but planted his right leg upon the man's breast. I approached him gently and caressed him, and, raising the man up, asked him if he was hurt, seeing no blood, and he replied he was in the leg. I asked him how it was that he was bitten in that part of the body when the dog did not touch his throat. He said he attempted to escape, and hit the dog with a crow-bar, when he seized him by the leg, and bit him severely till he threw him, and then he jumped for his throat, and held him by the shirt and cravat. The individual turned out to be my neighbor's gardener, who resided a short distance from the house, and lived upon his master's eggs and milk. He said the more he resisted the animal the more ferocious he became, and he concluded when the dog had the better of him to leave him alone. He remarked that once or twice the dog, in trying to get a better hold of him, choked him badly, and that his weight upon his chest almost suffocated him. He had been playing that joke upon his employer nearly six months with the greatest cunning in avoiding detection. "It is a very convenient thing," says a certain writer, "for some breeders to insist that no mastiff" has a pedigree of forty years' standing, who have "manufactured" for our shores a big cross-bred dog that has been exhibited under the name of mastiff. How can the descendants of Lord Darnley's Nell be true "old English mastiffs?" How many "casts back" do Nell's posterity give in a litter? What bone or bulk have they? Are not their limbs small, at any rate, relatively so? Has not the rage for height incorporated staghound or some tall breed, and resulted in the late leggy dog with little bone, light limbs, houndy in barrel, weak loin, flat flank, and cat hocks? Only aristocracy of the olden time could afford to preserve him in purity, and transmit him through long ages in his integrity. In my

belief, it is, therefore, necessary to breed back from the few that now exist to the indigenous type through these *confrères* of the highest antiquity of pedigree, to restore the well-nigh lost mastiff to his original purity.

I. V. W.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

(To be continued.)

THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE STANDARD

AS IT APPEARS TO A DISTANT SPECTATOR.

[It is rather late in the day to publish the following, but, coming from the Pacific coast, and from a writer free from prejudice, who seems to have given the matter careful consideration, we think our readers will not regret the time spent in giving it a careful perusal.—ED.]

COMMUNICATIONS concerning the action of the Buffalo Convention have occupied a prominent place in the *Fanciers' Journal* until the number now before me contains little else but G. P. Burnham, attacks upon him and his defence. One who has read the "Hen Fever" cannot but be excused if he look for a motive of personal aggrandizement in an article, and especially a series of articles, by its author, but personal attacks are no answer to any line of argument, and it must be a source of regret to the readers of the "Journal" that Mr. Burnham has been so attacked. I believe I have read every article in each poultry journal, up to this date, attacking the new standard, and with the exception of the specific faults mentioned by Mr. Halsted I think the charges of any weight at all are resolved into the assertions that the standard must be faulty, because the action of the Convention was hasty and consequently imperfect, and that but a small minority of fanciers, there assembled, decided points affecting the whole fraternity, and which should have been decided, so as to form a standard, only by the great majority of those interested, or at least by a body composed of such a majority. The whole argument seems to be, such a convention so assembled *could* not compile a proper standard, therefore they did not. Assertions that the whole thing was the result of the manipulation of a "ring," by whose action everything, previously cut and dried, was rushed through to final action already by them determined on, seems to me, a distant spectator actuated by no motive of partiality, to be sufficiently answered by pointing to the names of the committees. As to the price, which has been the subject of most bitter comment (the editor of the *Poultry Record*, after recording in italics that he had *bought* a copy, announcing his determination never to keep the book on sale), perhaps the smallness of the discount and the fact that, to obtain the commission, the absolute purchase of so many copies is required, may have influenced the intensity and continuousness of the wail from these mulcted dealers. No one objected to the price of the old standard, to which the new is little inferior in size and quality; and the extra amount to make up the one dollar was hardly asked for on account of the value of the book, but rather as an involuntary contribution to the treasury of a national poultry organization of a sum which no one, it was imagined, would begrudge. This supposition, we now see, was a mistake, and the Society will probably act differently in issuing a second edition. It will also, it is presumed, hearken to those who deprecate the necessity of the purchase of an amended copy each year. This could be remedied, at least after the issue of the next revised edition, by publication each year of *addenda* or alterations in a sheet which could be sold for a dime, or be sent forth by the poultry journals as a supplement.

The remedy proposed by those who object to the Standard, is to assemble, after due notice, a convention of a majority of the fanciers of the country, where the payment of the large sum of \$3 for admission, as at Buffalo, shall be done away with, and the adoption of a standard, after each section shall have been amended and approved by such a numerous convention, *i. e.*, time and numbers, asserted as lacking at Buffalo, can make a better standard. This, it seems to me, is a radical mistake, even allowing that a greater number than at Buffalo could be brought together. Every one must be aware that the subject-matter would of necessity have to be prepared by committees; as to its revision, can not far more accuracy be had by each fancier in the country, without attending any convention, as many would be unable to do, who discovers any fault, giving notice of such discovery, as all are invited now to do, to the secretary of the Society, by whom such communications will be laid before a committee of revision? I read over the names of those who, at Buffalo, prepared the descriptions, &c., of each breed of fowls, and it appears to me that committees appointed by any convention, such as Mr. Burnham or others might now cause to be assembled, could hardly be composed of better material. As to want of time, I venture the assertion, that no one to whom was referred the preparation of that standard as to any particular fowl, came to the Convention without having had the matter in his thoughts for months. And if we take, for instance, the committee on Light Brahmas, Messrs. Felch, Wade, and Williams (if my memory be correct), and place them together, without a day's preparation, and request them to give a description of Light Brahmas, with a scale of points, &c., who doubts that it would be sufficiently well done to form a standard for our guidance? Does Mr. Williams require long time and study, and books to describe a Brahma, or define a scale of points? All these years of breeding, and judging, and study, are the preparations he has made, and a notice to him to be ready a year hence at any convention to perform this duty, would hardly find him better prepared. We must then accept the result of the work of these committees as good, unless we pronounce the members incompetent, and that objection has, I believe, not yet been made. Could any other convention improve matters otherwise than by selecting better men for such committees?

Mr. Halsted seems to have given an exhaustive *résumé* of errors in his article in your journal, and yet I find not one which I believe would not have been eliminated, if the work had been placed in the hands of some competent person, like himself or Mr. Estes, to "edit," with time to detect just such errors. A second edition will obviate such objections, much more easily to be corrected by a committee or by a single person, than by a new convention.

As to the paucity of numbers at Buffalo, for which we must thank those who remained away, every fancier who was unable to vote there, and those too who were, now, after much time and discussion, is invited to state specifically, where and how the standard can be altered for the better; and the Society promise, through a competent committee, I presume, to take into consideration, any and all such communications and act accordingly. This is our Centennial Convention, in which we can all present our views without fee or inconvenience, and until the Society manifestly disregard any just view presented to it, in its next edition, it seems to me, who am far away, and actuated by no party or partiality, that it should escape further censure.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CALIFORNIA, June 22d, 1874.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

HEN TALK.

TUCK, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
I cannot make a fuss all day;
Yet, whenever my work is done,
I think I must have my say.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
Look in the barn, behind the hay,
There you'll find, in a cosy nest,
The cause of my roundelay.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
The deed is done, here on a tray;
Little John is bringing the eggs,
And I am driven away.

Tuck, tuck, tuck-a-tark,
Beware, young man, do not essay
To proclaim to the world your deeds,
It listens but to betray.

CAMP STOOL.

ARE EARLY CHICKENS PROFITABLE?

WITH most of us when preparing to enter into a new thing, the question that first presents itself is, will it pay?

Early chickens are much care and trouble. It would be folly for a workingman with only an hour or two night and morning that he could call his own, to try to raise them. One must have time at all times of day, and every facility for raising the tender little things, for care they must have to make them pay. They should be got into market by the middle of June, and weigh from two to three pounds apiece at that time. They cannot be very fat, but can be plump and handsome; should be dry pickled and well dressed, and they will command a good price.

Chickens that will sell for one dollar or one dollar and a quarter each in June, will pay much better than late ones that will bring no more than that in the fall. When small they bear confinement well, and grow very fast if wisely fed, and by the first of June are no care comparatively speaking.

We have had remarkable success raising early chicks, and do not hesitate to pronounce them profitable. But we cannot say we have had good success with turkeys. Hatched out sixty-five. Have forty left, and still dying. They have had good care and good feed, have never been wet, been housed nights, &c., but still they die. They are the dearest little things, so tame and delicate, so pretty in their ways, and dependent upon our care and love, coming to the door and even into the kitchen for their meals, and then must

die. They are the prettiest pets we ever had, but all our love and care are of no avail. People tell us they eat rose-bugs, but we think the stock is not old enough. Hope we shall have enough left to try again next year. We have tried red pepper and black in their food, have given them sour milk, and kept it from them, but all to no purpose; the dear little things droop and die, and we have no power to save. Can any come to our aid?

S. B. S.

WEST AMESBURY, July 13.

FEEDING CHICKENS BY MACHINERY.

It seems to be generally admitted by *gourmands* that no chickens of mechanical fattening have such exquisite flavor as those submitted to the process. In the Gardens of Acclimation at Paris, this is very scientifically practiced under the direction of M. Odile Martin. "Its advantages," say the authorities, "do not consist in the rapidity of the process alone, but above all in the special quality of the meat thus produced. It is solid, very tender, exceedingly fine-grained, not overfat (which would not be an advantage), very white in color, and of a flavor quite exceptionally excellent."

If this is so, of course there is no help for the chickens. They must perforce enter their *epinettes*, and be mathematically crammed. Behold here the ingenious contrivance of the Gardens of Acclimation for manufacturing this "exceptionally excellent" flavor!

It is a huge cylinder with fourteen faces, each in five stories of three compartments each. It holds, therefore, 210 fowls. The cylinder is hollow and empty, except for the axis on which it turns. This hollow construction renders it easily ventilated and kept clean. Before it is a box for the operator. This box, or carriage, moves up and down by pulleys. The *gaveur*—that sounds less offensive than crammer—operates thus: Commencing at the bottom of one of these fourteen faces, he seizes with the left hand the neck of the chicken; and pressing on each side of the beak, the bird is forced to open his mouth, as any lady knows who has doctored a sick chicken or canary. The *gaveur* then introduces the metallic end of the rubber tube into the throat of the chicken, and by a pressure of the foot on a pedal the food rises, and at the same time the amount passing through the tube is indicated on a dial in front of the operator.

It is therefore a skilful operation; for the *gaveur*, whatever other motions are necessary, must pay strict attention to the needle on the dial, or he will give his chicken too much or too little. The three chickens duly fed, he turns the cylinder on its axes a little, and the next face of it is before him. When he has completed the round he turns the crank, and the carriage rises to the next story; and so he goes on to the top. Having completed the upper circuit, every chicken in that *epinette* is duly fed. Then he turns the crank in the other direction, and the carriage descends to the floor, where it rests on a railroad. It is then moved along before the next *epinette*, and the whole operation on 210 more chickens is repeated. A skilful operator will *gave* or cram, 400 chickens in an hour! That is less than nine seconds to each one; for the time to move the cylinder, to move the carriage up, down, and to the next *epinette*, must be counted out.

Under this *epinette* regime, it requires an average of fifteen days to fatten a duck, eighteen for a chicken, twenty for a goose, and twenty-five for a turkey. The feed used for

chickens is barley and corn meal mixed with milk into a dough so thin that no other liquid is necessary. The ordinary quantity given, is from ten to twenty centilites, or from seven-tenths to one and four-tenths of a gill each time; but this quantity is reached gradually. When the maximum that any chicken can assimilate is found, the number indicating this quantity is placed before its compartment, and the *gaveur* must measure it exactly on the dial.

Truly this is an age of wonders. What a labor-saving invention this *epinette* must be to the chickens. May-be it is not wise to give these details. What if some enterprising American should be thereby tempted to invest his whole fortune in a grand improved automaton steam-power *epinette*, warranted to feed ten thousand chickens a minute.

BURNHAM vs. WRIGHT. 1849? '46? '47?

BY GEO. P. BURNHAM.

"The forms of things *unknown*, the writer's pen
Turns into shape; and gives to airy *nothings*
A local habitation—and a NAME."
—Shakspeare.

"Be sure you're *right*, then go ahead."
—Davy Crockett.

(Continued from No. 29.)

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

I will now conclude my criticism upon Mr. Lewis Wright's two latest Poultry Books.

The silly story about "the ship with the Cornish-Chamberlin fowls on board from the *port* of Luckipoor, up the Brahmapootra River," having "arrived at New York in 1849" *first*, and afterwards "in 1846," was years ago utterly exploded. In the first place, Luckipoor is *not* "a port." It is a small town in the *interior*, over a hundred miles distant from the river banks. There are *three* places in India (hamlets) similarly named (see *Luckimpoor*), all far away from the Brahmapootra. After the letters of Mr. Cornish appeared in England, the accomplished editor of the *London Field* thus squelched this nonsense out. He had *previously* said (see Tegetmeier's elegant Poultry Book, page 55), "There is not a *particle* of evidence to show that these fowls came from India. The banks of the Brahmapootra have long been in possession of the British, and *no such fowls were ever seen in that locality*. In fact, they originated *not* in India, but in America." Then he adds, in the *Field*, speaking of Cornish's letters:

"A sailor, whose name nobody knows, belonging to a ship whose name no one remembers, and having a captain also unknown, is *stated* to have 'sailed from the *port* of Luckipoor' with these original fowls. It is a pity Mr. Cornish did not also forget the name of this port; for geographical truth compels us to state that Luckipoor is *not* a port at all! but a small inland town in the Himalaya Mountains, one hundred miles distant from the *nearest* point of the Brahmapootra River. Luckipoor is *not* among the ports mentioned in the 'Sailing Directions of British India;' and as far as we can learn from naturalists and others acquainted with that part of the world, *no such race of birds is to be found there.*"

This emphatic clincher, from such authority as W. B. Tegetmeier, F.Z.S., is acknowledged all over the world to be, might be accepted ordinarily as a *finality*. Mr. Wright shrewdly "dismisses this subject of Luckipoor," very summarily, after reading the above from the *Field* (see Wright's latest work, p. 243), "with the simple remark that it is scarcely matter for wonder that the name of the ship, cap-

tain, and sailor should be forgotten," &c. But I will add here, that inasmuch as *no such ship ever arrived at New York*, either in 1849 *first*, or in 1846 *afterwards* (as the two Cornish letters "accurately state"), *this fact will better account for all this "forgetting," or "never knowing the names of either sailor, ship, captain, or original owner" of these "large light-gray fowls, so reported to have been found" somewhere (?) for Mr. Chamberlin.*

From 1843 to 1852 I was employed in the Boston custom-house. The gentleman who succeeded me as assistant cashier there was subsequently transferred, as deputy collector, to the custom-house in New York. I went on there afterwards, where, through his courtesy, I had access to the old customs registers in New York, from a careful examination of which, though I previously knew all about this Bennett "Brahmapootra" business, I ascertained the following two important facts, viz., that there is *not* upon the records of the foreign inward arrival lists there, any mention made of *any* ship or vessel from "the port of Luckipoor, in India," in *any* month of the year 1849, *first*; nor is any such arrival at New York recorded "in September" (or in any other month) "of the year 1846," *after*. Nor does any such arrival appear, either in 1849 or in 1846, in the daily newspaper shipping lists, published at those two periods, in New York.

This finishes the sailor-Cornish story, which, no doubt, Mr. Cornish and Mr. Chamberlain *believed* when it was first told. But, as Tegetmeier truthfully asserted in 1853, "there isn't a particle of evidence in this to show that these fowls ever came from India." Dr. Bennett, one of Mr. Wright's claimed chief witnesses, purchased of *me* for \$50 the first pair of Grays I ever bred, from which *he* bred the first so-called "Brahmapootra" chickens he ever exhibited, at Fitchburg Railroad depot hall (*vide* official report of judges at that exhibition) in Boston, Mass., and the Cornish (Hatch) fowls then shown, were there called Chittagongs (as see Cornish's two letters, and the report), and in a later official report also (in 1854) of the "National Society's" show in New York, of which the Hon. A. B. Allen, in the *Agriculturist*, says:

"Of their kinds, it was the choicest exhibition ever witnessed in America, and there were shown scarcely a pair of inferior birds (where I took twenty-one prizes for my 'Gray Shanghais' and others). The judges say: 'Though we have been governed by the nomenclature in the lists, we by *no* means assent to it as a *proper* classification. In our opinion, *Shanghai* and *Cochin* are convertible terms; but 'Brahmapootra' unquestionably is a name for a *subvariety* of *Shanghais*. . . . We recommend that *all* thoroughbred large Asiatic fowls be classed under the name *Shanghai*, to be further designated appropriately by their *color*. And we earnestly insist that *all ridiculous unmeaning aliases* of fowls be abandoned, and a simple, *truthful* classification in *name* be strictly observed in the future.'"

This in 1854 (when this "Brahmapootra" nonsense was being sharply urged by its advocates, but which had not even *then* been agreed to), though Cornish says (see Wright, page 143, "Brahma Fowl") "the name Brahmapootra was *established* in 1850!"

My "Gray Shanghais," entered at the Fitchburg depot show, first above spoken of, the year before, and again that same year also, *as such*, together with Dr. J. C. Bennett's, and the fowls entered there by Hatch and others, were declared by the judges to be "all of the same stock, evidently *Shanghais*" (see report), where *all* these contributions (except *mine*) were condemned by the committee as being "palpably *misnamed*" by the other contributors.

All these *real* facts regarding the "true origin" of the now so-called Brahma fowls, have been studiously ignored by Wright, as he does not refer to the above true particulars, in either of his two late works! Yet, in a letter I received from Mr. Wright recently, dated London, May 23d, 1874, he says: "As to the *Brahma* question, I can't say positively what conclusion I *might* have come to, were I in America, and able to hunt up evidence *on the spot*. In my books, I could only do my best with the evidence that was *accessible* to me. . . . The difficulty in my mind is not with Dr. Bennett, at all, but with the plain, accurate, definite statements of *Mr. Cornish*. I do not quite understand whether you mean to flatly contradict Mr. Cornish, or not. *His* account is, as I have stated, the 'difficulty,' &c." And it is of this very distortion, and the utterly unwarrantable perversion of this very *Cornish* "evidence," Mr. Wright has so strangely applied to *me* and *my* stock, that I complain!

My controversy is not (and never has been) with Messrs. Cornish or Chamberlin, Dr. Bennett or Colonel Weld. They have been allowed by me to tell their stories, in their own way, about *their* fowls, which never interfered with me or mine, until Mr. Wright tortured their accounts into some remote connection with what I had written and said about *my own* birds; while I never alluded to this other stock, and did not claim (but always *denied!*) that *any* body's "Brahmapootras," were my "Gray Shanghais;" though I still believe, as Dr. Bennett stated to Dr. Gwynne, in 1852, that my stock and the other "were precisely similar," and that *all* were bred from the original Gray Shanghais.

Here I have done for the present.* I have given, I think, sufficient proof and reasons why Mr. Lewis Wright, who claims that even the Poultry Fancy may be discussed in a reverent spirit, should *not* have thus inconsiderately and unjustly assailed, and wrongfully implicated, George P. Burnham in this "Brahmapootraism."

MELROSE, MASS., July, 1874.

ROUP, COLDS, CANKER.

AFTER many experiments, through quite a length of time, I am convinced that the use of Labarraque's solution, as described by Dr. Kunze in the *World*, is a certain remedy. Roup is but a protracted, aggravated cold, and I have found it produced most quickly by dampness and drafts. By causing the roof of one of my houses to leak last winter I very soon had several cases; by placing half-grown chicks in a house with a damp floor I soon caused colds and roup. In each of my breeding-pens I have small houses, 6 x 8, with one wide perch near the floor, running the length of the house. At each end of one of these perches I made a small hole, so as to cause a draft. In this house I placed five Brahmas. In a few days four of them had colds. Two of them I removed, and by the use of an aperient, alum-water, soft food, and a dry, warm coop, I very quickly cured them. Very soon after the other three had roup, two so badly as to be unable to see, and to breathe with difficulty. I used Labarraque's solution three times daily, giving a dose of oil the first day. They were soon completely cured. The other hen meanwhile had developed the worst case of all. I "doctored" her but once each day, and in a few days all cheesy

* In a forthcoming new work of mine, to be published this fall, entitled "The China Fowl: *Shanghai, Cochin, and Brahma*," I shall give the true history of this matter, more fully than I can do in the limited columns of a paper.—G. P. B.

matter had disappeared; but the slit in the top of the mouth was full of mucus, a viscid discharge continued from the nostrils, and with much swelling the eyes were still completely closed. I continued this treatment for twenty-one days; the daily application of the chlor. sodæ being just sufficient to prevent the increase of the virulence of the disease. For food I gave her one egg daily, introducing it into her crop through a funnel and rubber tube. Then, by neglecting her for a single day, the mucus hardened into a cheesy mass, the head became more swollen and feverish, and the breathing very difficult. I commenced the use of the solution three times daily, bathed the head with a diluted tincture of veratrum viride, and added a tonic to egg, used as a food. She was sound and well in two weeks, and she seems to have sustained no injury from my cruel experiment, as she is now strong and vigorous, with a brood of sixteen fine healthy chicks. Other experiments lead me to conclude that damp and draft are the greatest provocatives of roup, and that the use of Labarraque's solution is an almost infallible remedy. Out of five Hamburgs (a "scrub" lot sent me by a dealer in New York State, whom I have been partially instrumental in driving out of business) which I made sick, I lost four. Perhaps I let the disease go too far, but I think Hamburgs a very unsatisfactory fowl for such experiments.

It may be of interest to remark that in making the solution of sodæ ehlor. I have found it unnecessary to use a filter, nor do I allow the mixtures of chloride of lime and of soda to stand separate, but pour the whole into one receptacle as soon as dissolved. Of course I first dissolve separately. I find it even better than the solution as prepared by Labarraque, and by keeping in a glass-stoppered bottle, and pouring off a small quantity of the supernatant fluid as needed, it does not lose its efficacy. In "doctoring" I use a saddle (as described in Wright's *Illustrated Book of Poultry*, page 344). Standing on the right of the fowl, I place the forefinger of my left hand between its jaws on the left, and my thumb on the right side of its head. I can thus hold it firmly, and can easily examine the trachea by pushing it up with my right hand, and then holding it in position with the last two fingers of the left. I use a camel's-hair pencil, which is soon worn to a "stub" by the action of the solution. By inserting this in the slit in the roof of the mouth I easily clear out the mucus. I prefer this to a syringe.

To ascertain the effects of contagion I dropped a small portion of the mucus from a diseased fowl into water, and gave this to two healthy ones to drink. As long as I used the discharge from the nostrils of those affected merely with cold it produced no effect, but a very little of the cheesy mass from the mouth of one affected with roup diseased them in a few days.

Canker or ulceration I found easily produced by filth. I placed out straw in one pen, and after it had been trampled upon for several days, and become dirty, with more or less excrement mixed among it, I fed the fowls soft food thrown on the straw. I soon had several cases of severe canker. In another pen which I left unswept for three weeks, by throwing the soft food on the ground I soon had several cases. All were easily cured by touching the ulcers with Labarraque's solution; and I found, by using it in one of two cases and not in the other, that a dose of oil hastened the cure. I also found alum-water very beneficial for both canker and roup, and I would now give two or three tablespoonfuls every time I "doctored" a fowl.

In my experiments I found some fowls attacked only on one side of the head, and to ascertain if local irritation might not produce a species of inflammation allied to roup, or so as to render the part more liable to be attacked, I inserted a small piece of half-rotten straw into one side, through the slit in the roof of the mouth, wedging it in. In a short time that side of the head was swollen, the eye closed, and viscid mucus exuding from the nostril, while the other side was in a perfectly normal condition. To try the effects of Labarraque as a preventive in case one fowl should be found with canker, and it was feared the others in the same pen might be attacked, I placed one affected with some healthy ones, and each day touched their mouths with a feather dipped in the solution. Not one was affected. I took a Light Brahma cock, and touched the exterior of the rim of the glottis with a minute portion of the serapings from an ulcer of another fowl. At the same time I washed the remainder of the throat and mouth with the solution. By the daily use of Labarraque I confined the ulcer to the rim of the glottis until it had grown quite large. By touching with the solution I reduced it until almost well, then allowed it to grow again, and finally cured it completely. I experimented with tincture of muriate of iron, but as I found the Labarraque never to fail I discontinued the other.

The record of a title of what some might call my cruelties would be tedious, but I pursued the matter so far as I think to warrant the justness of my conclusions. Dampness or drafts in the roosting-house, or the same cause which would produce cold or catarrh in any animal, should be looked for when fowls are attacked with roup. Filth causes canker. I have ceased to feed soft food on the ground, or in a receptacle where the fowls can tread upon it, or foul it in any way. I find that, if supplied with lime and gravel, the necessary quantity of grinding matter will find its way to the gizzard as well as if the food were thrown upon the ground. Even on gravelly soil, with a space swept every time they are fed, I can see no advantage in placing the soft food on the ground, and certainly it is objectionable if the feeding devolves upon a hired attendant. Stagnant and foul water is the worst enemy of all, and I have found it to fully repay me to cover the water from the rays of the sun, and, where I have not running water, to provide it clean and fresh at least twice a day.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CAL., July 8th, 1874.

 ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.—A lady residing near the Sister's Hospital, keeps a half dozen or more hens, and has been astonished at the strange manner in which a nest full of eggs was hatched. A quantity of manure had been thrown from the stable, and yesterday the children heard young chickens in this pile. They at once called the attention of their mother to the fact, who, to solve the mystery, directed that the heap be pulled down. When this was done, a short distance from the surface, a cavity was discovered, in which were nine little chicks. The hen had managed to make her nest in a cavity in the heap, and after laying eleven eggs, the opening had been closed by the stable man piling on more of the cleanings from the stable. The warmth generated in the heap had incubated the eggs, and nine of the eleven hatched out. This may be a discovery which some one may turn to account.—*Paterson Guardian*.

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A GOOD SIGN.—The closing moments of the Convention of fanciers, at New York, last week, afforded a promising sign, and the scene at the wind-up must have been exceedingly gratifying to all parties present. The Executive Committee, Mr. Sweet, of Buffalo, in the chair, expressed themselves highly gratified with the agreeable termination of the two days' meeting; and Rev. Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, Mr. Warren, of Massachusetts, Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Ongley, of New York, congratulated the Convention upon the results that had happily been reached, through the deliberations of this meeting, and the opportunity that had occurred for the friends and hitherto opponents of the new standard to meet each other in conclave, and understand the views of both sides in a clear and friendly way. Mr. G. P. Burnham, of Massachusetts, made the closing speech on Thursday, P.M., and Mr. Isaac Van Winkle and himself were then unanimously elected, on motion of Philander Williams, of Massachusetts, as members of the American Poultry Association. The final interchange of compliments between the heretofore contending parties was very agreeable; and the Convention closed with an evident show that *good* has come out of the late sharp controversy which has occurred in the poultry journals, on the standard question, and a better opinion of individuals is now entertained by and toward each other than heretofore existed. We congratulate the A. P. A. on the complete success of this recent meeting.

MR. GEORGE M. ORRIS, Meadville, Pa., writes us, that having tried sand, sawdust, and whitewashing, for the floors of pigeon lofts, he is satisfied that whitewashing is the best of all. He finds that sawdust accumulates in heaps; and he thinks that sand gets into the eyes of the pigeons. In this we think he is mistaken; but he is correct about the sawdust accumulating as the birds fly over it. He writes: "Give the floor a coat of whitewash every two weeks, and clean the droppings from it every few days. It will entirely prevent insects of all kinds from breeding or harboring in the

loft and nest boxes, if they are kept well whitewashed, and the droppings will clean off easily, and the floor will be kept sweet and free from the smell of ammonia." We are satisfied that Mr. Orris is correct—the only difficulty in the way is the amount of labor it will take, and when the loft needs it, the most of the pigeons will be breeding, and ought not to be disturbed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BE KIND TO YOUR PETS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I will inform you of a little incident which happened yesterday. Among my collection of birds I have had a finch about three weeks—the least tame of the lot. Having accidentally left the cage door open for a moment, on my return I discovered that he was flying out among the plants in the greenhouse, where I hang their cages at night. I called my boy to assist me in catching him; but, before we succeeded, he escaped through an open sash, and was soon beyond reach. This happened in the morning; and, after a while, we gave up seeking for it.

At about 5 P.M., as I was returning from a neighbor's, and as I reached the gate, near the house, my attention was arrested by the fluttering of a bird near me. It was my lost finch, which lighted at my feet; and, on reaching down for it, stepped on my hand and allowed me to convey it in this manner to the cage, where it was soon engaged in its evening meal as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. It had not forgotten my previous kindness, which proves that it was not lost in this case at least.

Truly yours,

THOS. MORGAN.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Can you or any of your many subscribers give me a cure for consumption in the throat in chickens? I have a fine Dark-Breasted Red Game (good stock) that has consumption of the throat, and I would be thankful for the desired information as a young and inexperienced fancier.

Yours,

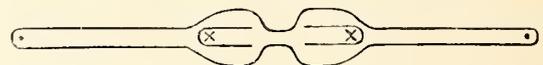
A. H. SHREINER.

MANHEIM, July 21, 1874.

RYE, N. Y., July 16th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

The Journal of July 9th contains an inquiry from "Madagascar" about the ears of "Lop" Rabbits, how to make them fall properly. I had the same trouble he complains of with the old "Gould" stock, and after trying half a dozen "remedies" suggested by older fanciers, such as stitching them to the skin of the cheek, tying them under the throat, wiring them, putting them into tin hoods, &c., I devised something which is *not* painful, and yet is a perfect remedy. I cut from a piece of leather a strip in shape like this illustration; the places X X are cut so as to act like a



flap. This must be made of such size as will fit the rabbit's head. Put the ears through from the under side, and draw the two ends under the throat, and tie them there. These "flaps" press the ear down, and after being kept on a week

usually effect a cure. In rabbits half-grown or over it will take a longer time. The best age to apply it is immediately they are weaned. The leather should be the thickness of ordinary boot-leather.

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

A SINGULAR CASE.

LAST winter I sold a fine Angora doe to Mr. C. H. Turner, of St. Louis, writing him that she was with young, and would probably kindle on the 19th of the month. On the 12th I took her from the hutch to ship her, but noticing that she showed no appearance of increase, I put her in with the buck again. She was served five times. Convinced that I was wrong, I wrote Mr. Turner that I was in error, for the doe had just taken the buck again, and that he need not look for any increase until thirty days from that time.

On the 25th I received a letter from him that the doe *had kindled on the 19th*, had a fine litter, and was doing well. It struck me as being a most remarkable case. Have any of your readers heard of anything similar?

Yours truly,

A. M. HALSTED.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TORPEDO VERSUS DOG.

WE have a fine young Newfoundland dog, or rather we did have, and this is how it became necessary to make the above correction.

Little Miss Jennie (by way of compromise) has an allowance of "fireproof" fireworks, sometimes called torpedoes, on the 4th of July. While playing with them on the door-steps, she received an invitation to ride, and torpedoes were forgotten for the time.

By and by they were missed, and a council of war was held at the dinner-table. Many suggestions, more or less brilliant, were made, till finally Eben, mounting the back of his chair, orated thusly:

"Them 'ere torpedoes be inside the black dog. They were left outdoors. She was outdoors. She is full of mischief, and has a large mouth, and that is where they went, I bet ye a hokey." Breathlessly, amid general applause, he descended to his seat. His brilliant solution of the mystery was at once adopted, and ways and means for recovering the lost property were next considered. Among the many plans was one for wedging her mouth open, while the smallest boy on the farm should be held by the heels, and allowed to make an entry for exploration. Again, that she be placed in the shop-vice, and submitted to a steady and regular pressure, or that she be laid gently on the stone steps and carefully *percussioned* (is that a new word?) with the sledge-hammer. But the best plan seemed to be to cause a compound explosion by the common process of exploding the torpedoes.

Accordingly a committee was appointed to carry said dog to the chamber, and throw him to the ground below. The neighbors all declare that they heard a "distant roar of musketry." When the front yard was swept up, we found twenty small pieces of fancy colored tissue-paper, one-half pint small gravel stones, a small tuft of black hair, and the tip of a dog's tail.

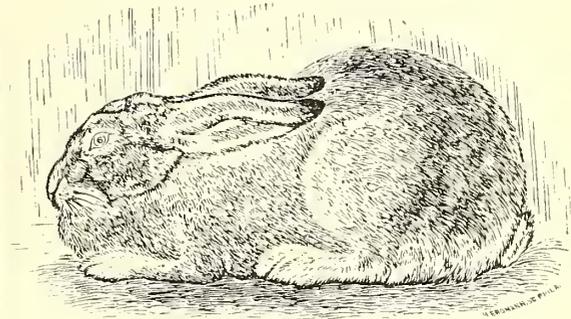
"That's the how of it, sir."

E. S. DEMMON.

ASHBY, July 4th, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.



THE BELGIAN HARE-RABBIT.

THIS large and fine variety is, as yet, but little known in this country. Even in England it is only quite recently that it has come prominently into the notice of the fanciers of these pets.

As its name suggests, it comes from Belgium; the additional name of "hare" being added to it because of its great resemblance to that animal, and also because it was, at first, claimed to be a hybrid between the rabbit and the hare. That this latter supposition is incorrect, has been proved again and again by actual experiment. The two animals are entirely distinct, and will not hybridize.

The young of each are entirely different in appearance and habit. The young rabbit comes into existence blind, toothless, destitute of fur, and helpless; and it suckles its mother for ten days before feeding on other food. The young hare makes its appearance with its eyes open, teeth, a good coat of fur, and will commence eating grass or other food in a few hours after birth.

Among English breeders who have given them attention the Belgians are greatly liked. They are said to be the most profitable of any of the varieties; they are large, weighing from ten to twelve pounds; very prolific (which is unusual for the large varieties), and very hardy. It is said they are being purchased quite largely by gentlemen in England to turn into their warrens, the cross being very desirable for size and hardiness, and, at two or three months old, attaining the size of the common rabbit.

James Boyle, Jr., in the *Poultry Review*, says of them: "The points of a Belgian fit for exhibiting are rather numerous, but soon told. The first and most important is the color, which is the most striking feature about them. They should be of a rich brown, nicely ticked like the wild English hare (the nearer they approach this animal in color the better), and free from white, though I should not overlook a good colored and large specimen even if it had a little white fur. Next is size; they should be as large as you can procure them, and weigh generally from ten to twelve pounds. I have seen some few even heavier than this. Next we have their general formation; they should possess a long, graceful body, nicely arched back, broad across the shoulders, a moderately full-sized head, clear, sharp eyes, and good strong legs. Their general appearance is a bold, independent rabbit.

"The does may not produce a great many young, and still

may be called good mothers. They have from three to six at a litter, and, as they are all of some value, they should not be destroyed. They tend their young very carefully, but, being of a clumsy nature, are apt to knock them about if disturbed suddenly or too soon. I therefore should advise plenty of litter, and beyond a peep to see that they are all right, they should not be touched for a few days. You can regulate this according to the temper of the doe you have to deal with. The bucks are fine, burly fellows, and require very little attention.

"This variety is often troubled with ear-gum. I have seen rabbits that have been neglected with their ears quite full. This is very painful to them, and would make them scream out if they were handled. To remove this, cleanse them well with a slender bit of stick, and sprinkle a little flour of sulphur in the ear occasionally."

The few American breeders who have tried the Belgians do not report so favorably on them. They have not proved profitable, being both indifferent breeders and poor mothers. They require a large hutch, and the bucks need more room for exercise than other varieties. If confined in too small a space, they get dull and lose their vigor.

The illustration we present with this article was reduced by our own artist from a larger engraving by Harrison Weir, which appeared in the *Poultry Review* a short time ago.

HARRY'S CHICKENS.

SAMMY BRENT "lived way down South," and was just as full of mischief as a boy of thirteen could be. One evening he came home after a ramble through the woods and by the river, and asked his brother Harry, who was eight years younger than himself—

"Harry, would n't you like to have some funny chickens?"

"Indeed I'm just sure I would," answered Harry.

"Well, you take these three eggs and put them in a box of sand, and set it in the sun, and after a while you'll have three of the funniest chickens you ever saw."

Harry followed his brother's directions, and morning, noon, and night, he might be seen watching for his brood to poke their bills up out of the sand. At last, one hot day, just before noon, the sand began to move, and the queerest kind of a chicken came out. It had a long, horny bill, a long, flat body, without feathers or wings, four feet, and a tail nearly as long as its body. As soon as Harry's excited eyes could see clearly, he exclaimed: "Oh! oh! it's an alligator! it's an alligator come out of an egg."

If Harry had been a little older he would have known that the alligators bury their eggs in the sand and wait for the sun to hatch them, and as soon as the young alligators appear, the mother conducts them to the water.—*Hearth and Home.*

FREAKS OF A CAT.

FRIEND WADE: When an acquaintance of mine went to take possession of a small leased farm, he found a large cat occupying the premises, sole "monarch of all he surveyed," but he peacefully yielded the right of possession without persuasion or entreaty; neither did he exact pledges from the newcomer. But there was a few things that grimalkin liked. He preferred to lodge in the barn, making occasional visits to the house by day. But when milking-time came,

the old cat was around, and showed his bringing up. Taking position a little way from the milker, he would stand or sit up like a triek dog, and uttering a snappish mew, would strike spitefully with one and then the other paw, until the stream of milk was directed towards him, and when hit in the face, would lap and snuff and swallow until he had his fill; then taking to all fours again, would turn deliberately and lazily around, and as he walked away with an air of satisfaction, seemed to say, "I have had a good full meal of that which is not bad for a cat to take."

WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, July 22d, 1874.

A LION CAPTURED ALIVE.

THE Russian River (Ky.) *Flag* says: "J. B. Baker, of this place, has two boys, aged about eighteen and twenty years, living on the old Chenoweth ranche, on the Ross Mountain, five miles above the mouth of Russian River, and about twenty miles on an air line westerly from Healdsburg. Some weeks ago the boys killed a large female panther, or California lion, that measured nine feet from tip to tip. The week before last their dogs treed a young male lion, supposed to be one of the cubs. The boys had heard that Woodward would pay a good price for a young California lion, and they determined to capture the animal alive. One climbed the tree and threw a noose over the lion's head. After tying the noose securely, they got another rope around his hind legs, and then lashed him to a pole, lowered him to the ground, and carried him home alive and unhurt. The feat was not performed without some risk, for the lion is a year old, and nearly six feet from tip to tip, but the boys managed the capture so well that neither got hurt—except that one had a finger slit by the sharp claws of the beast."

PLAGUE OF MICE.

WE are familiar, in this country, with the plague of grasshoppers, army worms, and other noxious animals, but have happily been spared from the devastations caused by mice in large bodies, such as not unfrequently have ravished portions of Europe.

Quite recently certain parts of Hungary have been terribly afflicted in this manner, to so great an extent, indeed, that in a single district the entire crop of sixty thousand acres was completely consumed. In another district ten thousand acres were destroyed in two weeks, not a grain, nor blade of straw, nor root being left—entire fields having been cleared, according to the statement, "as bare as a floor." Every attempt made to reduce the hordes of these animals failed. Ditches were dug and filled with water; but they soon became choked up with the dead bodies, the number destroyed being counted by hundreds of thousands, and yet without any appreciable impression being made upon the supply. The country was filled with immense numbers of hawks, eagles, owls, and other predaceous birds, together with foxes, weasels, wild-cats, etc.; but the devastations still continues, and there is no telling where it will end.

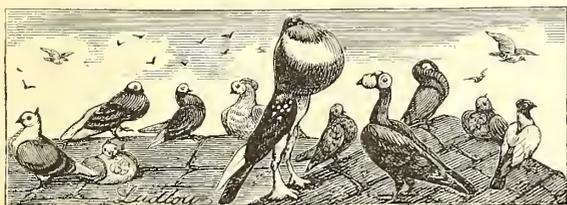
MEN, ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

A MAN of thirty, weighing on an average a hundred and thirty pounds, can drag, according to Regnier, only a hundred and twenty pounds. The proportion of the weight drawn to the weight of his body is no more than as twelve

to thirteen. A draught-horse can exert, only for a few instants, an effort equal to about two-thirds of his proper weight. The man, therefore, is stronger than the horse. But according to Plateau, the smaller insects drag without difficulty, five, six, ten, twenty times their own weight. The cockchaffer draws fourteen times its own weight and more.

Other coleoptera are also able to put themselves into equilibrium with a force of reaction reaching as high as forty-two times their own weight. Insects, therefore, when compared with the vertebrata which we employ as beasts of draught, have enormous muscular power. If a horse had the same relative strength as a donacia, the traction it could exercise would be equivalent to some sixty thousand pounds.

M. Plateau has also adduced evidence of the fact that in the same group of insects, if you compare two insects, notably different in weight, the smaller and lighter will manifest the greater strength.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

SNELLS.

THIS variety has been admired by but few persons this side of the Atlantic. It belongs to the Toy Class, and is, therefore, one of the easiest varieties to breed true. It was produced, in the first place, in that hotbed of toys, Germany, and ranks quite high in that country. And the only persons I have known to be great admirers of it have been Germans who brought their tastes for plumage with them to this part of the world. It is a contemporary of the Nun and Spot, and evidently descends from the same forefathers; in fact, all the Toys are but modifications of color upon the ordinary common Pigeon, and any one familiar with markings can, in a few years, produce Breasters, Magpies, Swallows, Nuns, Snells, &c., at will. A Magpie, for instance, is but a Nun which has transferred the black from the wings to the back and breast; and a Swallow or Snell can be transmogrified into a Snell or Swallow.

Often in one's loft an oddly marked Pigeon (a Sport) will appear. If the marking is sufficiently curious, it can be fixed in most cases by judicious selection and pairing of the young of that Sport. There is such a tendency for any odd marking to become strong, that very little encouragement settles the question. Therefore nothing is easier in the handling of Pigeons than to produce varieties of Toys. The Germans are continually doing this, and as continually allowing them to run out, for the reason that they do not become the fashion. I have seen, in my life, Nuns, Snells (with and without colored flights), Spots, Breasters, Moor-caps, Death's Heads, &c., that were produced from the same strain of birds. How do you account for that? Why just in the same way you have seen Turbits bred from Owls, or *vice versâ*, where perhaps the first half dozen young will be various colored Turbits, Caps, and all; and the next half dozen, Owls, possibly, all solid, and without the sign of a cap. The ancient Snell was a white bird with colored head

(scalp), flights, and tail; some were smooth heads, others capped, but when capped they were so like the Nun that it at last became the fashion to have them differ as much as possible, and the caps were prohibited, as were also the colored flights. Now, therefore, the standard markings are as follows: A white bird with colored scalp and tail. The line of color on the head begins at the corner of the beak, passes backward through the centre of the eye and around the head to the corner of beak opposite to starting-point; the upper half of the beak is dark, the lower half white. The division of color at the tail is a line drawn from the root of the outside tail-feathers on each side, crossing the vent. The eyes are pearl, the feet clean, some few are capped or point-headed, but the most are plain headed. One can, in this variety, have anything he wants; for instance, by a cross with Swallows, a bird is produced with the colored head, flights, tail, and feathered feet; by introducing a white bird, spots will be thrown in abundance, &c.

The Snell is called by many the Helmet, from the fancied resemblance to the covering of the head used by the ancient knights. One of the best exercises for a studious fancier, or for any one who wishes to excel in the breeding of varieties, is to spend a few years experimenting with the selection and fixing of color among Toys. It serves as an introduction to the study of the higher fancies, and it is absolutely needed for an appreciation of the Almonds, &c.

What amateur or tradesman of five or even ten years, yea, or twenty years, whose mission it has been to buy and sell birds or to raise a few, can select a pair of short-faced birds, even out of his own loft, and say they will breed Almonds? The reason of this is because every one that buys a pair of Pigeons wants that pair to go down to hard work, laying eggs and nursing young ones, regardless of anything that may be learned, other than the price those young will bring.

Everything a man learns from personal experience becomes a key to something else he may come in contact with, and to nothing is this more applicable than in the pigeon fancy. The fact of knowing that a cross between the Swallow and Snell will give the nucleus for a capped, feather-footed Snell, is, of itself, knowledge invaluable. That this can be done, any one can prove by trying; and what are we here for but to observe, compare, and experiment?

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE.

COURIER PIGEONS.

WE are indebted to the *London Journal of Horticulture* for the following extracts from an interesting paper read by Mr. R. W. Aldridge, before the West Kent Natural History Society.

It is to the modern Belgians that we must award the honor of developing and applying to practical purposes that marvellous instinct by which the Pigeon finds his home from almost incredible distances. This instinct they have aptly termed "prientation," the nearest reading of which is the power of finding the cardinal points. About the year 1820 the discovery was first made that by coupling Pigeons possessing distinct qualities, as high flying, strength of wing, and keenness of vision, a breed of birds might be produced combining all these qualities in one individual. These birds have been produced, and are now known in England as Ant-werps. It must not be supposed that the present perfection to which Pigeons have attained was arrived at without the

greatest attention and perseverance on the part of the Belgian amateurs; indeed, their capabilities were but gradually brought out. In the year abovementioned, a circumstance occurred which gave a great impetus to the already rising interest. It was the return of a Pigeon from Paris to its home at Verviers, a distance of over miles—a feat hitherto without precedent, and considered so wonderful that the bird, inclosed in a basket, was carried in triumph through the town, preceded by two men playing on violins, accompanied by two small pieces of ordnance, which were discharged at the entrance of the principal streets, to announce the arrival of the hero.

Up to this period a few unimportant *sociétés colombophiles* had existed; but now their growth was so rapid, that at the present time there is scarcely a Belgian village of any consideration without its society. *L'Epervier* newspaper, published at Brussels, is the organ of three hundred such societies, and confines itself to chronicling their movements, such as reporting races, announcing forthcoming meetings, advertising rewards for strayed Pigeons, public sales, and *nouvelles colombophiles* in general. There also exist two societies, one offering rewards for the destruction of birds of prey, the other for prosecuting persons detected in poaching or injuring Pigeons; and within the last few weeks a petition signed by upwards of four thousand amateurs has been presented to the Chamber of Representatives, urging still more stringent laws.

The great race of the country takes place annually in July. It is organized in Brussels. In 1868 the number of birds engaged was fifteen hundred. Both the King and the Comte de Flandre give handsome presents, and the city of Brussels subscribes 900f. These facts show that the interest taken in this national hobby is even more universal than that created by our English Derby. Before the introduction of railways in Belgium, the mode by which the societies' Pigeons were trained was certainly economical, primitive, and picturesque. A *charette* (country cart) was engaged; it was hooped over and covered in with canvas; perches and food were provided for the use of the birds. The driver was directed to the local authorities of some distant town, who witnessed the flying and attested the fact. Another system, but even more primitive, was by the "hotte," which was a wicker basket made to fit the shoulders and back of a *convoyeur*: the "hotte" was divided into five flats, or floors, each capable of holding ten Pigeons. With this load of fifty, the poor unfortunate wretch, with his still more unfortunate passengers, journeyed frequently ten or twelve days before they reached their destination; the birds to obtain their liberty, and he his coveted certificate of the fulfilment of his engagement. Fortunately, facilities have grown with the necessity. The "charette" and "hotte" are things of the past. It is now no uncommon sight on special days to see from three to four hundred baskets of Pigeons arrive at the same railway station, to be flown from that particular neighborhood under the superintendence of a *commissionnaire* appointed by a confederation of *sociétés colombophiles*.

The training of young birds is now conducted in Belgium in a much more systematic manner than it is in England. Here every one trains according to his notions, while in Belgium it is managed principally by the societies. Two methods appear to be in practice. In the first the young bird is not required to take part in any contest before the month of June or July; but before the close of the flying season will be expected to have done a journey of at least

one hundred and fifty miles. Some amateurs object to this training as being too severe, and prefer the second method, as follows: During the first year the young bird is only subjected to inconsiderable distances; the second year it is allowed to mature itself in idleness; but the third year, as it is then considered to have attained full development of all its faculties, it is retained until its performance is satisfactory, both in speed and distance.

As examples of what Pigeons are capable of doing, I quote from an unquestionable living authority, M. F. Chapuis, M.D., and Doctor of Natural Science, of Verviers. In his published list of twenty-one races, or flies, he mentions one from St. Sebastian, in Spain, to Liege, in Belgium, a distance of five hundred and fifty miles, in sixteen hours. A Pigeon belonging to M. Grooters, of Brussels, has recently taken first prize in a race from Narbonne to Brussels, five hundred and ten miles. M. Ida Vivier, of Courtrai, in Belgium, possessed a bird that had flown from Belfast, Ireland, to Courtrai. Upon reference to the map this flight appears to be even more marvellous than the others, as the bird must have crossed St. George's Channel, England, and the Irish Channel. Instances of long journeys performed by untrained birds are by no means uncommon. The last-named gentleman recently possessed a bird that had flown from Chateauroux, in France, to Courtrai, two hundred and seventy-six miles, without any training whatever, and this bird was an imported Black Dragoon. It is very questionable if it would have done the distance in England at all; for it must be taken into consideration that the country passed over was remarkably favorable, there being few elevations, and a south wind usually prevailing, which would greatly facilitate the passage of the bird.

But although the Belgian voyageurs certainly excel any English breed in distance, ours have the advantage in speed; for, upon examining the results of several races, I find the greatest velocity attained does not exceed five-eighths of a mile (one kilomètre) per minute. A feature worthy of consideration, as a reason why the Belgian Pigeons excel in flying such distances in France and in their own country, is that they are at a certain season of the year often driven

(To be continued.)

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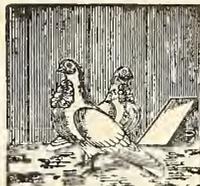
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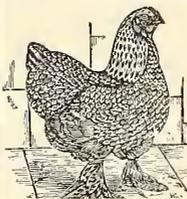
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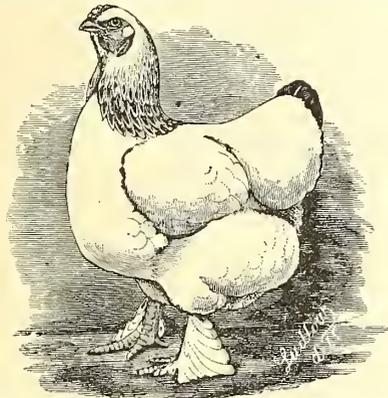
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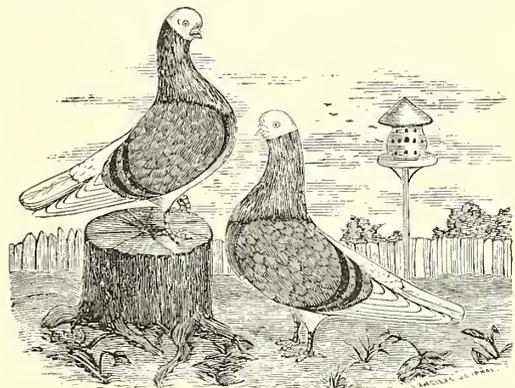
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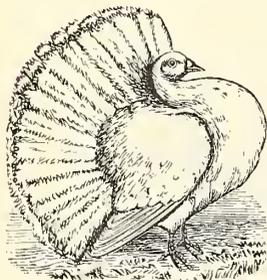
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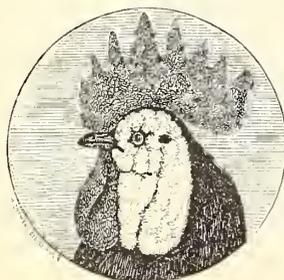
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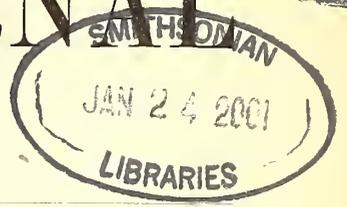
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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 6, 1874.

No. 32.

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E. S. Ralph, <i>Secretary</i> ,	Buffalo, N. Y.
A. J. Tuck, <i>Assistant Secretary</i> ,	Nashua, N. H.
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P. Williams,	Taunton, Mass.
P. W. Hudson,	North Manchester, Conn.
Wm. H. Lockwood,	Hartford, Conn.
E. S. Ongley,	Auburn, N. Y.
H. H. Stoddard,	Hartford, Conn.
J. M. Wade,	Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Y. Bicknell,	Westmoreland, N. Y.
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C. C. Plaisted,	Hartford, Conn.
Robert Haydock,	Bromfield, N. J.
W. E. Flower,	Shoemakertown, Pa.
E. A. Wendell,	Albany, N. Y.
Wm. Lee Darling,	New York City.
Geo. P. Burnham,	Melrose, Mass.
H. S. Margrave,	New York City.
E. C. Comey,	Quincy, Mass.
C. S. Betts,	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Isaac Van Winkle,	Greenville, N. J.
A. P. Miller,	Galveston, Texas.
G. M. Frederick,	Chestnut Hill, Philada.
Benjamin Mann,	Haddonfield, N. J.
A. P. Groves,	Chestnut Hill, Philada.
Geo. C. Athole,	New York City.
Jas. S. Bailey,	Albany, N. Y.
W. J. Stanton,	New York.
J. C. Long, Jr.,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Wm. Atwood,	Big Flats, N. Y.

The gentlemen present were called to order about 11 o'clock A.M. by the Vice-President, Mr. C. A. Sweet, Mr. Churchman being absent.

It appearing that there was not a quorum of the Executive Committee present, a motion was made that an informal meeting of the fanciers present be held while awaiting the arrival of absentees. The motion being carried, Mr. Sweet was nominated as Chairman, Mr. E. S. Ralph, Secretary, and Mr. A. J. Tuck, Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated that he hoped the gentlemen would make good use of the time and opportunity to discuss this Standard question, as by a full and free discussion the Executive Committee would better be enabled to understand

the views of breeders, and the objections urged against the present work.

Mr. Van Winkle then took the floor, and spoke of the Standard as a "national" one. Reviewing the formation of the Association, their mode of organization, which he claimed was the same as any other society; the fact that every one was obliged to become a member of the American Poultry Association before he could have a voice in the matter; and that the meeting sat with closed doors, made it nothing more than a *local* society. The claim to be "national" did not constitute it so, for there was nothing in its organization, in its constitution or in its operation to warrant the name. To be truly national, it must be conducted as a full and free meeting of independent fanciers, from all parts of the country; or, in other words, as an open convention. He then gave his views upon the admission into the Game Class of other well-known varieties, which had been omitted.

He was followed by Mr. G. P. Burnham, who asked the attention of the fanciers to the differences in the Standard upon the two varieties of Brahmas.

Mr. Williams stated that these differences in description were caused by having a separate and distinct committee for each variety; this resulted in different language being employed, and different terms used in the descriptions, as well as a heterogeneous arrangement of the scale of points.

Mr. Hudson replied to Mr. Van Winkle regarding the recognition of other varieties of games in the Standard, and stated that none of the varieties mentioned, so far as his experience showed, could be bred true to feather. The game committee at Buffalo considered this very question, and decided that the varieties they had described were the only kinds they had sufficient knowledge of, to justify their recognition.

Mr. S. J. Bestor followed with the statement that he knew of some of the varieties mentioned as having been left out, which have been bred and exhibited for many years. In this connection, he referred to the letter, addressed by himself to the officers of the Association in March last, asking for the recognition and admission into the Standard of the following varieties, viz.: Spangles, Brassbacks, Blues, and Bluc-reds. All of these had been bred as true to feather as many other varieties of fowls, and could and did perpetuate their kind and color. It was upon this ground that he claimed their recognition; they were fully as worthy of a place in the Standard as the Piles, or the Plymouth Rocks, neither of which could be said to breed true to feather.

Mr. Halsted stated that the term "breeding true to feather" should be used qualifiedly; that literally we had few or no kinds of fowls that would do so. The expression, as commonly used, meant that a fair proportion of the progeny would resemble in color and style of plumage the parent stock. Looking at it in this way, it seemed as if the varieties mentioned were fully as deserving of a place in the

Standard as many others already there. Referring to an allusion, by Mr. Williams, to the earlier days of the Standard, Mr. Halsted gave a short and concise history of that work, through the several editions, from its incipency down to the present day.

A motion to adjourn until 4 P.M. was then passed.

At the afternoon session Mr. Burnham spoke at length upon the "Instruction to Judges," the several articles of which he characterized as silly, useless, and mandatory. He asked the Executive Committee to give the matter their fullest attention, and hoped they would take immediate steps to expunge the entire matter from the Standard.

Mr. C. A. Sweet (Mr. Bicknell being in the chair), replied, that he could see nothing in these instructions so particularly obnoxious, and that thus far he had heard no good reasons given for their abrogation. The gentlemen who drew up these instructions were not all present, and it would hardly be courteous to them to act hastily upon it, or without first hearing what they had to say. For his part he thought he could abide by the instructions and act under them without feeling insulted, and that they were a benefit and help to the judge, rather than a source of annoyance and a detriment.

Mr. A. J. Tuck took the same view of the matter, and stated that thus far he had heard no really valid reason against the utility of the instructions, nor why they should be expunged. He knew that there were some objections urged, but did not think that there was any widespread dissatisfaction with the instructions, and that until he heard more definite charges made as to their faults and defects, he could see no reason for making any change.

Mr. Halsted, in replying to the last two speakers, stated that probably the gentlemen belonging to the Executive Committee would hear less about the objectionable character of these instructions than those outside. In regard to the expunging of these instructions from the Standard, he thought it should be acted upon from a matter of policy, as well as of deference to the opinions of fanciers throughout the world. The gentlemen must know that these "instructions" have brought upon the Association nothing but derision from all English breeders and writers; and at home, here in America, out of some ten or more journals devoted wholly or in part to poultry, only one—the *Poultry World*—commends it, and that in a half-hearted manner. So with the different poultry associations; so far, only one has unanimously indorsed it. He thought he was speaking within bounds when he stated that fully three-fourths of the fanciers rejected these instructions as odious and dictatorial. It is peculiar to Americans to reject anything that is seemingly forced upon them. Why not then yield this point, and thus bring harmony out of discord? With the abrogation of this objectionable feature, or at least a modification of its mandatory tone, and the correction of those multitudinous errors and omissions, he thought the Association would receive the support and indorsement of the great majority of fanciers throughout the country.

As to their benefit to judges, no competent judge needs them; and, if the judge is not competent, neither these nor any other instructions can make him so.

Mr. Warren thought the abrogation of the resolutions was unnecessary; that the mandatory character could be changed so as to make them acceptable to all.

Mr. Hudson took the same view of the matter, and said

he did not feel that the Association should yield anything simply because it was asked to do so.

Mr. Burnham replied that it was not simply because it was asked, but because it was a fair and proper concession to those outside of the Association, who wished to act in concert with the members, but could not do so if they were obliged to indorse any such silly rules.

Mr. Bestor said that he felt that his position was perfectly well understood by the members of the American Poultry Association, for his letters through the papers had fully explained it, and that in presenting the paper he now held to the consideration of the Executive Committee, he did it solely to promote the best interest of all concerned. That he had no axe to grind was manifest, for he had no eggs to sell, and had sold none for many years, and, as to fowls and pigeons—his particular hobbies—he made it not a business, but a pastime. His record in connection with the Connecticut State Poultry Society was well known, and needed no mention from himself; and when he came before this Executive Board, as he did at their invitation, he felt that his requests should receive a fair consideration at their hands. The action he had taken in this matter, and the course he now pursued, were intended to produce good feeling and harmony between the members of the Association and those outside, who now stood antagonistic to the Society. His coadjutors, Messrs. Burnham and Van Winkle (and he might add Mr. Halsted, who was advocating the same action), who represented this opposing element among the fanciers, had decided to submit to the Executive Committee the following points for their action, and he would state that upon their favorable reception depended the harmonious action of the two factions (if he might so term them). If the Executive Committee agree to these requests, he could promise the hearty co-operation of the now opposing party, and that their good-will, their pens, and their pockets would assist in the growth and prosperity of the Association. It now depended upon the Executive Committee to say whether this desired union should be consummated or not.

Mr. Bestor then read the following:

Gentlemen of the Executive Committee: The points upon which we ask your favorable action, are: 1st. The abrogation of the obnoxious Instructions to Judges. 2d. The addition to the Game Class, in the Standard of Excellence, of the following varieties, viz.: Spangled Games, Blue Games, Blue-red Games, and Brassback Games. 3d. The correction of the multitudinous errors of omission, typography, &c., which prevail throughout the Standard. And, 4th. To promote amity and good feeling with all, the reinstatement of A. M. Halsted to full membership.

Mr. Warren replied at some length, followed by Mr. Hudson, who also rather resented that any demand should be made upon the Executive Committee for action in these matters.

Mr. Sweet, also, left the chair again to state that the third clause of Mr. Bestor's paper was one of the primary objects of the present meeting. The members perceived, as well as those outside, that errors had been committed, and they were as anxious to rectify them as anybody, and he believed that before they adjourned such action would be taken as would give perfect satisfaction to all interested.

Mr. W. E. Flowers then spoke of the faults and objections in and to the Standard, and of its rejection on that account, as well as because of the obnoxious instructions, by the society he represented—the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society.

Mr. Sweet then proposed that the word "Instructions" on page 3, of Standard, be changed to "Suggestions," and that the word "instructs" be changed to "advises" or "suggests," wherever it occurs; also that the whole of the first paragraph, and also the last (on page 4) be expunged, and that the paragraph next the last be amended to read, "Also, that we recommend that no variety of a class of fowls be placed in our list of premiums, when such class, &c." And that these two pages of "Suggestions" be placed in the back part of the book.

Considerable discussion followed upon this, and finally an informal vote was taken upon it by the fanciers present, when it was carried by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Burnham then took the floor, and urged the members of the Executive Committee now present not to delay proceeding to business any longer; that, by the continued absence of a few of their associates, without any known cause, when they knew of the great importance and necessity of a full meeting, they were fully justified in proceeding, and in transacting such business as should be brought before them, just as if a full quorum were present. The business that had brought so many fanciers together was one of great importance to the whole poultry fraternity, and these absentees had no right to object to any action their associates might now take. On the contrary, they were bound to indorse such action, for it was simply by their neglect to be present that this course of action was made necessary.

Mr. Sweet briefly responded to this, saying that several of the absent members had been telegraphed to, and he hoped they would report themselves by the next morning; that he thought it advisable to wait until that time, when, if still without a quorum, the members then present would take some action on the matter. What that action would be he could not say, as a conference would be first necessary with his associates.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and carried.

[We are indebted to Mr. Halsted for the above minutes of the first day's meeting, which came to hand too late to precede the official report of the Secretary, which appeared in our last week's issue.—ED.]

OYSTERS GROWING ON TREES.

MR. C. H. WILLIAMS, a Fellow of the Geographical Society of England, tells us how oysters inhabit the Mangrove woods in Cuba. "For several years," he says, "I resided in that island, and travelled there more than the ordinary run of foreigners, and have several times come across scenes and objects which many people would consider great curiosities—one in particular. No doubt the reader will open his eyes at oysters growing on trees. Often have I seen the sneer of unbelief on the face of the ignorant when the fact has been mentioned; but grow they do, and in immense quantities, especially in the southern part of the island. I have seen miles of trees, the lower stems and branches of which were literally covered with them, and many a good meal have I enjoyed with very little trouble of procuring, and not quite so expensive as they are in London at the present time. I simply placed the branches over the fire, and when opened I picked them out with a fork or a pointed stick. These peculiar shell-fish are indigenous in lagoons and swamps on the coast, and as far as the tide will rise and the spray fly, so will they cling to the lower parts of the Mangrove trees, sometimes four or five deep, the Mangrove being one of the very few trees that flourish in salt water."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

BEAUTY AND UTILITY.

THERE seems to be a lively discussion going on between Mr. Lewis Wright of England and our friend Felch of Natic, in which the former has much the better of the argument. The latter has been a breeder of Light Brahmas for many years, and has produced some very fine birds of this class; but he has some crotchets peculiar to himself about breeding and about the standard and scale of points that in my opinion are not sound, or in accordance with the laws of æsthetics. It is my opinion that in his fancy points he is a little too nice; and upon his theory we should be obliged to sacrifice about two-thirds of the fowls we breed. As much as I admire beauty, I do not believe in yielding any more to it than to utility, if as much. It is rather an expensive luxury to rear fowls solely for their beauty. The gastronomic qualities of poultry are an essential requisite in the laws of economy. The more flesh you can put on a fowl with the least offal, the better; and the more eggs you can get out of a hen, the cheaper her keep. When you speak of the beauty of a Cochin or Brahma fowl, I consider scantily-feathered legs intolerable; whereas, in game and other variety of birds, the cleaner and smoother the legs the more beautiful.

There are some breeders, and judges too, whom I have met with at our fairs, that seemed to me to have a very vague idea of a real vulture-hock, and were unable to discriminate between a full, curled, soft hock and one that is really vulture in character. A vulture-hock is as opposite to good taste as a cleaned-legged Cochin or Brahma. I speak with some feeling on this point, as I have been sacrificed by such a vicious taste in judges; but still it never deterred me from breeding heavy-hocked birds. And there is still another peculiarity in the Brahma and Cochin, to which our breeders will be obliged to succumb, and that is leggy fowls of this variety. Short, heavy legs, with broad backs, and full, broad chests and proportionate necks, combine utility with beauty. Here again I have had to suffer at our exhibitions in consequence of a mistaken notion of judges, whose ideas of taste were long legs, crane-like necks, and slab-like breasts. I once heard a discussion of two judges on the relative merits of two Partridge Cochin cocks, and they gave the long-legged cock the preference as to size, when the other or short-legged cock outweighed him nearly five pounds. Ideas of good taste have changed somewhat since then; bare legs, long necks and bosoms are not considered beautiful in this variety of the feather tribe. Bosoms are not now the ideal of beauty in the feather tribe. I have not yet seen the standard and scale of points adopted by the Great American Poultry Association, but I will give you my standard and

scale of points for a Partridge Cochinchin cock, which is nearly the same as adopted by our English friends, who have shown great genius and taste as breeders of all kinds of animals.

SCALE OF POINTS.

- 5 *Head, Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.*—Rich, brilliant red.
- 5 *Hackle and Saddle.*—Rich, bright, golden-red, of one uniform color, and not, as so often seen, gradually shading off to a golden color at the back of the neck; each feather should be striped with a clear, deep black stripe down the middle.
- 5 *Back and Shoulders.*—Same color as the hackle, but much darker.
- 5 *Primary Quills.*—Deep bay on the outside web, and black on the inside.
- 5 *Secondary Quills.*—Are similar, with the addition of a black mark to each feather.
- 5 *Coverts.*—A rich, metallic-black, forming the well-known bar, without which no bird is perfect.
- 5 *Wing-bow.*—A dark, bayish-red.
- 5 *Breast.*—Underpart of body, thigh leg feathers, and fluff, must be a pure, rich black, and as glossy as possible. Any white, brown or red is considered objectionable. But the cock that won the first premium at the Crystal Palace showed some brown feathering. I never saw it but in one instance in my own fowls; but when a bird is so perfect in all other respects, I think some of our judges lay too much stress on this imperfection, as they are apt to do on other faults, when in every other respect they may be far superior.
- 5 *Tail.*—Should be a rich, metallic-black, entirely free from white feathers. White down or fluff on the roots of the tail should be avoided; also a squirrel or drooping tail.
- 5 *Style, Symmetry and Condition.*—Is one-half the beauty of the fowl, and should be closely scrutinized by judges.
- 50 A leggy Cochinchin is out of proportion. A large bird is always noble; but too much fat is bad for breeding purposes.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

DEAR JOURNAL:

IT was on a hot sultry July day, that we again started off for another short trip among the fanciers, with the thermometer at 90° in the shade. The prospects of a pleasant ride by rail were none of the best; however, we took our seat on the shady side of the car, and determined to make the best of it. Away we went, dashing along through fields of golden grain, in which the busy farmers were seen cutting, binding, and shocking it for future use, and through fields of bright, green waving corn; anon through meadows and groves. We almost forgot how dreadful hot it was. As we remarked when we started, the day was hot and sultry, the sun shone bright and clear, but as we neared the end of our journey, dense black clouds began to arise in the west, and an occasional mutter of thunder could be heard above the din and clatter of the train, and a few miles further on we seemed to have run directly under the cloud. The rain poured down in torrents, compelling passengers to shut down all the windows, which made it anything but comfortable,

but fortunately the storm was soon over, and when we reached Doylestown the rain had ceased, and the blue sky was visible. Leaving the cars, we wended our way to the residence of Mr. T. H. Walton, Corresponding Secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, who gave us a cordial welcome, in which he was joined by Mrs. W., who invited us to tea. After refreshing the inner man, in company with our host, we took a stroll through a portion of the town, and finally spent several hours in the room of the Society. Early the next morning our host took us in his wagon, and in company with two other carriages, we started off for the residence of Dr. A. M. Dickie. We arrived just in time to catch the Doctor, as he was harnessing his horse, preparatory to visiting his patients. With a look of wonder, he inquired, "Why, what's broke loose?" "Nothing, only the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Society," replied our host. "All right," said the Doctor; and in a trice he had jerked the harness off his nag, and whisked him into his stall, and we started for the hennery. First we were shown the White Leghorns, of which the Doctor has quite a flock, some of which were quite good. Next came the Dominiques; of these the Doctor has not bred many; he also has some Partridge Cochinchins, Plymouth Rocks, and Houdans. Returning to the stable, the Doctor harnessed up, and we started for Danbury, where the Doctor is having some of his young stock raised. Here we saw the magnificent trio of Black Hamburgs, owned jointly by the Doctor and Mr. W. T. Rogers, which took first at Doylestown last winter. We were shown quite a number of their progeny, which gave evidence that the "blood was there." Here we also saw some of the Doctor's young Houdans, Plymouth Rocks, and Dominiques, and Raven Ducks. The Doctor has some good stock, but we think if he would discard about one-half the varieties which he now keeps, and would devote the time and money to a few that is now required for them all, the results would be much more satisfactory. From here we drove some four miles across the country, to the farm of Mr. Isaac Dudbridge, in Bridge Valley. Here we saw some Spangled Games, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochinchins, and Silver-spangled Hamburgs. Mr. Dudbridge also has quite a collection of pigeons. We must not forget his flock of geese, some thirty or more at present. Mr. Dudbridge has only the native or common geese, but next season he proposes to introduce some of the improved breeds. Next we were shown his apiary, which contains several swarms of Italian, and some Black bees.

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., July 27th.

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS EXPERIENCE.

FRIEND WADE:

I AM a lover of fine fowls, and I love to read the poultry journals to get the experience of others, as I find about as many plagues and pleasures in this as any other business. I have been engaged in raising fancy poultry for some time, and a few circumstances have occurred that might be worthy of note. I will proceed to enumerate a part of them for the benefit of your readers.

I have bought and sold eggs to some extent the past season, and in most cases have failed to give or receive full satisfaction, on account of their not hatching. My own eggs even did not hatch well (and I may say just here, that this is a complaint of hundreds who do not feel disposed to own

it). Upon examination, I found that they did not smell as bad as eggs generally do under similar circumstances; this I laid to the absence of sulphuretted hydrogen.

I immediately commenced feeding sulphur to my fowls, and the result was as I expected,—they nearly all hatched. I fed in bulk, the size of a kernel of corn to each fowl, each alternate day, mixed with their (soft) food.

But I had another trouble. When I did hatch a few early chicks, they would disappear most mysteriously and unceremoniously. I could not account for their departure. My orchard and surroundings are infested with red and striped squirrels, or chip-monks. The latter grew to be quite tame, and would allow me to go within three or four feet of them, without being in the least alarmed. I delighted to see them around, and gave orders not to have them disturbed, but to my great surprise, I saw one of them come out of a hole in the ground near the hen-house, and take a young chick by the head, and scamper back in his hole, and that was the last of my chick. Who ever heard of such a thing before? I never did.

I had a hen sitting, and she only hatched a part of her eggs, and when removed, I examined the balance, and they all shook as if they contained nothing but water. I threw them out of the window, and to my surprise a chick rolled out of one of them. It was alive. I saw it gape, notwithstanding the egg shook (I will ask what was the cause of its shaking?), and to all appearances would have taken at least two or three days to hatch. Five days after I heard a chick peep, and looking around, I found a smart, healthy chick all alone, and in perfect order, near the broken eggs. No hen near; no hen hatching. Could it be the one that was in the egg I broke? Why no, look and see (it was gone). *It certainly was.*

The chick is alive now, one week old, and is one of my celebrated Frizzles, and that probably accounts for his hardness.

Yours truly,
WALCOTT, N. Y., July 27th, 1874.

A. H. FITCH, JR.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

INFORMATION WANTED.

Is the following *new* to fanciers? It being something we have never met with before in our experience. Quite a number of our hens (which were set on *fresh* eggs from our own yard) have not brought off a chick, but the eggs broke one after the other (under the hen). At first we thought it was the fault of the sitter, but by careful observation we now know they *burst* of themselves. While washing the eggs one morning (the fifteenth day) I noticed a small spot of froth on one side of the egg; on wiping it away a minute hole was discovered, from which a slight foam was issuing, forming in a few moments the "spot of froth," about the size of a pea; it would then stop. The remaining twelve eggs seemed to be unaffected at that time. In taking the affected egg in my hand it *burst* (of itself) with a loud report, the contents being of a deep green color, and anything but a pleasant odor; before night four more burst in the nest, and two next day; the remaining six eggs hatching at the proper time. In two sittings *EVERY* egg broke, while in others they would all hatch. The eggs were from Light Brahmas, and all from the same yard. Some of our neighbors have had the same experience with Dark Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. Who will rise to explain?

ALLEN'S CORNER, MAINE.

W. E. MORTON.

RECREATION IN CARE OF FOWLS.

THERE'S health in caring for poultry to any one whose employment makes necessary daily confinement in store or office, provided they will personally attend to the fowls, and give them the care needed. In all seasons they need their first meal at early dawn, for they have bestirred themselves with the first light, and every minute they wander with empty crops does them harm. Generally they direct themselves first to the water, which should be fresh and cool, and not that which has stood in the fountains all the previous day and night, and is therefore stagnant and lifeless. My habit is to empty the fountains after the fowls have gone to roost, and to also scatter a few handfuls of grain about the yards, so in case they get to moving before me in the morning, they will find something ready for their digestive organs to work upon until their regular meal of soft food is prepared. This grain not only serves as an appetizer, but also, by partially satisfying their desire for food, prevents the natural impulse to overeat, and too greatly distend their crops afterward.

To fulfil these necessities, therefore, one *must* rise *before* the sun—and, although I know in these later and wiser days the good old adage of early rising is disputed, yet, provided one goes to bed early, I adhere to it as health giving.

The cleanliness so important to the condition and health of fowls, will give just that moderate degree of exercise needful to a keen appetite for breakfast, and thus benefit both the fowls and their owner.

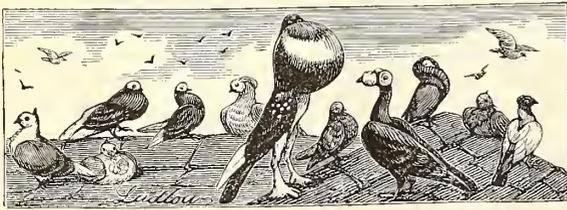
I use a broom and a hoe, and every morning carefully clean the houses where the fowls roost, never leaving a dropping, and then sift over the floor some fresh sand mixed with slacked lime; this, with thorough white-washing, keeps the house perfectly sweet and clean, and generally free from insects and parasites. Indeed, I believe that almost any other condition may be violated with less evil result, than that of perfect cleanliness about the entire premises devoted to fowls. Of course this involves some labor, but I would dissuade any one from indulging in a fancy for fowls who has not real love for the birds, enough to induce cheerful submission to the task, a task which, if neglected for days and weeks, is of necessity disagreeable and laborious, but if regularly attended to each morning, is trifling.

The personal attention I urge in place of servants or other help, not only attaches one to the fowls the more, but by constantly and closely observing them, gives the needed experience to successfully cultivate the breed selected, and to develop in perfection the points most valued. For myself I am more delighted and paid better, in bringing out in the fall a few large well-marked birds, true in all points, than to sell at almost any price a larger number of half perfect specimens, for I do *not* believe, as one poultry journalist has it, that "Money's what we are all after." In no other way than by attending to the fowls yourself, can be acquired the critical eye and perfected judgment necessary to the highest success, and then too they soon learn to know their attendant as their best friend; and with their natural fear of man overcome, give the best possible opportunities of studying their habits and characteristics. I have a flock of Houdans so tame, that upon going into their yard (they are about half grown), and squatting down, they will fly into my lap, perch contentedly on my shoulders, and permit me to handle them as I please—and *any* of my fowls will feed from my hand—and I find this confidence useful very often.

At this season of the year, when the long hot days dispose the fowls to stretch out on the ground in groups, the insect pests are most troublesome, and I have found a cheap remedy to consist in the use of a couple of ounces of carbolic acid, scattered a few drops at a time, and thoroughly ground in with a hoe, upon about a peck of thoroughly dry sand or earth, and scattered by the handful on the wallowing places, in the nests, and over and about their roosting places. Care should be taken to incorporate the acid evenly and perfectly with the sand, as if left in lumps it would be fatal to any fowl which might indulge its curiosity as to its edible quality.

A healthy reaction mentally, is another of the good results after a day's close application to business with its perplexities and cares, and one throws off the strain imposed by toil of this nature, in the quiet contemplation of the pets he loves, adding to home a new pleasure, and comforts both agreeable and inviting.

VICTOR.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

COURIER PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 492.)

by their owners to seek their own living, and as both Belgium and France are grain-growing countries, the birds have at such season no difficulty in satisfying their wants from the growing crops while in course of making any very long journey—an advantage not possessed by Pigeons in England. It is my impression that we possess in our sheer Dragoons and coarse Beards, or crosses from them, birds that under the same circumstances of careful breeding, feeding, and training, combined with flatness of country and clearness of atmosphere, would do all of which the celebrated Antwerp is capable. So careful are some breeders of birds destined for long distances that they only permit one young one to be raised by the parents, and will not train a bird hatched later than the middle of February, and none later than the middle of March.

A great diversity of opinion exists with regard to the color of the eye, "pearl eyes" being much preferred; but one of the most celebrated birds now in Belgium has black, or bull eyes, a color always repudiated here. I find that this celebrated bird has beaten all its competitors in travelling in foggy or very heavy weather, and has reached its home late of an evening, when the others have lodged for the night, and not returned until the following morning, as is customary in long flights, there being only one instance on record of a Pigeon having flown five hundred miles in one day. I think this apparent eccentricity in the color of the eye in so good a bird may be satisfactorily explained in this way. The Woodcock, Snipe, and all night-flying birds possess black eyes. The Wild Duck has a piercing black eye, and not only flies at night, but sees well under water. The Swallow, so active at the close of the day, has similar-colored organs of vision. On the other hand, the Capulet, a Pigeon scarcely known in England, has an eye infinitely whiter than pearl.

It is the highest-flying and the longest on the wing of all the Pigeon tribe, and mostly chooses midday for its flights. I have just had presented to me by the President of the *Société peristerophile* of Courtrai, a noted bird of this species, which has been known to be on the wing from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. From such facts as these I consider it conclusive that pearl or white-eyed birds succeed the best in broad daylight and clear weather, while the black or bull-eyed are the most to be depended upon under directly contrary circumstances. The faculty by which Pigeons find their way home, I think, may be explained thus. Upon being set at liberty the bird at once mounts in the air and performs three circles. This flying in circles is entirely confined to Pigeons. On making the last round it takes a straight course to an uncertain distance, and if at the end of that distance its vision fails to recognize an object within the circle of the locality of its home, it returns to the place whence it has flown, when it again sets off in an opposite direction, and repeats the experiment until it either catches sight of some familiar landmark, or gives up in despair, and becomes a lost bird. Mr. James Glashier, the celebrated aeronaut, being present, stated that when over London one mile high he clearly saw the cliffs of Dover with the naked eye: presuming the vision of a Pigeon to be no stronger, it would then take in at that height a circumference of at least seventy miles. Thus, if the bird be thrown one hundred miles distant, it would see forty miles within the circle of its home locality. Long distances, such as five hundred or six hundred miles, as a rule, are only attained by progressive training, by which the memory of the bird is educated.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 474.)

three or four hours I poured down its throat, at three or four times, a spoonful and a half of this mixture, for I had rather it should die than live in that condition; at last it began to discharge a white slimy substance upwards and downwards, but did not care to feed that day. The next day I found it better, but still it would hold its head on one side or awry. This medicine I gave it every third or fourth day, still lessening the quantity; I gave it garlic the days betwixt, and sometimes two or three peppercorns, till perfectly recovered. I am not certain whether this pigeon ever bred afterwards or no.

13. If your pigeons do not molt off kindly, or stop in their molting, so that they don't throw their feathers well, it is a certain sign of an ill state of health; to remedy this, the following method will be of use:

Pluck their tail feathers out, and put them up in some warm place, allowing them a larger portion of hempseed with their ordinary food; a little saffron, or clary, steeped in their water, is likewise very beneficial; some will give them elderberries or cochineal for that purpose.

14. Your pigeons likewise, especially in molting time, will be subject to scouring, which keeps them very poor, low, and out of flesh. To cure this, give them pump-water, with a lump of chalk in it, or put about the quantity of two horse-beans down their throats every day; if that don't effect the desired end, give them some smiths' forge water down their throats, which is very binding. A gentleman told me that having been informed that gravel was good for his pigeons, he gave them some of the grit that is left in the trough under a grindstone, where they ground edge tools, and it bound

them so much that it killed most of them; a little of this may therefore be good in ease of scouring.

15. There is another distemper which is called the small-pox, in which there rise, on their legs and wings and body, eruptions or pustules full of a yellow matter. Some open them, and apply burnt alum and honey, or touch them with Roman vitriol, and it will cure them.

16. When your pigeons are sick, lowering, or hang their wings, give them every day a spider or two, wrapped up in butter, and, if you dare trust them, let them fly.

17. Pigeons will be sometimes lamed, and the ball of their foot swelled, either through cold, or the prick of a nail; in this case, spread some Venice turpentine on brown paper, apply it to the part, leave it there till well, which it will be in a very few days.

18. The flesh-wen comes next under our consideration, which is no more but a fleshy tumor, arising on the joints of the wings or legs; this may be either cut off or opened, and, after having taken out the kernel, wash it with alum-water.

19. The bone-wen is an ossified tumor, arising upon the joints as before. This is seldom or never cured, and the pigeon that is affected with it will never breed. Some pretend to cure it by a composition of quicklime and black soap; but if you make it too strong, or let it lie on too long, it will take off the leg or other part that 'tis applied to, for it is a caustic.

20. The last distemper I shall take notice of is a core, so called because it resembles the core of an apple. It is hard, and generally of a yellowish color, intermixed with red, and is usually found in the anus or vent. This when ripe may be forced or drawn out; and, in order to ripen it and keep them loose, give your pigeon so affected a purge of tobacco; a very small quantity is sufficient; I have known this make them discharge the core themselves. I once knew a pigeon affected with this sort of malady in the œsophagus or throat; some part was taken out, but the bird died.

THEIR USEFULNESS.

Having thus instructed you how to breed, preserve, and cure your pigeons, we shall next show their usefulness in human life.

It is a bird well known to be much used by way of food; and here I shall give you the remarks of one or two authors on this head. Mr. Lemery, in his "Treatise on Foods," after having advised to the choice of young pigeons that are tender, fleshy, and well fed, proceeds thus: "They are nourishing, somewhat binding, strengthening, and provoke urine; they are looked upon to be good for cleansing the reins, and to expel the gross matters that stick there.

"As a pigeon grows old, so proportionably does its flesh become drier and more solid, harder of digestion, and so fit to produce gross and melancholy humors; and hence it is that some authors have condemned the use of pigeons, and look upon them to be bad food.

"They agree at all times with any age and constitution, but those that are melancholy ought to make use of them more moderately than other persons."

Dr. Salmon, in his "Sepiasium or English Physician," which I look upon as the best book he ever wrote, says: "The flesh is not so easy of digestion as that of chickens. Authors say that eating of their flesh is profitable against the plague, insomuch that they who make it their constant or ordinary food are seldom seized with pestilential distem-

pers. Others commend it against the palsy or trembling. Others say it is of great use and advantage to them that are dim-sighted. The flesh of young pigeons is restorative, and of good use to such as are in consumptions, and to recruit the strength of such as are getting up, or newly recovered from some great sickness. It is indeed savory and good food, and not much inferior to the most esteemed. The anus of a live pigeon applied to the biting of a serpent, viper, or rattlesnake, draws away the poison and cures the sick, being renewed as often as the pigeon dies; applied to the soles of the feet in a fever, it draws away the fever, and helps the mearims or headache. Cut up alive and applied to the place pained, eases the pain and draws away the malignity, if any be; for the vital spirit yet remaining in the hot flesh and blood do insinuate themselves through the pores of the skin into the blood of the sick person now dispirited and ready to stagnate, enduing it with new life and vigor. Potestates made of the flesh admirably cure consumptions, and restore wasted flesh.

"The blood put warm into the eyes allays pain, cures blear eyes, and also green wounds.

"R. Of the blood ℥ij, honey ʒvj, white sugar-candy ʒij; grind them together till they are well mixed, for the purposes aforesaid; as also against suffusions, blood-shots, and other distempers and weaknesses of the eyes.

"The coats of the stomach. R. Of them powdered ʒij, opium in fine powder 4 grains, catechu in fine powder ℥ij; mix them. Dose: 12 or 13 grains every night on going to bed."

The Doctor has left us in the dark what distemper this medicine is designed to cure, but I am apt to believe it is for a diarrhœa, yet I can't see of what use the coats of pigeons' stomachs can be, unless from their diuretic quality.

"The feathers. R. Of the ashes of them ʒss., sanguis draconis, fine bole, sheeps' blood dried, fine aloes, ana ʒj; mix them. It stops bleeding in any part being applied."

THEIR DUNG.

Having thus shown you something of the usefulness of this bird, both in food and phisic, I cannot omit saying something of its most excrementitious part.

The dung therefore of pigeons challengeth the priority, not only of the dung of fowls, but of all other creatures whatsoever, on the account of its usefulness in human life.

Its benefits in agriculture are so well known to some farmers, that Plat gives an account of those that have fetched it sixteen miles, and given a load of coals in lieu of it. "Where," he observes, "that in the place it was fetched from it would have done more hurt than good, whereas, where it was carried, it did as much good as double the charges; in the one soil it cured the barrenness, whereas in the other it would have poisoned the fertility."

It is of a very hot nature, from the nitrous quality where-with it is endued, and therefore it is a very excellent soil for a cold, moist-natured ground. It is generally used for wheat and barley that lie afar off, and not easily to be helped. One load of it is worth ten load of other dung, and will go as far in manuring of land. It is generally sown after the same manner as the grain, and harrowed in with it.

It is likewise extraordinary good soil for a hop garden.

Tanners make use of it in tanning the upper leathers, and if you pick and sift it, will give you eightpence a bushel for it, provided you send it home to their own houses; so that

(To be continued.)

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LARGE SALE OF POULTRY.—J. F. Ferris, Stamford, Connecticut, has sold his entire breeding stock of Light and Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochins, to Mr. C. G. Trexler, Allentown, Pa. The collection consisted of many fine pedigree birds, bred by Buzzell, Crosby, Dibble, Chamberlain, &c., and we predict for Mr. Trexler a full measure of success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

AFTER a number of years of experience in raising poultry and other stock, I beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

1st. Success in raising fancy poultry will depend largely upon care and attention.

What is called chicken cholera is occasioned, in many instances by *dampness*, vermin, and filth.

Since I have uniformly kept fowls in coops *well floored, ventilated, whitewashed, sulphured, and cleaned*, I have lost none by disease.

If farmers would treat their sheep, cows, or even swine, as many do their fowls, they would soon find that there is no profitable stock-raising without intelligent and faithful care.

It is better, then, only to raise a *few* fowls of a single variety than to crowd a half dozen varieties into small and uncomfortable quarters, soon to lose the half of them from rump, cholera, or other disease.

The undersigned has five acres of range for his fowls, and yet prefers keeping but one variety, as to excel in one thing is better than to fail in many. One variety will be sufficient to occasion all the attention which most persons can devote to the subject, and *its* improvement alone will require careful management.

Thus there will be no annoyance from one variety getting mixed with another, nor from cocks breaking over their own premises.

Fowls, moreover, to my eye, never look so well as when seen upon a large lawn, in large flocks, uniform in color and condition. * *

McEwansville, Pa., July 29, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Some years ago a small cur dog came to our house. He seemed quite friendly with us all, but at the same time was very uneasy, seeming to be searching for something all about the premises. As my father was taking a pet calf on to the lawn from the barn the dog happened to see it, when he gave a yell of delight, and ran at once and made friends with it, and he staid by it day and night, driving off the flies and licking it in the most devoted and affectionate manner. After awhile the calf was sold and removed in the night. The next morning the dog was missing, though he did not go with the calf, and we have never seen him since. Though it is a singular case, we conclude that the dog had been accustomed to a drove or herd of calves or cattle, and had somehow got lost, so the pet calf seemed to him like a familiar friend.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

THOS. MORGAN.

DEAR JOURNAL:

Doubtless many of your readers will remember a communication of mine to your columns some weeks since, wherein I described how a friend of mine was swindled in purchasing some Dominique eggs. Immediately after the article referred to appeared in print I received a letter from Mr. J. Y. Bicknell, of Westmoreland, Oneida County, N. Y., indorsing my article, and stating that he was down on such humbugging, and if I would send him the name and address of my friend he would make him a present of a sitting of Dominique eggs. I complied with his request, and he promptly fulfilled his promise; the eggs coming safely packed in a good basket. They were set under a good hen, and in due time she hatched nine strong, healthy chicks. Meeting Mr. Bicknell for the first time, on July 22d, in New York, I thanked him for his generosity on behalf of my friend. He replied that the simple fact of the eggs hatching so satisfactorily was ample compensation. Now if all persons who sell fowls and eggs were like Mr. Bicknell, we should have few complaints of unfair dealing, and more confidence in breeders and fanciers generally.

Respectfully yours,

W. E. FLOWER.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA., July 27th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

In your paper, of late, I have noticed statements of chicks produced from eggs shipped to distant points. I wish to add the result of eggs (ten Light Brahmas, ten Dark Brahmas, and ten Buff Cochins) shipped from this city to St. John, New Brunswick, a distance of nearly four thousand miles, by rail. I used a box about ten by fourteen inches, and four inches deep; straw cushions on the bottom; and with a leather strap for a handle. At the bottom of the box (inside), I placed about an inch thick of curled hair; wrapped the eggs in newspaper; packed them side by side; and filled the interstices with rice hulls. I then put curled hair on top, and the cover was screwed down.

The eggs reached their destination in eleven days; and, upon opening the box, six eggs were found cracked; twenty-four eggs were consequently set within a few days after receipt, and produced nineteen chicks; five eggs were unfertile or rotten; three chicks died; sixteen were good healthy chicks

at the age of six weeks—so I am advised by the party to whom I shipped the eggs. In this connection, I will give the other side of the picture. I ordered and received four dozen eggs from Hartford, Conn., this last spring, and they produced—not a chick. I received them packed in saw-dust, in a common square box.

Yours, &c., JAMES LITTLEHALE.
CALIFORNIA.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: While working in one of my chicken yards last evening, my attention was called to a chicken evidently in distress, near the barn, about a hundred feet from where I was. I hurried to the spot, and when about thirty or forty feet from the chicken, I noticed that a large rat had seized him by the back, near the rump, and was endeavoring to draw him under the barn, but the chicken, a fine young game, about one and a half pounds weight, was holding his own, although terribly lacerated and bleeding profusely.

For a moment I hesitated, thinking how I could secure the rat. Imagine my surprise, when he showed no inclination to give up his prey till after I walked up quietly to him and had nearly crushed his life out with my foot.

I had no hope for the chicken's life, as his entrails protruded several inches, and were very much torn, but I see he is alive to-day, and may recover.

Respectfully yours, A. McLAREN.
MEADVILLE, PA., July 25th, 1874.

NEW YORK, July 10th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: I have a place on the top of my house about five feet square, possibly a little larger, in which I should like to keep pigeons, and come to you, thinking you or some of the many readers of your valuable Journal could inform me as to the best kind of pigeons to keep in such a place, and how many could be kept comfortably. I intend to let them fly all the time, except when the weather is cloudy or rainy.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,
Yours truly, N. O. BODY.

[We should not commence with more than two or three pair at the outside, and would recommend Tumblers or Antwerps, or any other variety except Carriers or Pouters. But we cannot understand why you would keep them up in rainy weather, for this is the time above all other that the pigeons like to be out. It is amusing to see them lay on one side in a shower, and hold up one wing like a sail, to receive the rain, from which they seem to derive great benefit.—ED.]

MR. EDITOR.

BROOKLYN, July 23d, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Will you be kind enough to inform me what Viennese or Maltese Tumblers are, and whether you can buy any in this country? The reason I ask you is because a friend of mine, knowing I kept pigeons, wrote to me asking if I kept that variety, and stating that if I did not have them, to see if I could purchase a couple of pair for him, and as I have never heard of such a variety of pigeon, I decided to ask you.

Yours, &c., N. V. K.

P. S.—I have taken your Journal from the first number, and do not know how I ever could have got along without it. I was in hopes you would give us a few more chapters of John Moore's work on Pigeons, I being very much interested in it.

N. V. K.

[We know nothing of the above Tumblers by the name given. Probably the Berlin Tumbler (so called) is meant,

which we believe is bred by H. Colell, of New York City. We never saw but one pair in this city, and they resembled Blue Magpies. No one would buy them, believing them to be a cross between a Magpie and a Tumbler. We would like to hear more about this variety from those who have bred them.

Moore's work on pigeons will be continued in chapters until completed. We are also publishing the same in book form.—ED.]

NEW YORK, July 23d, 1874.

MR. EDITOR: Can you or some of the readers of your valuable Journal inform me what the proper marks of the Belgian Tumbler pigeons are; whether they will tumble like a common tumbler, or stand around doing nothing, like the short face variety? I have asked several persons, and some say there are excellent flyers and tumblers, while others say they do not fly at all, but are merely a show bird. Are they any other colors beside blue, as that is the only color I have ever seen?

Yours truly, M. B. K.

[We are not acquainted with the Belgian Tumbler, by that name. Will some of our readers please answer?

Our correspondent has evidently had worn-out birds of the Short-faced variety, or Button-head. We used to keep quite a number of these, but they did the reverse of standing around doing nothing. They were active little fellows, bred well, and raised their own young. We seldom had to use feeders, and yet our stock was of the finest.—ED.]

INTELLIGENCE OF HOGS.

Hogs often show great intelligence and aptitude to learn. A forester had a Chinese pig which followed him like a dog, came at call, and ran up and down stairs. It learned to bow and perform several tricks. It was very expert in hunting mushrooms; and, when told to keep watch, it would remain at its post until called away. When its owner said "I am going to kill you," it would lie down on its back and stretch out its legs.

When Louis XI was sick, in order to relieve the sadness of his mind, a nobleman thought of teaching a pig to dance, and bringing it before him. It was not long before a pig could hop about very well to the sound of a bagpipe; they then dressed it with coat, pantaloons, necktie, hat, sword, &c.,—in short, all that the court gentlemen of the time were accustomed to wear, and introduced it into the presence of the King. The animal bowed, danced, and followed all orders in the most artistic manner, until, getting tired, it became so awkward that the King roared with laughter, to the delight of his courtiers.

An English gentleman carefully trained a hog for hunting. Slug, for so the hog was called, was very fond of the chase, and was ever on the alert when the huntsmen were preparing to start, but the dogs could not endure its company, and their owner was never able to make use of both at the same time. Slug would scent a bird from a great distance, and would dig in the earth to show where it had been. When the bird hopped, it followed like a dog.

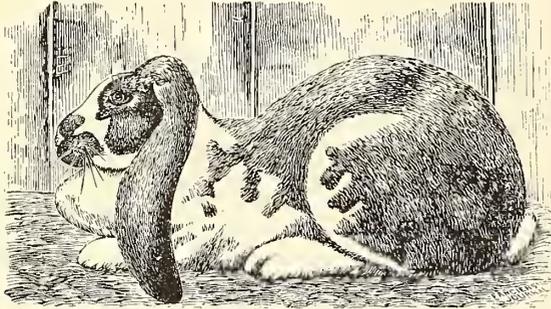
Hogs have been trained for draught. A countryman was in the habit of going to St. Alban's market in a small cart drawn by four hogs; another countryman won a wager that his hog would carry him on his back four miles in one hour. These facts are cited to show that the hog is a more intelligent animal than we give him credit for.

It is said that the pure white breeds of poultry possess more delicate constitutions while young, and are therefore more difficult to raise successfully than those of darker colors.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

THE LOP-EARED RABBIT.



PERHAPS many fanciers have thought that the lops should have been treated of first, in preference to all the other varieties; but my idea was simply this, that as, which I shall presently point out, it is the most difficult variety to breed, I was wishful to instil into the minds of those inexperienced a knowledge of the rearing and management of the less valuable varieties, and I would not advise any one to make his first start by keeping Lops. No one can deny that the Lop is considered the leading article of the rabbit fancy, and it must be admitted that it is by far the most graceful and noble-looking animal of the rabbit kind.

A much longer ear is now produced than formerly. I can well remember the time when twenty inches was considered to be an immense length; but at the present time, twenty-two inches stands but little chance against the rabbits winning the greater portion of the prizes all over the kingdom. The arrangement of schedules is also now different to what it used to be. We invariably used to find a class for the "longest-eared rabbit," meaning, in plain English, "irrespective of all other properties." This was a very bad state of affairs, and some shows still continue it, but I am happy to say that since that time six additional points are now being observed besides length of ear. A class for "the best Lop-eared Rabbit (all properties)," is very attractive, and also very tempting compared with the old style of class, which often resulted in the most unmerciful and cruel practice of pulling the young rabbits' ears to such an extent (to use an old fancier's expression) as "to make their eyes almost lay on their cheeks." It is sincerely to be hoped that there are not many men remaining who torture their pets in this fashion.

It may seem a remarkable thing, although it is a fact, that very few breeders show their own specimens of Lops, viz., those bred by themselves, thinking it pays them better to sell at a long price (sometimes £20), which insures them also a repetition of the compliment, because the best Lop of the day will always pay its way at even such a high price, providing it does not die. I would just say (at the risk of being thought superfluous, it being so very common) to those who have not bred them, that it is no use trying to get really good specimens up without artificial heat, to procure which, my own plan has been to place sawdust slightly saturated with the urine in the hutch, just as it has been used in fact, in the floor of a closet, placing the box on it (say one foot deep), and leaving a space of about six inches from each wall on

every side, and filling the vacant parts with the same preparation. I have never found it well to cleanse the hutch so frequently as that of the fancy varieties, as the Lop doe is generally of so vicious a temper, that on being disturbed, especially at the time of having young, she will often destroy her progeny. It is a great mistake beginning to breed show rabbits with *common* stock, although they measure tolerably well themselves. It is always best to buy a doe of good pedigree, measuring about twenty inches, and mating with as long-eared a buck as it is possible to get; and, if it is the doe's first nest, I say by all means go to the further slight expense of keeping a common Dutch doe to kindle at the same time, and in case of need or discretion, to rear the young of the Lop, taking care that she (the nurse) is kept in the warm place mentioned, in order to assist the growth of the ears of the young, the best of which is to be distinguished by an observance of the following points, viz., length of ear, width of ear, marking, position of ear, the eye, symmetry and form, the weight. Color also must be considered, not that it can be called a point, neither do I consider any special color to have the preference if the quality is good, because, if there should be two of equally good color, the judge's decision would undoubtedly go by the length of ear, or any other important point. The first point to be observed is, as I have said, the length of ear. No breeder will deny that it is impossible to get that point without warmth, but many fanciers have made a mistake, thinking that *great* warmth is necessary to keep the ear in length, and hence many specimens are lost simply from want of consideration on the part of the owner. A Lop-eared Rabbit should not be shown till twelve months old, after which age the ear grows little or not at all. After it has grown its utmost, my plan is to gradually bring it to a much cooler atmosphere, by which treatment it is less liable to take cold when travelling to and from shows. On measuring, it is well to have an assistant to hold the rabbit. The tip of one ear should be laid flat on the end of the rule, and held with the finger and thumb while you pull the other with the right finger and thumb; the width should be tried on both ears, as one is often wider than the other. A well-shaped ear will be wide and round at the end, and this is always considered a great recommendation for breeding purposes. With respect to marking, there should be a white dash on the forehead, a little white on each side of the nose, coming up from the jaw and breast, very much resembling the shape of a butterfly, and commonly known as the butterfly mark; a very slight sprinkling of white spots on each shoulder, the most prominent of which should be two on which the finger and thumb can be rested, about an inch apart, and then an unbroken color on the back right down to the tail, more commonly known as the saddle. The belly and legs require to be white like the breast, tortoise-shell being an exception. As regards the saddle, which should be variegated, but white should only be seen in the places I have mentioned. Respecting position of the ear, it cannot hang too close to the face or too much forward. Both ears should fall evenly, and as near to the inner corner of the eye as possible. It should be of a whole color. The dewlap is generally the last developed point.

In breeding Lop-eared Rabbits I would impress on new beginners that they should endeavor to obtain quality, and not be too covetous of quantity. You cannot expect to have fine young ones if the doe is allowed to bring up more than three or four. Some does of this variety will not no-

tice the young, and these are mostly those which breed the longest-eared rabbits, therefore you must have your nurse-does ready to receive them. A cap on the ears was at one time very frequently used, but in place of this I would recommend that they be gently pulled and worked once or twice a day, commencing when quite young.

It is not well to breed with two broken colors; it is better that one should be a self-color. To get heavily-marked black and whites, a black is a good color to breed from; for tortoise-shell a sooty fawn, for yellow and white a fawn, and let the other be of the color desired. It is impossible to breed true to color, but by judicious crossing a great deal may be done towards it. The eye should be particularly large, full, and prominent. In shape the animal should be broad and low in shoulder, with good, strong, and straight forelegs.—*A. Hudson, in Fancier's Gazette.*

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

AMONG the feathered creation, the eagle and raven, the swan and parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of one hundred and fourteen years, and on an ancient oak in Shelbourne, still known as the "raven tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for a series of more than ninety years. Swans upon the river Thames, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vintners' Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive one hundred and fifty years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon the approach of death, the bird quits the water, sits down upon the banks, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle, and expires, uttering no sound.

The extreme longevity of the parrot is equally authentic. In the Zoological Gardens of London, there is a macaw that was admitted to the Tower in the year 1764. At Versailles, during the reign of Charles X, there was always hanging a cage in the *Oeil-de-bœuf* which contained a parrot purchased by the Regent Orleans for the Duchess de Berri. There is not a collection of birds in any of the royal aviaries of Europe that has not its ancient parrot. The writer purchased a gray African parrot in 1856, whose residence in Wales was authenticated for seventy-seven years. The bird, more wonderful for variety of speech than for her age, learning everything and forgetting nothing, accomplished alike in the Welsh tongue and the English, born in Africa, living more than three-quarters of a century in Europe, and dying in America, might have been alive now but for heedlessness. In 1867 she had certainly approached, if she had not reached and passed her one hundredth year. Upon a severely cold night in December of that year she was sent from New York to Washington, and perished by the way. She was in perfect health, had never known a day of sickness, showed no decrepitude, enjoyed life to the utmost, demanded no allowances or concessions on the score of advanced years, and might, but for an exposure to the rigor of an unaccustomed climate, have been alive to-day.—*Sunday Press.*

The acme has been reached in the pathos of titles by a music publisher, who has produced a touching piece of mew-sick under the pathetic name of "Mother, Bring My Little Kitten." We propose getting out as a companion piece, "Daddy, Have you Drowned the Puppies?"

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

MANY breeders thoughtlessly allow the droppings of their fowls to go to waste, as well as to breed pestilence and fleas, which might, with a little care, be easily composted with loam, and grow the finest fruit trees, free from grubs, right in the chicken yards. Try it.

UPON the whole, we are not surprised to hear that she is dead. She ate three hair-pins; a rubber ball; a crochet needle; four knitting needles; and six stones. There was a digestive muddle, and before the unpleasantness could be settled to suit her, the cow died. It was a cow once living in Providence; and we have sung above the tune she died of.

"OUR boy Fred," says a correspondent, "has a fine lot of hens, and takes great care of the eggs. One night, on coming from school, he found the cook had rifled every nest of its contents—even to the nest eggs. Fred was in a terrible state of mind, and sobbed out: 'And oh, father, if you'll believe it, Bridget even cooked up the hen's patterns, and they won't be able to lay a good-shaped egg this summer.'"

MR. BUTLER DID NOT DIE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—In noticing the death of the late Francis Butler, in our last issue, we expressed a doubt as to his case being one of hydrophobia. This doubt has been confirmed by the following paragraph in the *Sun* of Saturday last:

"In Plympton Hall, last evening, Mr. G. Will Johnston said that Mr. Francis Butler's was a case of death from tetanus, and not hydrophobia. The speaker was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Butler, and knew that he was bitten by rabid dogs twenty years ago. If rabies was communicable by inoculation, Mr. Butler would have died when comparatively a young man. Mr. Johnston added that the stories of death following in from five to twenty years after the bite were purely imaginative, as no authenticated case is on record of death being separated from the inoculation by more than three months."—*Turf, Field, and Farm.*

A SAVAGE MONKEY.—Considerable excitement was caused recently by the freaks of an enraged monkey at the residence of George Wambold, on Ashland Street, near Wharton Street, this city. Wambold has nine trained dogs and two monkeys, with which he gives exhibitions at theatres and other places of amusement. A few days ago he left the city, and while he was absent Mrs. Wambold let the monkey (which is quite a large one) out of the cage to exhibit it to some friends. The animal was in an ill-humor, and at once made an attack on Mrs. Wambold. Her screams and those of her little son attracted the attention of three men, who came in, and after a severe struggle succeeded in getting the monkey back into the cage. Wm. Buckley, one of the men, was bitten by the monkey. Mrs. Wambold had an arm and two fingers badly lacerated, and a small boy who came in from curiosity was bitten over the eye. During the melee the dogs became excited and bit the men who were fighting the monkey quite severely in the legs.

WE have received several numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, a sprightly and well-conducted poultry publication, published weekly by Jos. M. Wade, Philadelphia. Every farmer and poultry dealer should have a copy.—*The Democratic Press*.

OLD COLONY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized May 22, 1874, at Brockton, Mass.

OFFICERS FOR 1874-5. *President*—Warren A. Howard, Brockton. *Vice Presidents*—E. R. Hayward, Easton; W. E. Bonney, South Hanover; J. W. Hunt, Brockton; Edmund Tucker, Canton; A. Sumner Stetson, South Abington; L. H. Keith, Kingston; L. E. Gray, Foxboro; F. E. Howard, West Bridgewater; Sidney Packard, East Bridgewater, J. T. Souther, Holbrook. *Secretary*—Loring W. Puffer, Brockton. *Treasurer*—I. N. Nutter, East Bridgewater.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

All communications promptly answered.

Address NIEL THOMSON DRACUT, Mass.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—Rouen Ducks for Golden Sebright Bantams. Birds must be first-class—ducks are the same.
SMITH & BRO, Stony Brook, New York.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses.
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WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine White Cochin cock (bred by Brackett), for fancy pigeons; Nuus, Magpies, or Fans. First-class birds.
JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of first-class Light Brahmans, bred by W. H. Todd, for a pair of other first-class fowls. Also, will exchange Light Brahma eggs from first-class fowls, for eggs of other first-class fowls. What offers?
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PURE BRED POULTRY OR FANCY PIGEONS in exchange for a good shot gun, or pair of English Bull Terriers, or Skye Terriers.
Address T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmans, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address
E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits.
A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

TO EXCHANGE.—White Rabbits, eight months old, for Trumpeters, White Crested Fans, Turbits, or good Pouters.
Address M. W. MINER, Wyoming, Ills.

WANTED.—One White Leghorn cockerel (J. Boardman Smith's strain), in exchange for one W. L. cock, and one Fantail pigeon. These birds are good, and I want a good one for them.
T. H. CONNOR, Blackington, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pure-bred black-and-tan Fox Hound altered slut, two years old, for a pair of first-class Pouters or Carriers, or Light Brahmans, Buff and Partridge Cochins. Address
LAWRENCE J. NEWHARD, Allentown, Pa.

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Having concluded to breed the four varieties of Poland fowl exclusively, I wish to dispose (for want of yard room) four yearlings and ten chicks, four months old; (pure bred Silver Dominique fowls). The lot for \$15.00, or \$5.00 per trio. Also one cock, and seven hens (yearlings); and eight four months' old chicks—pure bred Black Javas. The lot \$15.00, or \$5.00 per trio. Both lots for \$25.00, if ordered soon.
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HAVING SOLD my breeding stock of Light Brahmans, Dark Brahmans, and Partridge Cochins, to C. G. Trexler, Esq., Allentown, Pa., and wishing to still further reduce my varieties AT ONCE, I continue my offer. High class breeding stock, \$5.00 per bird. One P. R. cock, with one to four hens. One trio Buff Cochins; one trio of Golden Polands; one pair of Silver Gray Dorkings; also single cocks or hens of nearly all varieties. Six birds for \$25.00; thirteen birds for \$50.00. If fowls do not please the money will be refunded. Pedigrees and full information given.
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Lops.—Pedigree stock. Ready for delivery in August, \$8 to \$15 each. Without pedigree (ready now) \$3 to \$5 each.

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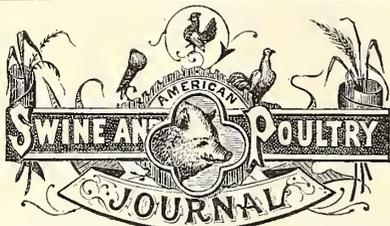
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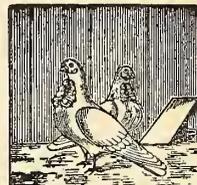
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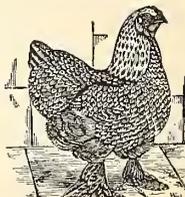
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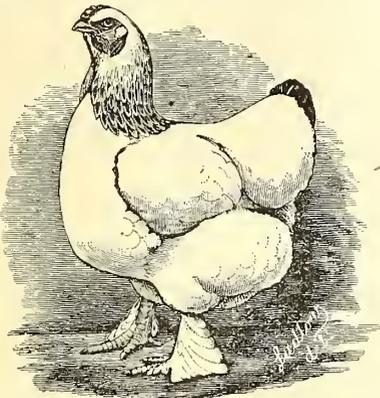
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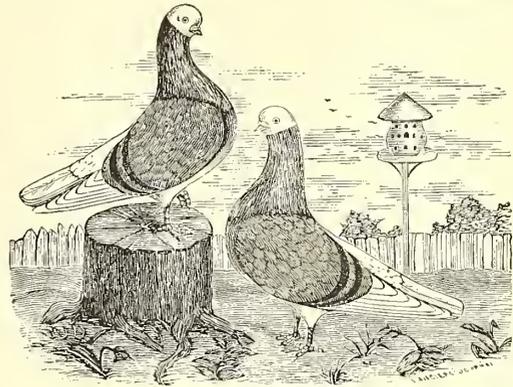
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JOS. M. WADE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

HARTFORD, CONN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

MY DEAR SIR: Offer for ten subscribers, at \$2.50 each, one pair of my best Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. I will merely say, that whoever gets the prize may congratulate themselves, for I have now more orders than I can fill for them, and if the agent prefers a \$10 bill, he can have it. The pigeons will be one of ten pairs I had reserved for myself, of this season's breeding. I believe it is generally conceded by fanciers that I stand at the head, in this country, on this variety of pigeons.

Very truly yours,

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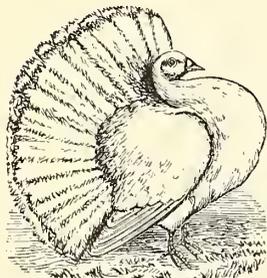
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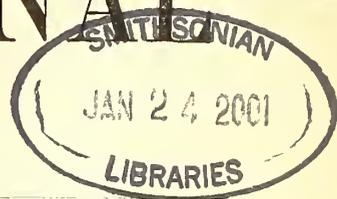
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POULTRY EXCHANGE.



VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 13, 1874.

No. 33.

WILD ANIMALS FROM AFRICA.

A GREAT HUNTING EXPEDITION INTO THE OLD WORLD TROPICS—CATCHING GIRAFFES, LIONS, LEOPARDS, AND HYENAS, FOR EXPORTATION.

THE Bremen steamer, Graf Bismarek, arrived recently, in the forward steerage of which were six giraffes, three hyenas, and two leopards. The giraffes were in splendid condition and so tame that they would take their food from the hands of a stranger. They were tied to posts by halter straps, the experiment of caging having been frequently fatal. Two years ago six of them were shipped in cages, but all broke their necks, or pined and died on the voyage. The hyenas and leopards were closely caged, and behind the strong bars they snarled and clawed at every one who approached. The leopards are of the species known in Africa as the hunting leopards. They are easily tamed, and the native princes use them in lieu of hounds, to scent and pull down game. The animals were landed last night, the giraffes being marched to the Central Park, and the leopards taken to the Brothers Reiche's store. They are a part of a caravan which crossed the great desert of Sahara some weeks ago, under the care of an agent sent out from Alfeld, Germany, fourteen months ago, to capture and buy giraffes, elephants, antelopes, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and other African animals and birds, for zoological collections. Having reached Alexandria, Egypt, by steamer, the expedition travelled by land to Cairo, and thence to Saukin, or Suakin, a seaport of the Red Sea, by steamer. Here they were on the borders of the great desert, over which they used the road marked out by Vassiers and Malsac in 1852.

HUNTING IN AFRICA.

Finally they halted at Homeron to begin their hunting for the giraffe and other animals. They had no difficulty in inducing the natives to assist them, and soon were in possession of twenty-seven giraffes, two rhinoceroses, two elephants, four Kaffir buffaloes, five hyenas, three leopards, twenty-one antelopes, two wart hogs, two huzzar monkeys (which look like soldiers on a small scale), one jackal, three secretary birds, three African eagles, and a number of birds of brilliant plumage. A herd of cows and goats was also brought together, to feed the animals on the march. The natives captured the young of all savage animals by driving away the mothers. They found the lair of the lion, and placing a cage at the door, smoked the beast out and took the cubs. The young of the giraffe were easily run down, the mother deserting them in her wild flight. The young are readily tamed and weaned, and with proper care are easily raised. The cub of the tiger is harder to capture, as the mother, no matter how sudden the surprise, takes it in her mouth and runs. The caravan was manned by ninety-two servants and sixty-two camel leaders, most of the former being Nubians, and all of the latter Arabians. Twenty-six servants were constantly on guard over the provisions,

against the voracity of the Nubians. The servants received \$4.00 each for the journey of eight weeks, and the hire of a camel for the same time was \$6.00.

THE DESERT CARAVANS.

The return journey over the desert was long and dangerous. At times the natives refused water to the caravan, and more than once, it was only after a long fight, and the loss of a Nubian or two, that they were forced to yield possession of the coveted well or spring. At night the jackals and hyenas howled around the camp, making sleep impossible, and rendering a large night watch a necessity. Finally, Saukin was reached; the voyage over the storm-tossed Red Sea made; the land journey through Egypt accomplished; and in May the animals were embarked at Alexandria, for Trieste, France, whence their passage to Germany was by rail. The giraffes landed are worth from \$2500 to \$3000 each.

FLIGHTS OF "THE FANCY."

BY "THE ODD MAN OUT."

[Two years ago, while traveling through the streets of Birmingham, England, we purchased a copy of the *Daily Mail*, and the following article attracted our attention at once. It is evidently written by some one who is well posted in the doings of the *lower order* of the fancy. To those of our readers who can understand the terms used, it will, no doubt, prove interesting and amusing.—Ed.]

THE "bird fancier" is only to be found and heard of in "shy" neighborhoods. The public houses and "cages" frequented by the admirers of pigeons, parrots, and cage birds in general, lie in strange and unfrequented quarters of this town of ours, and require much ferreting out. The proprietors of "cages" (*i. e.*, bird shops), though dealing principally in birds, keep a sharp look-out for cheap and likely "tan terriers," or "toys;" they will also buy (as a speculation) rats, ferrets, a basket of tortoises, white mice, squirrels, &c.; anything, in fact, eligible for sale, and likely to bring in that oft-quoted coin, "the honest penny." The varieties of pigeons, as named in poultry books, will be familiar to many of our readers; there are Antwerps, Tumblers, Runts, Owls, Jacobins, Dragoons, Pouters (or "Crawpers"), Carriers ("warted" up to the eyes), Fantails, with their tails blown over their backs (like an umbrella turned inside out), as though they had suffered in a gale of wind and could not recover their former position; Ruffs, Magpies, Archangels, and ignoble Blue Roeks. But the real pigeon fancier speaks of the color of his birds, and his titles are strange and diversified. He has "badges," red, blue, black, grizzles, and oddities (birds of unequal plumage), gray duns, beards, chequers, odd-eyed 'uns, red rose wings, black white wings, bronzed winged 'uns, mottled 'uns, black saddles, red white wings, and so on *ad libitum*.

The stock of pigeons is termed a "kit," and the fancier's happiest hours are passed among his birds on the roof of

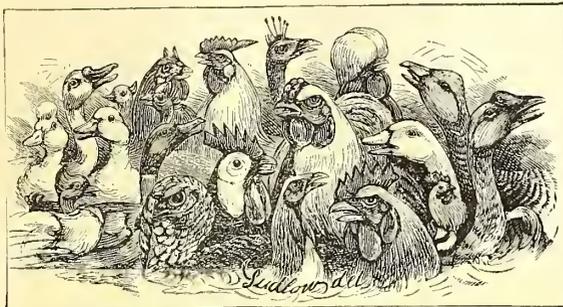
his house. The great thing is to have pigeons that "roll" or "tumble" well; a kind of vertigo seems to seize them, and they indulge in a variety of triple and quadruple somersaults in the air, that might shame "Lulu" or any other acrobat. The delighted owner sits smoking a short pipe, and inciting his flock to further efforts of agility, by waving a long bamboo rod, with a bladder or rag at the end of it; stirring them up with a long pole, in fact. The bird that is rather too "fast," *i. e.*, inclined to bolt, is a nuisance. The capture of "strays," or lost pigeons, occupies a great deal of the attention of our friend of the tiles. When a "stray" appears in sight, he stirs up his "kit," and prepares for action; away go the "kit" to entice the stranger. The philosopher of the tiles has probably a "trap" affixed to his attic window, or some likely spot, and further arms himself with a "bow-net," an instrument resembling in appearance a frying-pan with the bottom out. A home-loving pigeon that has no wish to soar aloft is turned out on the roof, and accommodated with a few peas, which the hungry "stray" sees him peacefully picking up, as he circles round with the "kit" (pigeons like company). The other birds no doubt tell him what a capital home they have. Sorely tempted, the stranger finally settles down, the "bow-net" closes over him, and the joyous captor runs with his prize to the nearest "cage" and sells him for the regulation price, which is ninepence. When birds are lost the "cages" and likely "pubs" are searched. Sunday night is a great time for making inquiries. It is good to watch the owner of a "kit," with a party of friends, intently following the evolutions of the birds. The company stand with their hats well on the back of their heads, looking skywards, and shading their eyes. All the casual observer sees are some dark specks careering about in the sky; but the fraternity distinguish the pigeons in a wonderful manner. You hear strange remarks: "See that oddity cock roll right through his birds, William?" "Did you notice the mad tumbles of that black badge?" "The chequered 'un is a good 'un at short rolls," &c., &c. There are high prices offered for distinguished "rollers" and "top flyers"—"dollars," "half quids," "quids" even, for "crack" performers. The prices of pigeons vary considerably. They range from one shilling to twenty pounds a pair. The popular "half quid" is a common price for a good "roller" or "mad tumbler." It is a difficult matter to obtain perfect birds for show purposes; they should match to a feather, almost. The proprietors of "cages" take orders for match birds, and in sawdusted parlors of sporting "pubs" you may see them produce from strange and occult pockets, a cock of true plumage, fit to mate with "Old Joe Mawley's dun hen." Queer places, these "cages;" and queer beings to keep them. Sometimes it is an old woman, a lady intimately and profoundly learned in pigeons, poultry, rabbits, and rats, not to mention larks, linnets, finches, canaries, mules, and such small fry. She is equally ready to buy or sell, and can drive a hard bargain either way. Should a gentleman arrive and wish for a rat with his teeth taken out, to try a pup with, she will most artistically take out the rat's fangs with an old pair of scissors, and stow him safely away in a bag in the customer's pocket. Anxious little boys arrive, and consult her in the matter of rabbits. No matter what branch of the fancy, mother is ready for all. Often the "cage" is connected with a public house, at which adjourned discussions relative to price are carried on. It is difficult to say at what speed a pigeon can fly; they travel as the crow flies. Five

or six miles in three minutes is counted good time, and a bird resident in Birmingham has come several times from Birkenhead in two hours. After his journey he pays his usual polite attention to his household, and hops about in a light and airy manner, as though he had merely taken a slight "constitutional." Pigeons must be trained to fly long distances; they are taken at first a few miles away from home, and the distance is gradually increased. The traveller journeying outside Birmingham may have been surprised to see a rough-looking fellow walking before him, suddenly stop, open a little bag or basket, and start out a pigeon, that will, after mounting high in the air, and circling round a time or two, go off at a tremendous pace towards "home, sweet home." This bird is most probably in training for a match. Matches are mostly of public-house growth. Arguments culminate in a match after the fourth pint. The "Cuckoo and Thristle" is a good house to see this sort of thing. You notice a certain bulging appearance in the pockets of some of the company, and presently pigeons of ancient and honorable descent are produced therefrom. The breed of birds is recognized by gifted fanciers. "One of the old Walsall one-eyed cocks, eh, Peter?" "Yes, no mistakin' them, Jim!" Matches being made and preliminaries, such as the amount of stake, choice of referee, &c., settled, the company disperse. An ambassador carries the pigeons to the starting-place on the day appointed. You may see him escorted to the train by anxious "backers," and laden with bags, baskets, and instructions. At a given time he turns the birds up. The owners sit at home waiting their arrival, catch them as soon as possible, and run with great agility to the public house where the wager was made, to show the bird, then his time is taken. The usual stakes are "quids," or humble "dollars." For great events the services of a professional pedestrian are engaged, and quiet citizens are startled by the sight of a gentleman in scant apparel, scouring along at a splitting pace, with a pigeon in a neat print bag, firmly held between his teeth. So much for the pigeon fanciers. We frankly confess we prefer these amiable birds when properly interred in a pie-dish, with their toes sticking elegantly through the crust, and their succulent bodies resting on a rich *stratum* of beef-steak.

The rabbit fancier is a very mild and inoffensive being. His pets do not take him so much to the public house. Great is he in the matter of lops, and the poor animals have their long drooping ears pulled out at show time, to make them measure well, until the blood almost starts from the roots. Surely any lady would allow her husband to keep a rabbit or two, though she might object to dogs or pigeons.

The admirers of singing birds are a very numerous body. There was a great deal of canary faneying in Birmingham, but we learned the other night, on calling at some taverns where the brethren assembled in days of yore, that times were changed, and this trade is not what it was. So the canary men go to "cages," and judge of Belgians and their song at their own homes. There will always be a good business done in larks, finches, and thristles; and at the "pub" used by the bird fancier you may give half a sovereign for a woodlark, or for an all-accomplished finch, a very Sims Reeves of the feathered tribe, who, having been hung among the larks, has acquired a capital idea of their melodious note. Bullfinches are high in price, especially the genuine German "piping" bird. Parrots are always mar-

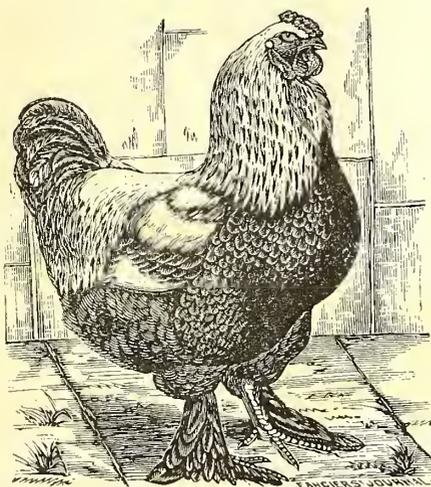
(To be continued.)



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

DARK BRAHMAS.

WE do not deem it necessary, at this time, to preface our remarks with the stereotyped description of these noted birds, which may be found in our valuable works of reference, or in poultry papers, oft repeated. We have to offer a few facts concerning their habits, and best plans for breeding true to points which we wish to see developed, as fanciers or amateurs, who differ considerably in our tastes for various fashions or customs. For the general marking or color of the Dark Brahma hen we decidedly prefer the bluish or steel gray, and we think that the majority of breeders generally select, other points being desirable, this class of shading, though the brownish shade, having a dirty appearance, is more frequently seen, and was, until quite recently, considered the right style. In either case, the feather edged with white, whether clear or yellowish, is considered objectionable. The pencilling or figures should be so clear and distinct as to be easily distinguished at a distance of ten or twelve feet. To breed pullets of this description, the proper mating of the parents is of importance. Having a hen tolerably well marked, we would select a cock having a

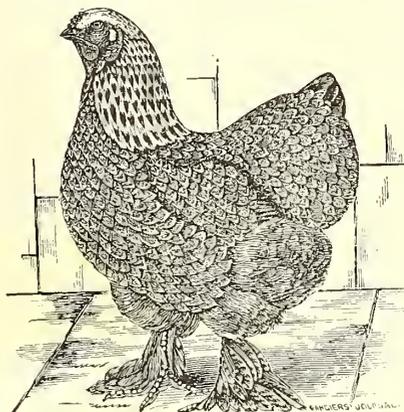


solid black breast and thighs, though we would not object to small, perfectly-formed, that is, well-defined, white spots on the breast. The hackle and saddle should have a distinct stripe of black down the middle of each feather, widening toward the base, the edge of the feather laced with white. He should be as nearly perfect as possible in other points, or, if a cockerel, nearly matured and promising to develop such. We should prefer, in any case, to mate a young cock

with hens over two years of age, or the reverse. The progeny of parents, both being young, generally suffer from leg weakness, and do not mature and moult as well as where there is considerable difference in the age; though unexpected tendencies are frequently developed, unfavorable or otherwise, which defy the most considerate precautions.

In breeding Dark Brahmans the tendency is to breed lighter, and must be provided against in a scientific manner.

The pencilling should be so dark on the gray ground as to be almost black, which, contrary to the gray of a brownish cast, moults out tolerably clear and well-defined in markings; and hens of this class generally show to advantage, and are generally admired, even by those who have heretofore paid but little attention to the difference. It would always be well to select either the hen or cock of a shade darker than that desired. Other points and defects may be secured or bred out by attention in selecting the breeding stock. If it is desired to produce heavier feathering on legs and toes, let either the hen or the cock be slightly vulture-hocked, having only the softer and curling feathers depend-



ing from the hock. Birds of this character mated with such as are scantily feathered, will remedy in the young the fault of one parent if not both. Small combs, long or short hocks, and almost any desired result may, with care and patience, be accomplished in a similar manner, that is, by proper selection. Frequently refuse stock may be pointed out as candidates for the table at the age of ten or twelve weeks, when the sexes should be separated; then the ultimate character is better represented than at later or intermediate stages of growth, when the bird appears awkward, clumsy, and ugly, so that few would have any faith at all in the extreme specimens. But it is sometimes interesting to observe what a change such birds pass through; the most ungainly frequently turn out to be the best of the flock. They are making frame while the prettiest are producing plumage and general symmetry.

Although pullets of a light shade on the throat and breast may develop at maturity tolerably well-pencilled feathers, yet we should prefer to select such as have good pencilling of a dark shade when the first feathers appear on the chicks, and care to see but little white on the breast and shanks of the cockerels at the same age. A fowl like the Brahma must have genuine merits or it cannot long be tolerated and improved as this has been, possessing, as it does, a beautiful appearance like a real live painting, great size, good quality of flesh, and excellent laying qualities (the latter have somewhat deteriorated by the practice of preparing for exhibitions); a good constitution, quiet habits, yet excellent foragers if allowed the run on the lawn, where they make a splendid show, worthy the pencil of any artist, especially a lover of fine bred fowls.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WILL GREASED EGGS HATCH.

FRIEND WADE:

I promised you to report on my hamper of greased eggs received last month from England from the yards of a celebrated breeder there.

The eggs were just eighteen days (if they were marked right) after being laid to my receiving them, and on the nineteenth evening I had them under five as good sitting hens as I had in my yards. I was advised by the gentleman who sent me them, to gently rub them with a soft cloth or silk handkerchief previous to setting, which I did, but could find no trace of butter (the article used) on any of them; it had evidently been absorbed by the shell. It being quite a warm month with us, about the seventh day I took the precaution to sprinkle the eggs and nests well with tepid water every night, and saw that the hens came off regularly to feed and air their eggs. My nests were made of a good turf at the bottom of the nest-box with fine chopped straw well rubbed with the hands on the top. I find that the straw from an *old bed* is just the thing if put through a straw-cutter, as it is soft, bright, and smooth, and an egg, if trodden upon by the hen, will slip away from under her foot, and not get broken so soon as when hay or straw is used in the rough as it were.

It is the best way of hatching Bantam eggs I know of, they being small; and I generally set fifteen or eighteen of them. I hardly ever have an egg broken now where before I used the old bright bed straw I used to be washing eggs every day. They will not pack, but will glide about like an egg if anything presses on them.

On the twenty-third day, for I gave these buttered eggs (*not buns*) two days longer, being emigrants, I proceeded to gently crack with my knife a White Cochin egg, when bang went this egg like any infernal torpedo, and bespattered its elegant contents over your humble servant. I had an idea one of our *scent peddlers* had been round looking at my chickens that afternoon. The next egg I threw against the stable wall with the same report and flavor. After that, my wife advised me to go into the barnyard and have a Fourth of July to myself, as I was too near the house to be at all pleasant, with the thermometer at 94°. I carefully took them as advised, and twenty-seven of them were as good in report as any fire-cracker, and if the noted Greek fire that was used by certain Irish gentlemen in England a few years ago was composed of the contents of such like eggs, I do not wonder that it made Englishmen afraid of it.

Not one egg out of this hamper hatched, or had the sign of it; and I think out of so many eggs I ought to have had some show of a chicken, as I have had eggs that were twenty-six days old when placed under the hen, hatch out strong and healthy chickens, and three eggs that were laid away by mistake, and were not discovered until they were thirty-three days old, hatched out two of the finest Buff Cochin chickens I have got. They were not buttered though.

It is quite evident to me that buttered eggs will not hatch. There may be cases where they have done so; and I am not one to disbelieve or discredit the word of any man who says he *has* hatched out chickens from greased eggs. I have also buttered a nest of eggs fresh laid, and gave them to a good hen who faithfully performed her duty, and at the end of twenty-one days the eggs were as clear as the day set, not rotten as the others were. A hen set the same time, on eggs

from the same pen, hatched out nine chickens out of eleven eggs not buttered. So *with me* buttered or greased eggs will not hatch. Will some one else give us their experience and opinion.

DR. MUNROE.

PULLNEYVILLE, N. Y., July 29th, 1874.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR DROOPING CHICKENS.

DURING my experience as a breeder and dealer in poultry and pigeons, I have received numerous letters regarding the difficulty of raising the more delicate varieties of chickens, such as Polands, Hamburgs, and Bantams. The general complaint is that the chickens hatch and do well until they begin to fledge, then they grow weak, mope around for awhile, and finally die. This, as every one who has bred them can testify, is very discouraging. It has been a source of great annoyance to myself and I have experimented with various remedies, such as camphor, asafœtida, Douglas mixture, and various tonic powders, in vain, for after all my experiments they still continued to drop off. The trying time seems to be soon after the long feathers of the wings, known as the primaries and secondaries, are well grown, and before the body becomes entirely feathered. The months of July and August seem to be the most unfavorable time for them; broods hatched earlier in the season do not appear to suffer so many losses. During a recent conversation with Mr. Benjamin Mann, of this city, who is this season breeding Game and Sebright Bantams, and while relating kindred trials and experiences in breeding, he said it had been almost impossible for him to raise any birds until he tried the experiment of removing all the long feathers of each wing. Since he has pursued this practice his birds have stopped dying, are now strong and healthy, and growing finely. On hearing so simple a remedy it occurred to me that it was worth trying, and as being something that would be useful to all breeders and fanciers. That it might be generally known and of universal good I place it before the public through the medium of your *Journal*. Should it prove a remedy for this great drawback to success, I shall be glad to know it from any one who may try it. Furthermore I would add to young pigeon fanciers, that if at any time you find birds drooping and out of condition, you can, by plucking out all the feathers of the tail, generally restore them to their natural health, without the use of further agents. These remedies are new to me and I write them for the benefit of those of little experience, and not for older fanciers who may have been practicing them for years.

J. C. LONG, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 3.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under meanness, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, every species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

In my first paper, under the above comprehensive head, I alluded to the poultry "pedigree" dodge. In the second number, I exhibited briefly something historical touching the "pea-comb" discovery. In my present article I have a few remarks to offer regarding certain mooted characteristics of the Black Spanish and Leghorn fowls, at present

contended about by fanciers in this country; and shall add a word in reference to a friend's experience, farther, with the modern pedigree proposition.

Fifteen to twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the Black Spanish fowl was esteemed not only "the gentleman's choice," but with such old breeders as John Giles, of Providence, R. I., Henry L. Devereaux, of Boston, James Wilder, of New York, Dr. Eben Wight, of Dedham, Clinton Clark, of Brooklyn, and others, this stylish bird was considered the *ne plus ultra* of the high-toned fancy. The blacker the fowl, the shinier the plumage, and the *whiter the face* and cheeks, the finer and better the specimen, of course.

From season to season this *latter* feature (the fleshy white face) was elongated and increased upon the exhibition samples, until at the New York Shows in 1854, '55, Black Spanish cocks were entered at Barnum's Museum with combs the size of a porter-house steak—that were *all* cheek, from crown to jowl, and from ear-lobe to far down below a line with the huge depending wattles—giving the heads of what were considered the "best birds" the appearance that their crania had been immersed in confectioners' frost-dough, or as if their polls, from the comb-base a third way down upon the neck, had been splashed in pasty plaster of Paris.

This was then all the rage, however, and the "Black Spanish" breeder who could not "put a head on" his show-birds of this *outré* character, had no more chance to win in the exhibition-room than one ordinarily would have to be struck by lightning in midwinter! So all hands "went for" the distorted white cheek on the Black Spanish birds; and in a few years the tinkers run *this* hobby so far into the ground as to almost utterly destroy the usefulness of this beautiful variety for any other ordinary purpose. The strains we had in New York State, in Rhode Island, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts, all deteriorated—in *other* qualities—and every consideration of utility was sacrificed or ignored in the single aim to produce *cheek* upon the Black Spanish fowl for years. As a result, this stock was spoiled, and amateurs soon began to "cuss the breed," and turn their ambitious attentions to fowl-raising in other directions.

Enormous prices were paid for these ample white-faced birds, for a time, nevertheless, and I saw, only within two years past, that one of these monstrosities, which carried off the prize at an Eastern show, was sold for two *thousand* dollars, to a railway conductor in Canada (whose name I am happy to say I have forgotten), and who thought, so ran the account of this sale, he had got indeed *un bon marché* (a grand bargain), in this purchase. But, after all, \$2000 for a cock chicken wasn't much for a railway conductor to pay for a real "live hobby!" This was *his* crotchet. I hope he has had a "good time" with it.

I see in the poultry journals of New York and Connecticut, numerous articles latterly about certain Leghorn fowls (I would mention the owner's address, but the editor of this journal forbids me, in these columns, to advertise any one's stock), the breeders of which tell us the most extraordinary tales of the marvellous character of this peculiar variety. I don't know much of this fowl, never having bred them. Like the Black Spanish, however, I am satisfied they are good ones, and no doubt lay a great many eggs, on the average.

The ones I have in my mind are advertised to "begin to lay at three and a half to four months old;" they "lay regularly *all* the time, summer and winter, except when moult-

ing a few days," and as nearly as I can make out, from the glowing descriptions published, *all* the several different owners "have the *only* white ear-lobe stock in the world;" which is certainly *very* remarkable! But, as I said before, I don't know much about this extraordinary breed; and, up to date, I think I don't care to. They lay too many eggs for *me*—this dreadfully advertised kind. Still, a friend of mine in Williamsburg, Long Island, tells me he has a clutch of them, that he intended to "pedigree" the other day, thusly: I met him on Third Avenue.

"Peter," he said, knowingly, "it's no use; I know your hand in the papers like a book. I read your articles in Wade's *Fanciers' Journal* about the pedigree fowls 'tother day. I was a goin' in on that lay, *sure*. That is," he continued, slowly, "I *was* a goin' for it, but there's a little difficulty in the way."

"What's the trouble, Smith?"

"Well, it's just here. Fact is, Peter, you tell it just 'bout as it *is*—I know. But then it's a big thing, this fowl pedigree business is."

"Is it?" I asked.

"Yes—for the first-comers, I mean. In my case, now, I've got fifteen o' the Leghorns, and they *do* lay like sixty. I get a lot o' eggs from 'em—six times as many as we can eat. So I set a heap of 'em, and the hens keep a layin', right along, first rate, and I keep a setting 'em. I named all the hens, and was a goin' for the pedigree part, when the chicks begun to hatch. Now how many chickens do you 'spose I've got this year out o' my fifteen old hens, so fur?"

"A hundred, perhaps."

"A hunder'd, pr'aps? Four hundred and thirty-one—p'raps!"

"You've done well, Smith!"

"Yis, sir—have I."

"Well, what next?"

"Well, Peter, I reckon, on the whole, I shan't go into the pedigreein' just *now*," he continued, reflectively.

"Why not, Smith?"

"I've been a thinkin' it over, since I seen your article about it, and I'm *posed*. Who the deuce is to manage the record o' that lot o' *chickens*? They breed like fleas! I can't keep the run of 'em no how. I'd have to hire four double-entry book-keepers to keep up with 'em. No! It's played out, Peter."

"Then you don't go in?"

"No! No chicken pedigrees for *me*. I don't see it. I *did* at first, but I pass now!"

And so my young friend Smith, I think, is cured of *this* "crotchet," and will save his dimes.

"Next!"

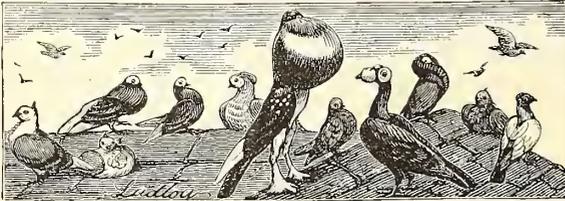
NEW YORK, July 20th, 1874.

EGG PRODUCERS.

A LARGE number of people living in cities and villages desire to keep a few fowls for the purpose of supplying fresh eggs for the table, who have neither the convenience nor the inclination to rear chickens. This class demands a breed of fowls which is at once vigorous and healthy, moderately good-looking, and abundant layers of eggs. The inquiries which we receive for a description of some fowl possessing these qualities are numerous, and indicate a very general desire, embracing a large number of farmers and others who have every convenience for raising chickens, but who consider the production of eggs alone more profitable, and hence

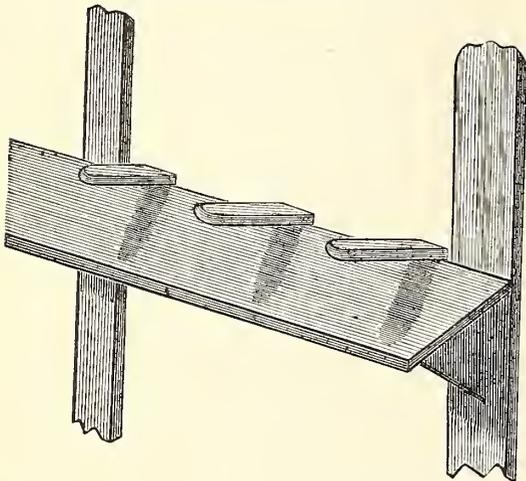
prefer to confine their efforts to that branch of hen culture. For a number of years the Black Spanish breed was regarded as the most desirable for egg producers, and with a great many the first thought of a large supply of eggs is still associated with an idea of the Black Spanish fowls. We concede to the Black Spanish great merits as layers, but in many other respects they are very undesirable, lacking vigor, being of objectionable color, and of ordinary quality for the table, compared with White Leghorns, a breed which we have taken occasion to recommend to our readers before, because we believe their merits as egg producers should be more generally known. Except in color and constitutional vigor, they are very similar, both laying large white eggs; and the Leghorns being comparatively a new breed, seem to have come into notice just in time to supply the vacancy caused by the decline in Black Spanish, which are fast disappearing from the public gaze, except at poultry shows, where well-marked specimens can usually be found.

The Leghorn is a sprightly, vigorous, handsome bird, of medium size, and those who want fowls for eggs alone, cannot do better than choose them; their greatest faults being their extreme wildness and excitability, and their rather moderate size, which, however, most people will think more than counterbalanced by their sprightliness and vigor, their handsome appearance and abundance of large eggs which they produce.—*National Live Stock Journal*.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

PERCHES FOR PIGEON LOFTS.



“THE sides of the loft, and the hack wall over the matching-pens, are fitted up with perches, the construction of which is more clearly shown in the accompanying wood-cut. They are contrived on a plan described some years since by Mr. Noye, of Birmingham, slightly modified, and form the very best perches for all kinds of pigeons

except Carriers and Pouters, the provision for which will be treated of in the proper place. They are formed by nailing on triangular brackets fastened to the wall, or to perpendicular uprights fixed to it, boards ten inches wide, planed smooth on the upper side, so as to secure them in a slanting position, as represented in the figure. On the top edges of these boards are nailed or screwed, in a horizontal position, slips of wood about four and a half inches long, by two and a half inches wide, with the corners rounded off to prevent injury while flying. These strips or perches must be not less than ten inches apart, so that one bird cannot possibly peck at another whilst perched; but of course the total number of perches must depend upon the size of the loft and the number of birds it is meant to accommodate, and there should not be many more perches than there are meant to be birds. The boards catch all the droppings, and prevent any bird soiling the plumage of the one underneath it or on the floor, while the slant prevents them from being perched or walked upon. It gives a little more trouble in construction if the perches are fixed in a separate length of wood, fixed rather above the slanting board; but it saves a little trouble afterwards in cleaning, as a scraper can then be drawn with one sweep along each board. This was the plan adopted by Mr. Noye, who used round perches instead of flat; but the pigeon not being a perching bird, and its feet only adapted for flat surfaces, the flat strips here described will be found preferable.”—*Cassell's Book of Pigeons*.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 503.)

this article and the young squabs will nearly, if not quite, maintain your pigeons in food, provided you buy it at the best hand, and take care to keep them clean.

Dr. Salmon, in his treatise before mentioned, gives us the following account of its usefulness in medicine.

“It is,” says he, “of common use in cataplasms or plasters which rubify or draw strongly. Beaten, sifted, and mixed with watercress seeds, it is good against chronic diseases, such as the gout, megrim, vertigo, cephalæo, pains in the side, colic, apoplexies, lethargies, &c.”

After this he gives us several recipes in which the dung of pigeons is a main ingredient, as:

“1. R. Of the dung in powder $\mathfrak{z}iv$, barley-meal or flower $\mathfrak{z}ij$, vinegar q. s.; mix them to make a cataplasm against scrofulous and other like hard tumors.

“2. R. Of the powder of the dung $\mathfrak{z}ij$, bears' grease $\mathfrak{z}iv$, pepper in powder $\mathfrak{z}j$, oil of cummin seed $\mathfrak{z}ss$.; mix them for an oil against baldness.

“3. R. Of the dung in powder $\mathfrak{z}iv$, black soap $\mathfrak{z}ij$, oil of amber $\mathfrak{z}j$, Mithridate $\mathfrak{z}ij$; mix them for a cataplasm to ripen a plague sore.

“4. R. Of the powder of the dung $\mathfrak{z}j$, powder of winter cherries $\mathfrak{z}ss$, Cromwell seed $\mathfrak{z}ij$; mix them and make a powder against the stone. Dose: from $\mathfrak{z}ss$. to $\mathfrak{z}j$.”

This dung is used likewise in saltpetre beds, and is of very great advantage in the nourishing and production of it; and till the days of Oliver Cromwell we had no saltpetre brought from abroad, but it was made at home from a mixture of pigeons' dung, fowls' dung, hogs' dung, fat earth, and lime, which with another ingredient will form saltpetre, only it must be kept covered with a shed, to prevent or keep off the rain, that it may only mix with the nitrous quality of the air; and therefore when this commodity is very dear, as it

often has been, and may be again, the saltpetre men produce it after this manner to this very day, by throwing in the scum or refuse of their saltpetre amongst it.

Thus we have shown the various uses even of the most disesteemed and excrementitious part; but before we leave this head, we cannot forbear mentioning the following story out of Tavernier, in the fourth book of his first volume of "Persian Travels," page 146.

Says he, speaking of the people of Ispahan, "As for their pigeons, they fly wild about the country, but only some which they keep tame in the city to decoy the rest, which is a sport the Persians use in hot weather as well as cold. Now in regard the Christians are not permitted to keep pigeons, some of the vulgar sort will turn to Mohammedans to have that liberty. There are above three thousand pigeon-houses in Ispahan, for every man may build a pigeon-house upon his own farm, which yet is very rarely done; all the other pigeon-houses belong to the king, who draws a greater revenue from the dung than from the pigeons, which dung, as they prepare it, serves to smoke their melons."

COLUMBA TABELLARIA.

The Carrier Pigeon.

The Carrier is larger in size than most of the common sorts of pigeons. I measured one the other day whose length, from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, was fifteen inches; this, though not one of the largest, weighed nearly twenty ounces. Their flesh is naturally firm, and their feathers close when they stand erect upon their legs, their necks being usually long; there appears in them a wonderful symmetry of shape beyond other pigeons, which are generally crowded on heaps.

The upper chap of the bill is half covered from the head with a naked, white, tubercous, furfuraceous flesh, which projects or hangs over both its sides on the upper part nearest the head, and ends in a point about the middle of the bill; this is called the wattle, and is sometimes joined by two small excrescences of the same kind on each side of the under chap.

This flesh is in some Carriers more inclinable to a blackish color, which is generally the more valued.

The eyes, whose iris, or circle round the black pupil, is generally of the color of a reddish gravel, are equally surrounded with the same sort of furfuraceous matter, for about the breadth of a shilling; this is generally thin when it spreads wide, and is most valued; yet when the flesh round the eye is thick and broad, it shows the Carriers to be of a good blood that will breed very stout ones.

This bird is often esteemed, by the gentlemen of the Fancy, as the king of pigeons, on account of its beauty and great sagacity; for which reason Mr. Hickman, a distiller in Bishopsgate Street (not of the family of the lying Hickmans), when living, always kept a silver hatchet and block on which he decently chopped off their heads, alleging that, being of the blood royal, they ought not to die after the same manner as the vulgar herd.

A Carrier is generally reckoned to have twelve properties, viz.:

- Three in the beak;
- Three in the wattle;
- Three in the head;
- Three in the eye.

To begin therefore with the first; the properties of the beak are to be long, straight, and thick.

As to its length, an inch and a half is reckoned a long beak, though there are very good Carriers that are found not to exceed an inch and a quarter.

The straightness of the beak adds a wonderful beauty to its length, and if otherwise it is said to be hooked-beaked, and is not so much esteemed.

The thickness of the beak is likewise a very great commendation, and if it fails in this point it is said to be spindle-beaked, which diminishes something of its value.

The next three properties are those of the wattle, which ought to be broad across the beak, short from the head towards the apex or point of the bill, and tilting forward from the head, for if otherwise it is said to be peg-wattled, which is very much disesteemed; and therefore some people, to impose upon mankind and enhance the price of an indifferent bird, have artificially raised the hinder part of the wattle, filled it up with cork, and wired it in with fine wire, in such a manner as not to be easily perceptible, especially to gentlemen who are not adepts in the Faney.

We now come to consider the properties of the head, which are its length, its narrowness, and its flatness. When a Carrier has a long, narrow head, and a very flat skull, it is much admired, and if otherwise it is said to be barrel-headed.

The last three properties are those of the eye, which ought to be broad, round, and of an equal thickness; for if one part of the eye be thinner than the rest, it's said to be pin-eyed, which is deemed a very great imperfection; whereas, if it has the contrary properties, it is said to have a rose-eye, which is very valuable.

To these, some add the distance which is between the hinder part of the wattle and the edge of the eye; but I cannot allow this to be a property, because when a Carrier comes to be three or four years old, if the eye is broad and the wattle large, they must of necessity meet; the distance therefore seems to be rather a property of the Horseman, of which more in its proper place.

Another distinguishing mark of a Carrier is the length and thinness of its neck, which some call a property; and it must be allowed to add a very great beauty to this bird, especially considering the breadth of its chest.

Its feather is chiefly black or dun, though there are likewise blues, whites, and pids of each feather, but the black and dun answer best the foregoing properties; yet the blues and blue pids are generally esteemed for their scarcity, though they will not usually come up to the properties of the foregoing feathers.

The original of these pigeons came from Bazora, in Persia, being sometimes brought by shipping, and sometimes in the caravans; hence, by some ignorant people, they are called buffories.

This city is situate about two miles distant from a river called Xat Arab, which is formed by the meeting of the two great rivers Tigris and Euphrates; near this place is a small house, like a hermitage, dedicated to Iza ben Mariam, that is, Jesus the son of Mary, in passing which place, the Mohammedans themselves very devoutly offer up their prayers. There is likewise a considerable quantity of land, whose revenues belong to this chapel.

We now come to give an account of the name which is given to this pigeon; and it is called a Carrier because it is frequently made use of to carry a letter from one place to another. And such is the admirable cunning or sagacity of this bird, that though you carry them hoodwinked twenty

(To be continued.)

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JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement; and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous support—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

UNDER the head of Correspondence will be found a letter from Mr. L. Wright asking for space in the *Journal* for his replies to Mr. G. P. Burnham. During the past week we have received many letters congratulating us on the termination of those articles; in fact, the feeling has been so strong against the discussion of this “Brahma-origin” theory that we omitted to publish the last two articles sent by Mr. Burnham. The last one was a summing up of his case in brief, and in justice to Mr. Burnham, we ought now to publish that article; and as far as we are concerned, will cheerfully grant the space for Mr. Wright’s replies. We have not committed ourselves to Mr. Burnham or his theories only this far: we do not believe that the Brahma Fowl originated in Connecticut at all, and it is more than likely that the “Brahmas,” or “Gray Fowls,” taken from New York to Connecticut, came from this city instead of Lucki-poor, in India; and when Messrs. Burnham, Wright, and Plaisted have got through, we may have something to say

on this subject, but not during the present fall and winter, as we hope our columns will be filled with more interesting matter to the majority of our readers. In this case, “Burnham v. Wright,” it is our desire to see justice done; and we hardly think it fair for Mr. Wright to make any use whatever of that humorous, “highfalutin” work, *The Hen Fever*. In a recent number of the *Journal*, we published a humorous letter of Mark Twain’s, in which he explains how perfect he was in the art of raising (stealing) chickens. One might as well quote from this to prove Mark Twain a chicken thief. No, friend Wright, let the *Hen Fever* alone, and meet the charges squarely.

CASSELL’S BOOK OF PIGEONS, No. 5, advance copy, just received. It contains, as usual, two colored plates, in Mr. Ludlow’s usual good style; the first of which represents that gem of the pigeon tribe, the African Owl, in three colors, white, blue, and black; the second plate represents a magnificent Blue Carrier cock. The chapter on Carriers is still continued, and is illustrated by eight woodcuts, representing the head of the Carrier in its different stages of growth and perfection; showing the defects this breed is liable to, and how to remedy them. This chapter is expected to contain all Mr. Fulton knows about a Carrier, and we think he will be capable of exhausting the subject. His experience with this bird is that of almost a lifetime; and he has, without doubt, handled more first-class Carriers than any other fancier now living. The book is edited and arranged, as our readers are already aware, by Mr. Lewis Wright.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BURNHAM AND MR. WRIGHT.

SIR: In the *Fancier’s Gazette*, which will about reach you with this, you will see that I have inserted the greater part of Mr. Burnham’s letter in yours of June 11th, so far as regards the *name* of Brahmas. The other points will be dealt with in due time.

I have not replied to it, not being ready at that moment, or having space; but I was anxious not longer to delay Mr. Burnham the publication of his argument on that point. My examination of the subject is now, however, nearly concluded, and my replies will follow in due course.

The purpose of this brief letter is to ask of all your readers, to suspend their judgment until they have heard both sides. I am not surprised one writer should express his opinion, that “Mr. B. has the best of it” in our “unpleasant difference,” and that another should think my references to Mr. Burnham “prejudiced.” He has had all the talk yet, *my turn is yet to come*, and I shall endeavor “to make a clean thing of it in my poor way,” to borrow his own words. He has spoken of me civilly enough in your columns; but has written to me a letter (which he has done well to mark “private”) full of the most scurrilous abuse, and an anonymous article in another paper says, that Mr. Burnham has “very gently” characterized my book as “a most disingenuous, erroneous, and dastardly assault” upon him, personally. Where he has said this I do not know; but these things oblige me to deal with the matter in a different way to what I might otherwise have done, and I shall meet Mr. Burnham squarely and prove conclusively that while my theory of Brahma origin may be erroneous, and

has indeed been modified in some degree in each edition of "The Brahma Fowl," precisely as further evidence reached me on the subject, I have done Mr. Burnham no injustice in the least point, his own published writings being witness.

And I ask you, sir, to publish my replies, and that other American papers who have been filled latterly with Mr. Burnham's letters, will also copy them. I, too, now ask for this "simple justice." I shall not occupy probably the space he has done, and as he *himself* has made the matter one between "Wright and Burnham," I ask that those who have inserted his statements will insert mine.

L. WRIGHT.

LONDON, July 25, 1874.

THE LATE NEW YORK MEETING.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: In view of the highly satisfactory results attending the Convention of the Executive Committee of "The American Poultry Association" in New York city, July 22, 23, and 24, before whom appeared a large number of leading American fanciers and breeders from different States, in response to a public invitation to present their objections to the late "Standard of Excellence," feel it their duty to make a public acknowledgment of the courteous manner with which they were received by the committee and the patience with which they were heard. We therefore congratulate the committee and the fraternity of poultry men of the country upon the satisfactory results of their labors, and the adoption of their views by the committee.

Having conceded to the undersigned, on behalf of the conscientious and earnest "opponents" of the new standard, all that we claimed or desired in the way of alterations, corrections, and revisions, by a unanimous vote, we feel it due to the committee, as well as just to ourselves and those we represented, to place upon the record through the poultry journals, that we labored from the outset in this discussion, through the press and in the convention, only for what we deemed the general good of the poultry men of America.

It affords us, therefore, sincere gratification to state that the committee met us in a conciliatory and kindly spirit, and after hearing us at great length with marked attention, they accorded to us all that we could reasonably ask for in the most liberal and satisfactory manner.

Measures were promptly taken for the appointment of a Supervisory Committee, to correct all errors, omissions, and discrepancies in the lately Revised Standard; the "Instructions to Judges" were changed to "Suggestions," and it is left to societies and judges to adopt said advice and suggestions, or not, at their option; and one official compiler (or editor) was determined on, to finally put in form the corrected copy for the American Standard—when all the proposed additions, changes, and corrections are submitted—in shape for the re-revision.

We are satisfied that the recent public discussion of the merits and demerits of the new standard, in which the undersigned have taken a somewhat active part, has resulted in permanent and widespread benefit to the cause; and we would add, that through the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal* especially, because of its weekly issue (and the willingness of the proprietor to give all sides a fair hearing on the subject), are we indebted largely for the bringing about of this meeting of the American Poultry Association directly, and indirectly the favorable and judicious results now attained with the Executive Committee. The undersigned

deem it indispensable to the poultry men of America that they should have a medium for quickly conveying their views throughout the country—a paper that is *large and liberal in its views*, willing that all sides should be heard, and as jealously devoted to their interests as to its own. The advantages of a weekly poultry paper for advertising and for news cannot be too highly appreciated. It creates a quicker market and more active movements in stock; makes us better acquainted with each other and more united in our interests. It fully expresses the old adage that a "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We call upon all the friends of the cause to give to the *Fanciers' Journal* their active and continuous support, by subscriptions and advertisements, in order that a weekly poultry paper so deserving may be sustained and generally supported, toward the furtherance of the common good of societies and individuals generally in the interests of the fancy.

We desire to present our thanks to all other poultry journals who have aided in effecting the agreeable results attained, and we would unitedly say to the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, before whom we recently presented our "grievances," that the course they adopted in New York meets with our hearty approval, and we now feel that the forthcoming *new* edition of the standard will be such a one as may and ought to be accepted, in its *revised* form, by every poultry organization in the country.

Respectfully,

GEO. P. BURNHAM,
S. J. BESTOR,
ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

"DEATH LOVES A SHINING MARK."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

"A remarkable incident occurred in this city yesterday afternoon—so remarkable that probably the like of it was never before known. Some swallows were flying over the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, on Prince Street, when one of them suddenly made a dart at the point of one of the lightning-rods that protect the building, and committed suicide by impaling itself thereon. Transfixed as it was it fluttered for a considerable time, its companions flying around it, apparently in the most excited state, until it became quiet, and died in its exalted sphere."—*Alexandria, Va., Gazette.*

The above was cut from the *St. Louis Globe* of July 25th, and in order to more fully establish the truism that "there is nothing new under the sun," I would say that a similar incident occurred here at the residence of S. Stahl, Esq., in June last, except that in this case we labored under the impression that the swallow was returning from an aerial flight with more than usual zest to its nest in the chimney, alongside of which the lightning-rod was fixed, and that in its impetuous descent did not desery the glaring point, and became transfixed thereon, where it helplessly fluttered, and poured out its sweet life amid the sympathetic cries, flittings, and whirlings of its fellows.

The thermometer at the time ranging in the nineties, the bird soon became a preserved specimen, whose wings and tail fully expanded amply attests that death still loves a shining mark.

E. W. GOODWIN, M.D.

MORO, MADISON Co., ILLS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

Can you, or any of your readers, inform me why Leghorn fowls pick out and eat each other's feathers more than other

fowls? I noticed at the last show in Boston that the Leghorn seemed to have this habit more than other fowls.

Respectfully yours, A.

Will some of our Leghorn breeders please answer the above query?

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have just received, per "City of Paris," five Baldheads, viz.: two Yellows, two Reds, and one Short-faced Blue cock; the latter a rather scarce article in this country. Two of the birds are the winners at several of the large English shows, and well deserve the praises given them by their late owner.

Yours truly,
H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1874.

IMPORTATION.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Leicestershire, England, through Mr. C. C. Spring and John L. Baker, three elegant Rouen ducks, the finest I ever saw. They arrived in fine condition.

Very truly yours,
A. D. WARREN.

WORCESTER, MASS., August 6, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIENDS, THE DOGS.

To any Christian-hearted mind, how harrowing, how revolting the daily accounts from New York of the cruel, barbarous, inhuman treatment our faithful friends, the dogs, have met with lately at the hands of the city officials, must be. We have been compelled to lay down the newspaper with perfect horror time after time, whilst reading how all sense of justice towards one of the best gifts of an all-seeing and an all-wise Providence has been cast aside, mercy wantonly avoided, kindness and intelligence exchanged for brutality and ignorance; and the facts show for themselves how little we Americans know of the nature of these animals, and how slow in this respect we have been to take example from our European cousins.

Look, for instance, at the wonderful sagacity of the splendid St. Bernard dog. How many hundreds of lives—possibly some Americans amongst the number—have been saved from starvation and death by the wonderful intelligence of these animals. Look again at the inborn instinct of the full-blooded Newfoundland. Without training, or any previous teaching, let him only see the struggling motions of a drowning form, be it man, woman, or child, he knows no fear, but dashes into the water boldly, confidently, to the rescue; and if he cannot drag the body to the shore, he will cling to it until further assistance arrives. We remember to have seen the handsomest specimen of this kind in London, England, belonging, we believe, to the late keeper of Regent Park; and the dog's neck was hung round with medals given by the Royal Humane Society for the number of lives the noble creature had saved from a watery grave in the Serpentine. Landseer has painted a magnificent picture of him, and when exhibited in the Academy the painting was entered under the title of "Member of the Royal Humane Society."

Look again at the wonderful attributes of the shepherd's

dog in England. He knows every sheep in the flock, and can detect when one is missing as soon as his master, and straightway sets about hunting for it, never giving up the hope of its recovery whilst a chance remains. Night after night he is sent off *alone* from the cottage, and no matter what may be the distance, or the number of the flock, he will collect them and drive them safely and without assistance to the fold, with a clear, bright face, a wagging tail, and a sharp, cheery bark; and when his task is over, he looks for no praise or return but the bones spared from the shepherd's frugal dinner, and a pat on the head from his master's hand, and to lie down at his feet, waiting in all faithful watchfulness for his services to be again required.

Look once more at the patient watch dog, chained to his kennel night and day, having few of the privileges of many of the species, the terror of the thief, the safeguard of the home. Look at the numberless pets we have in our houses, always friendly, amusing, and faithful. Who indeed amongst the members of our households gives us a truer, more thorough welcome each time we return home than the faithful dog? He has a hundred and one signs of showing his pleasure, and through life, come what may, come what will, misfortune, sickness, poverty, he, of all friends, remains unchanged, true to the last, when all so-called friends turn away.

We have seen so many evidences of dogs' sagacity, that now we never doubt any story that may come to our ears, personal observation having taught us to know that their intelligence has frequently proved itself to be almost human.

We may be pardoned if we quote a story told us not long ago, the truth of which is beyond all doubt. A faithful dog was the member of a household in which there was a baby boy under a year old. The boy was much attached to the dog, who followed him about as though he had been appointed his special body guard. Daily, when the little fellow's noontide sleep became due, nothing would satisfy him but to lie upon the floor, and his head upon the dog's side, and no matter how long the child slept the dog never moved, but remained patiently still until the little fellow awoke.

After thinking over all these noble attributes of our dumb friend, can we, without protest, submit to their being murdered wholesale to the tune of hundreds per day? We say, and not without knowledge of the subject, that the fact of a dog's going mad is *more the fault of the owner than the animal*. They are, in most cases, improperly fed for a hot climate, and have not easy access to water to drink; and to crown all, muzzle your dog, and you aid materially the approach of hydrophobia. A dog only can perspire *through the tongue*, therefore if the mouth be closed by the cruel muzzle, all perspiration is forced back into the system, and the result is madness. Dogs should have *no raw meat at any time through the year*, and in summer *no meat at all*. Let them be fed upon a kind of soup made up from beef bones well boiled down with any and all kinds of vegetables that may be used at the table each day, and mixed with bread or cracker, and a handful of oatmeal. This should be given but *once a day*, and not earlier than six o'clock in the evening, so as to avoid feeding during the hot portion of the day. Let a piece of rock sulphur always be in the drinking-water, which should be frequently changed, and kept fresh and cool. Keep the poor fellow out of the sun. Take one-third the care of him that you do of your horse, and he will live and die in your service, faithful and true, a friend to the last, and *never* to be replaced when dead. "A merciful man is merciful to his beast."—*Suffolk County Journal*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RABBITS.

LET us hear more from the rabbit fanciers. I hope hereafter they will keep their corner of the *Journal* better filled.

I am sometimes asked which of the breeds pay best. For a sure thing I answer, unhesitatingly, the Himalayas. After looking the subject over carefully I decided this, all things considered, would be the best breed to begin with, and experience satisfies me this was right.

I find them hardy, quiet, tame, productive, and easily kept. Than their fur none could be more elegant, and I have the word of those that have tried it that their flesh is as good as turkey's. From reading sundry rabbit books I at first stood in great awe of the doe as a terrible cannibal, likely to devour her young upon the least provocation. But I find no more trouble with her than a cat with a nest of kittens. She seems to welcome any of the family that visit her, and makes no fuss about having her young or her nest moved. We have had no sickness or loss among them. Cats and dogs go about in the barn near her room without the doe being disturbed. She is now raising a litter of eight, and of course we feed well with the most nourishing food. We keep them in empty horse-stalls, with slatted floors and bedding of ferns, refuse hay, &c. Contrary to book rules we keep a dish of clean water always within their reach. At noon all have the same feed, caraway, roots, leaves, and blossoms or seeds, and green clover free from rain or dew, or some garden vegetables. Morning and night no greens but hay, oat fodder, "hayed" green, dry clover, bran, or ground oats. Besides these the nursing does, and weanlings have all the new milk (Jersey cow's) they will drink, with a little Indian meal hoe cake (shorts for a change) crumbled in.

After a careful study of English and American authors, and my own observation, I believe the important ideas in rabbit raising are to avoid damp locations, filth, wet food, and food having strongly narcotic properties, excess of salt, and all disquieting influences.

With reasonable care and a fair market I cannot see why they will not be fully as profitable as poultry.

E. S. DEMMON.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Seventh Month 27th, 1874.

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ A country fellow who lisped, having bought some pigs, asked a neighbor for the use of a pen for a few days. Said he, "I have jutht been purchathin thome thwine—two thowth and pigth. I want to put them in your pen till I can fix a place for them."

"Two thousand pigs!" exclaimed the neighbor, "why my pen will hardly hold a dozen."

"You don't understand me, Mr. Bent. I don't thay two thouthand pigths, but two thowth and pigth!"

"I hear you," said Mr. Bent; "two thousand pigs! Why, you must be crazy!"

"I tell you again," exclaimed the man angrily, "I mean not two thouthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

"Oh, that is what you mean, eh? Well, the pen is at your service."

☞ From Mr. Abraham Grator, of Fatland farm, Lower Providence Township, Montgomery County, Alabama, we learn the following interesting facts:

About a year ago his sons caught a large gray owl in the woods, and taking it home, confined it in a cage, and placed it upon the porch. At night this bird commenced to warble the notes peculiar to its species. Mr. Grator was surprised to see his porch scattered with feathers, and a rabbit's head lying on it. This occurred morning after morning, when Mr. Grator came to the conclusion that something was feeding the owl, which he set about finding out. Consequently he put the owl in a recess under the bake-oven, and fixing a door upon the trap, went to sleep. In the morning the trap had been sprung, the door was down, and an additional owl was found imprisoned. It was very evident that this was the mate to owl No. 1, as no more rabbit-heads or feathers were found after the second owl was captured.—*Exchange.*

☞ It is related that a large Newfoundland dog at Cape May recently observed a school of porpoises sporting in the surf, and immediately sprang in among them, barking and yelping furiously. He was finally put to flight with the loss of an ear, and after having received some severe bruises, caused by the tail lashing which the fish gave him.

THE CENTRAL POULTRY ATOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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Secretary—Thos. D. Boone.

Treasurer—E. J. Fry.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

One of the readers of the *Ledger* sends to that office what he considers may be an object of interest to naturalists, viz.: A miniature egg, which he found inclosed inside, and at the point of an ordinary hen's egg.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses. E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochius, L. Brahmans, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

TO EXCHANGE.—Four very fine Buff Cochins (three hens a year old and one cockerel of March) for one pair of first-class standard Dark Brahmans, cock and hen. Cock must be well marked, with solid black breast, and of good weight; hen finely penciled and weighty; pea comb. Address P. S. WYKOFF, Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Forty pairs common Pigeons for Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class. E. SARGENT, JR., New Philadelphia, Ohio.

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS wanted in exchange for pure bred poultry—Polands and Leghorns. Write for particulars to FRANK HOWELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Owls or White-barred Blue, White, or Yellow-wing Turbits, a few birds of the following: Pouters, Carriers, Barbs, Antwerps, Fantails, Arcbangles, Trumpeters, Moore Caps, Tumblers (except Baldheads), and a Highflyer cock. What offers? Address W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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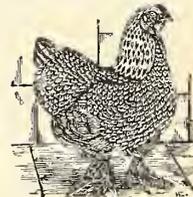
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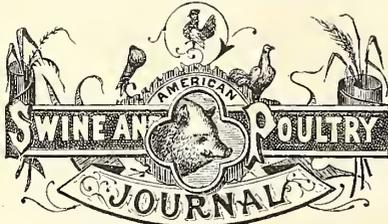
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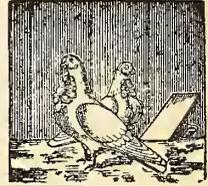
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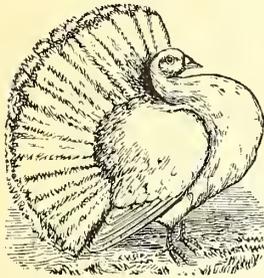
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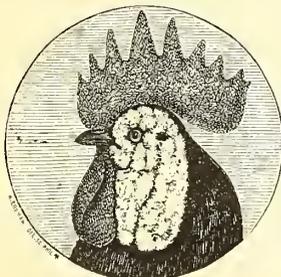
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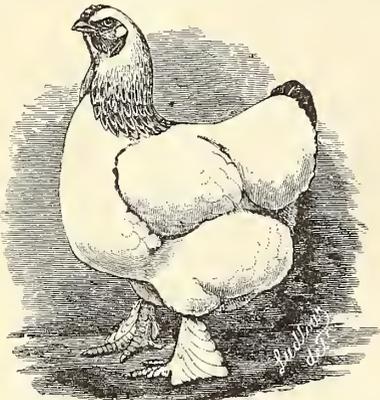
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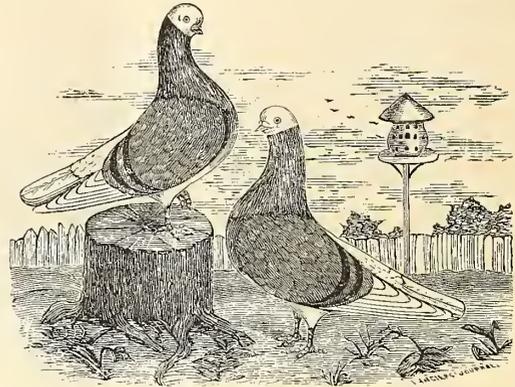
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JOS. M. WADE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly,

H. A. BROWN.

HARTFORD, CONN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

MY DEAR SIR: Offer for ten subscribers, at \$2.50 each, one pair of my best Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. I will merely say, that whoever gets the prize may congratulate themselves, for I have now more orders than I can fill for them, and if the agent prefers a \$10 bill, he can have it. The pigeons will be one of ten pairs I had reserved for myself, of this season's breeding. I believe it is generally conceded by fanciers that I stand at the head, in this country, on this variety of pigeons.

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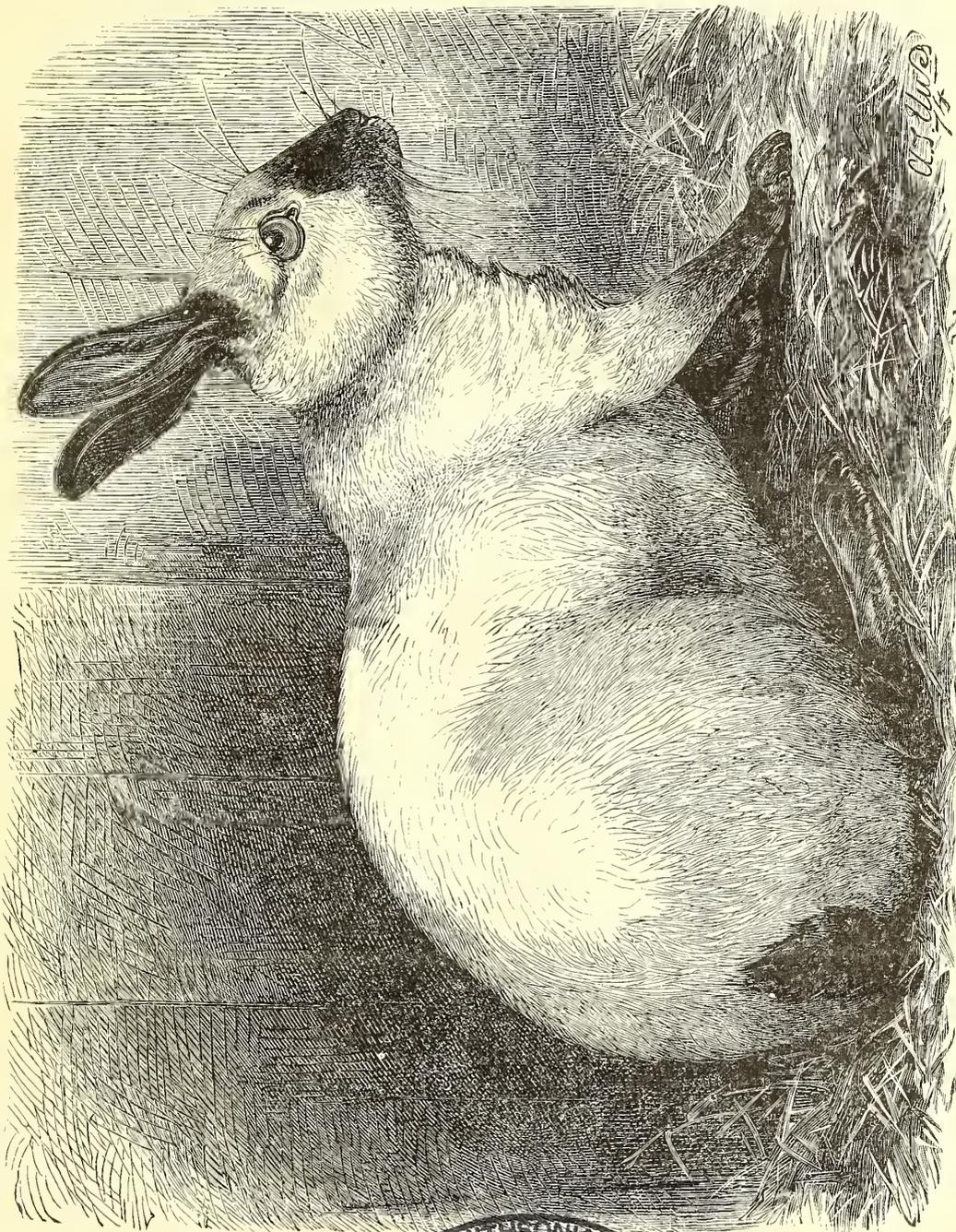
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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 20, 1874.

No. 34.



HIMALAYAN RABBIT.

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FLIGHTS OF "THE FANCY."

BY "THE ODD MAN OUT."

(Continued from page 514.)

ketable, and if able to swear fluently, command very high prices. We know of fat publicans in easy circumstances who do now and then make pilgrimages to seaport towns, and return with a troupe of screeching parrots, some remarkably voluble and chatty, others of a more studious cast of mind, and given to habits of reflection, as was the bird of the maritime gentleman mentioned in history. Parrots are safe investments; their family and christian name is invariably Polly, and nobody can tell how old they are, or what their sex is. There is a strange feature of the bird fancy that we cannot make out. We are sitting, let us say, in a "shy" sporting "drum" (wouldn't Miss Prim and Mr. Broadcloth be shocked to see us), conversing affably, as is our wont, with the gentlemen present, and smoking the "calumet of peace" (which on this occasion takes the form of a yard of clay), when there enters to us an individual of grimy exterior, who has a roving look, and a knowing eye. His dress is a compound of the game-keeper's "beater" and the Birmingham "rough" proper. He settles down, and with his keen eye intently watching us in particular, he produces from a little cage (tied up in a dirty blue bird's-eye handkerchief) a depressed-looking bullfinch, or some ordinary little brown bird, and this bird will execute tricks, and conduct himself in a manner that any respectable finch would be shocked to behold. He will feign death, and allow himself to be dragged about by one leg; he will hang like an acrobat to a bit of pipe-stem by the back of his neck, or he will hold a lighted spill in his mouth. The old hands in the room pay little attention to these feats, but strangers, especially the *genus* "swell," are delighted. They probably purchase the bird for a couple of shillings, being convinced there is no deception, for he will go through his performances as well for them as for his master. With much complacency they retire with the gifted finch, and prepare to considerably astonish the minds of many friends and mild relations. Next day the captive is as wild as though recently caught, and quite unmanageable, very probably he refuses food, or beats himself to death against the bars of his prison. How the men tame these birds is a mystery we cannot fathom. Private suspicion suggests that they are either drugged or kept short of water, as is the "whummer" pigeon very often, but we mean to fathom the secret some day, and shall duly acquaint our readers with the result in a special article. The men who go out catching singing birds for the market are a very "shady" lot. We meet them in groups of two or three, tramping along country roads with their decoy birds and "peggers" in cages (tied up, of course, in an old handkerchief), and a lanky terrier, or half-bred poaching-looking dog (who will pick up a hare or rabbit in no time) close at their heels. Farmers do not like the society of these gentlemen, especially on washing days, for the sight of rows of clean shirts fluttering in the breeze is too much for our friends. It is rumored also that they are apt to mistake barn door fowls for the birds they are in search of. The *modus operandi* of the bird-catcher on arriving at a likely spot is as follows: Two nets about six feet long are laid flat on the ground, and the decoy birds are tied by the leg (*i.e.*, pegged) between the nets; at a distance stands the fowler holding strings which will enable him to close the

nets over any unlucky songster that may alight on them; he also provides twigs covered with bird-lime, on which deceptive resting-places many birds stick to rise no more. This sport requires patience, and the novice would find it very hard to catch anything, but the experienced hand will secure a great many prizes. In his peculiar line, the "rough" is clever, whether it be snaring birds, catching rats, or roach fishing. The strangest phase of the bird fancy is to be seen in London, and nowhere else, being purely a Cockney pastime. The bewildered reader of that high class sporting organ, *Bell's Life*, may have marvelled much at reading the announcements of forthcoming bird singing matches. He learns in a certain column that Teddy Biles, of Bermondsey, will sing his mule against that renowned mule the property of Tom Piles, of Battersea; man, bird, and money, always to be heard of at the bar of "The Tinker's Return," to which house articles may be sent. He is further gratified to read that Mr. Bullneck, mine host of the "Three Jolly Griffins," Slum Street, Smithfield, will give a handsome copper tea-kettle, to be sung for by goldfinches, next Sunday night, the first bird to be on the nail at eight o'clock. The entries for the important stake being completed, Sunday night comes round with its accustomed regularity, and the fancy repair in goodly numbers to the sawdusted club-room of the "Griffins." The contending birds have been kept in dark places, and are brought in with their cages carefully wrapped up. They are trained to these matches, and when uncovered will sing as loudly and sweetly, amid the smoke of the pipes, the noise of the company, and the glare of the gas, as though they were again in some peaceful country meadow, with the bright light of heaven shining over them, and the flower-spangled turf as a carpet for them to rest upon. A rough lot are present. A London sporting house is a blackguard place at any time; but the Cockney bird fancier is an awful creature. You are pretty sure to get bullied and annoyed at these places, but mention Birmingham, and the revered names of Bung and other sporting men, and lo! a great change takes place in the conduct of the company. There will be much shouting, horrible blasphemy, perhaps a fight or two in the house before that copper tea-kettle is disposed of. The fanciers are dirty and noisy. Each bird will sing a given time, and the referee will judge of his merit by the continuance of his song and the changes of notes. The goldfinches will score points for "chucks," "chow chows," and double "chum chums," &c. The first goldfinch is hung duly on the nail and uncovered. He starts forthwith in full melodious song, caroling as though his little heart would break, an appeal we somehow think to some great power to free him from the foul room, and the foul audience, and let him sing in the sweet open country, a little nearer heaven's gate than he is now. The delighted owner of the finch, overjoyed at the "chum chums" and "chow chows" the bird is making, consigns, in the fulness of his heart, the bulk of his own anatomy to ultimate perdition. It is rumored that this competitor will eventually live to defeat the "Grinnidge mule," hitherto held to be invincible. It is weary work to listen to the turns of the goldfinches, and it is wonderful to see how they all burst into song when hung up. Finally the judge sums up, and after an awful row, the decision is announced, and the lucky winner departs with his bird and his tea-kettle, indignantly refusing the liberal offer of "fifteen bob" for the former as he goes down stairs. Moral: when up in town, never go to bird-singing matches. We

are not fond of cage birds; they are not pleasant to look upon, these poor little captives. An unhappy lark, singing in a close city street, is to us a pitiful object. Better far to see him singing as he soars aloft over the green fields, and a flock of pigeons "billing and cooing" on the roof of a good old-fashioned country farm-house.

HALSTED v. LOCKWOOD.

[We sincerely hope this *conclusive* argument will end the personal controversy appearing in our columns. We know that our readers as well as ourselves are thoroughly tired of it. The opposition to the A. P. A. has developed remarkable ability which can be employed in a more profitable direction by educating the younger members of the fancy.—Ed.]

FRIEND WADE.

I think it is *South*, who says, "He who fights the devil at his own weapon must not wonder if he finds him an overmatch." Therefore, I do not propose in my reply to Mr. Lockwood's *erudite* and *courteous* (?) letter (in No. 28 *Fanciers' Journal*), to indulge in any of those elegant expressions which flow so smoothly from his tongue.

Solomon says: "Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." And *Goethe* says: "Of all thieves, fools are the worst; they rob you of time and temper." During the present heated term, I cannot make up my mind to work myself up to that bubbling, effervescent, gaseous pitch, which poor Mr. Lockwood must have arrived at, when he slopped over and penned the article above referred to.

I sincerely hope his friends have taken him in hand, and by judicious applications of ice water and common sense (the latter in homœopathic doses, for his head is too weak to stand much), have sufficiently revived him, so that he may be able to bear the slight corrections to which I feel it my duty to draw his attention.

It is egotistical in me, I feel, to *attempt* to correct a genius of such *rare attainments*; but, as *Aristotle* has it, "There is no distinguished genius altogether exempt from some infusion of madness;" and now the dog-days are at hand, such manifestations of "a weak intellect," as *Churchman* has it, cannot be wondered at, but should receive the full meed of pity their very harmlessness entitles them to.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would gladly forego the task of exposing poor Mr. Lockwood's ignorance, but he leaves me no alternative. I said, in *Journal* of May 7 (No. 19), first page, "In our report (of which I have the minutes), &c." Well, I still have those *minutes* and probably Mr. Lockwood has got the "report." The *minutes* being in pencil, and the *report* made up therefrom, and written in ink. And in making up our report, we neither used nor referred to that bundle of errors known as "Lockwood's edition of the Standard;" but, we used *another* edition, which does *not* describe the plumage of the Black Spanish hen as "black, with a *reddish* metallic lustre, &c." (as Mr. Lockwood's edition *does*), and which I honestly believe to be free from all such egregious instances of stupidity and ignorance of poultry nomenclature, as are contained in the first-mentioned edition, and to which I referred as having been *copied* into the present "new" Standard. Therefore, the new Standard does *not* read "just as the Committee ordered it to read."

Now as to that other little "glaring error." When I went to school my dictionary defined "*hardiness*" as "the quality or state of being hardy; capability of endurance."

The word "*hardness*," as "the quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word; solidity." But, perhaps *Webster* is too deep for Mr. Lockwood, so I will adapt the explanation to his capacity. If I say to him that he does not understand, owing to his *hardiness*, I could not of course expect him (or any one else) to see my meaning; but, if I say he does not understand, owing to his *hardness* (dulness of comprehension), I think that even he might catch some faint inkling of the meaning I intend to convey.

The word used in the English edition, and also in both the editions edited by myself, is *hardness*, which is the correct term. I cannot believe, however, that Mr. P. W. Hudson and his associates of the Game Committee, could have knowingly committed such a blunder. They are too well versed in the technical terms pertaining to that class, to be guilty of any such oversight. Neither can I take Mr. Lockwood's word for it, that all these "glaring errors" were "*just as the committees wrote them, and the Convention passed them.*" It cannot be possible that this "most dignified body of men" were so stupidly ignorant of all technical terms and points. No, no! It must be that the same gigantic *intellect* that revised the first Hartford edition of the Standard and prepared it for the press, also prepared the new Standard; hence the same lamentable ignorance of words and their meaning.

It appears that Mr. Lockwood's education is defective; he appears to know no difference between "minutes" and "reports," or between "hardiness" and "hardness;" so we must excuse his shortcomings, and censure only those master-minds, who conceived the grand idea of placing him again in the gap to cover their own ignorance.

Alas, poor William! I fear that "whoever knows your *literary* life, will not let your article make a very heavy impression on them."

A. M. HALSTED.

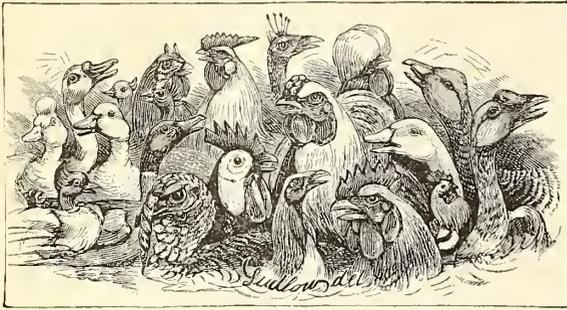
P. S.—Will Mr. Lockwood inform me (courteously, if he can) by what stretch of imagination he told Mr. P. Williams, last fall, that he (Lockwood) owned the copyright of the last edition of the Standard of Excellence? Of course Mr. Lockwood could not tell a —, oh, no.

P. P. S.—I nearly forgot to thank Mr. Lockwood for putting it upon record that I was Chairman of the Committee on Black Spanish; which fact Messrs. Churchman, Sweet & Co. have tried so hard to obliterate.

[The above was in type previous to the meeting in N. Y. We have held it back hoping the difference would be settled between the parties.—Ed.]

☞ Maine robins should have the palm for courage. A Bangor cat having had the audacity to catch a pretty little fledgling, two brave robins alighted on her, and violently picked her head and back, until she relinquished her prey.

☞ A man in Pennsylvania has invented a rat-trap that is made to operate upon the selfish passions of the poor rat and lure him into trouble. A mirror is set in the back part of the device, beyond the bait, and as his ratship is out on a foraging expedition, he spies the bait; at the same time believes his own image in the mirror to be another rat making for it on the opposite side. This is too much for rat-nature to stand and be cool over, so he rushes for the bait and is caught.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 4.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

CAN you, Mr. Editor, or any of your numerous contributors, inform "a searcher after truth," in poultry affairs, of what advantage a fifteen or sixteen pound Brahma or Cochin cock is? Did you, or they, any of them, ever see one of these monstrosities? I *know* we read about them occasionally in the papers, and I remember, many years ago, in 1858 I think, of seeing one that was sold at \$150, which drew *almost* fifteen pounds. This was ten dollars a pound for poultry, I understand; and, in that respect, it was a very "big thing," of course. Still, I persist in my query *cui bono*? What's the good with such a brute?

For breeding, I contend that the male bird, in good healthy, active condition, that weighs twelve and a half pounds, or, at the outside, thirteen, is one of "the biggest kind" for any practical purpose. If our ambitious fanciers would use a vigorous crower at eleven pounds weight, they would find such a breeder far better than the heavier ones. You don't think so? Well, I *know* so! And I have tried all weights, raised all kinds, bred with all sizes. If you wish to "break down" your breeding hens in a single year, and make cripples of your best pullets, however large or promising *they* may be, get a fourteen-pound cock-bird, if you can find one, and try this thing on. I "have been there." And yet it is a noted crotchet among the poultry fancy, to own and breed, exhibit and advertise, the biggest cock in the county or state, the *progeny* of which the amateur in the chicken-trade "goes for" at sight of the breeder's card!

Now I tell you and young American poultry raisers, that this animal is of no account. He may answer for a "sign" in the yard of his possessor, and his owner may sell young birds from exhibiting him, should he possess other good points of qualification in the show-room. But, seven times in ten (and I have experimented with these huge male birds to my cost), I have found a majority of their young come deformed, weakly, out of style, bony, ill-looking, or worthless, from chickenhood. And long ago I discarded the use of a cock, weighing over a dozen pounds at full maturity, that was in fair breeding condition. We must *unlearn* this false notion of former days, and abandon the big rooster hobby, if we would succeed satisfactorily in breeding.

When the shrewd author of "Poor Richard's Almanac" flourished in Philadelphia, and that was many years ago, there was no chicken mania rife in this country. If there had then existed such a fever, the good old Ben. Franklin might have added to his chapter of kindly unique warnings for the benefit of credulous amateurs in the poultry fancy, something akin to this, appropriately: "When I see a young man part with thirty or forty good round dollars, more or less, for an overgrown cock-chicken, 'to breed from,' and the innocent buyer finds his lauded purchase isn't worth shucks for the desired purpose, I am prone to think that *that* young man has paid very dearly for his whistle!"

Yet this crotchet of the fancy is a very common one, and hundreds of breeders have bought the above experience at heavy cost, while the older heads have learned, through practical experiment, that the ultra-colossal male bird is no good, in a yard or run, for mere breeding purposes, though his pedigree may be traced back to "Leviathan" sire, and "Amazon" dam, two immense China fowls owned by an extensive breeder in Westchester County, in 1860, that weren't worth their weight in dock mud for reproduction, but which actually drew down the scales at over twenty-six pounds the pair at two years old!

As Mr. Robert Fortune remarked some years ago, about naming the Shanghai "Cochins," "the man who first applied this erroneous title has much to answer for;" so say I of another hobby that has been run into the ground, first by English breeders, and of late years continued to a considerable extent in this country; and that is the introduction and breeding of the "vulture hock" upon the Brahma fowls, for example, of both varieties. *This* innovation has done a world of mischief already, and it will be years before this unsightly feathering upon the shanks can be eradicated, unfortunately. Verily, the man who introduced this nuisance has much to answer for!

The hock upon these large fowls is neither useful, ornamental, nor necessary, in either variety. I have seen it within the past three years upon numberless English birds, of the Light and Dark Brahmias and Partridge Cochins, and it has shown itself in many American yards, where the fancier has bred from either the imported English stock or its progeny in this country. The new American Standard declares that this *is* and is *not* a "disqualification" in the show-pen, both with Brahmias and Cochins (whatever this language may signify), but I am very confident that I should decide this at once to disqualify, were I a judge at the exhibitions—which I am not. But this vulture-hock crotchet has come to be a very serious affair latterly. It is "one of those things that a fellah can't easily find out," if he isn't better posted, or a closer observer than is the average poultry fancier nowadays. As I have intimated, this *hock* work is English entirely. It was experimented with first on the other side of the water, in attempts to add to the leg-feathering of the Brahmias and Cochins of different colors. And a pretty mess they have made with it, to be sure! You can no more eradicate this offensive addition to the Cochin China fowl once tainted with it, than you can kill out "witch-grass" from your garden borders when it gets rooted there. *Once* a hocked bird, *always* a hocked bird, more or less. And this is a British "hobby," of which, and certain Yankee imitators thereof, I shall speak in my next article.

NEW YORK, August, 1874.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

WESTCHESTER, July 6th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: In answer to Mr. Bicknell's article on the "Impregnation of Eggs," I would say in the first place that more than one good cock to twenty-five hens is a nuisance. They should be put together in the fall, and by the time spring comes the hens will be all impregnated, and the act once performed is sufficient.

I never set an egg without examining them before a strong light, and out of a basket of ten dozen I do not find more than two not impregnated, and these will be found to have no air-chamber at the large end. This is easily tested by breaking and examining carefully. At the small end of the yolk will be found a white substance, which is the life-principle of the hen; but there will be none at the other end, which would be the cock's. But if the air-chamber can be seen, they are impregnated. It is very important not to set any hen until she has positively laid her last egg. The first few days being the most important time when she should sit closely and be kept quiet, as the small blood-veins are forming, and they are easily broken by the hen leaving the nest; a slight jar of the eggs at this time will destroy their vitality. I have often proved this by marking eggs that have struck together. This accounts for one of Mr. B.'s hens hatching so badly, and the other the reverse. If the hen is not set until well ready, she will not leave the nest for a week, when the danger will be over. She will not turn the eggs during this time, as she will know they will not need it.

According to the above system I set eggs and hatch chicks with perfect success. I have had from thirty to sixty hens and only two cocks since March 28th. I have had but one cock to twenty-four hens. One tread is sufficient for a sitting.

WM. J. PYLE.

WHITE FOWLS.

MR. EDITOR: I quote from *Fanciers' Journal*, No. 32, page 505, the following:

"It is said that the pure white breeds of poultry possess more delicate constitutions while young, and are, therefore, more difficult to raise successfully than those of darker colors."

The above statement is not in accordance with my experience. I find the Asiatics, including White Cochins, much more hardy than most other varieties, yet there are some kinds that can be reared with equal success. With me the White Cochins prove to be just as hardy as Dark Brahmas or Buff Cochins, and White Leghorns do not fall behind, save when exposed to weather so cold as to freeze their combs. If cleanliness is observed, I find no trouble with any variety, when given free range, and not overcrowded in their roosting-places; yet the White Leghorns will brave hardships far better than many of the colored varieties. Dorkings are justly considered tender fowls to raise under difficulties; but I have been far more successful with the white than with the gray variety when reared together under unfavorable circumstances. I believe it is a fact that all old breeders have had their prospects blasted by the terrible scourge—roup. Years ago I certainly belonged to that class. I have often watched my little flocks while they were maturing, and become both discouraged and *disgusted* at the sickening sight. Under those very circumstances I have bred White Cochins and White Leghorns with comparative success when many of the colored fowls would droop

and die with the same care. I find, too, from a long experience in breeding various kinds of ducks, that the Aylesbury (which is pure white) is just as hardy as the Rouen or Cayuga; in fact, I can see no difference in that respect. I do not consider white fowls any *more* hardy than colored ones, but merely wish to show that color has nothing to do with it. White fowls should be rejected by those whose accommodations will not admit of a proper chance for cleanliness, but not for fear of tender constitutions.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

August 10th, 1874.

EGGS BURSTING.

I BELIEVE that this complaint, to which Mr. Morton refers, usually occurs in hot weather in cases where the hen, having a great amount of heat in her body, sits very steadily on a dry nest in closely confined air. The egg thus becomes partially cooked (that is, very "rarely done"), so that the pores become closed, then the egg spoils very quickly.

The preventive is to *use moist earth for a nest* and keep the eggs *clean*. If the hen has laid her litter out as she should be allowed to do before beginning incubation, and kept free from disturbance, she will sit very steadily the first week, which is the most critical period for the embryo chick, after which time the eggs should have fresh air daily, and if not set on earth, which should be renewed at least twice, let the eggs be sprinkled occasionally and washed if necessary, taking care to handle gently. With these precautions success is quite certain.

I once tried to hatch eggs under the stove, but the heat was too dry, and one of them burst after ten days. Being wrapped in cotton, the contents of the egg flew about the room with bits of cotton sticking here and there, and the smell was so offensive that my wife vetoed another trial. They *can* be hatched, however, on a rush-bottom chair, by covering them with cotton. Then place underneath the chair a small lamp; keep the heat uniform, and inclose the legs of the chair with something to keep in the heat; after one week, turn the eggs about every other day and moisten the cotton. They will hatch; but who will be the mother?

W. J. PYLE.

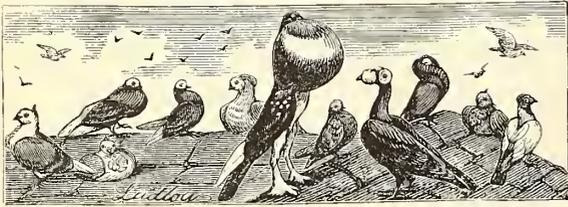
ÆSTHETIC DUCKS.

A WRITER in "Land and Water" gives some curious instances of the sensibility of ducks to colors and musical sounds. He once had in his garden a border of China asters of the most brilliant colors. The ducks would congregate round these and lie there for hours. They never pecked at them as if they found snails or slugs amongst them. They appeared simply gazing at them, as if attracted by the gay colors. Another time he had a large clump of very brilliant violet flowers, which by their brightness shone out from the rest of the border. This clump was like a magnet to the ducks; some of them were always around it. One evening the writer had a party of friends. It was summer-time, and the doors of the sitting-room were open to the lawn. One of the company commenced playing on the piano. No sooner was there a pause in the music than two ducks, which had by some means got into the room, rose from under a chair and waddled all over the apartment, quacking loudly. On the music commencing again, the ducks crouched down, perfectly silent while it continued. The experiment was made several times, with the same result. That it was not surprise or fear which induced this behavior was afterwards

proved, for on subsequent occasions these same ducks would, upon hearing the piano, leave the field and come into the room to listen.

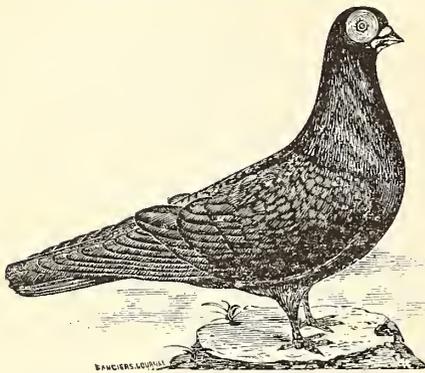
CHEAP POULTRY YARD.

SET posts firmly into the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No. 9 wire and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven to posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another three at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the ten wires; then shove the chamfered edge down between the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl tight. Wires should be somewhat slack, as interweaving the lath will take it up.—*Woonsocket Patriot*.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

"BIG EYE" TUMBLER.



ALTHOUGH these birds are called Tumblers, those bred at the present day seldom tumble; but I am told by the old fanciers that upwards of twenty-five years ago they were noted for their performances in the air, being what is called very close Tumblers; and it was not uncommon to find specimens that would tumble inside; but, of late years, as they became more valuable, they were seldom flown; and, being bred more for eye, beak, and color, they soon lost the faculty of tumbling; and I doubt if at the present day many specimens could be found that would tumble. They are of four colorings—black, red, yellow, and dun—the color being more brilliant than in other varieties of the same shade—the two latter colorings are quite scarce. In *build* they have the appearance of a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler. They are very wide across the skull, and quite flat. They have a beak somewhat like a Tumbler, but much wider

at the base, and of a fleshy appearance, and not so long as that of a flying Tumbler; and always white in good specimens confined to a room; but, if flown, the beak will soon change in color to a darker shade. They have a regular Tumbler eye, surrounded by a *white* silky skin as large as the wattling of a first-class Barb; but no signs of wattling, and very few wrinkles. Any show of wattling or color, is a sure indication of a Barb cross. They are also devoid of feathers under the beak (which is covered by the same white silky skin as around the eye), and the better the bird, the more this peculiarity is developed—but without any appearance of gullet, as in Owls. They are inclined to be loosely feathered, and often look ragged, even when in good health. They are longer in proportion to their size than any other pigeon—the difference in length being mostly in the tail and flight feathers. The middle feathers in the tail are usually longer than the others; and what is remarkable in this bird, if well bred, it will usually have fourteen feathers in the tail, while all others (except the Fantail) have twelve. This great length in comparison to their size gives them an entirely different appearance from other pigeons, and becomes a leading characteristic of the breed. The secondary feathers of the wing are raised above the back when at rest, as in good specimens of the Barb. Although to an inexperienced fancier they look so much like a Barb at first sight, they have nothing in common with them (except the fact of the secondary feathers being raised above the back), and it seems impossible that they could ever have been bred from them, as some might suppose, as no breed will show a cross with the Barb sooner than they will. This cross has often been resorted to by rival fanciers, but never with success, as the eye shows the wattling and color at once, and in most cases the two extra feathers in the tail will be lost in the first cross. I well remember, at the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society of 1868, a strong contest between two rival fanciers of this breed; one of them had undoubtedly used the Barb cross to defeat his opponent, but without success, as in the eye and beak the signs were unmistakable; and when the feathers of the tail were counted, there was only the twelve feathers of the Barb. I have never seen this pigeon alluded to in any work before published, neither do I know anything of its origin. None of the old fanciers can tell me where the original stock came from.

I am informed by Mr. Wm. Wister, our oldest fancier, that fifty years ago—Methinks that some of my younger readers will think that fifty years is a long time to be a fancier—but I will assure them that Mr. Wister was quite a fancier fifty years ago, and bids fair to continue one for fifteen to twenty years to come. I think our friend Dr. Morgan will sustain me in saying that *thorough* fanciers seldom die young. Had I the space, I would like to tell my younger readers how much Mr. Wister has done for the fancy in this country during the past sixty years. I believe he was one of the first importers of all the varieties of Game Bantams, also of Games and many kinds of fancy pigeons, as well as dogs. He has never changed from his boyish fancy, and to-day he would drop one of his most difficult financial problems to admire a good Short-faced Black Mottled, or Almond Tumbler; and of all the stock he has imported and bred in that time, I do not believe he ever sold a specimen from his yards; but many hearts have been made glad by his generous gifts—the writer of this article among the rest. But, I am getting away from my subject. Mr. Wister informs me that he remembers the "Big Eye" well, for the

past fifty years. When he first saw them, they were bred by an Englishman, by the name of Egleton, in this city, and for years afterwards they were known by the name of "Egleton Blacks," which has always been the prevailing color. At this time they were excellent tumblers, and often had six white flight feathers—a peculiarity they have since entirely lost—and which gave them a very pretty appearance when on the wing. Mr. Wister can throw no light on the actual origin of the bird; but it is more than probable that they came from England, or the East, *via* Germany, as many of the old German merchant settlers imported largely in days gone by. The remnants of many fine strains of different varieties of toy pigeons are yet to be occasionally met with among the dealers of this city. If any of our fanciers can give any further information about the "Big Eye," not contained in the above article, we shall be pleased to give it to our readers.

JOS. M. WADE.

BOOK ON CARRIER PIGEONS.—WING BARS.

"No separate work has ever, as far as we know, been published on English carrier pigeons, although there is a Belgian one on homing birds. No English fancy pigeon has had the honor of a distinct book except the Almond Tumbler, upon which a work was published in 1802 and 1804. A dun bird has no wing bars, being a whole color; a silver should have brown bars; a blue, black bars. The colors differ, so in our belief should the wing bars. Silvers with black bars are a kind of washed-out blues. Silver duns, bars red. The color of the bars should vary with the color of the body of the pigeon. To look for black bars on a silver is as wrong as to look for black bars on a mealy pouter. In all common sense the bars should vary with the color of the pigeon; if they do not, the distinctness of a color is lost."

[We reprint the above from the London *Journal of Horticulture*. It was written in answer to a correspondent and contains much information to pigeon fanciers; although there is a difference of opinion about the wing bars on a Silver Pigeon in England, we believe there is none on this side of the water. We decidedly object to anything but a black bar, and the blacker the better, on a silver bird. We have seen many Shouldered Turbits with a brown or reddish-yellow wing bar on a silver ground. But they are mongrels and can be produced at any time by crossing a blue wing with a yellow or red wing. But we know of no method of producing a pure Silver-wing Turbit with black bars, not even by the application of "greenbacks," for we have been trying all known methods for the past four years.—ED.]

☞ Mrs. Lucy Audubon, widow of the distinguished ornithologist, John James Audubon, died on the 17th of June, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. G. Bakewell, in Shelbyville, Ky. Mrs. Audubon was born in England, but came to this country when a mere girl. Her maiden name was Bakewell. Audubon first met her in one of his rambles after birds on the banks of the Schuylkill; fell in love with her, and made her his wife. She took great interest in his work; assisted him in his researches, and shared his privations as well as enjoyed the honors which were heaped upon him. After the death of her husband, in January, 1851, Mrs. Audubon went to reside with her relatives in Kentucky. She is now dead, at the ripe age of eighty-eight. She retained full possession of her faculties to the last. Her remains were buried by the side of those of her husband.

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ An old lady was admiring the beautiful picture called "Saved." "It's no wonder," said she, "that the poor child fainted after pulling that great dog out of the water."

☞ "Dad, if I were to see a duck on the wing and were to shoot it, would you lick me?" "Oh no, my son, it would show that you were a good marksman and I would be proud of you." "Well, then, dad, I peppered our old Museovy duck as he was flyin' over the fence to-day, and it would have done you good to see him drop."

☞ A Milwaukee cat was chasing a rat recently, when a dog took after her. To escape the cat, the rat jumped into the water, and in went the whole procession after him. The cold water effaced the carnivorous propensities of all concerned, and each speedily paddled for a landing, regardless of the others. The dog and rat regained dry land, but tabby found a watery grave, to the great regret of a sympathizing crowd.

☞ The Pulaski *Citizen* says: "Charles T. Robinson, of Giles County, killed a chicken snake which measured seven feet in length. He found it in the crack of a fence, half of its body being on either side. An examination developed that the snake had swallowed a rabbit before it attempted to crawl through the crack, and that after his body was half way through it caught and swallowed another rabbit, thus having a rabbit on each side of the fence. The crack was so small that the rabbits could not get through, and the consequence was that the snake was hitched. It was killed in this situation."

☞ THE CUNNING THRUSH.—There is much more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day at the slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom we have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gunpowder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry—in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting. At first she was very much discomposed by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves—dropping close to their feet. There she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this—narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect; but, as the rock could not always be blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with the process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward, when the bell rang, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was.—*Exchange*.

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FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum,.....	\$2 50
Six Copies, one year,.....	12 00
Single Copies, by mail,.....	10
Per Annum to Canada,.....	2 70
Per Annum to England,.....	3 54
Specimen Copies,.....	Free.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

1 inch of space, set solid.....	\$1 20,	displayed.....	\$1 80
1 column, about 108 lines, set solid.....	10 80,	"	16 20
1 page, 216 lines, solid.....	21 60,	"	32 40

Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

SHERMAN & Co., PRINTERS, PHILADELPHIA.

It is with regret that we announce the death of Ferdinand Bodman, of Cincinnati, who had just returned from a Masonic funeral, and remarked to his daughter, that he was good for twenty years yet. In one hour after he was dead, and on Sunday, August 2, was buried with Masonic honors. We believe Mr. Bodman was between seventy and eighty years of age. He was a thorough Fancier, mostly of toys, and without doubt kept the largest quantity of Fancy Pigeons of any man in this country. We have heard that he had seven different buildings devoted specially to them.

"FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE, edited and published by Joseph M. Wade, of this city, is a weekly journal which those interested in the care of poultry, song birds, pigeons, cats, dogs, and similar domestic pets, will find useful. It contains much information concerning the varieties of breeds and their peculiarities, with useful hints as to food and general management. Many of the anecdotes and experiences related by the editor and his correspondents are very entertaining. The journal is edited with much spirit, and has a very neat appearance."

We were pleased to find the above generous notice in the *Public Ledger* of this city, which is the greatest advertising medium in this State, having a circulation of over 80,000. Allowing that each copy is read by at least four persons, there is no doubt this notice, among other interesting and useful matters of daily necessity to its readers, was perused by 320,000 people.

To prove how carefully the "Ledger" is read, we will state that an "ad." which we wished inserted happened to appear in the wrong classification. We called the attention of a clerk to it, and he replied, "That if we did not receive satisfactory responses, the mistake would be cheerfully rectified." Our next call for letters was so successful that we had no occasion to order the change.

On another occasion we advertised for a clerk. The re-

sponses were so numerous the first day of its appearance that we could not find time to read them all (over one hundred and seventy-five), so that we did not call again for more.

The editorial matter and general news columns are a condensed and reliable digest of reading, which can be made companionable as well as necessary and welcome, during the trip from home to office, which makes it the most desirable city paper we have, and of which Philadelphians are justly proud.

It is with pleasure we call the attention of dealers and fanciers to the advertisement of Louis Ruhe, in another column; few of our readers, away from the larger cities, have any idea of the immense number of animals, birds, parrots, &c., imported by this firm every season; they make a specialty of importing several thousand Canaries weekly. Mr. Ruhe spending most of his time in the Hartz Mountains, in Germany, insuring a choice collection of healthy, well-trained birds. At some future time we hope to give a full description of their establishment and the stock it contains.

"CHINA FOWL."

Mr. Geo. P. Burnham has authorized us to offer fifty copies of his new book, the "China Fowl," price, \$2.00, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*. That is, any person sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.50 will receive a copy of the above work. One edition only of which will be printed.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the Rev. H. A. Nietz proposes to get up a new directory of fanciers, breeders, and dealers. There has been several attempts of this kind heretofore, but all that came under our notice were so imperfect as to be absolutely useless. But Mr. Nietz, partly at our suggestion, is taking extraordinary pains to avoid all errors; and if any occur, it will be the fault of the fanciers themselves. He is worthy of all confidence, and we hope fanciers will render him all the support in their power.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

IMPORTATION.—LOP-EARED RABBITS.

WAUWATOSA, WIS., August 10th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I received, Thursday, August 6th, per steamer Baltic, for Charles S. Hermann, 1431 Cherry Street, Milwaukee, Wis., one hutch containing three bucks and one doe, lop-eared rabbits.

One buck, black, winner of silver cup and several prizes; one buck, fawn and white, a very massive, masculine-looking animal, of first-class pedigree; one buck, tortoise-shell, very choice specimen; one doe, fawn, only four months old, 21¼ in earage, an exceedingly choice one.

All the above were personally selected by Mr. Ludlow, and arrived in excellent condition, only fifteen days from Birmingham to Milwaukee. The above, with Mr. Hermann's previous importation, will give him one of the best selected breeding studs of lops in this country.

Yours truly, S. H. SEAMANS.

OFFICE OF THE IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
CEDAR RAPIDS, Aug. 10th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ., *Editor Fanciers' Journal.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Poultry Association, held in this city, it was decided to hold the Second Annual Exhibition of the Association in the city of Dubuque, Iowa, commencing December 15th, 1874, and continuing until the 18th. We expect to have the best and largest Exhibition of fine Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, &c., ever collected together in the West. We have secured the largest hall in the State—one capable of holding four thousand persons comfortably. The citizens of Dubuque have raised and gave the Association four hundred dollars as a bonus for holding the Exhibition there, and will raise a goodly list of "specials." The Association will have a splendid lot of new exhibition cages, and everything will be done to make the show first-class in every respect. We hope the Eastern breeders and fanciers will send out some of their *best birds*, for we of Iowa want to beat them (if we can), and will have no hard feeling if we do not, but will be glad to pay our premiums to the *best birds*, no matter where bred or who owns them. "The best bird wins" is our motto. I beg to assure all who may feel inclined to send birds to our Exhibition, that they (the birds) will be well taken care of, and promptly returned or sold as the owner may direct. One part of our hall will be set apart for coops offered for sale. *No auction sale will be held*, as we are convinced that auction sales at Poultry Shows have a tendency to prevent private sales, and that birds never, or very seldom, bring a fair price, and that auctions have a tendency to lower the standard value of good birds, even if not offered for sale at auction.

Respectfully yours,

C. J. WARD,
Secretary I. S. P. A.

NEW ENGLAND POULTRY CLUB,
WORCESTER, August 13th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

A special meeting of the New England Poultry Club was held at the office of the Secretary in Worcester, August 5th, calling out a large attendance, and much interest was manifested in the future management and welfare of the Club.

President Warren having resigned, Hon. J. W. Wetherill, of Worcester, was chosen, but he declining, Mr. Warren was prevailed upon to continue in office another year.

Winslow S. Lincoln was elected Secretary in place of George H. Estabrook, resigned.

The Club voted to join the National Association.

A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws, and report at the next quarterly meeting in October. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and it seemed to be the determination to make the show in December next the most successful ever held by the Club.

WINSLOW S. LINCOLN,
Secretary.

SUSQUEHANNAH DEPOT, PA.

I could not be without your paper, now that I have taken it so far, and I should advise all to take it who are interested in poultry and pigeons.

F. A. MILLER.

152D ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 1st, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I have had a paper written, ready for copying, in reply to Mr. Burnham's article on the "History of the Hen Fever," in No. 25 of the *Journal*, which sickness and travel have prevented me from finishing. It contains some sharp things,

but, in view of recent events, and especially since the fraternal meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, I think enough has been said.

I was very agreeably disappointed in Mr. Burnham; in fact he was quite the opposite of what I expected to find him, and I am sure that others besides your humble servant were pleased with his moderation, and the entire absence of grandiloquence in his manner and speech.

I wish, through your columns, to accept Mr. Burnham's offer of a copy of his "New Poultry Book" of 1871. I possess a very ornate copy of the above work now, and a very ragged copy of the "Hen Fever;" but I have a special weakness for getting books from *authors*, and would appreciate the gift highly, especially if Mr. Burnham will be kind enough to prefix his autograph on the fly-leaf. It would please me also to criticize the same in your columns; but an old saw reminds me that "you should never look a gift-horse in the mouth."

Very truly yours,

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

CLINTON, N. Y., July 13th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Some one inquires, "What is the penalty for pigeon stealing?" I will tell you how we serve such thieves in our place. Dr. G. had a fine collection of fancy stock, which disappeared, but the fact was kept quiet until the birds were recognized in possession of some boys, who were much frightened at the unexpected discovery, and were subsequently arrested and fined five dollars each, with costs, making about seven dollars each for the six boys, or forty-two dollars in all, the payment of which saved them from a confinement as close as that in which the pigeons were found, the wings of which were cruelly cut off close to the body. We think the fine and narrow escape from jail will teach them a lesson not soon forgotten.

JOHN C. HART.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I wish to ask through your valuable paper if anything salt will hurt pigeons. I noticed a few days ago, that my pigeons got around a small piece of salt codfish, lying in the door yard. I do not think it hurt them, neither am I aware that it did them any good. I would like to hear from some one that has had more experience than I have with pigeons. I take a great deal of comfort reading the *Journal*, and get much valuable information from it.

I had two hens set with duck eggs; one hatched twelve and the other thirteen. Who can beat that?

Respectfully yours,
GREENE, N. Y.

JAMES R. DEDRICK.

Pigeons are remarkably fond of salt, and it is absolutely necessary in some form to keep them in health. Most fanciers in this city give it in the shape of salt codfish, which is usually nailed against the wall, at the same time keeping them supplied with a box of eggshells, pounded fine, and mixed with gravel. If the pigeons are not confined, the eggshells and gravel will not be necessary. Keep them well supplied with pure water, at all times, both in fountain and bath.—[EDITOR.]

DEDHAM, MASS., August 7th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received your *Journal*, and find it a valuable assistant for one new to the poultry fancy, for which, I presume, it was partially intended.

In No. 25 of the *Journal*, Mr. Pyle says that if the "tread"

is found at both ends, the egg will hatch. He further says, that the "thick white substance," spoken of by Mr. Bicknell, in No. 21, is not necessarily the "tread" or germ. Now, I have a hen, who has been away from a cock without doubt six weeks, for she is at present with chicks of her own hatching, which are over three weeks old, and she is laying in the coop while still performing the maternal duties to them. She has laid five eggs in the last six days, one of which I broke, and found two "thick white substances," and, as I term them, the "tread" or germ. She has not been with a cock during the time above-mentioned, and I think longer. Am I right in concluding that the egg is impregnated, or must I follow Mr. Bicknell, and say that it is not? If the latter, how may I and the other subscribers to the *Journal*, know where to look for impregnation, and how shall we be assured that we do see it when found? Does the hen carry the results of connection for a specified time, or for the clutch which is being laid? Hoping you have found the "impregnated" egg in the issue of a *weekly* poultry paper, I remain,

Yours, with respect, GEORGE J. MORSE.

FRIEND WADE:

Inclosed please find a money order for the amount of your bill. Through the means of your circulation I have already sold all the chickens that I can spare this fall, but have a lot just out ready for next spring.

Respectfully, ANDREW J. TUCK.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

RYE, N. Y., August 10th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I have been and am still frequently receiving inquiries as to whether I shall exhibit my stock the coming winter, and where. Will you please say, through the columns of the *Journal*, that I never expect to exhibit in competition again, at any show, either fowls, pigeons, or rabbits. I have not exhibited fowls for over three years, and during that time I have not been able to raise enough chicks to supply my customers. The same result now follows with rabbits.

Yours truly, A. M. HALSTED.

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 12th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ., *Editor Fanciers' Journal*.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Poultry Association held in this city August 7th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for our First Annual Exhibition, to be held in this city January 5th to 8th, 1875, the American Standard of 1871 be the guide of the judges for all varieties therein mentioned.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to invite from a distance six of the best judges on poultry, pigeons, &c., that can be procured, who shall serve with six others to be appointed from this vicinity, and the twelve shall be so divided that two from a distance and one from this vicinity shall be appointed on each committee.

Resolved, That the Association pay all travelling expenses of the judges.

The Executive Committee have decided to invite the following judges: Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.; John Clapp, Frankford, Pa.; S. J. Bestor, Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Flower, Shoemakertown; A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.; Joseph M. Wade, Philadelphia.

The idea of putting the third man from this vicinity on the committee is that they may gain information from the two more experienced judges as to points, &c.

The judges are not to be given any instructions whatever other than the printed rules and regulations already adopted by the Association.

Yours truly, JOHN H. HECKMAN,
Secretary.

[Fanciers will do well to prepare to exhibit their fowls at the Lehigh Valley Poultry Exhibition. It is a new field, and the officers are wide awake and fully equal to the emergency; success is certain. Much stock will be sold.—ED.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11th, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Seeing a paragraph in the *Poultry Exchange* giving the weight of a pair of Bantams, I think I have a trio that weighs less than any that I have ever heard about or seen. When they commenced to lay I weighed them. One of the pullets weighed seven ounces, the other nine ounces; the cockerel thirteen ounces. The eggs were perfectly fertile, and I have chicks from them which are strong and healthy, and from all appearances they will take after their parents.

Respectfully yours, DUNCAN KAY.

MR. J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me who has the best stock of fancy rabbits; also, what *kind* and *color* are the most popular with fanciers; and oblige

WM. H. KELLER.

[The rabbit fancy seems to be growing rapidly in this country, as we have many inquiries for them; also, for more information relating to them. Advertisers would do well to offer the stock through the advertising pages of this *Journal*.—ED.]

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

THE HIMALAYAN RABBIT.

(See cut on first page.)

I AM afraid I shall find it no easy task writing on the points of this beautiful variety of the rabbit kind, from the fact of there being so little to write about. The points are so few and decisive in their character that so far as they are concerned they will require very little telling indeed. Before describing what we call a "show rabbit," I must refer your readers to the excellent drawing, taken from life, of a perfect "Himalayan," which I am confident will do more to give them an idea of what they *should* be than all the writing I am capable of doing. The first and most important point to be observed is the color of points—that is, each extremity, nose, ears, feet, and tail should be of a rich dark chocolate color, the darker the better. This is very difficult to obtain, and can be accomplished only by a very careful selection of stock, with the best formed and darkest points obtainable.

The rest of the rabbit should be a snow white, the hair short and silky, with the appearance of ermine to the touch; the form of the body has a very pleasing appearance, being nicely formed and not at all stumpy—what might perhaps be called "snakey." The difference can soon be observed

when placed beside a short stumpy rabbit. The eye is also of great importance. It should be bright and fiery, of a beautiful pink color, and standing well out from the head.

The general appearance of this kind is perhaps the most attractive of all rabbits, and their nature hardy and prolific, which makes them such especial favorites with the fancy. On the other hand they require to be kept in large numbers so as to have one always ready for exhibition, which makes them rather expensive keeping. Their general management is nothing different from that of any other kind, so it will be useless saying anything about this particularly; but I will give our readers one of my little secrets connected with the rearing of this variety, which I give them for what it is worth. It is purely one of my own ideas, and I am unaware of its being practiced by any one else, but I have always found it to answer my purpose admirably. Parties who have kept this kind of rabbit must certainly have been struck with the very changeable nature of these little pets. One week we find their points nice and dark and in excellent condition; but on examining them the next we find, to our surprise (unless we have got pretty well used to them), that they have turned quite gray, in the feet especially, and not at all fit for the show pen. My plan is to take them when from five to seven months old (at which time their color is at the best) and put them into a cage from which every particle of daylight is excluded, and keep them so until their points fade. In this way I manage to keep them in showing color for a much longer period than if they were kept in broad daylight. It may seem curious in the eyes of some fanciers, but let me advise them to try it.—JAMES BOYLE, in *Fanciers' Gazette*.

WIDE-AWAKE CAT-BIRD.

THE cat-bird is a sort of mocking-bird in its own right, and it is likely that some jealousy was at the bottom of the spitefulness exhibited here. An exchange says:

Some weeks ago a cat-bird took possession of a shade-tree in front of the residence of Mrs. Heise, on Locust Street, West Chester, Pa., and built a nest, over which the male kept guard. Mrs. Heise has a very fine mocking-bird, which she placed in front of the window, and a few feet from Mr. Cat-bird. Whenever the former enlivened the neighborhood with his select strains, the cat-bird pounced upon his cage and made fight, which caused the warbler to keep silent.

This angered the family very much. The other day a young cat-bird fell out of the nest to the pavement. Mrs. Heise stepped out of her door to pick it up, when Mr. Cat-bird, Sr., lit upon her head, and made such a vigorous fight that the good lady had to beat a hasty retreat, not, however, until a neighbor came to the rescue.

This gentleman placed the young bird upon the cornice over the front of his store, when the old birds came and took the fledgling by the lower bill, and dragged it along the cornice several feet to a limb of a tree which touched the wood-work, and from thence they carried it along the limb to their nest, where it was safely deposited, the female getting upon the nest, and the male, as usual, taking a perch near by and keeping guard.

"MR. JONES, what makes my canary sleep on one leg?"
 "I don't think that anything makes him do it, ma'am. It appears to me that he does it of his own accord."

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Thirteen spring chicks, viz.: one White Poland, three Golden Polands, two Silver Polands, one Houdan, one S. S. Hamburg, two White Leghorns, and three Buff Cochins—for two trios of some good breed. Chicks first-class; will expect the same. Address E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of American Dominiques and one Plymouth Rock hen; also, a pair of good Maltese kittens, nearly half grown, and guinea pigs, in pairs—for Fancy Pigeons. GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

AN EXHIBITION TRIO OF CAYUGA DUCKS to exchange for spring chickens (broilers). What offers? A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, N. Y.

PRINTING.—The subscriber will exchange every description of printing, such as cards, letter-heads, envelopes, circulars, etc., got up in first-class style, for first-class, pure-bred Houdan or Light Brahma fowls. FRANK A. MILLER, Box 661, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochins (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochins cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver-faced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Silver-penciled Hamburgs, bred to standard, for one Light Brahma cock, one year old. Must be first-class. Also, Hamburgs for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahmans. Address J. G. DIEFFENBACH, Northumberland, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp, W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE young Himalayan Buck Rabbits (very fine), of Halsted's stock, for equally good of some other family of this breed. Would like to hear from any one having Dutch Rabbits for nurses. E. S. DEMMON, Fitchburg, Mass.

WANTED.—Gray Dorkings, W. C. B. Polands, Aylesbury and White Call Ducks, in exchange for P. Cochins, L. Brahmans, W. Dorkings, Rouen Drakes, and Wild Geese. Address E. WARNER, Rockville, Kankakee Co., Ills.

RABBITS.—Lops, Himalayans, and Dutch. **Pigeons.**—Antwerp and Calcutta Fantails. Will exchange for a good milch cow, or for Turbits. A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

FOR EXCHANGE for pullets of the same stamp, Brown Leghorn cockerels; thoroughbred birds, true to feather; early hatched. None but good stock in exchange. For particulars, address C. & M. A. BOYCE, Box 142, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS wanted in exchange for pure bred poultry—Polands and Leghorns. Write for particulars to FRANK HOWELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Owls or White-barred Blue, White, or Yellow-wing Turbits, a few birds of the following: Pouters, Carriers, Barbs, Antwerps, Fantails, Archangels, Trumpeters, Moore Caps, Tumblers (except Baldheads), and a Highflyer cock. What offers? Address W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1333 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rosewood Guitar,—excellent tone, mechanical screws, and full set of strings; warranted a superior instrument; worth, when new, \$30—for fancy pigeons or fowls of any variety. What offers? Address CHARLES A. KEEFER, 1227 Chestnut St., Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—White and Brown English Ferrets, from late importations; Light and Dark Brahmans; Buff and Partridge Cochins; Silver Spangled Hamburg, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams. Will exchange for any but the above varieties, for Pigeons, Rabbits, or Scotch Rat-Terrier Dog. Address WM. G. BAKER, Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio.

ENGLISH BLACK REDS.

I have bred Game fowls nearly twenty-five years, for my own personal pleasure; never exhibited or advertised before. I have bred this season from fowls imported last winter from Lord Stanley's yards, England; also, from other imported stock. I have a few pairs to sell which are as good as any in this or any other country. Address GEO. C. BURKER, P. O. Box 153, Newport, R. I.

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.
 POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
 TUMBLERS in great variety.
 MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
 FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
 PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
 Send for Price List. Low prices.
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BUFF, PARTRIDGE, BLACK, AND WHITE COCHINS,

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

SILVER AND GOLD-LACED SEBRIGHT RANTAMS.

Eggs for hatching in season. No circular. Fowls and chicks for sale in the fall at reasonable prices.

Address

T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—My own importation from Leghorn, Italy; Partridge Cochins (Williams' and Herstine's strains); Fantail and Tumbler Pigeons a specialty at the Elm Grove Poultry Yards. Orders booked now for delivery after September 15th. Black Leghorns, \$5 to \$10 each; Partridge Cochins, \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. No circulars; glad to write fully to correspondents.

CHAS. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

CANARIES.

Mr. Louis Ruhe, importer of Birds and Rare Animals, 98 Chatham St., New York, begs to inform his customers and the trade in general that his first this season's importation of

GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying prompt within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.

Respectfully,

LOUIS RUHE.

HOMING ANTWERPS.

My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hnbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cotes by Mr. Baily, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antwerps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair.

JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHINA FOWL.**SHANGHAI, COCHIN, AND "BRAHMA."**

By GEO. P. BURNHAM,

Author of "The New England Poultry Breeder," "A Humorous Record of the Hen Fever," "Burnham's New Poultry Book," etc.

WITH FORTY CHOICE ILLUSTRATIONS.

1874.

The undersigned will shortly publish a new volume, under the above title, upon the origin, history, and characteristics of the Chinese Fowl, which he has just completed. Copies of this book, neatly bound in cloth, may be had after September, 1874, of the author, by addressing as below. The following comprises the list of

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But one edition of this work will be printed. Large 12mo, 160 pages, 40 cts of the different Chinese varieties. *Frontispiece*: A copy of the fine portrait of Her Majesty, Victoria, presented to the author by the Queen of England, in 1853.

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STANDARD AND PREMIUM FOWLS.—Wishing to reduce the variety of my breed of fowls, I will sell White Cochins, Silkies, Duck Wing, and genuine Derby Game, at *very low prices*. Address

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for cholera alone, and says it is a *perfect cholera KILLER*. Hundreds of testimonials are on hand for its efficiency in other diseases. The above gentleman is a good farmer, attends to his business, and retails from five to six gross annually among his neighbors. Fanciers, farmers, and boys, you can all do the same thing with a little energy. Write at once and secure the agency. Sample package by mail, 35 cents.

A. C. HUNSBERGER, Sole Proprietor, Portland, Pa.

FANCY PIGEONS, including Tumblers, Carriers, Barbs, Fans, Magpies, Trumpeters, and Jacobins now ready to ship. Two pairs imported Tumblers, \$20 per pair.

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The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

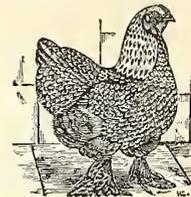
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To THE FANCY:

HADDONFIELD, July 13th, 1874.

Having bought Mr. Jos. M. Wade's entire stock of imported and home bred

DARK BRAHMAS,

among which are some very fine specimens, we are now ready to receive orders for a limited number of trios, to be delivered in the fall; also for eggs early in the spring of '75. Parties desiring first-class stock, will find it to their advantage to send orders in early, as we will have but few birds to spare this fall, and only a few sittings of eggs in the spring. Mr. Wade's stock is too well known to need any recommendation.

Also, breeders of Bull, Black, White, and Partridge

COCHINS,

from as good stock as can be had. Parties desiring to visit the Yards, can do so by appointment. Ten trains daily to Haddonfield.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN MANN, Manager.

Address CHARLES H. MANN, 529 Market St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmias, Partridge Cochins, Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price list and circular, free. Address

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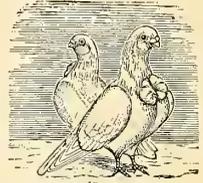
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WM. J. HOLDER, Bloomington, Ill.

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SOLID AND WINGED TURBITS,
MAGPIES, JACOBS, BARBS,
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Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,
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"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.
JOS. M. WADE,
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FOR SALE.—Eight full-blooded Berkshire pigs eight weeks old. Also boar and sow eighteen months old. Will be sold cheap to make room.
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FREE to all applicants—my Nursery and Bulb Catalogues. F. K. PHENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

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Oil of Vitriol.
Nitrate of Soda. Nitrate of Potash.
Sulphate of Soda. Sulphate of Potash.
Sulphate of Ammonia. Muriate of Potash.
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Standard Articles—Lowest Prices.

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Dr. Munroe will now select for intending exhibitors, to be delivered after September 1st, a few trios of chickens from his imported prize birds, that will be fit for the highest competition in the fall. Send green stamp for new circular, with full pedigrees of my imported prize birds and chickens. I have eight selected White Leghorn cockerels, perfect specimens, April hatch, \$4.00 each.
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PEDIGREED DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

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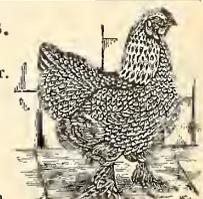
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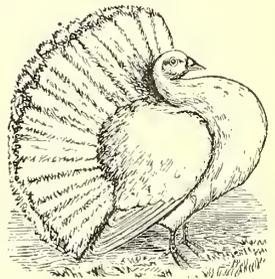
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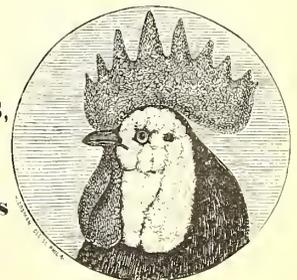
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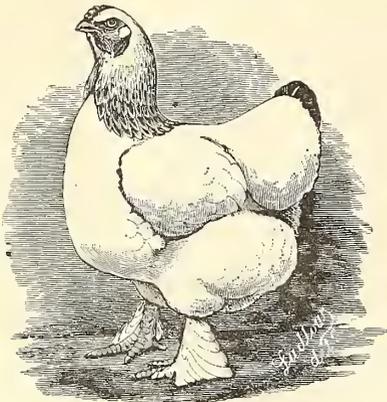
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hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the
younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it
will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will
present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the
names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Bald-
heads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the
party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10.
You will please inform me when you have received the
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The subscription must be for one year; this offer begin-
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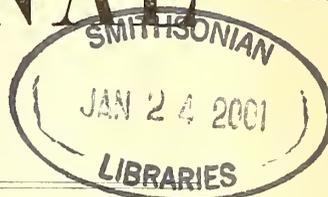
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.



F
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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

No. 36.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

(Continued from page 483.)

THE MASTIFF.

It seems somewhat surprising, when we contemplate how many of our wealthy men and gentlemen of culture expend so much money and display so much taste in their country and suburban residences, that they should show so little interest in gracing their grounds with thoroughbred animals and fowls. The horse, a noble and useful creature to man, is no more so than a fine cow. The keep of a good animal is no more expensive than that of a poor one. I have seen it practically demonstrated that ten thoroughbred cows give a larger and richer yield than that of twenty-five head of poor cattle; besides what you save in the feed and care of fifteen superfluous heads. I find, however, that for the last few years the taste of the American people has changed very much in favor of good stock of all kinds, having discovered that in an economical point of view a good article is more desirable than a poor one. Our markets show great improvement in the character of poultry, and the farmers are waking up to the idea that it will pay better to keep a good class of fowls, feed them well, and take better care of them than they have heretofore done. Not for many years has there been so much excitement in regard to *dog-flesh* of all kinds. To live in the country without a dog is as bad as to be there without a wife. A person who loves animals is always a more agreeable companion and neighbor than one who has no taste that way. An elegant country residence without a noble dog performing sentinel duty about loses half its picturesqueness. We have too many useless dogs, and it would be a good thing for Mr. Bergh to destroy by his *humanitarian* process all the curs and mongrels, since the promiscuously-bred and half-starved and uncared-for animals are of no use, but serve to engender and communicate disease. As a general thing, a well-broken mastiff will pin a man and hold him, and will bite only when enraged by resistance or a blow. His docility is surprising when you think of his superior strength and courage. He seems to have an instinctive knowledge of his calling or profession, and seems to be able to distinguish between a thief and an honest man. He is, in a certain sense, a physiognomist. I have seen my bitch Jessie look a stranger steadily in the eye for several minutes, without the slightest motion or recognition, and then only submit to his attentions or caresses out of respect for her master. Children, however, may fondle and play with them, even rudely, without exciting their ire. Comparatively few people know anything about a dog and the importance of good training. Like children, they require discipline and management; and the more they are in your company and associate with your family the more intelligent they will become, understand your language, and even the various expressions of your

countenance. So strong is their affection that you may consider yourself safe, by day or by night, under their care. The mastiff is the king of watch-dogs. It is quite a popular notion that the dog is no protection against the ingenuity of the burglar. I fully admit that the latter may take the shrewdest by surprise; but the dog no more than the man; and of the two the vigilant dog, with the keen power of his olfactories, may be the more relied upon to give warning against the approach of the intruder. The vulgar notion of seducing a well-trained watch-dog is more of a myth than a reality. The very fact of a stranger about arouses all his ire; and you will find that your decoy, with all her blandishments, will be made to suffer his avenging power. There are other good and substantial physiological reasons that would make the experiment of the thief very unreliable. Little do such persons understand the character of the animal they would attempt to allure. He has a master—he has a home, and these two things he appreciates wonderfully; and having been thoroughly instructed in his duties, he performs them with a conscientiousness almost human. In breaking a watch-dog only one person should have the care of him, and he should be on the chain during the day, out of the sight of strangers. He should be fed regularly, and his kennel kept clean and comfortable. His breakfast should be light corncake, milk, vegetables, and a few bones to amuse him; and at night, just before entering upon his duties, he should have a good meal. After you have the dog fully under your control, and he shows a disposition to obey or a fear to disobey, throw pieces of meat about the yard and then take him with you and watch him closely, warning him to be steady, and pass along by the meat, and if he attempts to pick it up chide him, and keep him over the meat some time, cautioning him to beware, and if he persists use the whip gently, and so on until he refuses to notice the meat, and so keep passing by and around each piece of meat until he refuses it entirely. After you have him well up in this lesson, allow him to go out alone; and if he has picked up any of the pieces, talk to him seriously about it and use the whip, and you will soon be able to let him run over the yard until he is quite hungry. After each lesson you should encourage him by a good breakfast or bite, so as to let him understand that you will give him all that he desires, without seeking it elsewhere.

We find recorded only four ancient seats of the mastiff where they have been bred in their purity; that which is pre-eminent for its antiquity is the ancient family of Legh, at Lyme Hall, in Cheshire, from which he seems to have been handed down in his integrity, even prior to 1415; another at Chatsworth by the Duke of Devonshire; a third at Elvaston Castle by Lord Harrington, and a fourth at Hadezor Hall by the Galtons. The Chatsworth breed is now extinct; the Hadezor dogs were all destroyed by poison. The Lyme Hall and Elvaston are the only remaining legitimate strains, and of these two the Lyme Hall is pre-eminent. A

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BLACK COCHINS.

THE origin of Black Cochins is a matter of dispute, some affirming that they were a cross between the Black Java and Buff Cochin; others state that they were produced by a union between the White and Buff Cochin; but, be that as it may, there is no doubt that perfectly black birds have been imported from China within the past few years. In shape they more nearly resemble the Partridge Cochin than any other variety. I presume it will be allowed that Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins have each their distinctive shapes, although we aim at the same ideal form in all. The Black cock is not so hollow in the back, if I might so express it, as the Buff, nor so rangy as the White Cochin cock. They are square in form, with broad short backs, breasts very full and coming as low down as the Houdan; tail small but entirely distinct from the saddle, carried horizontally, with abundance of soft, shining feathers; wings neatly folded and powerful; thighs strong and wide apart; legs short, dark with yellow shining through. The comb, wattles, and deaf ear are large, fine in texture, and brilliantly red. The head is carried very upright, and the whole bearing is dignified, intelligent, and watchful. The plumage is glossy-green, even in a poor light—hackle, saddle, and tail feathers being iridescent. The under color is black, or gray-black, those showing white being inclined to throw stained feathers in their offspring. As compared with other Cochin cocks they are close feathered, larger in the comb, fuller in the neck hackle, deeper in the breast, carry their wings better (inasmuch as out of fifty cocks I have never seen a slipped wing); are more active, for I have seen a cock over ten pounds in weight, fly to the top of a fence, five and a half feet in height, in a strange yard; but they are, on an average, a pound lighter than their brethren, and are poorly furnished in leg-feathering.

The hens are not so Cochiny as the cocks, being in respect of other Cochin hens, narrow in the shoulders; long in the back; poor in cushion; big in the tail, with much hard quill; close in feather, and scant of leg and foot feathering; but they are always black to the skin, and never show golden or white feathers. Bear in mind that I am describing the average Black Cochin cock and hen, and do not mean to infer that I have not seen from other yards as well as in my own, birds possessing the true Cochin character. Cocks weigh from 8 to 10½ pounds; hens from 7 to 8½ pounds. Eyes in both sexes are various, deep bay and pearl predominating.

Perhaps it may not be out of place to give an account of my experience with them from the start, in doing which I may be a little prolix, for I think that only in this way can a knowledge be given of them to the intending fancier.

I began with them about four years ago, at which time, besides other fowls such as Houdans and Hamburgs, I kept Buff and Partridge Cochins, and thus had ample opportunity of comparing them with each other. About the end of April, I got a sitting of eggs from the yard of Philander Williams, and in due time was the possessor of five lively chicks, gray-black on head, neck, and back, and white on throat and underpart. They grew amazingly fast, surpassing the other Cochin chicks of the same age, and I had hopes that they would keep ahead; but they matured in about eight months, while the Partridges and Buffs continued to grow, getting larger frames, and were at least a pound

heavier in weight. Four of the chicks, which consisted of three cockerels and one pullet, were very fine, as Black Cochins go; the best cockerel would compare favorably with any Cochin, except in leg-feathering and size; the other two cockerels were so much alike that I could not tell them apart, their chief fault consisting of too much tail and a white feather in the wing, not observable when the wing was folded. One of these was sold to a western breeder who I heard took first premium with him at a State poultry show. The third cockerel after ward developed a slight touch of red in the neck-hackle. The pullet was neat to look at; so glossy and sleek, with a neat head and comb, and was much admired by breeders despite her long body. In the winter I looked about for more hens, and got two from the same strain I had, but decidedly inferior, and three from a breeder who had English imported stock crossed with some Blacks brought from Scotland to his neighborhood by emigrants. On receiving the latter I saw at a glance that they were a very different strain from what I had. They were square and deep set in body, short in back and legs, had a great deal of stiff quill in the tail, poor in leg-feathering as usual; passable in comb and good black in color, but lacking in the green lustre.

I had now a chance to begin, and the stock though ordinary was the best I could procure, for breeders of Black Cochins are few and far between. I bred both cocks to the six hens and only hatched ten per cent. for the first two months; but this was no worse than other varieties of fowls early in the season, as the complaint of half-hatched chicks was universal. Afterward, I raised thirty chicks, but as luck would have it twenty-five of them were cockerels. Eight or nine of these were equal to the old cocks, but the winter stopped their growth, the largest not reaching nine pounds until the following spring. Of the five pullets one only showed the true Cochin type, the others were admirably fitted for running a race.

I kept on the outlook for hens for next year's breeding and whenever I heard of Black Cochins, if within reasonable distance, I made a pilgrimage, only to come home better satisfied with my own. I picked up a cock, however, which had carried off the honors at Boston. At last I saw a yard with a pair of hens in it I could not equal; these were originally from P. Williams' yard, and I lost no time in transferring them to my own, despite the fact that their progeny of the previous season was much below the average, the cockerels especially being bad in comb, but this I attributed to the old cock whose comb was a little spooned. I also got two pullets from Connecticut, and selecting the four best birds out of all, besides adding a magnificent White Cochin hen, 9½ pound in weight, almost perfect in shape and general points, her feathers lying over each other like shell-work, and possessing that most important item plenty of feathers on legs and feet. I ventured on this with the view of introducing better shape and feathering; and then by careful selection breed out the white without in any way interfering with the Black Cochin blood in the yard. That is, I will constantly breed a pure Black cock to the pullets of the white and black blood, until the black is established. I almost forgot to say that the four black hens I selected had about as much foot-feathering among them as would furnish one good exhibition hen, and what feathering the cock had was almost worn off. Two of the hens had a slight thickness at the top of the comb behind, but as I was mating them with a cock which had thrown such fine combs the

previous season, and thinking that the cock mainly imparts the fancy points, I thought there would be little risk.

Now for the result: On an average, 90 per cent. of the eggs hatched, and when I got thirty-five chicks I stopped setting. Of the thirty-five chicks, fourteen were cockerels; those produced from the hens with thick combs, had combs for the most part worthy or doubled at the end. The chicks from the white hen were five in number; three of them being pullets. They were almost *black* when hatched and unusually large. All were very promising, but, as I feared, the largest cockerel is now putting out abundance of red feathers in the hackles and back; the other cockerel being inclined to a dominique marking, especially on the underpart. The pullets are as large for their age as those a month older, and so far are sound in color. One point worth noticing, is the fact that all the chicks are passably feathered on legs and toes, some of them being inclined to vulture hocks. Two cockerels of the first brood are feathered on the second toes and neither of them had any *down* on the second toes when hatched. If all goes well I expect to have a yard which will be a pride to look at.

And now a few words as to their merits. In respect to beauty I do not think they can be surpassed by any Cochin. A bird in fine condition is not easily forgotten. The beautiful arched comb, with delicate hanging ear-lobes and rounded wattles, all brilliantly red, present a fine contrast to the glossy green-black plumage. They have only to be seen to be admired. I have frequently heard the remark from passers by: "Young man, them 'ere Black Spanish o' yours is pretty; I used to keep them. They was never tired layen."

In regard to laying they are very much like other Cochins, with the exception that they do not want to hatch so often. About the first week in January they would lay on an average three eggs per week, increasing afterwards to four or five per week, until May, when a fourth of them would desire to hatch, and the others to rest a while. They are remarkably hardy, and easy to raise—so much so that I am not aware I ever lost a chick over a week old, and I have never seen a case of gapes among them, while other chicks were gaping around in the same yard. I have had twenty-five or more fowls die with cholera and canker, but never lost a Black Cochin—all having access to the same grass run.

The cocks are perfect tyrants, when put in the same yard with Buff or Partridge cocks. One day a half-game cock flew over from a neighbor's yard and got badly thrashed, while the Black cock had only breath left to crow. Another Black cock was attacked during my absence, by two mongrel cocks in succession, and whipped them both. I sent a promising cockerel to a friend's yard, who kept five or six mongrel cocks. Next day a message came to me, requesting me to take away "that black savage, as he was murdering every cock in the yard." So much for pluck.

Mr. Wright tells us that good specimens of Black Cochins used to be shown in England during the "mania," but that they became nearly extinct from the impossibility of keeping them free from reddish or golden feathers in their second year. My experience, and as far as I have heard, is that the reddish feathers appear when the bird has attained its adult plumage. He goes on to speak of them as being weedy and stilty, and comparatively bare of leg feather, but that one or two breeders meant to revive them if they could procure passable stock. This seems to be verified,

inasmuch as a separate class was made for them last year at Oxford, the Crystal Palace, and I think Birmingham shows. At the Crystal Palace show, eight prizes were offered for the best birds, besides a five guinea silver cup for the best hen, a four guinea silver cup for the best cockerel, and the same for the best pullet. A friend informs me by letter, that while the cocks are stilty, the hens he has seen are generally good in shape.

I have no doubt but that they will be well established on both sides of the Atlantic before many years. They need only to be seen to be admired, and known to be appreciated. They are suitable for the dwellers in city or country, and are alike beautiful in both.

I am satisfied with the description of Black Cochins in the New Standard of Excellence, so far as it goes, but do not think it goes far enough; and would, therefore, with all deference, suggest the following:

COCK AND HEN.

Beak.—Yellow and black, or dark horn color.

Comb, Face, Deaf-ear, and Wattles.—Brilliant red.

Eyes.—Deep bay, red, dark-brown, or pearl. Colors preferred in order named.

Plumage.—Rich glossy black, with a metallic green lustre on the hackles, back, wings, and tail of the cock. Under color of both, gray-black.

Legs.—Yellow shaded with black, or nearly black, on front of legs; while in wings, tail, or feet feathers of cock, highly objectionable, but not a disqualification.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Symmetry,	10
Size and weight,	15
Color and under color,	20
Head, comb, wattles, and deaf-ear,	15
Carriage of wings,	8
Legs, and leg feathering,	7
Size and carriage of tail,	5
Condition and depth of plumage,	10
Cushion and fluff,	10

100

DISQUALIFICATIONS IN BLACK COCHINS.

Birds not matching in pen, or with primary wing feathers twisted outside the wing; twisted combs; crooked backs; birds without feathers on the legs; vulture hocks are particularly objectionable; wry tails; cocks not weighing nine pounds; hens not weighing seven and a half pounds; cockerels not weighing seven and a half pounds; pullets not weighing six pounds; red feathers in any part of the plumage.

GEO. C. ATHOLE.

152D ST., NEW YORK, JULY, 1874.

HENS COOKING THEIR EGGS (?)

DEAR EDITOR: Only a few words this time. Let's see about the old hen cooking eggs in her nest, causing them to burst, as stated on page 533 of No. 34 *Fanciers' Journal*. The white of an egg, dissolved in water by stirring, requires a temperature of 180° Fahrenheit before it will cook or become insoluble. This is only 32° below boiling-point. In order to cook eggs in the shell, by applying heat to one side only, from 15° to 25° more heat would be required, which seems to me to be *rather more* than an *old hen* could endure. O pshaw! she never gets hot enough to cook eggs.

Only one point more: If we close the pores of the shell

the egg will keep for culinary purposes several months. I once dipped a basket of eggs in boiling water, holding them in four seconds, then placed them on a shelf near a stove-pipe in a warm room, where they remained for three months during hot weather, at the end of which time every egg was good.

J. Y. B.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

MR. EDITOR: Is it not about time this nonsense about the "tread" in the egg was disposed of? A very rudimentary knowledge of physiology will show that this whole discussion is the merest moonshine. That which has been regarded as the "tread" by the henologists is nothing more nor less than an appendage of egg itself, and is independent of the influence of the cock.

The ejaculated spermatic liquid or semen is a whitish, viscid matter, mainly consisting of colorless liquid containing immense numbers of minute bodies named *spermatozooids*. These are the essential constituents of the spermatic liquid of animals—the real *seed* upon which its fecundating power depends. These spermatozoa vary in form and size in the different animals, but are microscopic in all. In fowls they are about $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch, or less, in length, and to be seen, must be viewed through a magnifying lens of considerable power. When these exceedingly minute bodies are injected into the oviduct of the hen it seems to me they would be difficult to trace, and be still more difficult to discover in the egg. One of these spermatozooids magnified 350 diameters (about 1000 times its natural size) would look about like this..... These little bodies are endowed with inherent power of movement. They consist of an ovoidal head, and a long filamentary appendage or tail, which vibrates with wonderful rapidity.

The oviduct of the hen is lined with a mucous membrane, on the free surface of which immense numbers of minute ciliary or hair-like appendages are found. These are in constant motion, and assist the spermatozooids in ascending the canal to come into contact with the ova or egg. When this is reached the spermatozoid pierces the cellular wall of the ovum and is entirely lost to view. It finally comes into contact with what is called the germinative clot or vesicle, and the egg is impregnated. This impregnation can only be determined in the fresh egg by a careful dissection and examination under the microscope. Perhaps some of your correspondents will not be able to understand this, but it is the real physiology of impregnation.

A. M. D.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

BICKNELL v. PYLE.

DEAR EDITOR: No doubt Mr. Pyle is a firm believer in his theory, and "gives it to us" in the "honesty of his heart." As such we digest it without the aid of a physician, *i. e.*, if we ever find any that we can swallow. My stomach, however, is a little dyspeptic, and I cannot make the doses go down. I have the best of feelings, however, towards Mr. Pyle, and hope to have the good fortune to meet him some time not far distant. His reply to my article, page 533, No. 34, *Fanciers' Journal*, would need no answer if it should only reach the eyes of experienced breeders; yet his mistakes might some time prove fatal to the success of a novice. I will, therefore, now take up his different points.

No. 1. "More than one good cock to twenty-five hens is a nuisance."

2. "They should be put together in the fall, and by the time spring comes they will all be impregnated, and the act once performed is sufficient."

3. "At the small end, &c., . . . which is the life principle of the hen; but there will be none at the other end which would be the cock's."

4. "This would account for one of Mr. B.'s hens hatching so badly."

5. "If the hen is not set until well ready she will not leave her nest for a week."

6. "She will not turn the eggs during this time, *as she will know they will not need it.*" (The italics are my own.)

7. "One tread is sufficient for a sitting."

No. 1. Some good cocks are able to serve twenty-five and even forty hens, but from ten to fifteen are as many as should ordinarily be allowed. No general rule can be relied on in this case. Some birds should be used as long as they are able to serve two hens, on account of their progeny. As good a B. B. R. gamecock as I ever owned faithfully served from twenty-five to thirty hens for three years. At the age of five only fifteen were given him, and at the age of eight years the eggs from four hens running with him all failed to hatch, but when two were removed, eggs from the remaining two hatched well. Without the exercise of judgment in these things we will oft fail.

No. 2 and No. 7 can be soon disposed of under one head. There is only one objectionable point in them, *viz.*, *they are not true*, as the author will know whenever he tests them by actual experiment. His "Tester" will not be admitted authority on this question, but take the cock from the hens and set the eggs. The result will be, eggs laid within five days thereafter will hatch nearly or quite as well as before; after that but a very small per cent. will hatch, and after ten or twelve days not one egg in fifty will hatch.*

No. 3. These white substances formerly called "treads" he now terms "life principles." What they are I do not know, but I *do* know that they are *not* "life principles." The cock has no more to do with supplying *either* of them than he has with supplying the shell. Their presence or absence is no proof of impregnation or unimpregnation.

The yolk of every perfect egg contains a small circular speck, which may be seen by carefully breaking it into a cup. This speck is the "life principle" or germ, and the egg is constructed in such wisdom that this germ *always* remains uppermost, no matter how many times the egg may be turned, thus receiving the warmth from the hen directly. The life of the chicken centres at this minute point throughout the whole period of incubation. This season I have experimented with four hens that have been separated from the cock from six to twelve weeks each, during which time each has hatched a brood of chickens. I have broken and examined nearly all their eggs, and in *every* case this white substance appeared at each end of the yolk.

No. 4. His reason for one of my hens not hatching well is not correct, for each attended to her duty well.

No. 5. No hen should be set till she thoroughly attends to business for two or three days, yet very few will remain on the nest for a week without leaving it. Some hens never seem inclined to leave the nest while sitting, but such are more inclined to hang to their nest during the second or third week than the first.

No. 6 is another old "time honored whim." The idea

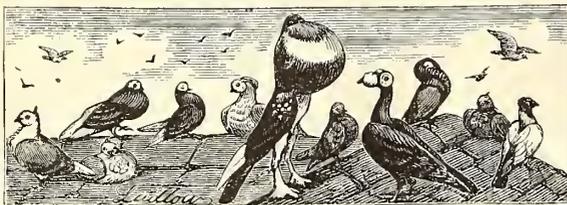
* I know one service of a turkey cock is enough for a whole brood, but this rule fails with chickens.

that a hen knows that her eggs need turning every day during a portion of the period of incubation in order to produce chicks, and also knows when they do not need turning, is foolishness. She knows nothing about it. In short it is not true. No sitting hen never intentionally turned over her eggs. Some hens never touch them with their beaks, while others, apparently more nervous, seem to delight in poking them around, but such are just as likely to poke one of them half a dozen times as to poke half of them once. My opinions are based on close observation and actual experiments, with an experience of over twenty-five years. Others can prove them in the same way. Fowls know nothing of the relation of eggs to chickens; their inclination to sit is forced upon them by wise laws over which they have no control. Geese, ducks, turkeys, and a great portion of the hens will sit as long on a barren nest as though it was filled with eggs. They sit because they "can't help it." It is instinct alone that governs them.

As to the theory of selecting eggs for cockerels and pullets I have no remarks to make at present.

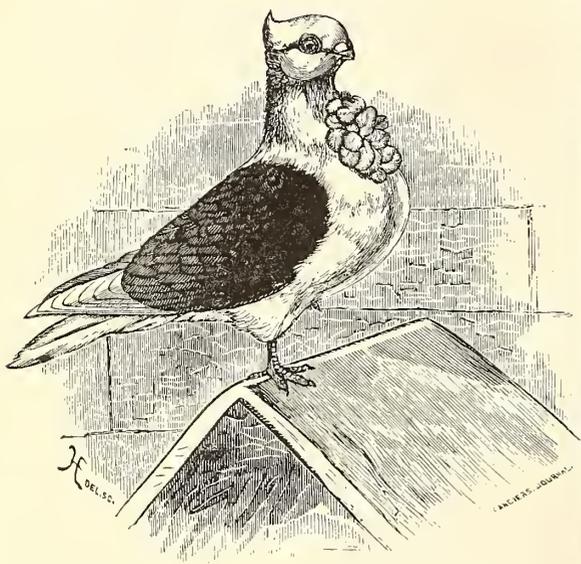
J. Y. BICKNELL.

August 24th, 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE TURBIT.



THE shouldered variety is one of the prettiest of our fancy pigeons, and commands the admiration of all at first sight. It is small, neat, and elegant in appearance; rather short; chest broad and full; active and interesting; good breeders; and can be had in a great variety of colorings; which, in the shouldered birds, gives a pleasing contrast and beauty of plumage peculiar to this variety of pigeons.

The head of the Turbit is quite peculiar, and differs from any other variety of pigeons except the Owl, which it somewhat resembles. The head should be broad, full, and short, while the top should be somewhat flat. The beak should be white; broad at the base, like that of a good Owl; but perfectly straight, and cannot be too short. In this point, as well as in size, Turbits have degenerated much in late years—too much regard being paid to frill and purity of marking at the expense of other equally important points.

"The eye should be large and full, of a dark hazel color, having the pupil black. A point of great merit is for the eye to be encircled by a buff-colored lash or cere." Most of the birds imported from England at the present day, have a point or peak-crest in place of the shell-crest or turn-crown. They look very neat, but I do not like them as well as the shell-crest. I have never bred a bird with a point or peak-crest from shell-crested birds; but, in most cases, when a shell-crested Turbit is crossed with an Owl, the point or peak-crest is produced; which would seem to indicate that a peaked bird is not as pure as the one with a perfect shell-crest. The point-peak or shell-crest is formed by feathers growing upward on the head and neck, and coming to the point or crest just above the head. In good birds the neck feathers grow backwards from the throat, forming what is called by fanciers a perfect mane from the crest down to the shoulder, as in good Jacobins. The gullet is also a very important point in Turbits and is formed by a loose skin, forming a kind of dewlap under the beak; which, in good birds, will continue until lost in the purple or frill; which should be well developed, with the feathers growing each way outwardly from the centre of the breast, and cannot be too large. The better the frill the more valuable the bird; young fanciers seldom paying any attention to other points if the bird is well frilled and comparatively well marked—losing sight altogether of head, beak, and gullet. The secondary wing feathers, greater and lesser wing coverts, and scapular feathers, should be the only feathers colored in the shouldered birds, the rest of the plumage, including the ten flight feathers, should be pure white. We would remind the beginner that we are describing a perfect *shouldered* bird, like the cut above (which our artist has re-engraved from the *London Journal of Horticulture*, and which we have not yet seen), they always having more or less colored feathers on the body under the wing, sometimes extending to the rump and thighs. But, if the colored feathers do not show at all when the bird is at rest, and it is otherwise perfect, it would be classed as a good bird. The coloring should be as pure as possible, the following being the recognized colors of the present time in the shouldered birds: Black, blue with black bars; blue, with white bars, and plain winged blues; silver, with white bars; silver, with black bars; silver, with brown bars; and plain silvers; also, plain red, and plain yellow. Booted Turbits are not unusual and are supposed to be of German origin. The Turbit is thought by many to be a native of the south of France, as it is said to be found there in greater perfection than elsewhere. Germany also claims it as one of her own production, which I am inclined to think, with just reason, as most of the varieties and colorings now bred in this country are traceable to Germany. They have been a favorite of mine for years, and I have bred and seen more than twenty-five different varieties and colorings, nearly all of which (except the shouldered birds) can be traced to Germany, and a majority of these also came from that country,

many of which were quite well booted, which is not often the case with Turbits brought from England. Brent says that dark tails in the shouldered birds were not objectionable. I have occasionally seen birds colored in this way, but did not consider them as a pure variety, but supposed them to have been bred by crossing the shouldered and tailed birds together. Shouldered Turbits without eaps are also frequently met with in this country, and were once much more common than now, and are often sold as "Shouldered Owls." Most of the specimens I have seen had the appearance of being produced by a cross between the two varieties. The two latter varieties or colorings I have never known any fancier attempt to breed pure, but have only occasionally seen them in the hands of dealers.

Jos. M. WADE.

ITEMS.

In order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

 In an address at Trenton, before the fruit growers of New Jersey, Mr. Quin gives the strawberry crop of that State at two millions of quarts, which at fifteen cents per quart, would be worth \$300,000. Of blackberries, raspberries, and grapes, there are about as much more, and he estimated the cranberry crop, 125,000 bushels, to be worth about the same. Thus the cultivation of this delicious fruit, which has brought into use thousands of acres of otherwise unemployed swampy lands, gives New Jersey the credit of raising half the entire cranberry crop of the United States.

 The late Doctor Guthrie, we are told, had a favorite dog, "Bob," black, rough, and ungainly; much attached to his master, but in no way amiable to other men and dogs. This animal at times insisted on going into church while his master was preaching, and the minister in the midst of his sermon would open the door of the pulpit and let him in, evidently to keep him quiet. It is recorded that on one occasion, after the blessing was pronounced, "Bob" raised himself on the bookboard, the great black head appearing above it, gravely to survey the departing congregation.

 **LICE ON CHICKENS.**—The following will kill lice on the first application: Put six cents worth of cracked *Cocculus Indicus* berries into a bottle that will hold a half-pint of alcohol; fill the bottle with alcohol, and let it stand twenty-four hours. When the hen comes off with the young chickens, take the mixture, and with a small cotton rag wet the head of each chicken enough to have it reach through the little feathers to the skin; also, with the same rag, wet the hen under her wings. I have used this three years, and know it to be a "dead shot." Be careful that no child, nor any one else, uses it, because it is a *deadly poison*.—*Ex.*

[Why use the above when *pure lard* will answer the same purpose, and be perfectly safe.—*Ed.*]

 **PACKING AND PRESERVING EGGS.**—Use a half a barrel of lime and a quart of salt in 125 gallons of water. Use no more water at first than will conveniently slake the lime; then, after the lime is slaked and still warm, put in the salt and the remainder of the water; stir it well while putting salt and water in. After the eggs are in the pickle, and the package they are in is full, cover them with muslin

(but do not let the muslin hang over the edge, as it will absorb all the pickle), and put the sediment of lime on the muslin to hold it down and exclude the air. When taken out they must be washed off in clean water, and well dried before packing for market. By using salt in the above proportion, the eggs will never be discolored; but too much lime cannot be used—the more the better, as it can never make the pickle too strong of lime.

 A traveler from Pekin to Siberia, across the great desert of Gobi, tells us that whenever a camel's feet have become tender and sore from long marches, the poor creature lies down. His driver knows at once that his feet hurt him, and looks to find out if the thick skin of the feet is blistered. Whenever a blister is found, two or three strong men, usually Mongols, keep watch of the camel until it is not noticing them. At just the right moment, they make a rush all together upon the camel, throw it over upon the side, and make it fast. Then, with a needle made for that use, they sew a square piece of leather, large enough to cover the hurt place, over the camel's foot, the skin of which is quite thick enough to sew through without hurting the animal. With his new shoes on, the animal is quite ready to get up and march on. The pieces of leather are very carefully prepared for this use. It sometimes happens that a camel lies down in the midst of his long march across the wide desert and dies. The natives take the thickest part of his skin to make shoes of. These bits of skin they take out, day after day, when on the march, and pull until they become so soft and yielding that a camel with blistered feet seems grateful to have shoes made of it, although he would resist the shoeing to the last, were he not held so that he could not move.

 There are few railroad station-masters more vigilant, brave, and intelligent than the wonderful dog "Knapp," engaged at the Scarsdale depot, on the Harlem Railroad, is reported to be. "Knapp" is a shepherd dog, and seems to be gifted with intellectual faculties far above those of mere imitation. He can tell by looking at the clock when a train is coming, and takes a lantern or flag of the right color to signal to the engineer safety or danger. Moreover, he knows the difference between express, mail, and way trains, acts as flagman during the switching of freight trains to sidings, and, after their departure, examines the switches to see that they have been turned the right way! He has twice saved the lives of children; once by dragging a child from the track, and once by signalling a train to stop when children were on the track. A mere recital of his frequent acts is sufficient to convince any one (who believes the tale) that all his wisdom could not have come from powers of imitation, for it is doubtful whether "Knapp" has ever seen a station-master so faithful to his duties. Unfortunately, however, railway companies can place no more reliance upon an educated dog for a station-master, than upon some human employé, for "Knapp" has already begun to follow his master's vices, as well as to transcend his virtues. "Knapp," after the labors of the day are over, takes a pipe of tobacco, sits on a chair, "and smokes with as much apparent ease and comfort as his master." It will not be long before we hear of him drinking liquors with even greater ease and comfort, and then of his imitating his master by taking a "nap" shorter, but more disastrous to passengers on the Harlem road, than the "Knapp" with which his master daily amuses himself, and through the newspapers, the world at large.—*Public Ledger.*

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

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Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement; and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous *support*—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

"CHINA FOWL."

Mr. Geo. P. Burnham has authorized us to offer fifty copies of his new book, the "China Fowl," price \$2.00, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*. That is, any person sending us the name of a new subscriber and \$2.50 will receive a copy of the above work, one edition only of which will be printed.

A FEW NOTES ON A RECENT ISSUE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I submit a few random notes in relation to some matters suggested by correspondents in No. 34 of your paper.

1st. Why don't George J. Morse *set* the eggs he finds with his "hen that has not been with a cock for several weeks?" This course will answer *his* query much better than can any theory of Mr. Pyle, Mr. Bicknell, or anybody else. If these eggs *hatch* chickens, he can thus satisfy himself about their "impregnation," I should say, decidedly.

2d. The final letter of Mr. George C. Athole, in reference

to Mr. Burnham and his Hen Fever book, is very good. Burnham's letter to Athole, in a former number, was rather "to the point," I remember, and the spirit evinced by Mr. Athole in his last note is very commendable. Those who know Mr. Burnham *personally* will appreciate Mr. Athole's "change of base," in his pleasantly expressed later opinion of Mr. Burnham.

3d. I inclose you two dollars and a half for a year's subscription to *Fanciers' Journal*, and I want a copy of Mr. Burnham's *new* book, which you advertise as a premium for new subscribers, viz., *The China Fowl*. I judge the fifty copies you thus offer, of a fresh volume from this gentleman's pen, upon these terms, will be very shortly taken off your hands.

4th. I fully agree with your brief editorial note preceding the Halstead *vs.* Lockwood article; and I am sure your readers will be equally pleased to learn that the "controversies" we have been gorged with latterly in your paper and other poultry journals is now completed. "Something too much of this," as Hamlet says, we have already had.

5th. Your New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," is justly "down upon" the vulture *hock*, that has so nearly ruined some otherwise good strains of the Asiatic varieties in late years. The Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins that have been thus bred, as P. S. remarks, from certain late British imported fowls, are fearfully afflicted with this encumbrance, and American fanciers who have had these crossed birds imposed upon them are now anxiously inquiring, "What shall we do with this stock?" I wish I could answer *this* question. But I give it up.

Yours, &c., JERSEY BLUE.

NEWARK, N. J., August 20th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEXINGTON, VA., August 1st, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I have frequently had eggs laid by my hens equal to the one spoken of in one of your late issues, an extra large egg with only the white surrounding an egg of average size, with a perfect shell and contents. I had a Bantam a few years since that went to her nest daily, left it cackling, but she never laid an egg. One day I found her dead in the nest. On opening her, I found an egg double the ordinary size, broken or crushed; on examining it I found it to be one layer after another of shells, with a thin dried substance between each layer.

Yours truly,

W. W. LEWIS.

STAMFORD, CONN., August 23d, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I send you a "clipping" from a paper, also a "clipping" from my check-book. Have been successful in sending out several hundred dollars' worth of fowls the past few weeks, but, like the New England razor-strap man, "*have a few more left!*" Insert the advertisement inclosed in No. 35.

Truly yours,

J. T. FERRIS.

NEW YORK, August 23d, 1874.

MR. J. M. WADE.

SIR: Nos. 17 and 18 of the *Fanciers' Gazette*, now due, have not been received by me as yet. Please send them. I am very glad to see you write a good word for the rabbit

fanciers in the last number of the *Journal*. That the fancy is on the increase I know, having been in it for the last five years, though out of it at present. The demand for fancy rabbits has been greater than the supply for the past year. Importations are quite numerous, and I hope the time is not far distant when we will have a club, and hold exhibitions of our own.

Truly yours,

ARTHUR BOYCE, JR.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., August 1st, 1874.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: As Philadelphia is to be the city where the Centennial Exhibition is to be held in 1876, I think it would not come amiss for the American Poultry Association to hold its first show there at the same time. Let the breeders of poultry throughout the whole country send their fowls to the exhibition, and then compare their fowls, the East with the West, the North with the South. As exhibitions are now held, one must take his fowls to every state, county, and town fair, in order to show so many first premiums, silver cups, &c. But where we can all meet, and have but one first, then we shall be nearer to who has the best, and what a *standard* bird should be.

Let the exhibition be open, not alone to the breeders of this country, but also those from abroad, and then we shall be able to see whether our stock is advancing, holding its own, or deteriorating.

Let the Association offer liberal premiums in order to induce breeders at a distance to send their stock, and thus have an exhibition worthy of the time and place.

If no hall can be found large enough in your city to hold it in (and I doubt if one can), let it be held in a temporary building erected for the purpose, or in some large pavilion. I think it would be a success, both financially and to poultry breeders throughout the country.

If the American Poultry Association will not take hold of the project, let the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association take the matter in hand, and carry it to a successful end. I am not a member of the A. P. A., otherwise I should propose the matter to them instead of you.

Some breeders might object, because it would take their fowls in the breeding season, but as the season will be about over at that time, it will not make a great difference, compared with the benefit they might derive from having them there.

Others may say that it is too early to talk about it. I hardly think it too early to begin, and get some of the views of older breeders than myself, in order that we may get their opinions.

Trusting you will pardon me for expressing myself so fully, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. K. O.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

WILL some of your correspondents, who have had experience in shipping rabbits on long journeys, give through the *Journal* their method of boxing and providing with food, &c.; what sized box should be used for a pair of rabbits?

Yours, &c.,

ANGORA.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

PETERBORO, N. H.

I DO not (like Mr. Bicknell) find the white varieties of fowls as hardy when young as the dark varieties; the White

Cochins are not so easy to raise as the other varieties of Cochins; the Light Brahmas are not as easy to raise as the Dark Brahmas; so also with the White Leghorns, which are not as easy to raise as Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, or Black Cochins.

I have this season hatched upwards of one thousand chickens of all the leading varieties, and I find none more hardy than Partridge Cochins and Dark Brahmas; they will thrive where White Cochins, Light Brahmas, and White Leghorns would die. I find the Buff Cochins, Black Cochins, and Plymouth Rocks nearly as hardy as the Partridge Cochins or Dark Brahmas.

I do not find the Aylesbury Duck as easy to raise as the Raven, nor do I find them as good layers.

C. E. L. HAYWARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

A NUMBER of poultry fanciers interested in a poultry society met at William Gilberthorp's store, in York, Pa., on Tuesday Evening, August 25th, 1874, and effected an organization under the name and title of "The Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association." It is favored by its geographical position, from the fact that it is at present the only society to represent the south and southwest of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The following are the officers elected, viz.:

President—William Gilberthorp, York, Pa.

Vice-Presidents—William A. Myers, New Oxford; Samuel Owen, York, Pa.; F. A. Eichelberger, York, Pa.; Prof. S. B. Meigs, York, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary—Chas. H. Fry, Spring Garden, York, Pa.

Recording Secretary—M. J. Seitz, York, Pa.

Treasurer—Thomas Myers, York, Pa.

Executive Committee—Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., York, Pa.; L. W. Finley, Lower Chanceford; Henry Neater, York, Pa.; Dr. J. D. Meigs, York, Pa.; John Nogan, York County; Capt. William Fry, Spring Garden, York, Pa.; Harry Keiser, York County.

It is the intention to hold an exhibition some time next winter, as the interest manifested in the poultry cause is sufficient to insure a splendid show.

C. H. FRY.

PINE GROVE NURSERY, August 24, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of every fancier, young or old, we make you the following offer, if it will aid you in obtaining subscribers: We will send 500 *transplanted Arbor Vite Hedge Plants* to the party who will first send you 10 new names with \$25. This offer begins September 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Truly yours,

ALLEN'S CORNER, ME.

WM. MORTON & SON.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: The Peninsular Agricultural Association will hold their First Annual Fall Exhibition at Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, September 23, 24, and 25, 1874.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

J. THOS. BUDD, Secretary.

Mr. Page McPherson, of St. Louis, Mo., writes us that one of Graves' incubators exploded at the residence of Mr. Wm. B. Collins, of Bridgton, Mo., which took fire and burned to the ground. No further particulars are given.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Through the *exchange column* of your "gem of a paper" I have disposed of the chicks advertised. One insertion was enough, the other, those that are paid for, you need not put in; but you can call our account balanced. Wm. P. Atkinson, Esq., of Erie, Pa., was the purchaser. I bought over thirty dozen eggs from the above-named gentleman during the past season. Each sitting turned out as represented, and giving perfect satisfaction. He packs in quite large box; hay in bottom, with paste-board partition in centre for each egg. Wraps each egg in cotton, and around that paper; on top of all hay again. Out of all the eggs received only one was broken, and I think that was through my own carelessness. I here say enough of this, so I will stop.

Yours respectfully,

OIL CITY, PA., Lock Box 1558.

E. T. M. SIMMONS.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

FATAL SICKNESS AMONG DOGS.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

HAVING lost by sickness and death several valuable blooded Scotch terriers, all of which died from nearly the same symptoms, viz.: A general shrinking in flesh, loss of appetite, dry tongue without thirst, paroxysms of pain coming on every ten or fifteen minutes, manifested by whining, succeeded by prostration, coolness of the temperature of the body, followed by death, I determined after the fourth death, to verify my diagnosis by a post-mortem inspection, which was made in the presence of several medical gentlemen.

Thorax was inspected, and every organ found in perfect health.

Abdomen.—The mucous coats of the intestines exhibited traces of acute inflammation, with ulcerated points throughout the small intestines, some of which came near perforation.

Head.—In removing the skullcap, the meninges of the brain were found somewhat congested, otherwise the brain substance was quite healthy.

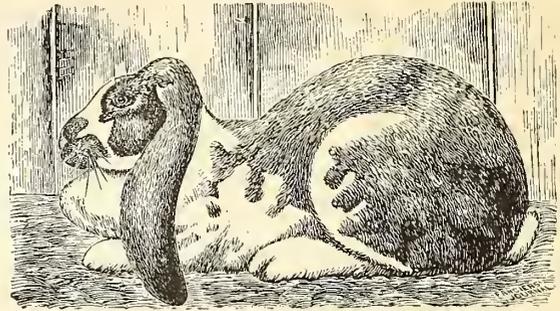
Remarks.—This disease showed similar lesions to typhoid fever in the human subject, but there was not as much emaciation as would have been noticeable for the duration of the sickness, viz., three weeks. I regret now exceedingly a careful examination was not made of the dead bodies of the other dogs. In all of my experience in rearing dogs for many years, I have never had the luck to lose so many valuable specimens within the space of three months. There is no assignable cause, as they were plentifully and regularly fed. They were allowed their liberty in a spacious yard, which was kept scrupulously clean.

Treatment.—A supporting plan was adopted, with anodynes to relieve pain. If others have had similar experience would be glad to know it.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RABBIT KEEPING.

I.



In writing a series of articles on rabbit keeping, I know of my inability to do the subject justice, but, however, I will endeavor as best I can to give what information I have and can obtain.

I will now give a description of the most common breeds.

The Madagascar or Lop-eared.—The first and most important feature is, of course, that which gives name to the breed, viz., "earage," and in this even length is not the only desired quality. A first-class breeding doe should have her ears measure nineteen or twenty inches in length, and five in width. They should be soft, thin, and flexible; should hang as if folded in two, with the edges close to corner of the eye. In a broken color, no matter what the color is, the main or body color should spread evenly and richly over the back, hips, and loins, extending as far up towards the head as the shoulders; here it should be broken by an irregular line of white, dotted with the main color, forming the fancied resemblance to the links of a chain, and it consequently has been given the latter name. This chain should extend downward and backward, forming an edging of white, while the animal is in repose, between the main color and the floor, and should extend to a point about three-fourths of the way between the fore and hind legs. The hind legs, from the second joint to the toe, should be pure white, the belly and breast should be white also, covering the under side of the jaw, with a narrow stripe reaching almost but not quite to the bridge of the nose, about one-eighth of the distance between the nostril and forehead, leaving a dark patch on both sides of the upper lip and on the end of the nose, very like the extended wings of the butterfly, and consequently called the "butterfly smut."

There should be a narrow blaze of white on the forehead; this with the forelegs and underside of the tail completes the list of points which should be of the virgin color.

In a self-color the only requirement is that the color should extend the same all over the subject, without any shadings whatever, and have throughout a beautiful gloss, which in the blacks and dark colors shines like the finest silk.

The next point to be considered is "carriage."

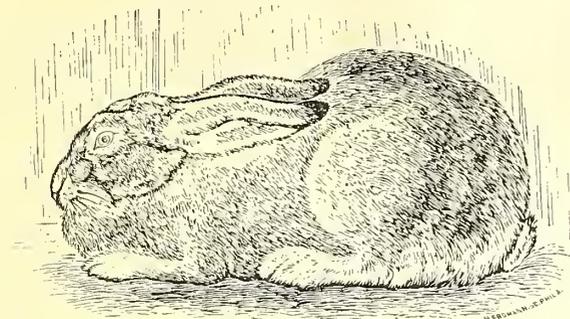
The rabbit should be upright, the legs spread well apart, the back curved, the eye full and protruding, and the whole ensemble of the animal being one of life and vigor.

The Angoras.—In color there are white, gray, blue, black and white, and fawn; the white being most common, and the fawn most beautiful and rare. They are a medium sized animal, with erect ears, in weight about five pounds, the fur is long, fine, and silky; they are said to be more gregarious than other breeds, living together in perfect har-

mony, the buck taking care of the little ones and exercising patriarchal authority over his whole family. In breeding the only points to aim at are size and length of wool.

The Himalayan.—They are a very beautiful variety (see cut in No. 34, page 529). The color is white, with nose, ears, feet, and tail black, or very dark-brown; black being the desired color. The fur is very thick, fine, and soft, and more lustrous than any other white rabbit. The eyes are pink or cornelian color, the ears are erect; weight about six pounds.

The Silver Gray.—They are apparently about the same size as the Himalayan, but are considerably heavier. The fur is a dark silver-gray color, the soft fur being a slate or blue, and the long hairs being mixed, some black, some white; the belly being usually lighter color than the back, while the head and neck are quite dark. The more even in color the whole body, the more desirable and valuable is the specimen. The ears are erect, and the eye very soft and gentle in expression. The young, when first born, are black, and do not assume their full silver-gray color until four to six months old.



The Belgian Hare Rabbit.—They derive their name from the color, which is the same as that of the European Hare. They are a true rabbit, and not a hybrid, as many suppose. Their ears are large and erect; head small in proportion to the size of the body; weight from twelve to fifteen pounds. They are not prolific as the smaller varieties.

The Dutch.—They hold the same position in the Rabbit class that the Bantams do among the fowls. They are very pretty little animals, of about two to four pounds weight. They vary in color, being gray and white, blue and white, black and white, and fawn and white. The fashionable style of marking is similar to the well-known Dutch cattle. The posterior portion of the body, from just back of the fore-shoulders being dark, with the ears and side of the head around the eyes the same color; the shoulders, neck, throat, and face white; the line of separation between the colors being abrupt and uniform. As yet, perfection of marking has not been attained; comparatively few being perfect enough for exhibition purposes. They are very prolific and hardy, and as nurses excel all other varieties. Many of the large breeders in England use them as foster-mothers, with the very best results, a little doe of three pounds weight being said to bring up a litter of five or six young in far better condition than another of eight pounds and over (a cut of this variety will shortly appear in the *Journal*).

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AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

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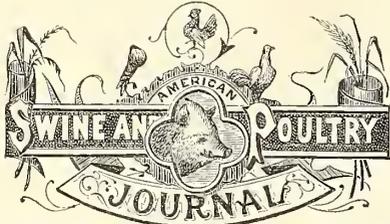
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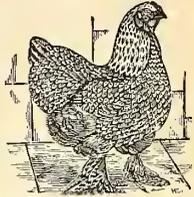
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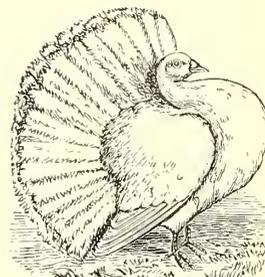
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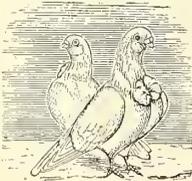
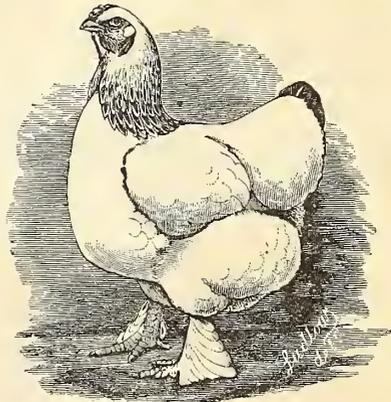
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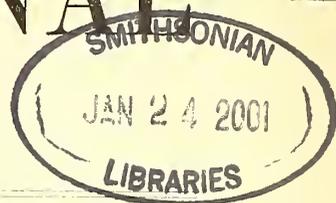
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VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

No. 37.

THOROUGHbred ANIMALS FOR SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

THE MASTIFF.

(Continued from page 562.)

by the arm and led him without harm to the kitchen door, released him there, and mounted guard over him and detained him till she saw how he was received. I think the two anecdotes I related of my bitch Jersey will even surpass the above in intelligence and sagacity. It is truly astonishing what these dogs are capable of under proper training; and it was with no little hesitation I related in my former article the two instances of Jersey's intellectual acumen, fearing I might be considered guilty of exaggeration.

I now come to the pedigree of my mastiff dog Sherry and my mastiff bitch Jersey. The dog and bitch are each 18 months old, 18th Jan., 1874. They are the grandson, son and daughter of Lord Waldegrave's celebrated dog Turk, by different mothers. Frank Robinson purchased Turk for £450. He was one of a celebrated litter bred by Miss Aglionnsby, of Esthwaite, Hawkshead, North Lancashire, and has won innumerable prizes. Jersey is by Pluto, the son of Turk, bred by Mr. Robinson, who sold the former to E. Delafield Smith, Esq., and the bitch Venus. Turk and his sire King, "are the most celebrated dogs in England." Mr. F. Heinzman writes of Venus that she is by Turk, out of Ornakeus by the celebrated Yorkshire Ornaker, winner of more than thirty-five first premiums. My dog Sherry is also, as I have stated, from celebrated parentage. Mr. Lukey, of Morden, Surrey, in 1835 bought of George White, of Knightsbridge, a mastiff bitch for £40 from the Duke of Devonshire's stud. He says: "I bred from her, with a fawn black-muzzled dog, Turk, the property of the late Lord Waldegrave, a splendid, high-couraged dog; and with great interest and considerable cost I obtained the use of 'Pluto,' the Marquis of Hertford's well-known mastiff dog, considered by judges the finest and best bred dog of his day, and valued immensely by the Marquis. I have not had any other cross but the Turk and Pluto breed, having kept bitches from one and dogs from the other. Wallace, the grandsire of my present dog Wallace, was an immense animal, standing 33 inches at the shoulder, 50 inches round the body, and weighed 172 pounds. The Nepaulese Princes bought a brother and sister at eight months old and gave £105 for them. The late Pasha of Egypt for five successive years had two pair of whelps sent Spring and Autumn from Southampton."

"Jersey" is one of the finest bred and marked bitches I have ever seen or had any knowledge of; she has a rich black muzzle and head, and the black extends down her breast and forelegs and strongly interspersed along the back. She is considerably larger than her mother, is very kind and gentle, and sometimes shows great pluck and sagacity. "Sherry" is a beautiful fellow, with no mixture of black on

the body, taller, but not so long as Jersey; has a fine large head, but not so fully and so densely marked with black; is kind, but not so social—more reserved in his deportment, less courteous towards strangers, and has the habit of looking them very steadily in the eye without any recognition, and seems to act as if they had no business with him. The head of a mastiff should be massive, with a broad and flat forehead; flews deep; face short, with a square muzzle, not tapering toward the point of the nose; teeth level, but sometimes there is a slight projection of the lower ones; ears small, thin, and totally pendant, lying close to the cheek, though set on further back than in the hound, pointer, and setter; eyes small, but mild and intelligent in expression, and should be set wide apart; neck muscular, with the head well set into it, showing a light prominence at the upper point of junction; it should be short and free from throatiness; body very large, with deep and wide chest, well ribbed up and a powerful loin; legs straight, with great bone; feet round and close; coat short and tail fine, but not too much tapered, and with a very slight indication of roughness; it should be carried low, except when the dog is excited. Color most to be desired is fallow (fawn) with black muzzle, and the richer the black the better; next to this comes the brindle, then red with black muzzle, or black; sometimes there is considerable admixture of white, but this is not desirable. Height from 29 to 31 inches in the dog, and even more if a fine symmetry can be obtained; bitches are two or three inches longer. A dog standing 29 inches high ought to weigh, in good condition (not fat), from 120 to 130 pounds.

I measured the dog and bitch this morning. The dog measures in height 28½ inches; length to tail 45½ inches; tail 18 inches; 63 inches from point of nose to end of tail, or 5 feet 3 inches; head from tip of nose to crown of head, 10 inches, and 20 inches around.

The bitch: Height, 28 inches; length, 48 inches; tail, 18 inches, or 5 feet 6 inches; head, from top of nose to crown of head, 10 inches, and around, 20 inches. I. V. W.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

A DISAFFECTED "WORLD" THAT REQUIRES DISINFECTING.

AFTER the meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Poultry Association, held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York, July 23d, the editor of the *Poultry World* seems to have gone home in a dangerous condition. If the report is reliable, he commenced barking himself up in a small corner of his paper, and began to snarl, show his teeth, and romp around most fearfully. In fact, he shows all the symptoms of a person affected with rabies. The dog-days and the canine excitement in New York was too much for our worldly friend. He informs us, that by the time his next paper comes out again, he will demonstrate to us that he is stark mad. If we inquire into the origin of this terrible malady affecting our friend of the *World*, we

shall find it of very sudden growth. When we first met him at the hotel, and shook hands with him, he was as buoyant as a boy, and as full of spirits as a whisky barrel (we speak of course comparatively), since down East they are restricted by the blue laws to water for a beverage, and that is very braekish, on account of the infernal number of stone of which the subsoil is made up. He came to the meeting, Yankee-like, filled full of questions to put to the respective "triflers," while they were delivering their views to the committee; but that "trifling" fellow Van Winkle, disposed of his questions so easily, and with his oily tongue so pacified our mutual friend, that he glided down in his easy chair so composedly, that you would have thought that everything was serene. But this somnambulistic condition of our friend did not last long. Those "empty and trivial" fellows who went to the meeting "only to get notoriety by raising a fuss," had a resolution passed to empower a competent person as editor, to clothe the same in proper and uniform language, and that the standard thus compiled shall be submitted to a general meeting of the American Poultry Association. This resolution seems to have taken the tenderloin out of the *World's* beefsteak. The printing and publishing of the standard was, no doubt, a big thing for the Hartford couplet, and it was a matter of not the slightest consequence to them, as long as it paid, whether it was good for anything or not. I shall not take up any more room of your paper to show what these "triflers" have accomplished. All those who have read the proceedings of the meeting in New York, in any other paper than the *World*, will discover that their labors were not in vain.

TRIFLER.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING AT NEW YORK.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I received a few days since, the August number of the *Poultry World*, and on page 167, I find an editorial headed as above, in which the writer seems to wantonly insult gentlemen who have chosen to differ with himself in their opinion of the work of the Buffalo Convention.

Unless the writer of the editorial in question wishes to be understood, as claiming to know more about what is required to frame a correct standard, than any one else among the fraternity (a claim which he will find indorsed but by very few, and to which, the manner in which he discharged his responsibility, as one of the publishing committee of the late comie edition of the standard, proves his unfitness); he is hardly justified in insulting those who were old and successful fanciers long before he was out of his swaddling clothes. He says:

"The objectors to the standard, who did not attend at Buffalo, showed by the emptiness and trivialness which characterized much of what they said, that their disposition was rather to get notoriety by raising a fuss, than to really improve the work; while the earnest spirit of those present, who also labored at Buffalo, showed that the prospects of a satisfactory revision depended mainly on them."

I hardly think Messrs. Bestor, Van Winkle, Burnham, Flower, and others, will feel complimented by the imputation to them of motives of which the writer himself is far from guiltless.

That the objections were far from being trivial, is shown by the readiness with which every request of the opposition was acted upon by the Executive Committee at its July

meeting. The very fact of the changes asked for being conceded, proves that the views advanced by the opposition, were regarded by the Executive Committee as neither "trivial" nor meaningless. And surely these gentlemen are better qualified to judge, than one who evidently decides according to his personal wishes, rather than from any convictions of right or justice.

I must further say, that "the prospects of a satisfactory revision depend," not upon those who neglected their duty after the Buffalo Convention, but upon the earnest spirit of those who attended the Metropolitan Hotel meeting, resolved to conciliate all opposing elements, and by a fair and liberal course of action—disregarding the few antagonistic members—to unite all the fraternity in the one praiseworthy purpose of making the future of the American Poultry Association all that its most ardent advocates might wish for.

The tendency of the editorial, a portion of which is above quoted, is to check this growth of good feeling towards the American Poultry Association, and, unless the writer's intention is to undo the good work of the July meeting (so far as lies in his power), it will be well and wise for him to avoid hereafter, any such uncalled for, unjust, and unseemly criticisms.

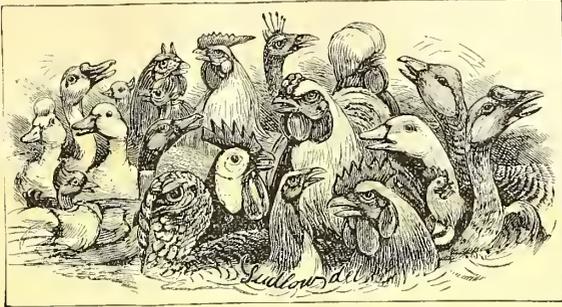
Yours truly,

"DIXI."

August 15th, 1874.

✍ A correspondent of the *Field* says: "One day I noticed a flock of eleven pure Creveceur chickens very bad with what is called gapes. I remarked to the man who had them in charge, that he would not have many chickens out of that lot. 'Oh, never mind,' said he; 'I have got a cure for them from a neighboring woman, which is a common half-penny tallow candle, melted and mixed into a quart of oatmeal stirabout.' The remedy was resorted to, and the Creveceurs have every one recovered and grown into finely-developed chickens. I have since tried this cure with invariable success on Brahmas, Dorkings, etc."

✍ In an article on experiments in cookery, a writer in *Frazer's Magazine* says: "The report of our experiences elicited a suggestion on the part of one distinguished alike for classical and culinary lore that it would be well to test the qualities of ass flesh. Accordingly, a donkey who had attained the mature age of six was purchased and carefully fattened for the space of three months, till it became quite a pleasure to pay our daily visits and poke him professionally in the ribs as he put on yet more and more flesh. At last came the day of doom. He was pronounced perfect, was duly slaughtered, and the series of experiments commenced. The day after his decease his brains were eaten with unmixed satisfaction, and the liver proved superior to that of calf. All this was well, but our anxiety was more about the joints, so when it had hung a week, we ventured on a *culotte d'ane braisee a la jardiniere*, which proved so attractive, that on the next day we boldly attacked a roast sirloin—pure and simple. We felt at once that we had our reward. There was no hesitation about it. Not only did roast donkey prove very superior to horse, but without a dissentient voice we placed it above beef. The meat was very dark and rich looking, and fully performed its promise. There was a slight suggestion of venison about it, and the undercut was simply superb. Our early investigations having thus been completely crowned with success, it was decided that the second sirloin should form the central point of a banquet, whose general character might be described as asinine."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

MOTHER HEN'S ADVICE.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" cried a foolish hen
 With a pair of baby ehickens,
 "My fate is hard; not a fowl in ten
 Knows how my poor heart siekens.
 For it's scrape and scrape, and seratch and seratch,
 To feed these hungry bills;
 How I wish there were no eggs to hateh—
 My life is full of ills."

"Good neighbor mine," said a stately dame
 That slowly wandered by,
 And her brood of ten behind her came—
 "You pining here? O fie!
 Although my chicks are larger, still
 I manage to provide;
 For a cheerful heart and an earnest will
 Are fighting on my side."

"Ah, yes! it's well for those to preach
 Whose skies are bright and blue;
 Good fortune some can always reach,
 Dark days they never knew.
 If I only had myself to keep
 I never more should fret;
 But it's toil and care till I go to sleep,
 I've babies—you forget."

"Yes, that's the world," then the dame replied,
 "Most people see their labors,
 Their cares and trials magnified,
 And greater than their neighbor's.
 If our daily toil, good sister, here,
 With cheerfulness we do;
 It's as easy, love, to scratch for ten
 As it is to scratch for two!" —Selected.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 5.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in *any* instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, *every* species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

I LOOKED in upon the convention of chicken-savans at the recent New York meeting, and found them a very respectable body of men. After listening to the spunky debate some hours each day I made up my mind that there were at least half a dozen of the gentlemen then and there present who were "smart," in the best acceptance of this commonplace term. But I could hardly single out a speaker who did not either admit it or seem to have *an axe to grind*, directly or indirectly; and this furnishes me with a good

theme for my present paper, in the series I am writing about the crotchets of our poultry fanciers.

How common the expression of late among contributors, "I have no axe to grind!" And yet, perhaps unwittingly, *all* these writers have the handle of their "little hatchet" concealed in their sleeve, and are really bent upon keeping its edge very keen in every movement they undertake. Some of them honestly confess the fact. But there are others who dodge the soft impeachment, and imagine that the innocent axe they propose covertly to grind cannot be discovered, while they are so skilfully manipulating their grindstone-turning process.

One of your Western correspondents, for example, desires to see the men who *have* an axe to grind make their appearance at the front, and show their hand. He wants everybody to be "up with the times," and ignores the old fogies "who bred, exported, and imported fowls twenty years ago, and who then wrote books about them." They must now take a back seat, he thinks. *He* has no "axe to grind;" of course not. Oh, no! not much. I think *I* can see the handle sticking out, nevertheless. Perhaps *he* can't.

"W. M. W." has ne'er an axe. But *his* Light Brahmas have "no feathers on the middle toe," I believe. *Therefore* the late new standard is all right on the Brahma goose, and he knows it is correct, because *he* don't see nary feathers on his middle toes; I mean his fowl's toes, of course. Bully boy! *He* don't dare to trust the hock experiment, but he will sell a few Brahmas up to the standard in leg-feathering, no doubt, though he has no axe to grind publicly in saying this.

Another good Yankee breeder entertains this same crotchet, with the pedigree attachment *bad*. At a late exhibition he entered some large Light Brahmas, with bright yellow backs, which some fanciers naturally objected to. "They would moult out," he said. His fowls have no middle-toe feathering, and so he helps to fix this regulation in the standard, and thus grinds *his* axe very sharp. "The milk-white color" covers yellow, creamy, pale blue, or any other tint you can find in *milk*. This saves his yellow backs—I mean upon his fowl's back—and thus his hatchet is kept constantly bright and useful.

A noted breeder in Philadelphia whose yards were cursed with the English *hock* nuisance upon Dark Brahmas and Buff Cochins, failed in one of the earlier New York Conventions to get this nuisance recognized. But by perseverance and keeping an eye to business, he finally succeeded in getting the too pliant committeemen to say in the standard that the "hock is objectionable, but *not* a disqualification." So *he* won, for the nonee, and managed to get rid of his hooked birds to the green 'uns before the change occurred in the revised standard perhaps. But, in advocating this foreign hock, of course, *he* "had no axe to grind!" O no, never!

In the late New York meeting I saw one gentleman who is a game man (I mean a breeder of game fowls), hailing from Connecticut, I think, who don't like a neighboring game breeder's varieties, I *supposed* (from listening to the debate), because one of the gentlemen's birds could liek the other's fancy fowls out of their boots, though I don't *know* this to be the fact. But one of the debaters was on the committee, and the other wasn't. The former "didn't see" the recognition of the latter's varieties of games, while he did see his own fixed all right in the standard of excellence, originally. The other showed his spurs on this it seems, and went to Boston to "protest" before the Executive Com-

mittee. When the time comes round for a future promised official hearing, strange to say there is no quorum in committee! Who turned *that* grindstone? Did nobody have an axe in this? Perhaps not. I don't say they had, because I don't know. But I am told "the *other* cock won" after all at the final hearing!

And here is a good joke; it isn't *mine*, I only repeat it at second-hand. A worthy and dignified President of a certain leading fanciers' association some time ago offered a \$100 prize at a show for the best Dark Brahma hen entered. He obtained a sockdolager *himself*, and went in as a competitor for his own offered prize. He "had 'em all foul," so he fancied; for his hen was a good 'un, and cost him heavy. But a *sweet* beauty round the corner that he hadn't heard about cleaned out the dignified and his colleagues, and won his \$100 and his hen, with all the others entered in this heat! The skilful standard-makers differed on this single hen's qualifications 14 to 16 "points." Was there any axe ground here? Guess not.

A New England Light Brahma breeder who don't have the middle-toe feathering upon *his* strain, maintains that our last standard is correct in this particular, because you can't get toes thus ornamented without $33\frac{7}{8}$ ths per centum of hocks on your chicks (I *think* this is the exact proportion). But he has only "pedigree" strains, I believe; and the hock being a British invention, he don't want it. I suppose it hides the pedigree upon the shanks. But I should be willing to bet four dollars and a half that *this* man never had "an axe to grind" in his life!

Speaking of pedigrees reminds me of a funny thing that recently happened out in Westchester County. A very nice fancier in the Light Brahma line, not a hundred miles from Harlem, started out on this dodge. He saw a big axe in the pedigree fowl enterprise, and he forthwith went to a breeder just over the State border, who had some large mixed light colored fowls that looked very well, but which both men knew were not over three-quarters blooded, which our pedigree hero bought, and took home to Westchester County. Within a month eleven of them were named and "recorded" duly. And now he is selling this stock's progeny for pedigreed fowls of the first water, warranted not to cut in the eye! "Bob, take a turn at this grindstone, while we read the following letter received by the editor of this paper during the past week:"

BERLIN, Wis., Aug. 31st, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: One of my neighbors has some mongrels hatched from \$6 eggs of "pedigree stock," and don't like to hear much about them. I asked him how they got along, and he said they reminded him of the man's horse "that was sired all right, but damned by all who knew him."

Very respectfully,

E. BASSET.

A very clever fancier of Light Brahma stock in Pennsylvania, who turns out some right good ones, too, is a quiet, *flower-y* man in his address, but *he*, too, has got middle-toe feathers on the brain. He want's them on his fowls' toes, however, but finds it hard to make 'em stick there often! He declares he "*will* have 'em if it takes a leg." When he gets them regularly without the hock, I hope he will tell us how he did it. Meantime, he *makes* a good many nice axes and hatchets, but doesn't *grind* them, I believe.

In a certain poultry paper eastward appears, from month to month latterly, a long-winded "History of Light Brah-

mas," by the "oldest breeder" of this fowl (?) in America. *He* goes for the Cornish-Chamberlin strain (which a New York editor supplied him with *originally*, while residing in North Carolina). This stock was obtained by said editor in 1851 from Dr. Couterier, who got all his Light Brahma fowls, as "Gray Shanghaes" I hear, first from Burnham, in Massachusetts. This new writer on Light Brahma history says nothing of the *Dark* Brahmas, but goes for the Chamberlin strain fearfully. I shouldn't wonder if a thundering broad axe should tumble out of this account of the Brahmas in 1874, sooner or later. But as I don't breed these monsters I have very little interest in this wordy war, and take *no* stock in any of these fresh "histories." Do you think it likely that this writer has any axe to grind in his tiresome new treatise? It can't be. Surely he, or his publisher, is no such man!

At the late New York meeting I watched for these axe-grinders, and among them all (who seemed to have brought their hatchets along with them) I noted but one man who didn't appear to have any tools there to sharpen. This was your spiey contributor, Mr. Burnham, of Massachusetts. I noticed that he and Mr. Bestor, of Connecticut, rather maintained their positions in that crowd. But I could not discover that they were turning any grindstones for themselves. Still, I couldn't say they were *not* like many of the past of our prominent fanciers, and it is barely possible they too carried their hatchets in their sleeves. I shouldn't wonder! *Certes*, they carried their points in that Convention.

NEW YORK, September, 1874.

WILD GEESE TAMED.

THESE well-known and migratory birds move to their summer and winter home through the air in a V-shaped form, the male boss of camp taking the lead, occasionally sounding his musical (?) call of "honk, honk," to his faithful followers. Though generally esteemed a foolish bird, it displays wonderful courage in the defence of its young, and instances of attachment and remembrance have proven that it is not deficient in these sentiments.

It was held sacred by the Romans, because it is said, on account of its cackling at night, to have alarmed the sentinels of the Capitol upon the invasion of the Gauls, and thus to have saved the city.

It feeds on vegetable substances along the borders of salt as well as fresh waters. Large quantities are raised in England, kept in a tame state; vast numbers, by the thousand, are driven annually to the markets. The liver is considered a favorite morsel by epicures, so much so, that means have been invented to enlarge and improve the quantity and quality of that organ. The feathers also are a considerable article of commerce, the plucking generally pays their keep. During the breeding season the birds are often lodged in the same house with the herdsmen, even in their bedchambers, which sometimes have rows of coarse wicker pens, placed one above another, each bird having its separate division, which it retains during the sitting season. Twice a day the herd is driven to the water, and brought back to their proper places. They are plucked five times a year; first for feathers and quills, which are still in use in many places, and the same is renewed four times between Lady Day and Michaelmas for feathers only. The old geese submit quietly, but the young ones are not so easily managed. The first operation performed on the latter is the pulling of the tails, to accustom them to the beginning of future operations; but by a long course of plucking the goose becomes dry eating. It lives to the age of seventy or more.

THE GROWTH OF A FEATHER.

IN the skin of a bird, where a new feather is to grow, there is a little pit, and in the bottom of this an elevation or pyramid; extending up one side of this pyramid is a groove, or furrow, deepest at the base, and gradually growing shallower until it disappears near the top; from each side of this furrow a great many smaller grooves extend around to the other side of the pyramid, and these also decrease in depth, and at last disappear just as they are about to meet on the other side opposite the large furrow. The whole furrow is covered with skin, and the surface is made of the same scales, or flattened cells, that are found over the rest of the surface of the body; but instead of falling off when they are pushed out by the new ones below them, they become united or welded to each other, so as to form a horn coat over the surface of the pyramid; with ridges on its lower or inner surface, corresponding to the grooves on the pyramid; and, as new cells grow at the base, this coat or cast of the surface is pushed upward till it breaks at its thinnest part, which is, of course, the smooth part without ridges opposite the large furrow; and then, as it is pushed outward and flattened, it assumes the form of a feather, the ridge formed in the main furrow being the shaft, while the cast of the side grooves form the separate barbs of the vane. When all the vane has been formed and pushed forward, the pyramid loses its grooves and becomes smooth, and the wall now formed on its surface being of the same thickness in all parts, does not break, but remains tubular, and forms the quill, which is attached to what is left of the pyramid. A fingernail, or a hair, is formed from the same kind of scales, in the same way, the process differing only in those features which give to each organ its special character. Feathers, scales, hair, claws, and nails, all are made alike from the dead flattened cells crowded to the surface by the process of growth.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A DOG THAT AFFECTED FRIGHT.

THE *Turf, Field, and Farm* publishes the following comical dog story, prefacing it with the remark that it does not vouch for its truth, not remembering where it was found:

The writer once owned a dog. He was a spurious pointer, which a wicked wag once palmed off upon me as a full-blooded and well-bred descendant of a well-known hunter, noted for his intelligence and his discriminating nose. I called him Ponto in his puppyhood; but as he grew older, and the fraud developed, I changed his name to Knave. He was a good hunter—for sheep—but his nose could not be depended on for feathered game. He would come to a dead point on a grasshopper, and run headlong over a covey of quail the next moment. Knave's best hold, however, was in the circus line. He had a very extensive circle of low-bred acquaintances, and was ringmaster of a canine hippodrome, which met every night in the flower garden.

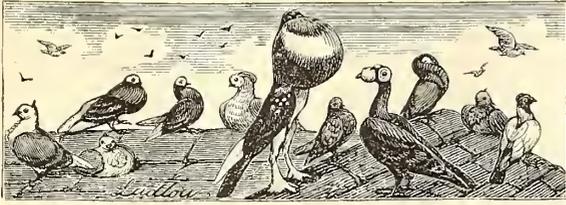
Knave had been having a deal of fun at my expense, so one day I concluded to have a little at his. I took him out about half a mile away from home, tied an oyster can to his tail, gave him a stimulating kick, and turned him adrift. I never suspected the speed there was in that dog. He looked like a white and liver-colored comet whizzing through space. I have observed that nothing encourages a dog so much, or tends more to the development of his speed, than to make him a medium for the rapid transit of tinware between given points.

Knave having yielded such splendid sport, I tried him again and again, until he began to take an interest in the proceedings. He would bark and stand quietly while the oyster can was being attached to his thick plebeian tail, and then at the word he would start at his highest speed, as if shot from a cannon. His affectation of fright was the best piece of acting I ever saw, and he quickly seized upon opportunities of adding to the sensational features of the display. His favorite run of a Saturday afternoon was around the circular track surrounding the court-house grounds, to which from one to two hundred rural horses were generally hitched, all of which would take fright, break their halters, and start for home at a lively canter. That noble dog also delighted in scudding down a sidewalk crowded with people, upsetting the men by running between their legs, and frightening the women into convulsions.

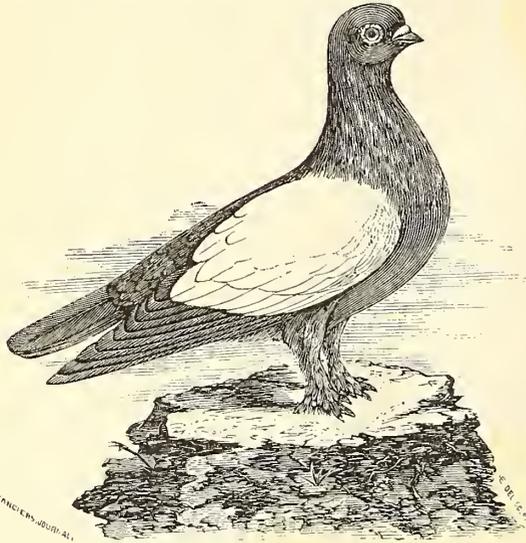
Once he grew impatient at the long delay in lashing his freight to the tail, and started prematurely, running a hundred yards at a slapping pace before he discovered that he was flying light. He sneaked back, looked sheepishly apologetic, backed up again, and waited until a bunch of tin clippings was securely fastened. By and by these dog races became an old thing with us boys, but the appetite grew upon Knave, until he didn't feel in good health if he missed his diurnal "sport." Then he got to collecting all the tinware he found lying around loose, and storing it up for future use. If, by any chance, we forgot to exercise him, he would go to his tin pile, select a promising oyster can, or section of stovepipe, carry it in his mouth to one of his biped friends, and beg piteously to have it tied on.

Knave's enthusiasm for the turf finally led him on to his death. As he grew older, his taste grew more fastidious. He came to prefer new tinware to that which was furnished by atmospheric oxidation, and, having little respect for either moral or statute laws, he stole abundantly from the village shop. Finally, an apprentice detected him in the act of getting off with a string of pint cups fresh from the mint, and gave him a fatal clip with the hammer, which caused him to yield up the frisky ghost. We buried him on the hill with a *hic jacet* headboard, bearing an inscription to the effect that we could have better spared a better dog.

The work at the Centennial grounds, in Fairmount Park, is progressing very rapidly. The northern portion of the foundations for the permanent Memorial Hall, together with most of the interior piers, are ready to receive the masonry, while the southern front is now receiving attention. The front, facing south, will be arranged with a central projection, as well as one at each end, thus breaking the monotony of a continuous front of the long distance prescribed for this portion of the structure. In another portion of the Park there has been completed a large one-story building, and fitted up as a restaurant for the accommodation of the mechanics, who will soon be engaged in the erection of the Exhibition Pavilion. Tool-houses and carpenter shops dot the ground in every direction; and there are few spots in the city that present a scene of so much bustle and activity. For the Exhibition Building, the levelling of the ground has nearly been completed. The storm of Saturday night materially assisted the surveyors and workmen in discovering the hollows, as the water filled them. Everything preparatory to the driving of piles for the pavilions will be completed by the coming week. In the meantime work has been commenced upon the wrought-iron beams, the first of which are to be ready for delivery by the 15th of next month.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.



"MOUNTAIN MOTTLES,"

Sometimes called "White Wings" and "Duncannon Mottles," were originated in this country by Mr. Langhorne Wister, of this city, while he resided at Duncannon, in the mountains in this State; hence the name "Mountain Mottles." Mr. Wister commenced breeding these birds from Imported Mottles or Rose Wings. Finding the stock after moulting inclined to white shoulders, he selected carefully birds of this type until the breed was fully established. They are about the size of a flying tumbler, with a good pearl eye and a rather short beak, which is always light-colored in good specimens. They are of two colorings, *red* and *yellow*, but sometimes *cream-colored* birds will appear. They are *white-shouldered* (exactly the reverse of a Red or Yellow-shouldered Turbit). The entire body, including the primary and secondary wing feathers, is of one color, the scapular and lesser and larger wing coverts being the only white feathers in good birds, making the entire shoulder white when at rest. They are good flyers and tumblers, but being bred more for color, they are not so good in the latter quality. All the specimens we have seen were well feathered on the legs, but not extending to the toes. One peculiarity in this breed consists in its *always* leaving the nest a *solid bird*, the white feathers in the shoulder coming in with the first and second moult, making a beautiful and interesting specimen of the Tumbler variety. Mr. Wister has tried to produce white-shouldered blacks, but has not yet met with absolute success, although he has produced some fine birds of this color, but with a sprinkling of white about the neck, otherwise they are all right. We have never known or heard of other fanciers having or importing this variety of pigeon, yet on turning to Brent we

find that a similar pigeon must have been known in England. He writes of them as follows:

"*White-shouldered Tumblers*.—I know not the fancy name for these, unless it be 'Handkerchief,' from their having as it were a white handkerchief dropped on their back. The whole of the wing shoulders, including the scapular feathers, is white, the rest of the plumage red or yellow. I do not remember seeing any other color."

This is all Mr. Brent has to offer on the subject, but is enough to show that the birds were well known to him at that time. It also shows that he had not then heard of the black white wings which Mr. Wister has produced.

ALLENTOWN, August 28th, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Will you please inform me through your valuable journal, whether it is necessary to separate the sexes of pigeons after breeding season. I see most all writers upon pigeons advises to that effect, but am not aware that it is actually carried out by fanciers; must they be separated so that they cannot see each other, or will any simple style of open-work partition be sufficient? I think it would be a good idea to give a short article on the subject in the *Fanciers' Journal*; no doubt it would be valuable information to amateurs. I also think there is much to be learned to breed and raise pigeons successfully, and a few such hints would be satisfactorily received by the readers of your paper.

Most respectfully yours,

C. G. TREXLER.

[Fanciers are somewhat divided on the question of separating the sexes in the fall. Some of our friends have done this, and say they will never do it again, giving as a reason that it was too much trouble to mate their birds up in the spring, but at the same time admitting that it was better for the birds. The only objection to letting them remain together is, that they will have one or two nests of eggs or young that they cannot raise on account of the cold weather in this country; and even if they were kept in a room artificially heated, where they would be able to raise their young through the winter, in all probability the female would die, at least this has often been the case in our own loft, and even if she should survive the winter, it is very doubtful if she would raise more than one nest the following season. If you have a large loft of toys or low-priced birds let them remain together, unless you have plenty of room and time, but by all means separate your high-class birds, and keep them out of sight and hearing of each other if possible, although this is not absolutely necessary. If they should lay a pair of eggs while feeding their last young ones, put them under common pigeons and try to save them in this way.—ED.]

☞ Recently a swimming match was arranged to take place at Eastbourne, England, between a fisherman and a mastiff dog. But there was no race, because the dog, once in the water with the man, supposed his duty there was to save the latter's life, and persisted in his endeavors to keep the man afloat, by thrusting his head under his opponent's chin.

☞ THE WANTS OF A GREAT CITY.—New York requires annually 600,000 head of cattle, 800,000 sheep, 1,000,000 hogs, 2,000,000 barrels of flour, and 800,000 barrels of corn and rye, with milk, fish, fruit, vegetables, and groceries to correspond. If large cities are sores in the body politic, they require a vast deal of medicine, supplied by the farmer-physician of the country; who, without this demand, would have to close up their granaries or medicine-chests.

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

At Painesville, Ohio, several murderous sportsmen have been fined for killing ducks out of season. The law says that ducks shall not be killed in that State between the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

A New England paper advises its readers,

If your neighbor's hens are troublesome
And steal across the way,
Don't let your angry passions rise,
But fix a place for them to lay.

The *Galveston (Texas) News* says: "The prairies are now a scene of beauty, surpassing even the imagination which drew the picture of the valley of Abyssinia. Millions of flowers deck their green surfaces like beautifully variegated carpets. If there is anything more lovely than a Texas prairie in the month of April we should like to know it."

A suburban minister was greatly exasperated, lately, by a cow which had made havoc in his garden, and which had defied the efforts of the boy who had been sent to turn her out. "Just wait till I get this coat of divinity off, and I'll drive you, you old cuss!" said he; and before the words were out of his mouth the coat was thrown upon the floor, and he "went for" the cow most effectually.

Wild elk, wild buck, doe, or fawn, are safe in Michigan, except in October, November, and December. Then they must be scarce if they would escape the deadly rifles of the sportsmen. Wild turkey from the 1st of September to January 1st. Pinnated grouse, ruffled grouse, or any wood duck, teal, or mallard, are to be had, by the lucky man of a good dog and gun, from September 1st to January 1st.

An athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called in the counting-room of a merchant, and took off his hat, to make one of his politest bows.

"The top of the morning to ye, Misther S., I've been told ye're in want o' help."

"I've but little to do," replied Mr. S., with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the boy for ye's. It's but little I care about doing—shure it's the money I'm afther."

To the first robin of spring:

A robin
Was bohbin,
Yesterday morning up in a tree,
The cold hail
Froze his tail,
And a very sick robin was he.

Last night
Up tight
This venturesome robin was friz.
To-day
Thrown away
Was the robin who knew not his biz.

An interesting pigeon match came off at De Kalb, Ill., on Friday last, in which nearly all the sportsmen of the town took a hand, several of them making scores which would put even a Chicago man on his mettle. We regret that we are unable to give the summary.

HUNTING IN AFRICA.—A passion for hunting seems to be an innate propensity in the human breast, and is developed at a very early age, when cats, dogs, and mice are made the ignoble game of infant sportsmen, before the natural propensities are subject to moral restraint and discipline. The greatest ambition of the boy is to possess a gun, and very amiable old gentlemen may be seen toiling miles under a September sun in the hope of getting a shot at a pack of quails or a covey of partridges. But game nowadays is fast disappearing; the moose are diminishing in numbers, the herds of deer are being yearly decimated, and, even in the far west, buffalo are not so plenty as they used to be.

But if the sportsman wishes to enjoy real sport, when the game is vast in size and imposing in numbers, when the chase possesses the grand element of danger, which alone gives it dignity and sublimity, he must imitate the example of Captain R. Gordon Cumming. This gentleman, after having exhausted the excitement of hunting in his native highlands, after having stalked and shot the red deer till he was weary of the sport, procured a commission in a regiment ordered to Canada. Here he distinguished himself as a Nimrod, and soon exhausted the excitement of the country, as he had done the Highlands of Scotland.

Having heard much of the sport in South Africa, he exchanged into the Cape Rifles, thinking that he could easily reconcile his military duties at the Cape of Good Hope with his sporting propensities. The latter, however, soon absorbed his whole soul, and so, having sold his commission, he devoted the proceeds to fitting out an expedition into the interior of South Africa. He bought an immense wagon, drawn by a great number of oxen, a stud of at least twenty horses, dogs innumerable, shooting equipments of all kinds, and cords of powder and shot, and with men for drivers, after-drivers, bush-beaters, etc., departed for a five years' campaign against the wild beasts.

During this period he obtained specimens of every animal to be found in that region—elephants, rhinoceroses, antelopes, gnus, giraffes, bles-backs, springboks, hartebeets, bluebusts, crocodiles, lions, tigers, and serpents. A daring rider, an infallible shot, and brave as steel, his success was commensurate with his energy. He very coolly speaks of "bagging" three or four elephants of a morning. The hunting of these monsters requires great tact, nerve, and skill; if they get your wind, they are off at a pace which defies pursuit; if they are cornered, they charge furiously, and it is needless to say that a toss from the tusks of an elephant would be equivalent to the loss of number one's mess. The lion, on the contrary, the king of beasts, is on the whole, a great thief and coward; but the lionesses are far braver than their lords, and not at all amiable if they perceive their cubs in danger.

If any of our sporting friends are ambitious of better sport than dropping woodcock or wild duck, we advise them to embark for the Cape of Good Hope, and try their fortunes in South Africa. We can assure them, that if they devote time and money to go, and go far enough into the country, they may easily bag a brace or two of elephants in the course of a day's tramp.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Weekly at 39 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

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From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at 10 cents per line, set solid; if displayed, 15 cents per line of space will be charged; about 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

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Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

DELINQUENTS.

We had hoped that the above word would never have appeared in our columns, but many of our subscribers and advertisers seem to think that their patronage is all-sufficient, and forget that it takes money to run a journal. We give fifty-two issues per annum, illustrated mostly with original engravings, and as much reading matter, from the best contributors in the country, in each issue as most of the monthlies, for which we only charge double the price of the monthlies. We are not to blame if fanciers cannot see the advantage of advertising in a lively weekly at ten cents for a twelve-word line—which is about one-fourth the price of other journals. If our subscribers and advertisers who are in arrears wish to see the *Journal* continued as a weekly, they must promptly remit. Our circulation is much larger than many of the monthlies; but, to support it, and make it what we think it ought to be, it will need a much larger circulation than it now has.

We cannot close our remarks without returning our sincere thanks to the many, very many, generous friends and supporters of the *Journal*, who well know that we have lost much financially, by daring to attack and unmask what we knew would injure the fancy, and honest fanciers.

It is a mistake which many parents make, that of trying to make premature men out of boys, and of holding themselves aloof from all the emotions, sympathies, pleasures, and pursuits of youngsters. It is not natural for boys to be so staid, reserved, nor always well-mannered, and the discipline that makes them so before their time will probably

distort or cripple some of their finest qualities. The roots of a young tree must have room to spread, and if they are inexorably crammed into a hole big enough for only half of them, some are sure to be grievously hurt, and the tree prematurely damaged. As for education, it must always be remembered that what a boy learns from books is but a small portion of his education. That which he gathers from his surroundings, and from his home, pleasant or repulsive, from his associations, from nature, from everything he sees and hears, go equally to form his mind and character.

We desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement, and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this weekly is devoted to *your interests*. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous *support*—and a very little *individual effort* will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap weekly advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIEFLY TO LEWIS WRIGHT.

FRIEND WADE.

I do not intend to follow Lewis Wright in his *new* vagaries, based upon what he *now* charges upon me as having been written in the "History of the Hen Fever," twenty years ago! This is altogether too troublesome. But, as he is intent upon dodging the original issues, I wish to make the points clear, as to what I charged upon Wright, at *first*, in my criticisms of his two books, viz.: that he misquoted me, garbled my language in his books, interpolated the writings of others, in his pretended quotations from them, made use of terms and names of fowls which they and I did *not* use (as *he* printed them), insidiously accredited *me* with the authorship of articles and sentences I never wrote, but which in my books I duly credited to the writers of them, clearly *by name*, and that he used Cornish's two published letters to *my* detriment, voluntarily; when, in *neither* of those two documents, upon which Mr. Wright confesses he bases his theory of the "origin of the Brahma fowl," *my* name or my stock is not once alluded to, first or last!

And one word upon my "private" letter addressed to Wright, from which he makes a single extract, and says, "Which I shall not quote entire, though its character would thoroughly justify my doing so. . . . I will respect Mr. Burnham's 'private' mark so far as to content myself with this sample of the bulk," &c.

To which I reply that Mr. Wright *dare not* publish that private letter "entire!" I release him from any "respect to my private mark," and call upon him to give the *whole* of that letter, especially the two *closing* paragraphs thereof,

without change of text or punctuation. *This document will explain itself. But I venture the prediction, that Mr. Wright will never permit that "entire letter" to see the light!*

Yours truly,

GEORGE P. BURNHAM.

MELROSE, Sept. 1st, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you an advertisement for the exchange column, and twenty-five cents to pay for one insertion, and will send you a card for the regular advertising columns soon. Your *Journal* has become one of the necessities in our family, and its coming is always a source of pleasure. I do not see how any fancier can afford to be without it. I hope to send you a club this fall.

I have a pen of five Dark Brahma pullets, that have laid from December 3d, 1873 (when the first one began to lay), five hundred and seventeen eggs, and in twelve days, in February (7th to 18th, inclusive), fifty-seven eggs—a "shell-egg" that I think hard to beat.

With best wishes for the success of the *Journal*, I am,
Yours truly,

T. J. BLACK.

CANONSBURG, PA., August 24, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE EAST PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION,
DOYLESTOWN, PA., Aug. 28th, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: All of the committee are hard at work, in view of our coming exhibition. Specials are coming in, and in a few days our premium list will be ready for distribution. The Association have purchased from Mr. Halsted his handsome and very convenient rabbit hutches. Special pains will be taken to make this a prominent feature of the show. The new hall is rapidly approaching completion, which will give us fine accommodations. Arrangements will be made with the North Pennsylvania Railroad to carry fowls at reduced rates, and also visitors to the fair, at excursion rates; add to this the fact, that competent and disinterested judges have been procured, and we feel warranted in saying, that we can and will give good satisfaction to exhibitors, and also feel warranted in saying, that we mean to make this one of the best, if not the best exhibition in the country. We have the consent and authority of announcing the following names as judges: A. M. Halsted, Rye, N. Y.; P. W. Hudson, North Manchester, Conn.; D. A. Upham, Wilsonville, Conn.; L. Burlingame, New York; Isaac Van Winkle, New Jersey; John Clapp, Philadelphia; and probably George P. Burnham, and others.

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. WALTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

CALIFORNIA QUAILS.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

SIR: In answer to many inquiries, California quail, either valley or mountain, breed only in *pairs*. They can be reared with precisely the same treatment as the Virginia quail; but are more easily tamed, and thrive better, and generally lay well in confinement, but a hen will hardly make a nest and incubate her eggs unless the enclosure be so large that the nest can be hidden away. If the eggs be hatched by Bantams, or other small hens, the young act about the same as Guineas, and require nearly the same treatment. Let me repeat that they *pair*, and extra hens should not be purchased any more than one would buy a trio of pigeons.

M. EYRE, JR.

August 27, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

MAKE YOUR CATS USEFUL.

ONE of the most serious drawbacks we have ever experienced in rearing chickens has been the depredations committed upon our young broods by rats. In former years we have frequently lost whole broods in a single night by these pests. We tried various methods to exterminate them, using poison, steel-traps, and other modes of destroying them; but after awhile they would return again to repeat the slaughter. Finally we resolved upon a plan which has proved both efficient and satisfactory. It was simply to wage a war against the rats with cats. Accordingly, when it was discovered that old Tabby had a litter of five kittens, instead of drowning them all as we had previously done, we kept two, much to the delight of poor Tabby. The good effect of our plan began to manifest itself at once. Tabby having a family to provide for, set herself to work at catching the young rats with a vigor that rendered their increase very uncertain. When our first brood of Light Brahmas was hatched this spring the kittens were about four months old, and had begun to hunt a little for themselves under the guidance of their mother. We had some misgivings as to what they would do on seeing the young chicks. Placing the hen and her brood in a coop, we provided ourself with a long switch, and quietly awaited the result. Soon one of the kittens espied one of the little downy chaps, and stealthily commenced to crawl towards it. We allowed him to proceed until he crouched for a spring; then, quick as a flash, we gave him two or three stinging cuts with the switch. The effect can better be imagined than described; with a yowl and a spit he bounded off. In a few minutes the other one came round, and the same manoeuvres were gone through, and he received the number of lashes prescribed by law for his offence. After this we had no further trouble with either of them so far as the chicks were concerned; but the one called Topsy (which by the way was a misnomer, as he was not that kind of a cat), having been detected in the act of appropriating sundry pieces of beefsteak and stealing the baby's milk, was condemned to a watery grave. The day of his departure was at hand, but we were loth to part with him. Aside from his thieving propensities he was a good fellow, and a first-rate rat and mouse catcher. So, after much deliberation, it was decided to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. Accordingly a light strong cord was fastened around his neck, and he was tied in one corner of the hen house, the cord being sufficiently long to allow him to reach the drinking fountain. After he had been tied up several weeks, it was noticed that Sambo, his brother, was in the habit of visiting him daily, and spending two or three hours at a time with him. One morning recently Sambo was seen with a bird in his mouth; as he showed no disposition to eat it, we resolved to see what he did with it. Judge of our surprise when we saw him carry it into the hen house, and give it to his imprisoned brother. Now, here is a question. Did Topsy tell Sambo that game was scarce in his locality, or did Sambo understand the situation himself? We have seen Sambo lying on his side near a coop of young chicks, which were picking and scratching all around him, yet he never appears to molest them; but let a

bird or rat come within his reach, and woe be unto it. It is needless for us to say that we are not troubled with rats, and have no fear of them while Tabby, Topsy, and Sambo, like faithful sentinels, keep guard over our house and yards.

SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.

W. E. FLOWER.

ADVENTURE WITH A WILD CAT.

THE stories of peril and adventure in early New England life are now repeated in the West, with almost the same details. The San Luis Obispo (Cal.) *Tribune* says:

"An unusual and very exciting contest took place at the ranch of Mr. Ramon Feliz, on the Morro Creek, about fourteen miles from this place, one morning last week. It seems that Mr. Feliz in the morning went out to feed his stock, and soon after was startled by the cries of his wife and family. Running to the house, he found that a large wild cat had seized his youngest child, an infant, by the back of the neck, and was making off with it. After a severe struggle he succeeded in rescuing it, the cat making its escape.

"Some time after the excitement had subsided, an Indian boy, about eighteen years old, went out to bring in some horses that had been staked out over night, some distance from the house. He had been gone but a few minutes when the family was again aroused by the cries of the boy, who came rushing toward the house, yelling like a madman, with the identical cat that had caused the first disturbance firmly seated upon his back, with his teeth imbedded in the back of his neck.

"Another desperate battle ensued, which resulted in favor of the cat, who successfully defeated the whole Feliz family, killed their two dogs, and retreated in good order to the house of Mr. E. M. Howe, under which he ensconced himself, defying all efforts to dislodge him, until night, when he escaped unscathed.

"The wounds received by the Indian boy were quite severe, and the people fearing that the cat was mad, thought best to scarify the wounds, which they did by heating a crowbar, the only implement about the premises that would answer the purpose. Considering the ordeal of scratching, biting, and singeing the boy passed through, he is doing remarkably well, and will be all right again in a few weeks."

PRAISING CATS.

THE following story of a cat, which illustrates the fondness for praise which certain animals possess, comes to us from a correspondent:

"A lady came in possession of a small gray kitten, three weeks old. Being an invalid, she often amused herself by teaching this kitten various little freaks. She was always spoken to in the way and manner a child would have been. When food was placed before her, she was taught not to touch it until permission was given; and it often stood for hours without being molested. She was taught to roll over for all she wished. She at length became so well trained that whatever she desired, whether food or drink, or to enter a room in the house, she would run to her mistress, fall at her feet, roll over several times, then get up and start in the direction of the desired object. If she did not succeed in getting her attention the first time, she would repeat her experiment until she made her understand what she wished for.

"One remarkable thing about this cat was she would never taste of the game she caught until she had been praised for catching it. If caught at night she would always bring it to the door, and lay it upon the mat, then begin to mew most piteously. If heard by her mistress, a word or two was sufficient to silence her. As soon as the door was opened in the morning she would begin to roll beside her game, and after receiving a few words of praise she would commence devouring it, apparently gratified."

AFTER AN OSTRICH.

WE find in an English magazine the following account of hunting the ostrich, and the manner in which ostrich feathers are procured:

From the top of a little hill, if you could call by that name a height of about ten yards above the bottom of the wady, we saw the ostriches. I suspect they had some knowledge of us before we were visible. They had already started at full trot, and seemed to skim along without any exertion, flapping their small downy wings to help them onward, and, like horses in full career, kicking up stones behind them. We went after them at a canter. Had we tried at once to catch them in a gallop, our horses would soon have been blown, and the birds would have got out of reach. Our plan was to follow them as closely as might be without frightening them into their quickest pace, and to keep them in view.

The birds soon parted, two going together one way, and the others starting each in a different direction. We followed a single ostrich, a fine male, the feathers of the male being more valuable.

Noon passed, and the sun was rapidly declining. We had been following our ostrich for more than four hours: but not in a straight line, since these creatures have a whim for running in large circles. One by one the horses of the Arabs dropped behind. Sidi Etcetera, two of the Arabs and myself being the best mounted, alone kept up the hunt. Our aim was to turn the ostrich, and so drive him back to our companions. The two Arabs pricked their steeds into a full gallop, one to the right and one to the left, and tried, by making a circuit, to get ahead of him. Sidi did not like the idea of being outdone by the other Arabs, so he made a dash at the game on his own account. His horse had a little spirit left, and a few long bounds brought him alongside. The bird saw that he was outrun and outwitted. With a little stick, such as we all carried for this especial purpose, Sidi tapped him on the neck, turned him, and drove him back to me like a tame creature. Our two companions now rejoined us, crying out, "*Sahait, sahait, Allah yatiek es-saha!*" which means, "Well done! Well done! God gives you strength!"—Arab equivalent for "Hurrah! Hurrah! Go it again."

One by one we came up with our beaten companions; and we then surrounded our bird, caught him, and cut his throat, with the pious words, "*Bismillah Akhbar*" (In the name of the great God). It would have been simpler to tap him on the head and strangle him, for then there would have been no fear of damaging the feathers with the blood.

But such a death is not in accordance with the Moslem creed concerning holy and unholy food; and of an animal so slaughtered, the flesh could not have been eaten.

Ladies, I trust, are satisfied with the amount of trouble taken to get them their court plumes. But it is a pity that each feather that costs them a guinea, scarcely brings a shilling to the Arab sportsman.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.
 New Jersey State Fair. Waverley Station, September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
 The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
 Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1874. Dr. G. L. Parmele, Sec'y.
 Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.
 Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.
 Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hiekman, Secretary.
 Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
 Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.
 Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
 Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.
 Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

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TO EXCHANGE.—A first-class Saddle Horse, Essex Pigs, Shepherd Dogs, and Fancy Pigeons, for Jersey Cows. What other offers?
 BENJAMIN HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmans (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
 W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS with erect fine point combs, black breasts, and white ear lobes (at maturity), will be sent in exchange for Standard Games, G. S. Bantams, Fancy Pigeons, or Darwin's and Tegetmeir's works, Wright's new work, New Standard, or *Fanciers' Journal*; should prefer the latter. Address immediately
 T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Carriers, Tumblers, White Fantails, Barbs, and Owl pigeons, for some first-class fancy poultry. Address Box 195, Milton, Northumberland County, Pa.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price,
 J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Standard Brown Leghorn cockerels will be given in exchange for Tumbler or Carrier Pigeons. What other offers?
 Address T. J. McDANIEL, Hollis Centre, Me.

EXCHANGE.—Wanted a good Cabinet Organ, an Incubator, and Blue or Yellow Fantail Pigeons, in exchange for fancy fowls of most any variety. Have some nice Black and White Fantails.
 C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

PEKIN DUCKS wanted in exchange for Brahma, Cochins, Leghorn or Spanish fowls, or Berkshire Pigs.
 W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Twenty-five Partridge Cochins cockerels, three to four months old, for Game Bantam chicks. Cockerels got by cock that weighs 14 pounds; *they are good*. What offers?
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WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

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TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address
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DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange Pile Game Bantams, bred from last year's importations from Mr. Entwistle (see Wright's New Poultry Book for style, &c.), Cup winners in England, and First Prize takers in Canada and United States, for Dark Brahma hens or pullets, Sharpless' strain.

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WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochins cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochins cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-laced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address
 T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,
 W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown or White Leghorn hens or pullets, in exchange for Dark Brahmans or Houdan fowls, or chicks of the very best strains. Offers of first-class specimens of valuable stock only shall receive attention.
 WM. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—A sky-blue Baldhead (cock bird). Must be A No. 1 all over, and for which a good price will be paid. Bird to be sent on approval. Address
 JAS. B. LATHROP, 215 West Fortieth St., New York.

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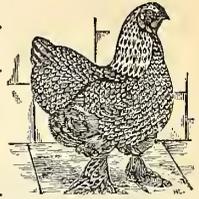
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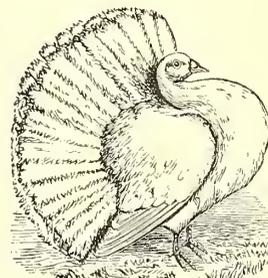
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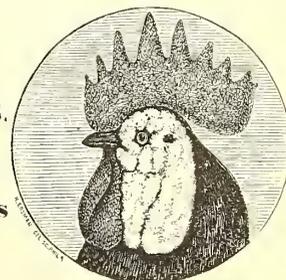
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PREMIUM.

JOS. M. WADE. NEW YORK, June 8, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Desiring to see the *Fanciers' Journal* in the hands of all pigeon fanciers and others, but especially the younger portion of them, I make the following offer, if it will aid in any way in the circulation of the *Journal*: I will present to any one (all charges paid), who will send you the names, &c., of ten new subscribers, a pair of Black Baldheads, from birds imported or bred here; or, in case the party would prefer cash, I will give the equivalent, \$10. You will please inform me when you have received the names, &c.

The subscription must be for one year; this offer beginning with July 1, 1874, and runs one year from that date.

Yours truly, H. A. BROWN.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

HARTFORD, CONN.

MY DEAR SIR: Offer for ten subscribers, at \$2.50 each, one pair of my best Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. I will merely say, that whoever gets the prize may congratulate themselves, for I have now more orders than I can fill for them, and if the agent prefers a \$10 bill, he can have it. The pigeons will be one of ten pairs I had reserved for myself, of this season's breeding. I believe it is generally conceded by fanciers that I stand at the head, in this country, on this variety of pigeons.

Very truly yours, S. J. BESTOR.

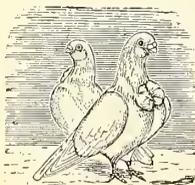
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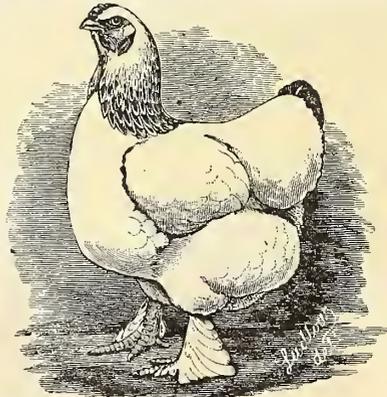
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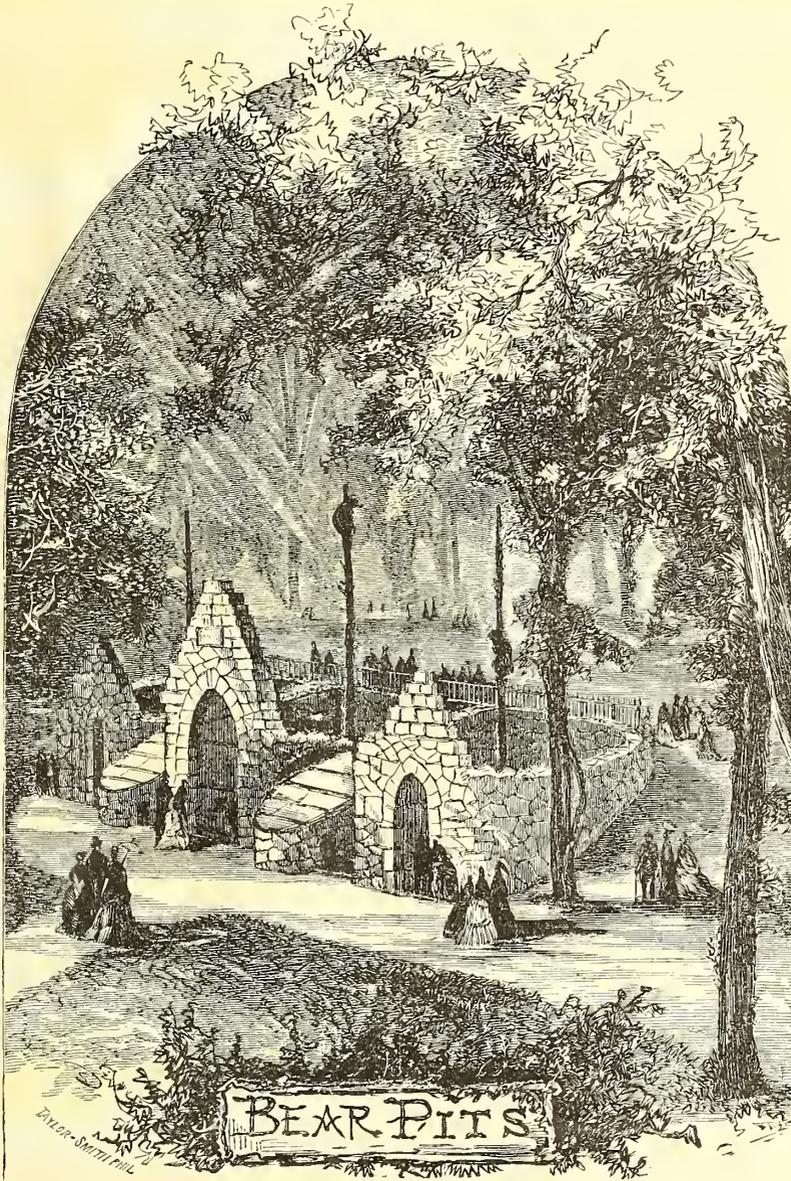
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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1874.

No. 38.

WE herewith present an illustration of the Bear Pits, designed by C. P. Chandler, and built on the grounds of the Zoological Society, of this City. They are very strongly built, of pointed stone work, iron, and cement floors; and in the centre of each pit is erected a very strong cedar pole, on which the bears amuse themselves by climbing, and it is not unusual to see them fast asleep in the forks of the cedars. The pit nearest the front of the picture contains one Grizzly bear, twenty-two months old, purchased by the Society in Omaha, and is a magnificent specimen of that variety. Pit No. 2 contains three Brown bears, one Cinnamon, and one Black bear, all purchased in Omaha. The bears in the pit are all young and not quite full grown. Mr. Horan, super-



intendent of the Garden, informs us that it is thought by many Naturalists that the Brown and Black bears are all one, and that the Brown is merely a sport in color. Pit No. 3 contains one pair of Black bears, male and female, purchased from John Young, in Utah. There is also in different parts of the ground three Black cubs, chained like dogs, which are very tame and playful, two of which came from the White Mountains, and the other from Arkansas. The pits are planned with great skill for the comfort of the animals, and ease and convenience of the management, and the keepers find them to be all that could be desired for the purpose.

The Gardens were opened to the public on the 1st of July, and during that and the following month they were visited by over 95,000 people.

BEARS IN COLORADO.

INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH A GRIZZLY.

THE mountain-ranges of Colorado are very well supplied with bears; and, during the fall of the year, when the plums and grapes are ripe, it is nothing unusual to stumble upon a dozen or so of the brutes in half-an-hour's walk. There are three distinct species: the common brown or black bear—who still maintains a precarious foothold in many of

the Eastern States, and is hunted with much ceremony—the cinnamon, and the genuine grizzly.

The cinnamon chap is about the color of brickdust, and his fighting weight ranges all the way from eight hundred to one thousand pounds. He is a supple, active brute, and inclined to be a genuine coward. Meet him in a secluded place, and he will skulk off with his tail between his legs, like a coyote; but he is apt to prove a dangerous customer when wounded and brought at bay. Then he assumes the

offensive, and a true rifle and steady nerve are required on the part of the sportsman, or his bearship will proceed to form an acquaintance more close than agreeable. If a good tree is at hand, and the hunter can scale it, so much the better, as the cinnamons do not climb; and a knowledge of this fact tends to restore confidence. The majority of men I have conversed with prefer to hunt them in this way. In some instances, the cinnamon, after being badly hit, rushes at the tree, up which his antagonist has shinned for dear life, seizes it in his teeth and claws and attempts to tear it down. At this critical juncture it is best for the hunter to preserve his composure, and not fly off the handle. The bear may keep him imprisoned an hour or so, but bruin has a small stock of patience, and, when he ascertains that the position is impregnable, he gives up the job in disgust, and retires in good order.

The grizzly, however, stands at the head of the bear family, and is more feared and respected than all others. He is a treacherous, sullen, malicious, desperate, ill-mannered, uncouth, shaggy brute—one who stubbornly resists all advances toward friendship, and is ready at any time to die in the last ditch. Like the immortal "Old Guard" of Napoleon, your genuine grizzly never surrenders, but is game to the last. The grizzly has a lordly, independent bearing, and on his native mountain-sides, or in the forests, will hardly deign to make room for man himself. If you meet one in the road, the chances are that he will not budge an inch, unless he happens to be in an accommodating mood, and then he will trot out one side a few yards, rear himself upon his enormous haunches, and graciously wait for you to pass. No matter whether you are armed with a breech-loading Ballard, needle-gun, Winchester, or Sharp, never attack a grizzly alone, or out in the open country.

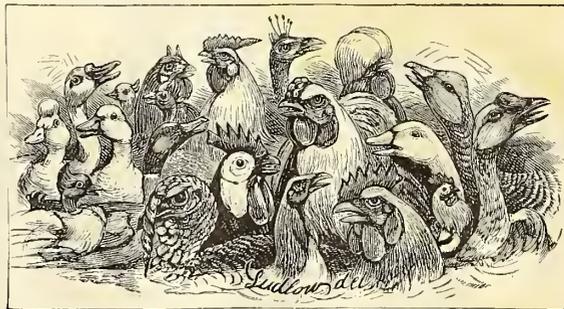
The only safe position is on the back of a good horse, or in the limbs of a cottonwood tree. Many persons disregarding this advice, have paid for their temerity with their lives; for, no matter where you shoot a grizzly, whether through the heart or brainbox, he never gives up the ghost without a struggle, and will fight as long as he can lift a paw.

Practical illustrations of the fighting powers of the grizzly are to be seen in these mountain regions nearly every day. The other morning, your correspondent encountered a miner from Fairplay, who had come down to the valley region for supplies. His personal appearance was, to say the least, peculiar. He carried his right arm in a sling, one eye was twisted upward, his face was scratched and torn and indented with ridges, while his head was as guiltless of hair as a billiard ball. At first I supposed that he had been invited by some of the friendly Indians to a scalping picnic as chief performer; but in conversation it turned out that he had received each and all these grievous wounds from the claws of a grizzly.

The grizzly bear obtains his full growth in four years. At six years he is in his prime, and able to cope with any animal in existence. The majestic lion may be considered the king of beasts, so far as looks are concerned; but he would stand a very poor show in the hug of a grizzly. The average weight of a grizzly is 1300 pounds, but quite a number have been killed in this locality who kicked the beam at 1800. Old man Griffin, of Canyon, one of the early settlers, and reputed to be the sharpest and most courageous bear-hunter in these parts, knocked over a grizzly last fall that weighed 1600 pounds after being dressed. The claws of this fellow were large enough to anchor a good-sized sloop, being

nine inches in length. He fought to the last, and, with three balls square through his heart, charged upon the enemy, and dropped down stone dead, so close to the old man that he could touch him with his paw.

They tell a story around here of a foolish young fellow, residing on Current Creek, who made a bet that he would lasso a grizzly and bring him into camp. He made the experiment, and slipped a good noose over Mr. Grizzly; but the latter sat down upon his haunches very coolly and commenced hauling in on the line. In vain the horse struggled, the power at the other end was irresistible; but, fortunately, the lariat broke, and the rash young man escaped with his life.—*Chicago Tribune.*



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

(Continued from page 500.)

AFTER partaking of the bountiful repast which Mrs. W. had prepared for us, we again set forth for a tour among the chickens. Our first stopping-place was at the yards of W. S. Eisenhart; here we saw some very fine W. F. Black Spanish, Duckwing Games, Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, and B. B. Red Games. Here, also, we think the same remarks applicable which we made in regard to the Doctor—if Mr. Eisenhart would discard about one-half the number of varieties which he now keeps, and give the room and time to the remainder, we feel confident that his efforts would meet with success.

After leaving Mr. Eisenhart's, our next stopping-place was at Mr. Amos Stone's. Here we found more White Leghorns, of which Mr. Stone has some very fine ones; also, White-Crested Black Polish, and some pretty little White-Booted Bantams. Mr. Stone told us that his intention was to discard the White Leghorns this fall, and devote his entire attention to breeding the Polish Fowls. Wishing him success, we again started on our route.

Our next stopping-place was Mr. E. F. Taylor's. His stock consists of White-Crested White Polish, Irish Gray Games, Dominique and White Leghorns. Mr. Taylor informed us that he proposed closing out his present stock, and trying some one of the Asiatic breeds. As yet he had not fixed upon any particular variety. After chatting pleasantly for awhile we again resumed our journey.

Our next halt was at the residence of Mr. George Swartz. Here we were shown a trio of good Black Leghorns. Mr. S. is a beginner in the fancy, and has, I think, acted wisely in settling upon one variety.

Bidding Mr. S. good-day, we started off again, and brought up at the residence of Mr. Richard Hamilton. We found that gentleman at home in the shade. After resting

a while, we proceeded to inspect his hen house and its occupants. Mr. H. keeps nothing but White Leghorns. His poultry house is well planned for comfort and convenience. After a walk through his well-kept garden of small fruits we took our leave.

We next visited Mr. Francis Darlington. Here we saw Black-Breasted Red Game Fowls and B. B. R. Game Bantams. Mr. D. intends to make a *specialty* of B. B. R. Games. We heartily indorse his opinion that this is the sure road to success in breeding any variety of fowls.

Wishing him success in his commendable undertaking, we started off for the residence of Mr. W. T. Rogers. Here we saw the finest flock of Silver-Pencilled Hamburgs that we ever remember to have seen. Mr. R. makes a *specialty* of this variety, and consequently has some very fine stock. Next we were shown his Duckwing Game Bantams. Mr. R.'s record in the show-room says all that is necessary as to their quality. Our attention was next called to his Japanese Silkies; of these Mr. R. has some excellent specimens. As Mr. R. has all his young fowls reared upon farms several miles from home we had not an opportunity of seeing all of them. We next visited his pigeon loft, which contains an excellent collection of choice birds, among which we noticed a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, several pairs of pretty White Fans, Red Saddle Fans, White, Black, Red and Yellow Barbs, White Jacobins, Black, Red, and Yellow Carriers, Blue Owls, and some inside Tumblers.

Bidding Mr. Rogers good-day, we next called upon Mr. Geo. P. Harvey. Mr. H. makes a *specialty* of White Leghorns, and we think we can truly say that he has as fine specimens of this variety as have been seen on exhibition in this part of the country. We saw quite a flock of young chicks bred from his prize birds, and they prove the old axiom "that blood will tell." Mr. H. also showed us a fine trio of American Dominiques, but he has not bred them to any extent, and intends discarding them and breeding White Leghorns exclusively. Next we inspected his Apiary comprising several colonies of Bees. It being about dusk, we accepted our host's invitation to take tea with him, after which he accompanied us to the room of the Association, which by the way is conveniently and pleasantly located, and (it may not be amiss to state just here that the Association is desirous of establishing a Directory, and all cards, circulars, papers, books, &c., sent to Mr. W. T. Rogers, Box 137, Doylestown, Pa., will be placed in a prominent position in the room) during the evening some dozen or more members of the Society dropped in, and an informal meeting was organized, and discussions of the merits and demerits of the various breeds of fowls were freely participated in by their several admirers. The subject of the approaching Exhibition of the Society was also brought up, and it seemed to us that all of the members are determined to make it, if not the best, one of the best ever held in this State. After passing several hours very pleasantly, we returned home with Mr. T. H. Walton.

W. E. FLOWER.

(To be continued.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

As our Standard of Excellence is now supposed to be complete, and the time for exhibitions of poultry is drawing near, and every fancier is on the lookout, to select those best suited for the purpose, they can be seen with the book in one

hand, and a stick in the other, pointing out the proper marks; but this is not the case with me; I always refer to my egg basket for the Standard of Excellence, and then point to the hen that laid this egg, or that one, by so doing I can select the most thoroughbred, as I know it is the color of the egg that proves the genuineness of the fowl. Every fancier is trying to improve his stock, to bring them to a genuine or thoroughbred class of fowls; but always selecting those marked according to the Standard of Excellence, and perhaps those that have no marks at all, to suit the standard, are the purest breed, but they will not breed from them on this account, and if the supposed properly marked ones do not lay eggs with their proper colorings as they should do, according to their class or breed, they will never bring them to a standard of purity; but if certain points, or marks, are in accordance with the Standard of Excellence, it is all right with some, but not so with me. When I was a small boy, all eggs were called white, but they were not all white, they were of different shades of cream color; as far as my experience has taught me, there are now four different colors, the dark brown, light brown, cream, and white colors, all others are mere shades, caused by crossing, or mixed blood.

A thoroughbred light Brahma lays a brown egg, and so does a Buff Cochon; cross the Brahma hen with the Buff cock, their offspring will lay eggs of a lilac color, as every cross changes the color of the eggs; some may say, it would be foolish for me to breed from those that have no points of excellence, even if they do lay eggs proving their purity, as I could not, perhaps, select more than one trio out of twenty-five or thirty-five chicks suitable for exhibition purposes; you would not do better than that, if you bred from impure exhibition birds. Not only that, but you never improve your stock; but the other plan will bring them all right the first season, or the second, sure; then is the time to select for exhibition, and more especially for breeding. As for the selection of a cock, you must use your own judgment, but after two seasons there will be no difficulty.

What a numerous quantity and variety of wild birds we have throughout the country. They never cross of their own accord, therefore, they are always known by the color of their eggs.

I am pleased to see the American people so much interested in trying to improve the different breeds of poultry, and exhibiting the same. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to attend one of our poultry exhibitions, and see a variety of most excellent birds, and of many kinds, and I have no doubt but there are many thoroughbred chickens amongst them, by accidentally selecting those with the proper points, that lay the proper colored eggs.

Yours truly,

WM. J. PYLE.

September 2, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

STRAY THOUGHTS.

JOS. M. WADE:

I have been interested in the pages of the *Journal*; each weekly visit is more and more appreciated, and a source of pleasure and instruction. I do not see how any fancier can do without it, being just what is wanted by all fanciers of poultry and pets, pigeons, &c.

I am an amateur in the poultry and pigeon fancy, but have always had a taste that way, like most other persons who ever kept a chicken. In a small way, I know of no cheaper source of rural delight than to have a lawn enlivened

by the presence of a few choice birds; they pay as a recreation and interest for the children, aside from fresh eggs and early broilers, make home delightful to the wee boys, before they acquire more expensive pets, and to them yield as exquisite pleasure as the fine horse and fast trotter to the full-grown boys, who wear jockey caps and sporting wardrobes.

But what I started to say was this: I see almost all the advertised poultry are the Asiatic or Chinese varieties—Cochins, Brahmas, light and dark, Partridge, buff, white and black, &c. Now, I have no doubt that our average poultry production has been vastly improved by their introduction, as our cattle and horses have by the introduction of the English thoroughbred, the Durham, and other fine strains of cattle. The true breeder is one who keeps a particular strain pure; a fountain from which the general breeders can renew their blood. Hence a certain strain of short horns will command \$30,000 per head; while, perhaps, there are half-breeds and crosses, which, in point of weight and form, are equally as fine, and yet are only worth their market beef value.

It is with cattle and poultry as with men, "blood will tell," and a pure strain of poultry will always command remunerative prices; and the taste and fancy are increasing in the country quite as fast as the production.

My observation and experience satisfy me that ninety out of every hundred breeders will in three years, unless they are devoting attention as a specialty to one particular strain, run out of their pure-blood stock, and become vendors of a mongrel fowl, which may be a prize exhibition bird, but, after all, of mixed and impure pedigree. Especially is this liable to be the case where, either on large or small places, the breeder attempts to breed all the varieties. They will become crossed; an unruly cock, breaking his inclosure, may in a few hours destroy and taint the broods of a flock for an entire season.

The true and successful breeder will in the end find his success and reward in keeping but one variety, and establishing his reputation on the purity of his strain, rather than on a greater variety. My friend A, keeps Plymouth Rocks—let him do so; B, Buff Cochins; C, Partridge Cochins; D, Brahmas, &c. Let each stick to his favorite breed, and ere long he will have established a strain that will command confidence, and be sought after at very liberal prices. To do this requires care, patience, and fidelity. I would not order eggs from any advertiser who offers eggs from yards with high-sounding names, where the breeder proposes to supply pure-bred fowls of four, or perhaps ten varieties; for, with my observation, with the utmost care, I should distrust their purity.

Mr. Campbell, of Oneida, found the advantage in breeding for years a pure strain of short horns. Others have done the same. So with poultry; the breeder who confines himself to only one variety will in the end succeed much better than he who attempts more and ultimately is pretty sure to fail in all.

But I will close, and may hereafter offer further thoughts on the same subject.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1874.

AMOS G. DAY.

AN EGG CURIOSITY.

MR. EDITOR: "The Toledo Historical Society has been presented with a little completely formed egg, which was found inside the yolk of a hen's egg. It is nearly an inch

long, of the usual shape, and the shell, which is hard, is formed."

I clip the above from the *Ledger*, and send you to present to our Historical Society, or anybody else, an egg within an egg.

Inside the large egg is one of good size, hard shell, and in all respects perfect. This is from a hen belonging to Charles Robbins, of Port Norris, N. J., and is the fifth of the kind laid by her this season.

F. B. R.

[The exterior egg is as large as a goose egg, being three and three-quarter inches long, and two and a-half inches through, the circumference being nine inches one way, and seven and a-half inches the other. The exterior egg has not been opened, but there is evidently another egg inside of it. Our correspondent probably bases his statement of its contents on examinations of other and similar eggs.—EDITOR PUBLIC LEDGER.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FIVE POINTS.

IN the August number of the *Poultry World* is given an engraving of what is known as a comb of five points. This comb is attributed to the Leghorn variety of fowls alone, and, so far as I am able to learn, is strictly an Americanism, or rather the Americanism of a few.

Doesn't it seem a little strange that this variety of fowls alone is required to have a definite number of points in its comb? To me it seems not only strange, but a great mistake that any fancy point should be made to take precedence of the valuable qualities of a breed of fowls.

On this five-point matter, I want to say that the percentage of fowls having the requisite number of points is so small, that if all are discarded for exhibition or breeding purposes which do not come up to the requirements, we shall have to give over at once to the cook at least nine-tenths of all Leghorns bred in this country.

It has been my good fortune to breed Leghorns of all three varieties, white, brown and black; and in every case I have been careful to secure every clutch of eggs from that stock which has been taking the highest premiums at our best shows, and yet, with all this care, I have not been able to secure more than one-tenth with five points as pictured in the *Poultry World*, as referred to. Over one-half of my flock presents great regularity of comb, but it is not five points, but rather five notches or serratures that characterize them.

Now, if it is only the odd fowl now and then which presents the five-point peculiarity, is not this rather an irregularity of the breed than a point to be counted? Why not, for the same reason, pick out the lop-comb in cocks, and require this as one of the points? Why not, again, adopt as one of the points of Plymouth Rocks, the feathered leg (for now and then you get a fowl of that kind); or, again, the pea-combed Cochin; or, the single-combed Brahma? It does seem to me that the points which characterize the majority of the breed should be those which should be made the standard to which to breed, and, on this ground I object to anything being established as a point which is not a characteristic. I confess I do not know what the language of the new standard is on this matter, as I have not a copy at hand.

I have been led to this criticism, because in the article accompanying the engraving referred to, it is suggested that this is one of the features which, more than others, will decide in favor of the premium in the show-room. This I

take to be an error, as a course of this kind would throw out many of the best shaped and most valuable birds bred. I do not know that my theory is indorsed, or will be indorsed, by the older breeders of Leghorns, but I do know that the principle is sound, and I believe firmly that in the end we must come down to plain merit first, and fancy points afterwards, and particularly those which are not a characteristic.

Beauty and use need not conflict, but if they do conflict, the average poultryman will take use and profit first, and good looks as a secondary consideration; and, for this very reason, he will select among his Leghorns those having the best shape, proper color, largest size, and most hardy and vigorous constitution.

Just as I write the closing lines, the letter of J. Boardman Smith, in September number of *Poultry World*, catches my attention. I desire to thank him, as one of the representative breeders of Leghorns, for taking a firm stand against this five-point novelty. I believe with him that it is much more important that the comb should be nicely and evenly serrated, than that it should have five or any other specified number of points; and here let me remark, that the smaller the number of points of the comb, the more irregular in general will be the serrations, and the more ungainly and uncouth the comb.

Will the revising committee on the new standard heed this?

A. N. RAUB,

Lock Haven, Pa.

EFFECT OF LIGHT ON BREEDING STOCK.

WHEN Mr. Wright went so far as to assert, in his last great work, that the mere presence of a black hen among white ones might cause spotted chicks, I believed him; but when some fanciers wrote articles claiming that all breeds might be allowed to run together indiscriminately, and a separation of a few weeks be depended on to insure purity of offspring, I remembered the first maxim in logic, *Contra facta non licet argumentare*, and resolved to test the matter by facts. I took a White Leghorn hen, mated with a White Leghorn cock, and preserved her eggs. After she had stopped laying four days, I mated her with a Light Brahma cock. Another White Leghorn hen I treated similarly, using a hawk-colored or Dominique rooster instead of a large Asiatic. I allowed the hens to remain *one week* with these cocks, when they were returned to their former mate. Every chick hatched from eggs laid before this mating was a pure White Leghorn. Chicks hatched from eggs laid by the hen which had been mated with the Brahma were feathered on the legs. Unfortunately, this hen died soon after; but the other one I kept for a year, and then sold, explaining to the purchaser the facts. She remained all this time, except the one week, with the cock of her own breed; and still, from eggs laid by her eleven months after this week of mating, I hatched speckled chicks in the proportion of five out of every twelve.

The theories of those who combat the natural deductions from these facts, at least as far as White Leghorns are concerned, are, to my mind, on a par with the ratiocinations of the Academy, explaining the reason why water will not overflow from a completely full bowl if a fish be gently placed in it, which were indulged in until a member, to illustrate his logic, trying the experiment, found the assertion false. I received, on the 17th of this month, a letter stating that

the legs of young from White Leghorns known to be pure were feathered, and asking if it could possibly be occasioned by their having run with Light Brahmas last fall. I unhesitatingly answered, yes.

One other test I have made. Complaints of colored chicks from eggs, White Leghorns, sold by me, reached me several times before the issue of that number of Mr. Wright's work to which I have referred. After its perusal, I attributed the colored chicks to the presence of Houdans in the next corral, my hens being at that time separated by lattice-work to within a foot of the ground. The experiment I now mention has led me to board them up to the height of three feet. I doubted if the mere sight of a colored fowl would be sufficient to produce such effect under peculiar circumstances; hence, I placed a pair of White Leghorns in one pen and a vigorous Houdan cock in the next pen, in full sight of each other. Every time the White Leghorn cock performed his marital functions, the Houdan rushed with much noise against the partition, and immediately thereafter the two would fight. The chicks produced from eggs laid while this situation remained were colored, and one actually had the crest of a Houdan. The same hen, placed in another corral, produced chicks showing no trace of anything but pure Leghorn; so the effects did not remain as in the case where one was mated with a colored cock. Call it, with Mr. Wright, acting on the imagination of the hen, or explain it in any other way, the fact remains, at least as far as this individual hen is concerned; and I am led to believe that many so-called "sports" may be produced by like causes.—*M. Eyre, Jr., (Poultry Bulletin.)*

MR. W. J. PYLE.

DEAR SIR: I will send you to-morrow nine eggs, three from each of three hens, all numbered. I wish you to examine them and tell me which will hatch and which will not, and give me the numbers; then set them and see how they turn out. I will pay charges to New York; I would pay through but cannot further than New York.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMORELAND, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1874.

THE ORIGIN OF BRAHMAS.

II.—AN "ONPLEASANT DIFFERENCE."

BEING anxious to render Mr. Burnham what he demanded as simple justice, I quoted last week a considerable portion of his article, in which he vigorously assails me on the professed ground that I had charged him with *originating the name* of Brahmas, and with claiming to have originated the fowls. There was neither space nor time for anything in reply; and before proceeding to this I must show, very briefly, why I feel compelled to deal with his present statements in the way I shall do.

The article from which I quoted so fully is not in a bad spirit; nay, it contains in other paragraphs expressions almost complimentary to me, which it is needless to quote, and adds, "Now, I consider Mr. Wright a good writer, and no doubt he is an honorable man; I never have, and never shall fling mud at him." This appeared, be it remembered, in the *American Fancier's Journal* of June 11th, after perusing a long extract in a previous number containing what I had said about him and his fowls in "The Illustrated Book of Poultry;" but on the very same day Mr. Burnham addressed to me a letter, which he discreetly marked "private,"

and which, therefore, I shall not quote entire, though its character would thoroughly justify my doing so. It consisted of four closely written pages of letter-paper, of which the following paragraphs are specimens, and will serve as a comment upon the sincerity of the sentence quoted above:—

"I repeat it: I was utterly ignorant of the virulence, the total falsity, the bitter misrepresentations, the carping, silly, unwarrantable language you had adopted towards me in your two books ["The Brahma Fowl" and "The Illustrated Book of Poultry" are here referred to] until the last few weeks, when I for the first time had access to these ignorantly composed and miserably spirited volumes! Wherein have I ever offended *you*, that you should thus in your books blackguard, malign, vilify, and prate like a hen with a sore head about *Burnham* this, and *Burnham* that? I am a gentleman, sir, by nature, education, fortune; and *never* did a human being wrong, so help me God, to my knowledge, in my life.

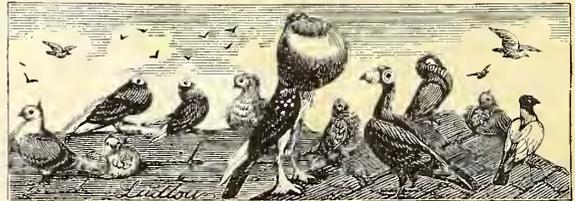
"When *you*—3000 miles away—undertake to commingle and involve *me* in this cursed, obnoxious, Burrampooter, Brahma-pootra, Burmah-pater, Bahama-poodra, Sallor, Cornish, Chamberlain, Bennett, Hatch, Wright, Plaisted, Knox, balderdash—I protest, . . . and shall endeavor, in my own way, to answer and refute your infamous and spiteful tirade against me. Before I get through I have no doubt I will succeed in impressing upon Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, if upon no one else, that that gentleman had much better have informed himself of the *facts* in this case, ere he so maliciously and so stupidly ventured to assail and malign the undersigned."

This is pretty strong, and there is much more of it; but I will respect Mr. Burnham's "private mark" so far as to content myself with this sample of the bulk; and I would not have done even this had the "private" letter stood alone. An anonymous *printed* article, however, informs me that this same gentle gentleman has "mildly characterized" what I have published as a "most disingenuous, erroneous, and *dastardly* assault" upon him personally. I am sorry to say I have not been able to find the article containing these expressions; but as I only receive a few American papers, and he seems to have "spread himself" pretty much over all of them, this is perhaps not to be wondered at. And as this has been going on for many weeks, during which Mr. Burnham has had the field all to himself, I am not surprised that it is beginning to produce some impression; and that one writer in the *Fanciers' Journal* should allude to the "little unpleasant difference, which B. so far seems, to my view, decidedly to have the best of;" while another remarks, "The personal strictures in that lengthy extract [from the "Illustrated Book of Poultry"] upon Mr. Burnham I think are highly prejudiced, as well as unwarranted, and are not in Mr. Wright's usual clever vein" [much obliged for the lump of sugar in this dose.—L. W.]. Finally, both Mr. Burnham and others have professed to analyze the evidence and dates I adduced, and to show by such analysis that it is "conficting" and the dates unsatisfactory.

Thus it is that I am now *compelled* to go into the matter fully. Mr. Burnham has challenged me, and I shall take up his challenge at every point, so far as anything I have ever said about *him* is concerned, and show out of his own mouth that in no point have I ever exceeded the truth, but on the contrary have fallen short of it. I, too, will make *my* analysis of dates and "records," adding a few particulars which Mr. Burnham has forgotten to afford, and which

will, I trust, add some interest to even this old controversy. While it will appear that further evidence has in some degree changed my views as to the origin of the Brahma—the three editions of my book on that subject prove, long before all this nonsense, that I *had* modified them precisely as fresh evidence from time to time turned up—I shall show that if I have done this "gentleman by nature, education, and fortune" any injustice, it has not been in the direction he implies. He complains of what I have said of him; I shall present what he has said of himself. This, however, must now be left till another occasion.

L. WRIGHT.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

THE MELBOURNE PIGEON MART.

A VISITOR to the Eastern (commonly known as "Paddy's,") Market on Saturday nights sees much that is interesting and characteristic. The first impression is that of a seething purposeless mob, jostling each other in admirable confusion; but when the eye settles down to clear detail, then the wondrous diversity, yet unity of purpose, strikes the mind as something deserving of study. Here we find a coster's lorry filled with scarlet-colored crawfish barely cold, there another loaded with barracouta dried and smoked, while a third trembles under the weight of flathead and mullet, each proprietor vying as to strength of lungs in disposing of his wares. Along the pavement are wooden shops, where the riches of Pomona are sold at wondrously cheap rates, while in the rear are rows of tables where the lovers of Sydney rock oysters can get their fill at 6d. per plate. Then we come to itinerating rife galleries kept constantly going by lads improving their sporting proclivities at a halfpenny a shot, the prize for a bull's eye being a handful of Barcelona nuts. Penetrating further into the market, the visitor is regaled with a mixed effluvium arising from cabbages undergoing a state of vegetable perspiration. Cheeses of every quality from the mity to the mouldy, secondhand boots and shoes smelling of Crispin's wax and dirty feet, perambulating draper's shops with the peculiar scent incident to confined haberdashery, lean and scraggy mutton, beef that looks pleuropneumoniocal, old book-stalls with their musty treasures, stands garnished with John Chinaman's wares, laden with the peculiar odor of the Flowery Land, piles of tinware and heaps of crockery, enlivened by an ever-surg-ing busy crowd, chaffering and buying, and departing heavily laden with the bargains that can here be obtained for ready cash. Outside this commercial Babel congregate the dealers in Pigeons. Between the side arcade, where poultry-dealers and bird-fanciers love to congregate, and the market proper, is a dark street where about two hundred lads gather every Saturday night to swop and sell Pigeons. These vary—that is, the bipeds—in age from seven to sixteen years, and all have one, but the majority two or three, feathered favorites to dispose of. Pouters and Dragoons, Tumblers and Bronze Tipplers, Skinners, Jacobins, and Commoners are here to be found in every variety, and a brisk trade is constantly carried on by these youthful merchants.—*New Zealand Illustrated Press.*

FRIEND WADE:

If you consider the following worthy of your columns, perhaps it might put some of the fanciers, more especially in my section, on their guard against tramps, and that class of fellows who go it on the sly:—

Last Saturday afternoon, while at my place of business in Boston, a fellow called at my house, and, in the absence of my wife, informed the girl who was left in charge that he had recently purchased some pigeons of me, and that he wanted to buy some more; and that I had told him to call at the house, get the key, and go into the coop to see what was there that he wanted. The girl informed him she knew nothing about my keys, and if he wanted to know anything in regard to pigeons, he would have to wait until I came home. To make a long story short, he staid around the coop for an hour or more, and I have no doubt but that he intended to break in, as he had managed to get the screen more than half off one of the windows, and had left just about room enough for a pigeon to get caught between screen and window, and was standing not more than 25 feet off when it was discovered how things were, whereupon the rascal made tracks, and a few seconds after was not to be seen anywhere on the street.

I don't care a copper for the damage done, but would like to know what he wanted. He also had the kindness to break up a frame which I made and used for the hose to water in the garden, and used a part of it to hold up the window with.

He gave his name as Rogers, and hailed from E. Lexington, but I imagine that that was not his name, and that I wouldn't have to go a great distance to find him. One thing I omitted to say, and that is, I never told him or any one else, and, it will be a good while before I tell anybody to go and get the keys, and go to see my pigeons. But any time when a responsible person would like, I will try and make some arrangements to show them what I have for birds, and I am confident that they will see a few nice ones.

If not taking too much room, I would like to ask through your columns what is a preventive for canker, and also colds in squabs.

Respectfully,

D. FRANK ELLIS,
Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, August 17, 1874.

[WE are glad Mr. Ellis has penned the above. We have been so often annoyed in a similar manner, that we cheerfully give the above publicity. No fancier ought to allow any one in his loft alone, especially where there are many compartments.—ED.]

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steal their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

☞ The Chinaman who shot an American eagle near Sacramento, recently, is now in his grave. Patriotic citizens did it, and Chinamen have stopped carrying firearms.

☞ Two inebriates who had taken refuge in a gutter full of water, on waking one said to the other, "I say Jack, guess I'll change my boarding-house; this one leaks."

☞ A spread-eagle orator of New York wanted the wings of a bird to fly to every village and hamlet in the broad land; but he wilted when a naughty boy in the crowd sang out, "You'd be shot for a goose before you had flew a mile."

☞ PROLIFIC FOWL.—I have a single pair of white-crested Black Poland fowls, and the hen laid fifty-one eggs between March 1st and May 1st, 1874. The eggs are as white as bleached muslin.—H. H. B., *Appanoose Co., Iowa.*

☞ Courage is always greatest when blended with meekness; intellectual ability is most admired when it sparkles in the setting of a modest self-distrust; and, never does the human soul appear so strong as when it foregoes revenge and dares to forgive an injury.

☞ A bill has been introduced in the California legislature to prevent the wanton destruction of game and fish. Fish ladders are to be constructed in the rivers over every dam, more than two feet in height, and the shooting of game out of season is prohibited.

☞ A rising "poic" thus expatiates upon a prize fight:
And Isaac pitched into hymn,
And hymn pitched into he;
The way they fytted it was a sin,
And horrybel to see.

☞ The Massachusetts Anglers' Association having become convinced from the result of their investigations that smelts during the spawning season are not healthy food, since they then are full of parasites have procured the passage of a law to prevent taking them at that time.

☞ The Somerville, New Jersey, *Messenger*, says that a ten-year-old boy of that place shot a fish-hawk a few days since, which measured five feet four inches from tip to tip, and when fired on he had a large sucker in his talons. This is the first time we ever knew that suckers were used for shot-guns.

☞ The birds do not come to our trees and sing. The brooks do not ripple over shining pebbles in our meadow. Our squirrel stays in a dark corner of his nice tin cage, and will not delight us by coming out into his wire wheel to whiz around so jolly. Our canary sheds his feathers the wrong season of the year and droops. Our beautiful geranium plant is frost-bitten by an unexpected cold snap the last of the season. Everything goes wrong, in fact the teakettle boils dry *unless it is tended.*—*Elm Orlou.*

☞ When the anaconda was on exhibition here, says the San Francisco *Alta*, it was customary to feed him with a rabbit every few days, and the reptile thrived on his diet. When the snake was taken to Sacramento for exhibition it was uncertain how long the show would stay; but the patronage of the Sacramentans was generous, and the agent at once telegraphed for his showy posters to "bill the town." The dispatch read: "Send 200 cats immediately," but when received it read: "Send 200 cats immediately." It was a little bit of a surprise to the agent in San Francisco when he read the message, but he reasoned that rabbits were scarce in Sacramento, and it was necessary to substitute cats for the regular provender, so he started out an army of boys to catch all the stray cats. By the afternoon train he sent a crate of seventy-five cats, with a letter saying: "I send seventy-five cats by this train, and will forward balance tomorrow, but I am afraid that number of cats will eat the snake, if they get loose, instead of being eaten by him."

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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Advertisements from unknown parties must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, otherwise they are liable to be left over one week.

WE started the *Journal* with great hopes that the fanciers of the United States were fully prepared to sustain a weekly with cheap advertising rates, and we have no doubt but our hopes would have been realized had it not been for the unprecedented dull times. We have published the *Journal* so far at a heavy loss, and we do not feel justified in continuing it as a weekly with the present prospects ahead. Some of its friends advocate a semi-monthly, while others think the popular monthly form the best. We may continue as a weekly; but should we decide to change, it will appear promptly on the 15th day of each month, thus dividing the time with the two leading monthlies. Whichever way we decide our subscribers can rest assured that they will receive full value for the amount paid in subscription. The weekly publication will be resumed whenever the wants of the Fancy require it.

CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, will supply News Dealers throughout the United States with the *Fanciers' Journal*, at the lowest wholesale rates; after this date it can be had at any of the news stands throughout the country. Single copy, 10 cents.

"PEDIGREES" FOR POULTRY.—A contemporary who has induced some of his ambitious patrons to "take stock" in what he dignifies with the title of an "American Poultry Pedigree Book," makes a tart allusion to us (among other "certain editors"), because we have evinced no faith in this nonsense. The same monthly recently had a fling also at our lively New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," who has hit off this erotchet of the fancy so effectively, of late, in the columns of the *Fanciers' Journal*. Peter has given

his views in his own way, and will take care of himself, no doubt, seasonably.

So far as we are individually concerned we agree with Lewis Wright, that "a few hundred dollars may be easily thrown away by fanciers," in this folly, "when they will find pedigrees for poultry are no good." It simply amounts to nothing. The "record" is of no earthly value. Fowls breed too rapidly to permit keeping up any accurate account of their innumerable hatchings; but, according to our thinking, this is not the worst feature of the pedigree business. It is a screen back of which the dishonest fancier can operate, and there is no method to detect his rascality, whereas the honest fancier, who has established a *strain* and a reputation for honesty, needs no pedigree book to help him.

Poultry specimens for the show-rooms, or for sales, must stand or fall upon their merits. "Booking" them, or their fathers and grandfathers, is no good, surely—to say nothing of the cost of this flummery, and the labor it entails to approach any accuracy with it, even supposing it were either desirable or useful, which it is not.

This is our opinion briefly on this topic, and we are not reminded of any grapes, sweet or sour, in connection with this matter. We merely think that this poultry pedigree business is needless and unnecessarily expensive, as some persons would have it carried out. Better save the quarters thus invested for more useful purposes, we think; and this is our advice to fanciers and breeders.

WE have just received, by mail, an advance copy of No. 6 "Cassell's Book of Pigeons." It contains two colored plates, one of which represents young and old Blue and Silver Dragoons—"the London fancy." The second plate contains Blue and Black Beards, with others, finely executed in the background. The letter-press is a conclusion of the description of the Carrier, with a full description of all the diseases to which this breed is liable, with the best method of treatment.

The first chapter, describing the Pouter, is commenced in this number.

A NEW PREMIUM.

By reference to another page, it will be seen that the author of the "*China Fowl, Shanghai, Cochin, and Brahma*," Geo. P. Burnham, Esq., offers as a premium for the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal*, after this date, a copy each of his new book, under the above title—to be issued this month. See advertisement and notice of "special premium," in this number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Wishing to make your *Journal* of use to your subscribers in every possible way, I will undertake to answer Angora's question. A box twenty-eight inches long, and fourteen inches wide and deep, is plenty large enough to ship one pair of rabbits to any part of the United States. There should be a partition of four inches wide, to hold food. If you do not wish to put both rabbits together, then put a partition through the centre of the box. You should then make a small trough in one corner of each apartment for oats. For food, put in the box carrots, cabbage-leaves, and dried clover.

The box should be made tight, but should be slatted on one side, and on top. The slats should be about one-half of an inch apart. The apartment for feed should be left open. I would also like to hear other rabbit breeders give their experience in breeding and shipping rabbits. I would like to have that part of the *Journal* well filled.

Yours truly,
NEWARK, OHIO, September 7, 1874.

P. J. KELLER.

MR. BICKNELL.

DEAR SIR: I examined those eggs this morning with the egg tester, and found them in accordance with my previous examination. I found one of the small yellow ones, supposed to be laid July 29th, rotten, with streaks of blue and pale yellow; it did not smell very pleasant. The other eight were clear and had much the appearance of fresh eggs; but the yolks run when the shells were broken, and no smell from them. Report to me soon and let me know the particulars; also send me a good White Leghorn cockerel, and I will send you the money for him by return mail.

Yours truly,
August 18, 1874.

WM. J. PYLE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

At a meeting of the Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association, held August 25th, it was unanimously decided to hold the first annual Poultry Exhibition at Polo, commencing December 22d next and closing the 25th of the same month. The citizens of Polo have very liberally raised by private subscription, for the use of the Association, \$300. Neither time nor energy will be spared to make this, their first exhibition, a grand success. Poultry breeders and fanciers, East and West, North and South, are cordially invited to send in stock for exhibition. The most ample accommodations will be provided for all.

POLO, ILL., August 27, 1874.

D. L. MILLER,
Cor. Secretary

A SPECIAL PREMIUM.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

I place at your disposal for *gratuitous* distribution, fifty copies of my forthcoming new volume, entitled "The China Fowl" (advertised in your columns this week), to be given, one copy each, to the first fifty new subscribers to the *Fanciers' Journal* who may forward you the regular annual subscription to your paper (\$2.50) after this announcement. This work will be for sale by the author otherwise, at \$2.00, and but a single edition of it will be printed. It will be out in September, 1874. Respectfully yours,

MELROSE, MASS., P. O. Box 131.

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have two very fine Dark Brahma hens, from Van Winkle's stock, that have become so enormously fat that they can hardly walk. They have to sit down to eat. What can I do to relieve them? I can find nothing in any of the books I have to cover the case. Can anything be done for them, or had I better take their heads off?

The *Journal* comes regularly every week and is a very welcome visitor, I can assure you; the more so now that you have gotten through with the Standard of Excellence discussion (too much of a good thing is not wholesome, you know). Please enlighten me on the D. B. question, as above, if not too much trouble, and oblige,

BALTIMORE, September 4, 1874.

E. L. W.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I have had no reply from Mr. Bicknell, concerning those nine non-fertile eggs, as yet, although twenty days have elapsed since my second examination, and the report to him of the same, although I have received the Leghorn cockerel in good order.

Yours truly,

W. J. PYLE.

September 5, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Allow me to tender you my congratulations at having secured the services of Prof. Raub, as associate editor of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

May your united efforts succeed in placing the *Journal* in the foremost rank of the poultry publications, so that it shall become an absolute necessity to every fancier, both as an advertising medium as well as furnishing a complete résumé of items and general information, so necessary to a live fancier. May it be ably supported, as it is sure to be edited, is the sincere wish of,

Yours truly,
J. F. FERRIS.

STAMFORD, Ct., September 11, 1874.

TO THE COMMITTEE REVISING THE STANDARD.

MR. J. M. WADE.

SIR: Why should the beak, toes, and toe-nails of Brown and White Leghorns differ? I find no one who does not believe that the owner of the Brown Leghorns, from which the Standard at Buffalo was made, has used Games, or Spanish, or Hamburg to cross; and surely, the Leghorns kept and bred pure, and free from cross, as Mr. Binney's birds, are preferable.

Breast, why not add "or black, slightly and evenly mottled with white?" Such cocks breed better penciled pullets, even as do similar Dark Brahma cocks.

M. EYRE, JR.

NAPA, CALIFORNIA, September 3, 1874.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your descriptive circular is at hand and I welcome the advent of your journal. We are in need of it, and it is my earnest hope that the fraternity will support what it wants most. . . .

Mr. Wade, although I have never met you, I shall take an interest in your new publication, and hold myself in readiness to perform any little task which will benefit the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. Inclosed I send you a short advertisement and shall probably send something permanent before the year is out. Wishing you a godspeed,

I am, most respectfully,

HARTFORD, Nov. 3, 1874.

S. E. CLARK,
Cor. Secretary Conn. State Poultry Society.

The editor of the *Williamsport Gazette* objects to butter made from cow-fat. He says he prefers the *udder* kind. Would he take it *tete-a-tete*, or how?

A regulation black and tan poodle, according to the Boston code of fashions, must have a head about the size of a black walnut; eyes that stand outside of their sockets; a tail about the size of a lead-pencil, and legs so attenuated that the animal falls over on his back every time he lifts his head to bark.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

JOSEPH M. WADE, ESQ.

ROUSEVILLE, PA.

DEAR SIR: Please find inclosed post-office order for \$2.50, for a new subscriber to the *Fanciers' Journal*. I loaned my paper to a neighbor and that inducement brought his subscription. Every journal I get is read by at least four persons, and all think it sound. Send to the address of "Edward McKean," of this place.

Yours truly,

JOS. B. ROBINSON.

JOS. M. WADE.

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find \$2.50 for *Fanciers' Journal*. Receipt the inclosed bill and return it.

I like the *Journal* very much; it is just the thing; monthlies are too slow. I do not think the *Journal* can be improved.

Yours truly,

JOHN G. MCKEAN.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

WORCESTER, MASS.

DEAR SIR: . . . I have always taken a deep interest in your *Journal*, because it appeared to me to be so very liberal to all, and so high-toned and courteous in all its communications. . . .

Yours, very truly,

H. WOODWARD.

MR. WADE.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

RESPECTED SIR: Your *Poultry Journal* comes weekly into my box; it is welcome, for I like it first rate; my boys get hold of it as soon as I have it home.

Yours truly,

JAS. S. MILLER.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

LIMA, OHIO.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* is a valuable addition to the fancier's literature, a welcome visitor to my fireside, and many of its useful hints and suggestions adapted with success and profit. I can see a decided improvement in each succeeding number. May success attend your enterprise.

H. PARHAM.

MR. WADE:

I like the paper very much; I think it ought to be in the hands of every fancier and all farmers. I never read anything that I like as well.

G. W. SHEARER.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Please find subscription price. I like *Fanciers' Journal* very much; thanks for having sent it without order.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. L. RICE.

MR. WADE:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Please find subscription for one year to the *Fanciers' Journal*. We think it one of the necessities of the household.

Respectfully yours,

C. L. REED.

DEAR SIR:

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H.

I have received the *Fanciers' Journal* regularly from the first number up to this date; I am very much pleased with the paper. My wife says that she cannot get along without it though we take two poultry papers beside.

JOHN G. MCKEAN.

DEAR SIR:

Have not seen your *Journal*, but have heard it highly recommended. Please find inclosed amount of subscription for one year, and send at once.

Respectfully yours,

BACON & SPINNING.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

I shall not require the advertisement continued. I had twelve different applications.

W. W. BILLINGS.

JOS. M. WADE.

HUNTERDON Co., N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: I received the first number of the *Fanciers' Journal* and am much pleased with it. It is just the thing the fanciers have long needed as an advertising medium. I wish you eminent success.

Yours truly,

H. C. VAN DERVEER.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Specimens of your excellent *Journal* have reached me, for which please accept thanks. Please find inclosed a remittance from

Yours, &c.,

G. E. CLEETON.

DEAR SIR:

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Please find price inclosed for subscription. I think it is a splendid paper for fanciers.

W. D. BALL.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

GALT, ONTARIO.

I have seen a copy of your paper and like it very much. It is just the thing poultry keepers want.

R. H. T. McMILLAN.

J. M. WADE.

CLINTON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I am very much pleased with the *Fanciers' Journal*, copies of which I have received. I hope you will have success, I think a weekly so much better than a monthly. Please find subscription price inclosed.

Respectfully yours,

W. C. HARTE.

MR. WADE:

E. HAMPTON, MASS.

Allow me to congratulate you on the ability with which you have managed your paper. I read none with more pleasure than the *Fanciers' Journal*, and hope it will meet with the success it so justly deserves.

Yours truly,

C. K. WOODBURY.

MR. WADE:

TURBITVILLE, PA.

Your excellent *Journal* has become indispensable with me. I await its weekly visits with pleasure.

U. MYERS.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I like the *Journal* very much. You may put me among the Life subscribers if you please.

GEO. VAN DERVEER.

PUBLISHER FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

OHIO, April 9, 1874.

I like your paper very much, and am exerting myself to work up a trade in it.

JOHN S. ADAIR.

J. M. WADE, ESQ.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 11, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I shall try and get you some subscribers. I think your paper is well worthy of the support of every fancier in the country, and I wish it long life and prosperity.

R. F. SHANNON.

MR. WADE.

BOSTON, MASS.

DEAR SIR: No. — of the *Fanciers' Journal* is at hand, and I think that it improves with each successive number. Inclosed please find — &c., for inserting in your "Exchange column."

Yours truly,

J. H. SYMONDS.

MR. WADE.

CLINTON, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified at my success by advertising in your *Journal*. I have sold all the birds I advertised in it, and could sell more if I had them. I think your paper the best Poultry paper out. I would not be without it for twice the price of it.

Respectfully,

W. C. HART.

I have received several copies of the *Journal*, and find it just what I want. I have read other papers of its class and like them well, but the *Journal's* weekly appearance seems to have a freshness in its news and items that none of its readers can fail to appreciate.

Yours respectfully,

A. KEPART.

FRIEND WADE:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Believing as others, that a weekly paper devoted to poultry and pet stock would be of great benefit to all interested in that line, at the same time—as in the fable of the frogs—it may be fun for us, and death to you, unless we all contribute to help along that which we all feel an equal interest in. Please find inclosed price of subscription. Hoping for your success, I am with respect,

Yours truly,

A. K. MARTIN.

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.—Card. Full variety of Fancy Pigeons.

J. H. BRYANT, St. Paul, Minn.—Card. Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

GEO. E. PEER & Co.—Card. Leading varieties of Fancy Fowls, Pigeons, and Rabbits.

P. J. KELLER, Newark, Ohio.—Two-page circular, illustrated. Light Brahma Fowls.

E. S. STARR, Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight-page circular. Breeder of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, Brown and Black Leghorns.

C. N. CROSS, Thorndike, Mass.—Circular. White Leghorns, Light and Dark Brahmas, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, and Black Spanish.

C. H. WARREN, Verona, N. Y.—Circular. Twenty-one varieties of Fowls and Turkeys.

J. JAMES, or W. A. LARUE, Summit Point, West Va.—Four-page circular. Game Fowls, nearly all varieties.

H. M. MINIER, Minier, Ill.—Circular. Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys, Rouen Ducks, and Pouter Pigeons.

W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.—Circular. Thirty varieties of Fancy Pigeons.

J. E. LLOYD, Richmond Market, Baltimore, Md.—Four-page circular. Light and Dark Brahmas, and Partridge Cochin Fowls.

WM. E. BONNEY, South Hanover, Mass.—Four-page circular, illustrated. Brown Leghorns a specialty.

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford Conn.—Circular. Twenty varieties of Fowls and Ducks.

N. GUILBERT, Gwynedd, Pa.—An endless variety of almost everything for the Fancier and Farmer.

A. D. COLEGROVE, Corry, Pa.—Four-page circular. Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff and Partridge Cochins.

FERGUSON & HOWARD, East Saginaw, Mich.—Illustrated circular. Seventeen varieties Fowls and Turkeys. Also Fancy Pigeons.

CHAS. H. & BENJ. MANN, Proprietors of Orchard Grove Poultry Yards. Benj. Mann Manager.—Circulars, cards, &c. Partridge, Buff, White, and Black Cochins; Light and Dark Brahmas; five varieties of Game and Sebright Bantams.

R. M. GRIFFITH, Wilmington, Del.—Circular. Fancy Pigeons, a large variety. The Fantail illustrated.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochin Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address
ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange Pile Game Bantams, bred from last year's importations from Mr. Entwistle (see Wright's New Poultry Book for style, &c.), Cup winners in England, and First Prize takers in Canada and United States, for Dark Brahma hens or pullets, Sharpless' strain.

DANIEL ALLEN, GALT, ONTARIO, CANADA, will exchange **BERKSHIRE PIGS**, bred from first-class imported stock (pedigree if desired), for Dark Brahmas or White Cochins (Brahmas to be Sharpless' strain).

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price,
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochin cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochin cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-faced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address
T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of very fine Turkey Carrier Pigeons, valued at \$10.00, for a good pair of Black English Carriers, from good stock. Also, some fine young Almond bred Tumblers, for Black and Blue Fans. Address, with stamp,
W. C. HART, Box 152, Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED.—In exchange for Rouen Ducks, Lop-eared, Himalaya, Angora, Silver Gray, or Dutch Rabbits. Ducks will be good; Rabbits must be the same. Address
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, bred from first premium fowls (J. Boardman Smith's strain), in pairs, will exchange for Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Bantams, or Aylesbury Ducks. Must be strictly high-class birds, early hatched, and from strains of well-known merit. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Riverside Poultry Yards, Lock Box 638, Stamford, Ct.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Leghorn cockerels (Reed Watson's stock) for Brown Leghorn pullets of a good strain. What other off ers?
E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of silver-mounted belt revolvers, of first-class make and material, for first-class Light Brahmas or Fancy Pigeons. The above revolvers I value at \$40.
ELIJAH LOY, East Meriden, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Males: Black Ruff, Black Turbit, one Black Tail, one Red Wing do., White Fans, Black Fans, one White Spot Tortoise Shell Tumbler. Females: Mottles, Ruffs, one Yellow Solid, one Yellow Mottle, Tumblers, Dark Dun do., Shortface, Black Priests.
E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

THE JOURNAL can be had at any news stand.
Ten cents single copy.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

PIGEONS WANTED.—Three first-class Barb hens, Yellow Owl cock, Silver Ball Tumbler cock, Yellow do. hen, Highflyer hen, Show Antwerp hen. Parties desiring choice birds, and having any of the above or others to offer, will do well to address the subscriber, giving full particulars,
W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

TUMBLING PIGEONS.—A few pairs of Speckled English Tumblers for sale.
N. M. PUSEY, Catonsville, Baltimore Co., Md.

DOMINIQUE CHICKENS.

The first week in November I will have a superior lot of Dominique chickens ready to ship in trios only, at \$10. Orders taken now and shipped in rotation.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK COCHINS FOR SALE,
CHEAP.

One cock, two hens, three pullets. All Williams' stock.

A. N. RAUB, Lockhaven, Pa.

FOR SALE.—50 pair Common Rabbits, price \$2.50 per pair, bred and delivered to Express, on receipt of price. Address
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

PREMIUM AND STANDARD FOWLS.—Wishing to reduce the variety of my stock, I will sell White Cochins, Silkies, genuine Derby game (off the Earl's yard), Duckwings, Red Pile, and Black Game, at very low prices. Will exchange any of the above for as many Sultans of equal quality. Address
HENRY SKERRETT (Poulterer to ISAAC VAN WINKLE),
Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

PIGEONS FOR SALE.

Two Red Barb hens, one Black Trumpeter hen, one pair White Jacobins, all breeders and solid colors.

A. N. RAUB, Lockhaven, Pa.

ROUEN DUCKS FOR SALE.

One hundred pairs of fine Rouen Ducks, now ready to ship. They are large enough for the winter and early fall exhibitions, and will be sold in pairs, trios, or by the dozen, to suit the purchaser. Price, \$6 per pair, \$8 per trio; two trios for \$15. Boxed and delivered to express on receipt of price. Send money in a safe way and address

J. DAWSON THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

NOW READY!—Four pairs Red Ruffs, Red Sells, White Calcutta Fans, Tumblers, one pair Redwing Turbits.

E. H. HERO, Milford, Mass.

FOWLS AND BEES.

I will sell my entire stock of breeding poultry, consisting of Light and Dark Brahmans, White and Partridge Cochins, that I purchased of P. Williams and W. H. Todd, with about 150 chickens and 30 Light Brahmans of my old stock. I will sell them in one lot cheap. Also,

100 SWARMS OF BEES,

Mostly Italians and hybrids. Write for particulars.

D. S. McCALLUM, Box 264, Horuellsville, N. Y.

BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,**LIGHT BRAHMAS,**

EACH FROM FOUR DIFFERENT STRAINS,

AS GOOD AS THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY.

BROWN LEGHORNS (Kinney's strain).

From \$2 to \$5 each.

WM. J. HOLDER, Bloomington, Ill.

POULTRY.—All desirable breeds for sale. Send for Prices.

SMITH & BROTHER, Stony Brook, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Fifty well-feathered Partridge Cochins chicks. Address

J. G. OLDHAM, Delaware, Ohio.

WILD GEESE FOR SALE.

ALSO,

CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

Very cheap, if applied for at once.

T. W. HARRIS,

Rutland, Mass.

FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address

J. C. LONG, Jr., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Twenty pairs of White Leghorn chickens, at \$5.00 per pair; or single cockerels at \$2.00. They are from my fowls that were awarded the first premium at the great poultry show held at Philadelphia, January, 1874. Address WILLIAM MCANALLY, Newark, Del.

GRAND VIEW POULTRY YARDS, Dubuque, Iowa, H. C. DARRAH, Proprietor. All the leading varieties of pure bred fowls from strains of undoubted purity constantly kept, bred, and sold at reasonable figures. *Any fowls sent out by me, disqualified by the Standard, may be returned at my expense, and money will be refunded.*

I am also author and publisher of *The Poulterer's and Farmer's Guide*, a work of about 100 pages, devoted to the prevention and cure of all diseases to which fowls are subject; and the care and management of poultry. The subject-matter is the result of the author's own experience, and contributions from some of the ablest fanciers of America and England. Sent post-paid for 50 cents. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. Address H. C. DARRAH, Dubuque, Iowa.

C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmans; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

FOR SALE.

CHICKS,
EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
SEND A STAMP FOR
CIRCULAR.

WHITE LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BLACK HAMBURGS.

DR. A. M. DICKIE,
Doylestown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty. Private residence 1322 Fairmount Ave. Address as above.

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WEEKLY!

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GUARD THE INTEREST

OF THE HONEST FANCIER.

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NOW IS THE TIME.

BRONZE TURKEYS, from gobbler weighing 40 pounds; also, WHITE HOLLAND Turkeys. Good Spring birds for sale. Orders booked on payment of \$1.00. W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

RABBIT BOOK FOR THE MANY.

CONTAINING

THE HISTORY OF THE RABBIT

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

DESCRIPTIONS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF ALL THE SHOW AND FANCY VARIETIES.

And full directions for their selection, breeding, and management; the treatment of their diseases, and the construction of their dwellings.

Sent post-paid on receipt of 30 cents.

Address

JOS. M. WADE,

39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$25 Per Day guaranteed using our **Well Auger** and **DRILLS** in good territory. Highest testimonials from the Governors of Arkansas, Iowa, and Dakota. Catalogue free. Address W. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

PURE BRED POULTRY, SECOND TO NONE.

Buff and Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, and White Leghorns. *Game Bantams*—comprising Black Reds, Brown Reds, Silver and Golden Duck Wings, Piles and Silver Grays. Also, fine Game fowls, and Calcutta Fantail Pigeons. Prices, \$4 to \$7 per pair; \$8 to \$10 per trio. Also, two cocks and twelve hens, White Leghorns, one year old. Price, for the lot, \$30. A bargain. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Address

C. H. CROSBY, Danbury, Conn.

CANARIES.

Mr. Louis Ruhe, importer of Birds and Rare Animals, 98 Chatham St., New York, begs to inform his customers and the trade in general that his first this season's importation of

GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.

Respectfully,

LOUIS RUHE.

ADVERTISERS

Will please notice that

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS,

Now publishing in chapters in the *Fanciers' Journal*, will be

PUBLISHED IN CHEAP BOOK FORM,

For which a few pages of advertising will be received, at \$6 per page, \$3 per half page. This is an excellent chance for fanciers to advertise as the

LOW PRICE OF THE BOOK WILL PLACE IT IN THE HANDS OF EVERY FANCIER IN THE COUNTRY.

See "Cassell's Book of Pigeons," No. 1, page 10, for remarks on this book. Send your advertisements early. Cuts of every variety of pigeons will be furnished free.

JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO FANCIERS!

Knowing the above to be one of the best and cheapest mediums for advertising offered this season, we earnestly call your attention to it.

1000 copies will be printed at once, and this is only 6-10th of a cent for each copy. It is a *permanent advertisement* and will be read by every pigeon fancier in the country.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want every Subscriber, Postmaster, and Storekeeper to act as agent for the *Fanciers' Journal*, and we will pay a higher cash premium than was ever paid by any journal.

Any person who has subscribed for the *Journal*, and paid \$2.50, can act as agent, and for every new subscriber at \$2.50 he can keep \$1 and send us \$1.50 with the name and address of the subscriber.

We will furnish specimen copies free to agents; also, a very large and

FINELY ILLUSTRATED POSTER,

This offer is open for new subscribers only, and holds good until November 1st, 1874.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,
LAND AND WATER.

Address A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,
Alleghany Co., Pa.

FOR THE FALL EXHIBITIONS. A CHOICE LOT OF RABBITS.

Lops.—Pedigree stock. Ready for delivery in August, \$8 to \$15 each. Without pedigree (ready now) \$3 to \$5 each.

Himalayans.—A choice lot six to eight weeks old, \$6 to \$10 per pair.

Dutch.—Extra marked, \$12 to \$15 per pair; good, \$8 to \$10; poorly marked, \$5 per pair. Also, a few pair of ANTWERP Pigeons, homing birds; and one pair Calcutta Fantails (Ball's stock) for sale, or exchange for Turbits.

A. M. HALSTED, Box 23, Rye, New York.

BLACK BALDHEADS,

From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale. Address

H. A. BROWN, care of P.O. Box 180, New York.



"BRAHMA FOWL."—This excellent work ought to be in the hands of every Fancier of Asiatic Fowl. Colored Plates. Sent postage paid, on receipt of \$2.50.

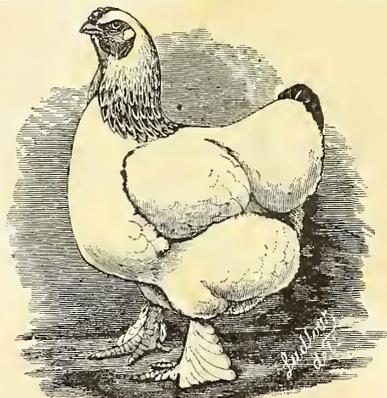
JOS. M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

FREE to all applicants—my Nursery and Bulb Catalogues. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

JERSEY BULL CALF.—A perfect animal, solid fawn color, with black points; herd hook animal; dam imported. Price, \$50.00. Boxed and delivered in this city. The animal is worth three times the money, but the owner is not a breeder or dealer and wishes to dispose of it at once. Address "JERSEY," this office.

Light Brahmans exclusively.



W. E. FLOWER, BREEDER OF
CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMAS,
SHOEMAKERTOWN, PA.

"ORDER FROM HEADQUARTERS."

THE NEW

AMERICAN STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

As adopted at Buffalo, N. Y., January, 1874, by the
AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

And published by them. Price, \$1 per copy.
At wholesale in lots not less than 10 copies, 25 per cent. off. For larger lots and special rates, send for Price Card.

EDMUND S. RALPH, Sec'y, Buffalo, N. Y.

WRIGHT'S PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER.

THE BEST BOOK ON THIS SUBJECT FOR THE MONEY EVER
PUBLISHED.

Price, \$2.00, free by mail.

Address FANCIERS' JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. CAREY,

SELINGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Breeder and Dealer in first-class fowls of all the leading varieties. A choice lot, bred this season, for sale after September 1st, at reasonable prices.

Motto—"LIVE, AND LET LIVE."

Send stamp for particulars or Circulars.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL

JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

TO

EXECUTE WITH PROMPTNESS AND
DISPATCH, ALL KINDS OF

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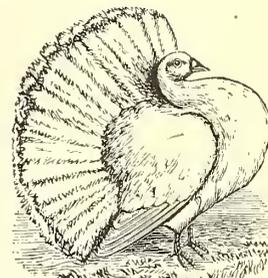
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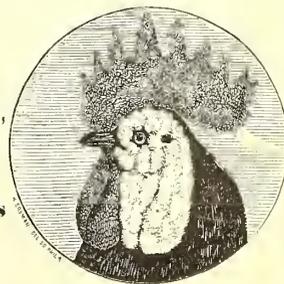
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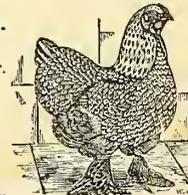
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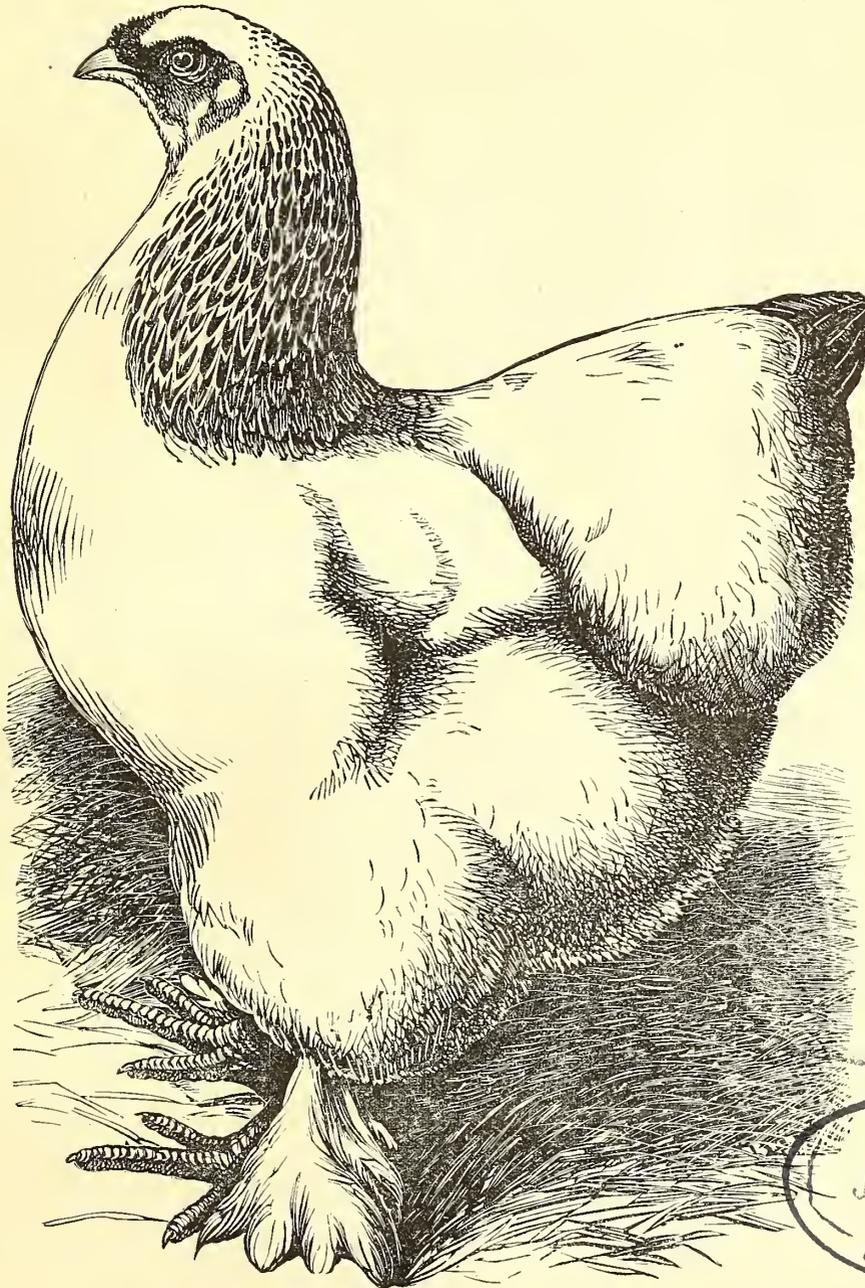
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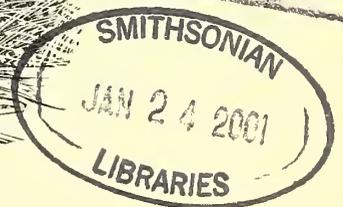
PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1874.

Nos. 39 & 40.

MODEL OF A "STANDARD" LIGHT BRAHMA PULLET,



18 MONTHS OLD, 1874.



MR. G. P. BURNHAM sends us the above as a specimen illustration from his new book, "The China Fowl" (see advertisement). The bird above portrayed is said to be from life, and selected from the yards of W. S. Weymouth, of Melrose, Mass., and bred from Geo. P. Burnham's stock, of which Mr. Weymouth has now in his yards some four hundred specimens, bred this season, which are very choice and closely bred.

THE ANNUAL ZOOLOGICAL SALE AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP with its churches, shipping, pictures, and wood-carvings is known to many of us, but it is almost as well known for its Zoological Gardens, where each year at this time the unwearied and successful Director invites all comers to attend the public sale of its spare specimens, and has invariably a surprise in store for its visitors. Highly successful in acclimatization and breeding, each successive introduction of Pheasants and Game birds has found its home in the little gardens at Antwerp.

Last week the auctioneer had a pleasing although a long and tedious task. On Tuesday and Wednesday birds, beasts, and reptiles under his hammer were adjudged to societies, amateurs, and dealers from all parts of Europe. Some idea of the variety of objects offered may be formed, when we say that the list comprised an elephant, giraffes, and lions, and ended with serpents and seals.

On Tuesday, soon after ten in the morning, the sale commenced with small foreign birds, which found ready purchasers at prices slightly in advance of those of our retail bird dealers. It was surprising to see the number of Java Sparrows and Budgrigars that found purchasers. Some of the earlier lots of White Java Sparrows brought long prices. Turquoisines, Cockateels, the different varieties of Cockatoos followed. One handsome Masked Parrot was a great bargain to the Gardens at Amsterdam, at £9; a pair of Black Cochin fowls that would not have been thought much of by us went at a good price to Berlin, as did a pen of very good adult Spanish. Silkies of indifferent quality sold well, as did Dorkings and Houdans. A pair of Blue-checked Guinea Fowls made £4 4s.; a pair of Crowned ditto, £9. A pair of Argus Pheasants 2700f., and an unusually fine pair 3000f. A pair of Polyplectron Germanix, bred in the Gardens, made 1100f., one pair Chinquis 850f. These were bought for the Zoological Gardens of Cologne. One pair of Temmincks Tagropans brought for the same made 825f. One cock and two hens Vieillottii (the hens faulty), 410f. One pair of rare Pheasants, Deardigallus proclatus, made 1600f., for Paris; and a second pair 1400f., for Amsterdam. Dr. Evans became the possessor of a pair of Tragopans for 1450f. Reeves's Pheasants varied, good pairs making 300f. and 325f. Swinboes 210f. One pair of the now scarce Gallus furcatus, bought by Mr. Baily of London for 150f., was resold for Paris. Curious among birds, but most amusing in their quaint waddling gait and comical expression of eye, were eight or nine Penguins. They stood in their inclosure and watched the proceedings narrowly, so tame that they would feed from the hand. Two fetched 450f., for Cologne; one 230f., for Berlin; one 223f., for Amsterdam. One pair of Bennett's Kangaroos in excellent condition was purchased for the Zoological Gardens at Frankfort. The Cranes were very beautiful and in great variety, but the demand slow. A pair of Demoiselles made 300f. Black-necked Swans, Black Swans, and young Trumpeter Swans all found ready purchasers; as did the beautiful little Ducks, of which a great many were sold at good prices. But the choicest birds, with the exception of the Arcuata, were bought for Continental collections. The gems among the Ducks were one pair of Kasarka variegata, which made 325f.; one pair of small Teal, Querquedula formosa, 210f.; and one pair, said to be from the Cape, 280f. The different varieties of Whistling Ducks mustered in

force and were in favor. One, the little Arcuata from India, is likely to become a favorite with us. Mandarin, Carolinas, Shell Ducks, and Shovellers made full prices. Some Bar-headed Geese made from 200f. to 240f. a pair. Gold and Silver Pheasants sold as usual; but some Chinese (a Collier), made great prices. Three young Bears made nearly £40; a Porcupine 150f.; Rhesus Monkey 35f.

The beautiful varieties of foreign Pigeons attracted great attention, and they made full prices on both days. The greatest attraction was a pair of Bleeding-heart Pigeons. These were bought by Messrs. Baily, of London, for 1400f. The Nicobar Pigeon with its metallic plumage and hackled neck was much sought after for France, as it breeds well. There the price was about 130f. to 140f. per pair. The elegant Crested Lophotes about 75f. Some Blue Jacobins, 30f. to 45f. Montaubans, 60f. to 90f. An almost endless variety and sequence of little Doves, and plumage cage birds. Among them Whydahs, Cut-throats, Military Starlings, Cow-birds, Rice-birds, and Thrushes from America, Scarlet and Blue Tanagers. Returning to larger things we may notice a new feature, one we suppose introduced by the Director in emulation of our English Short-horn sales. A Bull, two Cows, and four Calves, imported Short-horns, made 5600f. A Zebra, bought by Mr. Montgomery for Dublin, 1800f.; and a second, bought for Paris, 1560f. The young Elephants and Giraffes were put up but were bought in. Several pairs of Seals were sold at the apparently low price of 100f. and 120f. the pair.

The company was large from the beginning to the close of the sale, the arrangements good, and the conditions of the birds and animals wonderfully good. The Zoological Societies of all the principal cities of Europe (London excepted), were represented, and many amateur buyers from Italy, Paris, and Germany, Belgium and Holland were strongly supported. The principal buyers from England were Messrs. Jamrack, Baily, Montgomery, Castang, etc.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

REPLY TO THE "WORLD'S" STRICTURES.

THE editor of the "*Poultry World*" seems to have got a bilious attack in New York, last July, and to have gone home very choleric. We should have felt a great sympathy for him, had he not shown himself so splenetic against those "*ostentatious triflers*," whom the Executive Committee of the "*American Poultry Association*" greeted so cordially; listened to so attentively; and granted their request so graciously. It seems to me not very complimentary in the "*World's*" editor, to assert that the Committee should come so far, and at so much expense, to entertain *triflers*, and to listen to a few "*ostentatious*" individuals, who only met to make a "*splurge*." We formed a better idea of the Committee, and was not disappointed in their manly and magnanimous deportment. After the very hearty, and apparently friendly greeting, the editor of the *World* gave us at the rooms of the Committee, in New York, I must say we were not prepared for the welcome we have received in its editorial columns. A paper in its decline must always get up some sort of excitement to keep up the interest of its readers; and it is sometimes considered a good *ruse* to commence "*belaboring*" some one, to arouse the indifference of its readers; and if this fails, to try the other alternative of turning their paper into an illustrated primer. We congratulate the *World* on its last *device*—since its pictures are

far more interesting than its matter. We shall preserve them for Christmas times, for the children. The *World*, having picked up some few scraps here and there of the meeting in New York, as meagre in matter as its columns, and about as interesting, put these scraps together, and called it their account of the meeting in New York. We have not the slightest doubt that this enterprise was entirely due to the *respectable* reporter of the *World*. He seems to have studied to misrepresent Mr. Van Winkle, who is quite competent to take care of himself. We were honest and conscientious in what we did, and acted to the best of our ability for the interests of a large class of fanciers, whom we represented. If the "Standard," as the *World* says, is satisfactory to the majority of fanciers, and is being adopted by most of the poultry societies of the country, notwithstanding the number and variety of fowls it excludes, other than those of game, with all its errors of omission and commission, we have nothing to say. We have done our duty; and, if the poultry men of this country choose to breed upon its authority, they will soon learn their mistake, and deplore their folly. The *World* apologizes in its last number for having inadvertently left out of the account of the meeting in New York, one of the most important resolutions offered by these triflers—in respect to the "instruction to judges"—but it was very careful not to correct its inaccurate report of Mr. Van Winkle's speeches; and falsely asserts that when interrupted by the impertinent questions of the *World's* editor, as to what locality or section of the country the "A. P. A." belonged, Mr. Van Winkle evaded the question. Mr. Van Winkle replied immediately to the *sagacious interlocutor*, that the mere fact that the Association had no "local habitation," and was a wanderer upon the earth, did not make it national; or, because it was an "itinerant body," traveling between Buffalo and Boston, did not give it any of the characteristics of nationality. Nor do I believe, because its head is at Buffalo, its legs at Boston, and its tail somewhere down in Delaware, it yet possesses any of the elements of a national concern. You might as well call a spider a national animal, because his legs stand on every state in the Union. But, I have discussed all this before, in the *Fanciers' Journal*, to which I call the attention of the *World*; and, if its editor intends to "dig up the hatehet," and put on the war paint, and go for my scalp, he may stumble over a "Modoc."

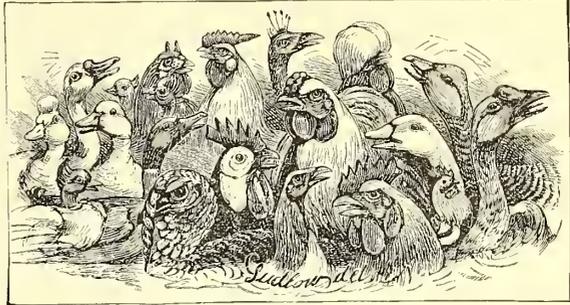
I may, in my next, explain the true cause of the great disturbance of the *World's* bowels.

GREENVILLE.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

 Darwin has a practical supporter of his theory in the shape of the first gorilla ever tamed and now in London. A small party dined with him not long ago, and we are told that Monsieur Gorilla behaved like any courteous diner out, except that his conversation was not brilliant, and that at one point in the meal he calmly extended his paw and removed from his neighbor's plate to his own some pretty tiny kickshaws, which particularly pleased him. He drank claret with his steak, lounged in his chair between the courses, and cracked his walnuts and took his after-dinner glass of port with the most graceful ease. He is very particular in his food and always takes hot rum and water, sweetened with honey, before retiring. Darwin ought to be a happy man.

 The ready money system—Dun, or be done.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

A WORD FOR "PETER SIMPLE."

[THE following pleasant indorsement of a late article on the "Crotchets of the Poultry Fancy," addressed to our "Peter Simple," by so eminent an American Brahma breeder as Mr. I. K. Felch, we give place to with gratification. "Peter's" theory about the unsightly "hoek," and the use of monster roosters for breeding purposes, is certainly very reasonable. We are happy to know that Peter Simple and Mr. Felch are not alone in their opinion upon these two points.—ED.]

NATICK, MASS., August 22, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:

I FEEL like thanking you for your "Peter Simple article No. 3" in August, 20th, number of the *Fanciers' Journal*. If every breeder in America would read and believe it, and account in accordance with what it tells them, they would be richer, and more satisfied with themselves. I wish it was a State's Prison offense to use a cock with the hoek feather, or one weighing over 12½ pounds. Certainly I think the breeder who does should be dealt with for cruelty to animals. I would be pleased to know him personally. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours truly,

I. K. FELCH.

IMPREGNATION OF EGGS.

DEAR SIR: This week's number of the *Journal* is at hand, and is very interesting and amusing. Mr. Bicknell is not yet convinced about the impregnation of an egg—also the tread. I say one cock is sufficient for twenty-five hens, if he is a spry one; and, if he is put with the hens in the fall, by the time spring comes they will all be impregnated by him; and he alone is sufficient to keep them so. I keep but one with this number, or more, sometimes, and I will warrant twelve chicks out of every thirteen eggs, or no sale, if they are properly managed by the setter, or not tampered with before they are set; or, I will take away the cock, and I will hatch twenty chicks from each and every hen during his absence; and, by so doing, I will hatch two-thirds pullets. Also, on account of his absence, and if the hens are two years old, they will be nearly all pullets. Try it, if you please, as I have. I will give you another of my experimentings: Three years ago, about this time, I concluded to cross my Partridge Cochin hens with the White Leghorn cock the next spring; and, being anxious to see the cross, I concluded to try it then. I put two Partridge hens by themselves (they were then laying); and, after six days, I gave them the White Leghorn cock. Four days after I commenced saving their eggs—it now being ten days since their separation from the Partridge cock—and by the time I got a sitting of thirteen (it was about twenty days, or more), I set them. I got eleven as perfect Partridge Coeh-

in chicks as ever I hatched; so much so, I have bred from them since, and they all breed true to feathers; and I have two of them yet, on account of their beauty. This is farther proof to me, that two males cannot be the father of one offspring. I kept the Leghorn with them, and the next spring I got my cross. They were white, with a few scattering dark feathers, and you cannot take them wrong for anything. The small circular speck, Mr. Bicknell says, is the life principle of the egg. I will here say, the life principle is where the first formation of the chick takes place—this you will find is at the big end of the egg—the eyes first, and the beak and skull bone. The yolk is not made use of until the body is in shape; then this yellow circular that Mr. Bicknell speaks of, is drawn to the navel of the fœtus, or chick; through this circular speck is drawn a portion of nourishment, but not any great amount. The flesh and bone is made of the white of the egg. The yolk is apparently of its full size until the last twelve hours before hatching, it is then drawn up into the belly by a small network of blood veins, entirely inclosing the yolk; and those small veins are all attached to two larger ones. Put the ends of your fingers together, and imagine the yolk lying in your palms, you have the theory. Now, if an egg is lying near the outer edge of the nest, and is fixed to remain in that position for twelve hours, the chick is liable to die, because it receives too much air, or gets it so fast as to cause the navel to close before the yolk is entirely drawn in; this you will see on breaking it open and examining, as nine out of ten will be dead. The yolk supports the chick the first twenty-four hours, as it will eat little or nothing before.

Yours truly, WM. J. PYLE.

FAT BRAHMAS.

DEAR WADE:

I notice in the *Fanciers' Journal* a letter signed E. L. W., who says he bought "two very fine dark Brahma hens from Van Winkle's stock that have become so enormously fat that they can hardly walk." The wording of this note might lead to the impression that I had sent those birds in that fat condition, which I never do. The birds were purchased of me about one year ago, and I think have been overfed with corn. Sometimes the cock will break down birds so they cannot walk. I would feed them sparingly, and give them all the vermin they would take.

I. VAN WINKLE.

GAME STANDARD.

I noticed in reading over the transactions of the American Poultry Association, at the Metropolitan Hotel, in New York, that I have been added to the Game Committee. I have no objections to contribute my aid toward perfecting this part of the standard, which I find on a close and critical examination very incomplete. Even in the Black-Breasted Reds, I find the color of the eyes and hackle inaccurate, and not sufficiently precise. I see they have omitted entirely from the standard, White, Black, and Cuckoo Guelders. It being easier for me to address the committee through your paper, I shall write out a standard of Game, such as is adopted by the best judges in England.

RED PILE.

Face, red; eye, vermilion-red; beak, greenish-yellow or white; legs and feet, light willow, yellow, or white; head, rich orange-red; neck hackle, orange, or light chestnut-red, slightly striped with white at the bottom; back or wing

bow, rich, clear crimson-red, shading off to orange or chestnut-red on the saddle; throat, breast, belly, thighs, shoulders and tail creamy white; wing-bars, white; flights, clear, deep bay.

HEN.

Matches the cock in head gear, legs and feet; head and neck hackle, white, edged with gold; back wings and tail, creamy-white; breast, rich deep salmon, the centre of each feather being lighter; thighs and belly, white, slightly tinged with salmon. On the wing bow there is frequently a rich salmon shaft, and edged to each feather, this is called the "rose," and much admired by cultivated fanciers.

There are many styles of pile-colored game; the Cheshire Piles are a mixture of red and white; the Staffordshire of ginger and white; the Worcestershire, a curious mixture of black feathers, but never raised in this country.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE,
Greenville, N. J.

LETTER TO DR. KERR IN 1850.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have several tolerable good reasons for not replying to you sooner—absence, business, felon on the finger, &c.

You wish me to give my views on "Henology," and particularly in relation to poultry-houses. On this latter subject I do not feel prepared, either by practice or in theory, to give satisfactory or reliable information.

In the country and in villages, where space is little worth, and there is not much necessity for restriction, fowls are generally allowed the "largest amount of liberty." And this, with reasonable limitations, in connection with plentiful and various food, is indispensable to perfect health, rapid growth, and a profitable yield of eggs. It is not possible to compensate a laying hen for the want of liberty. Coop her up—give her grain, meat, vegetables, fruit, water, gravel, lime, every thing that may be thought conducive to health and comfort, and though her yield of eggs will greatly exceed that of a hen confined and kept in an ordinary way, it will by no means compare with that of a hen in a state of liberty, equally well kept, one that breathes the wholesome, free, circulating air, and picks grass, gravel, worms, and insects, to suit herself. The want of range has as much effect on the comparative barrenness of a hen *in winter*, as the cold. Liberty and *varied* abundance are the two greatest essentials for poultry, old and young, to promote health, growth, beauty, and fertility.

Lice have very justly been considered the greatest drawback to the success and pleasure of the poultry-fancier, and nothing short of unremitting vigilance will exterminate them, and keep them exterminated. To attain this, whitewash *frequently* all the parts adjacent to the roosting poles, take down these, and run them slowly through a fire made of wood shavings, dry weeds, or other light waste combustibles, until every adhering louse and *lousette* is demolished. Flowers of sulphur (which costs five or six cents a pound) given to fowls with Indian meal, is highly recommended; about one ounce to a chicken, to be given in as short a time as they can be induced to eat it. This to be repeated, at discretion. I have tried these combined remedies, apparently with good result. What share the sulphur had in it, I cannot positively say. It certainly never injured the chickens, and very probably improved their general health. In warm and moderate weather, the best place for poultry to roost is in the open air, where *sunshine*, and *rain*, and *wind*, tend equally to the destruction of parasites.

Hens should be made to lay in *portable* boxes, that may be carried out occasionally, and the hay or straw composing the nest *burnt in the box*. In this way, thousands of vermin may be destroyed. This is particularly beneficial, a day or two before a hen brings out her brood. Remove the eggs with great care into a box freshly burnt out, and put it in the place of the old one. Then immediately burn out the one removed. As soon as the chickens are hatched, put them into a well lined basket, and if the weather be cool, place them near the fire. When all are out of the shell, give the hen a thorough greasing under the wings and thighs, on the breast, and, most particularly, in the hollow between the rump and vent. In this last spot, lice are sometimes found in a crawling mass six or eight deep. Then the chicks may be safely returned to the mother, and if compelled to roost in a *fresh* clean place, they will keep clear of lice for weeks, and grow twice as fast as lousy ones.

If perchance, through neglect or accident, they become verminous, grease them on the parts named above, and on the head and neck. This is the only effectual, certain mode. By continued, systematic warfare, the "nasty critters" may be kept down. If they are *not* kept down, the chickens will be. I have known young fowls so afflicted, three months old, no larger than clean healthy chicks of six weeks, running about with their heads and necks as featherless and more naked than the day they were hatched.

Before leaving this lousy subject, let me amuse you with an incident of experimental philosophy. Last year, I thought I had discovered the grand secret of effectual louse-murder. I had six large hens, sitting on about ninety choice eggs, game, creole, and booby. My early chickens had been much injured by vermin, and I resolved to give these summer chicks a better chance. I greased every brooding hen from head to tail, and patiently waited the result. When the twenty days of each expectant incubatrix had expired, I looked under her in vain for the Sundered shells. No chick, nor chirp, nor sign of life. In a couple of days I opened the eggs, and lo! each little embryo cock and hen appeared "in statu quo" it was when the grease was communicated from the hen to the egg, except that it was *defunct*;—the very hour the pores of the shell were closed by the grease, the chickens "went dead."

I mention this incident, inasmuch as Dr. Bennett, in his Poultry Book, recommends eggs for hatching to be preserved in grease. Try it, and I'll wager two Chittagong roosters against a Bantam, *you don't get a chicken*.

You suggest six compartments as requisite to a perfect coop; among the rest, one for laying, and one for sitting. This is certainly desirable, if easily effected. But the trouble is, a hen will generally sit where she has laid, and *nowhere else*. In some cases they can be moved, but not often with success.

In connection with the subject of coops, I would mention, what perhaps everybody knows who pretends to know anything about poultry: they should always be built fronting the south or south-east, and furnished on that side with several glazed windows, to give them, in winter, sun without cold.

Yours, very truly,

NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., Oct. 15, 1850.

DAVID TAGGART.

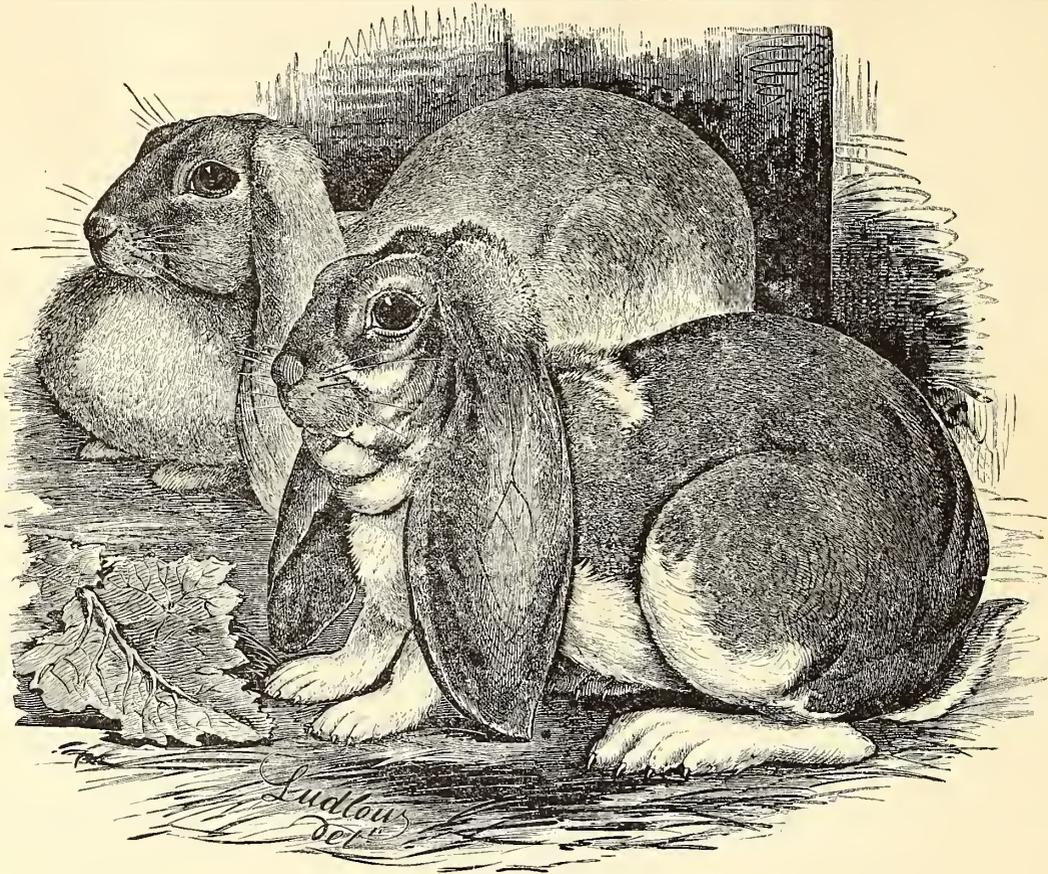
P.S.—There is no doubt in my mind, from considerable experience, that almost any kind of grease or unctuous matter is certain death to the vermin of our domestic poultry; and

although, if used properly, it will remove all vermin, yet, in the case of very young chicks, it should only be used in a warm sunny day, and they should be put into a coop with the mother, and the coop darkened for an hour or two, and every thing made quiet, that they may get a good rest and nap after the fatigue occasioned by greasing them. They should be handled with great care, and greased thoroughly; the hen also. After resting, they may be permitted to come out and bask in the sun, and in a few days will look sprightly enough.

[By referring to the date of the above letter it will be noticed that it was written twenty-four years ago. It has not spoiled with age, however, but contains much valuable information. Mr. Taggart is yet a fancier and a subscriber to the *Journal*, and has promised us a series of "Reminiscences" which we are satisfied will be both instructive and entertaining.—ED.]

PROTECTION TO ANIMALS.—It appears that the first effort in England to protect animals from cruelty, by law, was made by an Irish member of Parliament. In a recent article in "Good Words," a London magazine, the following occurs: "Up to 1822 there was no statute in any state or nation to protect animals from torture and outrage. There was thus no effective check to the cruelty that certain classes are prone to practice wherever they have the power; and England, if not worse, was certainly little better than other countries. These were the days when cock-fighting, dog-fighting, bull-baiting, badger-baiting, and other cruel sports were the recreations not only of the lower grades, but receiving such countenance and support from the wealthy and well-born, as made legislation on the subject seem a hard and hopeless matter. The more honor to Richard Martin, an Irish gentleman and a member from Galway, that, being moved with pity for the poor animals, he held a firm front in fighting their battle in the House of Commons. He was jeered and hooted at, and his words drowned in cock-crowing and other unseemly noises, and for his pains he was dubbed "Humanity Dick," a cognomen which, as in some other cases, time has taken care to rob of all the indignity that its originators would fain have attached to it. Indeed there is some reason to fear that the insults might have been yet more personal, if Martin had not been noted as a fine shot, who had fought several duels successfully. In addition to some of the lighter qualities of his countrymen, he had strong nerve and an indomitable will; and he was so intensely in earnest for the animals that all his faculties were enlisted in their behoof. His wit and his ready retorts often stood him in good stead. Many stories are told which show this; on one occasion, when speaking in the House, he was interrupted by ironical cries of 'hear, hear!' He calmly proceeded till he had finished his speech, and then, turning round, he demanded who had presumed to cry 'hare, hare!' No one answered, but a member on a back seat slyly pointed to a city representative, when Martin, with a good-humored smile, exclaimed 'Oh, 'tis only an alderman!' and at once walked back to his seat amid cheers. His hospitality was of the old stamp, and so unbounded that he laid his princely estate in Connemara under burdens, and had finally to part with it. Terrible stories were told of the after destitution of his daughters, which have been proved untrue; but certainly there were no more 'princesses of Connemara' as they had been. Such was the man who first pleaded successfully for the lower animals in the British Parliament."

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.



LOP-EARED RABBITS, "MONARCH" AND "PRINCESS."

THE above is a life-like representation by the well-known artist, J. W. Ludlow, of Birmingham, England, of a pair of Lop-eared Rabbits, "Monarch" and "Princess," imported by S. H. Seamans, Wauwatosa, Wis., for Mr. Charles S. Hermann, of Milwaukee. Mr. Seamans has done much for the fancy in the West. He is thorough in all he undertakes, believing in the old maxim that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Mr. Hermann has started right and cannot be otherwise than successful. Within the last twelve months the rabbit fancy has made rapid strides, and

many old poultry fanciers are getting just a few common rabbits to please the boys, and, before they are aware of it, get the fever bad. And others who never were as thorough fanciers as they imagined, are also changing to the rabbit fancy, and others to pigeons. But this latter class has got to change anyhow. They are always good customers to the more steadfast fanciers who keep on the even tenor of their way, trying to perfect whatever they undertake. To those desiring good rabbits we refer them to Mr. Hermann's advertisement in another part of this paper.

RABBIT KEEPING.**BREEDING.**

TAME rabbits are raised, and do better in hutches or boxes. They may also be bred in small artificial warrens, prepared for them, where the soil is extremely dry, and well drained. A damp situation will be fatal to the stock. The doe will breed at the age of six or seven months, and her period of gestation is thirty or thirty-one days. They should not be allowed to breed at that early age, as they are liable to abortion. She breeds throughout the winter, as well as in the summer, and will produce eight litters in the course of a single year. A safer calculation is to reckon upon five litters a year. The buck and doe should not be allowed free access together, for the buck will not only greatly harass the doe, but often kill the young. Nor should two does be allowed to be kept together. The number at a birth, varies

from two to three, up to eight young ones. In general, the larger the breed, the fewer at birth. I have known a common doe to have fifteen young at a single birth. I prefer to have no more than five, and take away those that are in excess, and give to a foster mother.

It is a very important matter to select breeding stock. I strongly advise the selection of young rabbits from four to five months old, as they are more safe, and have passed through their first moult, which is at times so fatal to them. I do not advocate pairing of rabbits too young—especially if they are valuable, and the young are intended to be raised. I decidedly prefer the ages of ten or twelve months; for, when fully grown, or nearly so, they have greater strength, and this, I think, eventually pays, for you have in quality what may seem to have been lost in number by not having the litters when the does were two or three months younger.

The buck and doe should not be in the same hutch many minutes together; and, for pairing, the months of February and March are the best to insure healthy stock; yet, when rabbits are kept in warm, comfortable hutches, they may litter all through the year; but, as before said, this should not be allowed—five litters during the twelve months are ample. If any longer time is allowed between any litter than three months, it should be during the coldest weather, when to give the does (especially older ones) a little extra rest may prove an advantage. During the inclement weather of January, extra care, warmth, and feeding must not be forgotten.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DOE.

Every rabbit breeder ought to know by his stud-book (for he will give names to his favorites) the day on which each doe is to bring forth. When within a few days of the time for littering, the doe will, if of the right sort, furnish sufficient evidence of the fact, by biting the straw into short pieces, and carrying it and the hay (of which she should have abundance) in her mouth, to some favorite corner of the hutch; and, here I may state, that the hutch should be well cleaned, and disinfected, for this will be the last thorough cleaning it can have for a short time, in consequence of its delicate occupants. The hutch should be dry, and placed upon the floor, if not constructed upon the double-floor plan. When the thirty days of gestation have expired (if the day before, all the safer), the doe should have a little clean water or milk to drink, in a separate dish to her ordinary one, for feeding from. An intense thirst is at times experienced at this critical time, and to possess the means of relief, is often to save the progeny. At this period, neglect may be fatal. She must, at the same time, be kept quiet, and well fed, to support her in nursing. Take care not to handle the young, unless they are deposited in a wet place, or any of them die.

MANAGEMENT OF THE YOUNG.

The little rabbits are born blind and helpless—covered only with a short velvety down. On the fifth day they open their eyes; on the sixth the liveliest little fellows amongst them begin to peep outside the nest. At three weeks old they eat alone, and partake of food together with their mother. At six weeks old they no longer require the doe, and ought to be weaned. This short period is quite sufficient to allow to be spent in the first term of rearing them. If they were left longer, they would be apt to exhaust the dam, which ought to be avoided. After weaning the little rabbits, they should be placed in a large and warm hutch, and fed several times a day. At each feeding-time, every particle of food which has been trampled upon, is scrupulously withdrawn, and it is found, that by observing these regulations, the losses are very few, or none.

HANDLING.

Rabbits are sometimes injured by being clumsily handled. The proper way is to grasp the ears with the right hand, and support the rump with the left. To seize them by the leg is apt to dislocate a limb; an injudicious gripe round the neck or the body, may prove unexpectedly and suddenly fatal. The instantaneous way in which an adroit hand will kill a rabbit, apparently by the merest touch, gives a forcible hint as to the caution we should use in allowing a favorite animal to be captured and pulled about by inexperienced persons. For does with young, the greatest tenderness is indispensable.

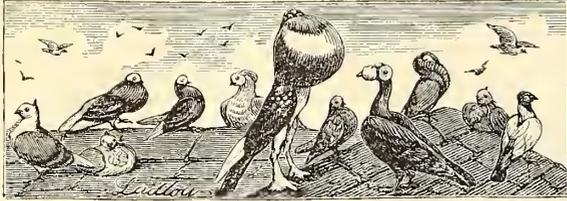
P. J. KELLER.

NEWARK, OHIO.

EXPLOIT OF A ST. BERNARD DOG.

DR. BERTHIER, County Physician, has at the County Hospital, situated about a mile and a half east of this city, a dog of the St. Bernard breed. This dog is not yet fully grown, but, it would seem, has the instincts of his breed strong within him. Last Saturday night about eight o'clock he rushed about through the hospital, acting in a strange and excited manner. It soon became evident that he wanted some one to follow him. Dr. Berthier ordered old "Uncle Jimmy," who used to make his headquarters at the station-house, but who is now "man Friday" at the hospital, to go with the dog, and see what the trouble might be. Finding that he had made himself understood, and that Uncle Jimmy was prepared to follow, the dog led the way across the country through the snow in the direction of the city. At the distance of over a quarter of a mile from the hospital, the dog, which rejoices in the name of "Major," descended into a ravine. Plunging through the deep snow filling the bottom of the ravine, the dog went to a big drift and began tugging and hauling upon some object buried therein, lifting his head occasionally, and uttering a bark to encourage Uncle Jimmy, who was wading toward the spot as fast as his short legs would carry him. Marvelling greatly, Jimmy ploughed his way down the ravine, and reaching the spot where Major was at work, saw before him a human being—a woman. He at first tried to beat the dog away, thinking—as he is rather cross at nights about the hospital—that he was hurting the woman. He soon saw, however, that the dog was careful to lay hold on nothing but the woman's clothing, and that he was doing his best to drag her out of the drift. Jimmy managed to lift the woman—who he had found was still alive—out of the hole, but was unable to move her from the spot, she being so near chilled to death as to be unable to stand. Assistance was called from the hospital, and the doctor turned out with all his nurses and all the convalescents about the place. It required the united exertions of six of the strongest men that could be mustered to carry the woman to the hospital, and after she was housed the doctor and nurses worked over her for some hours before she could be placed in a bed. The husband of the woman is in the hospital, and it appears that she left the city late in the evening to visit him. Dr. Berthier says that had she remained in the snow twenty minutes longer she would have perished. The next day, when she came to her senses, she was so much ashamed of the affair that she would not see her husband, and has since left the hospital without going to his room, begging that he might be told nothing of her perilous adventure. She owes her life to "Major," the noble and sagacious St. Bernard.—*Virginia City Enterprise*.

 A MASSACHUSETTS farmer says: "My cattle will follow me until I leave the lot, and on the way to the barnyard in the evening stop and call for a lot of hay." Smithson says there is nothing remarkable in that. He went into a barnyard in the country one day last week where he had not the slightest acquaintance with the cattle, and an old bull not only followed him till he left the lot, but took the gate off the hinges and raved with him up to the house in the most familiar manner possible. Smithson says he has no doubt the fellow would have called for something if he had waited a little while, but he did not want to keep the folks waiting dinner, so he hung one tail of his coat and a piece of his pants on the bull's horns and went into the house.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

REASONING DOVES.

CAN'T doves reason, after their fashion, as well as boys and girls? Hon. John C. Park, of Boston, tells an incident which seems to prove it.

"A friend had given me six pairs of beautiful Calcutta doves, all pure white. I was anxious to increase my flock, and placing them in a commodious dove-cote, with a row of pigeon-holes about four feet from the floor, awaited the result. Soon two of the pairs deposited eggs, and hatched each two squabs in nests about five holes apart. One afternoon I found that a little one had fallen out and was killed. The next morning, in looking from my chamber window, I observed doves carrying up in their beaks materials for a new nest; but seeing the unusual size of the twigs selected, I went out to see how things progressed. To my astonishment I found that the doves which had their two squabs both safe in their nest had erected, during the morning hours, a barrier of twigs, about an inch and a half high, along the front of their pigeon-hole, thus guarding against the catastrophe which had happened to their neighbors. Was not this the result of a process of reasoning? Would all reasoning human beings be as wise?"

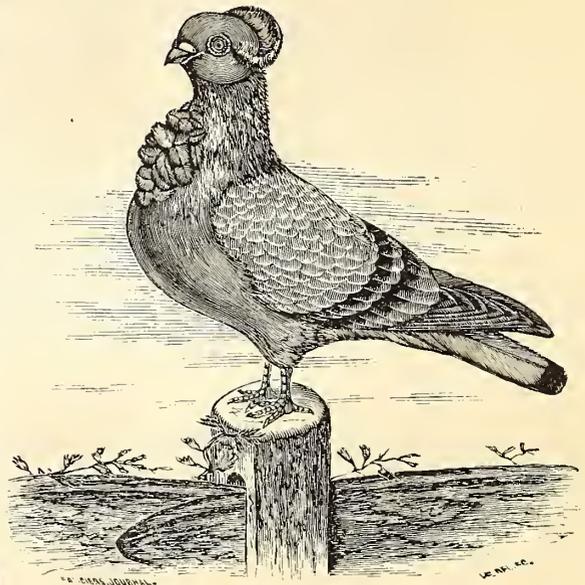
[If the Hon. John C. Park had been a fancier he would never have penned the above. In the first place he would not have called pigeons doves. In the second place he would have known that the pigeons were building a new nest, even if it did not appear to be in a proper place, and probably before his article was in type his pigeons had laid two eggs on what he supposed to be a platform. We have kept fancy pigeons for many years, but never yet saw anything approaching reason, or even attachment to anything except hempseed.—ED.]

THE TURBIT.

THE solid Turbits are of one uniform color throughout, excepting the tail wing bars, and hackle or neck feathers, of the blues and silvers. They have a frill and shell-crest precisely as in shouldered birds, but are somewhat larger, and not so fine in head, beak, and gullet; except the solid white, which is equally as good as the shouldered birds in the points mentioned. They have a reddish-orange eye as in Owls. The beak in the blue is dark as in common blue pigeons. In the black they are very light at the base but dark at the point. In all the others the beak is light in color. I have never seen or heard of plain blues and silvers without the wing-bars, and I doubt very much whether they have yet been produced. Within the past few years I have bred them of the following colorings: blues and silvers with black wing-bar, well defined bar across the tail, and dark neck feathers. Also, plain blacks, reds, yellows, whites, and dun. I have not yet been able to breed blues to my satisfaction (although there are fair birds of this color at the present time in this city), but I am in

hopes of accomplishing it the present season. In my attempts to breed these birds, I have at the present time one pair mated that are very poor in frill and color; showing brown on the wing bar. They have at this writing their second pair of young in the nest; one of which is a yellow, and the other a clear silver; in the first nest one is a clear red, the other a dark silver. I make this statement to show the importance of getting birds from a well known strain, and, also, to show how they will sport in color when not well bred, although in this case any of the young are worth more than their parents.

To further illustrate the importance of buying birds of a good strain, I will here state that, in 1871, I bought a pair of solid blacks from a dealer who is noted for pulling foul feathers (our friend Morgan's article on the Nuns, had not then been published in the *Journal*), a habit which he had put in practice in the present case; for in a few weeks the under feathers in the tail of the female came out a pure white; but, as the sequel will show, they proved a valuable pair of birds to me. The first season they bred two pairs of



black young ones; the second season (1872) they bred blacks, blues, yellows, reds, and duns. The next season (1873) they produced only two or three young (one of which was the brightest solid yellow I ever owned, and at this time, 1874, is mated to one of the old yellow stock, and is producing fine young, true to color). While on this subject, I will state that in 1872 I had one pair of solid white birds, that produced in rapid succession, five pairs of pure white young, all of which they raised. In the following season, as with the blacks, they produced only two nests, only one bird of which they raised. In the first nest was one white one, and one with a large patch of drab on one side. In the next nest, one was pure white as before, the other was a pure drab or light dun. This was unaccountable to me, as I had every reason to believe that the birds I had were pure bred in every respect; but, in both cases, it will be noticed, that variation in color was produced during or immediately after excessive breeding. The first sign of deterioration in solid Turbits, is usually seen in the tail—especially with the blues and silvers—which will occasion-

ally throw white feathers. I have had solid white birds breed young with smoky tails, showing plainly that at some time or other black-tailed whites had been bred with them, or used in forming the solid bird. But these imperfections are not often seen until the latter part of the season, when the birds are weakened by breeding.

The reds I gave up entirely, as I seldom got them to suit me, the color being washy with ash-colored tails; neither have I ever seen first-class reds in all points; and, as a matter of course, the yellows cannot be as fine in color, as yellows bred to yellows continually will become paler in color. This mating of yellows has been a matter of necessity, not having good reds to cross in, which no doubt would have helped them much.

The other colorings, not yet enumerated, are the solids with white tails. Of these I have had blues, silvers, yellows, and duns; and I am quite positive that blacks and reds could be found in this country at this time; if not, they could easily be produced. This class of birds will occasionally throw a solid color, but the tendency is usually the other way. I have also had solid white birds with black, blue, red, and yellow tails. As far as my experience goes, the white birds with colored tails, seldom breed foul birds. The two latter colorings I never fancied enough to breed them long, as the colored tail on white birds, or white tails on colored birds, always had the appearance of a defect to me—the tails not being seen except from a back view, and when seen from the front, they could not be distinguished from the solid birds.

JOS. M. WADE.

RECENTLY after a three days' rain which followed a long drought, the ground being very wet, our pigeons (Antwerps and Solid Turbits) were running over the lawn, I observed one Antwerp hen pick up a large earth-worm at least five inches long, and swallow it as easy as a Brahma would have done. This was so unusual a sight, that I watched their movements very carefully for some time. I saw others picking at worms, but did not notice that they swallowed them. I have kept large quantities of pigeons for years, but never saw one eat an earth-worm before.—ED.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

JOS. M. WADE:

NASHUA, N. H.

By your courtesy I am in receipt of specimen numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal*, which I have read with much pleasure. It speaks of business tact and enterprise, as well as ability in its chosen field of labor. I think a weekly will be sustained. Please number me among your subscribers, and find money order for amount.

Yours very truly,

VIRGIL C. GILMAN.

DEAR SIR:

PITTSBURG, PA.

The specimen copies of your weekly please me much—I mean the *Journal and Exchange*. It is a paper that has long been desired. I take the monthlies, and like one of them very well; but they are too far off between meals. I have shown copies of the *Journal* to my friends, and "it takes" well. Your paper will continue to add laurels to your fame as a fancier and editor.

F. H. KENNEDY.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

CITADEL, CHARLESTOWN, S. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of two numbers of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, with which I am very much pleased, and beg to offer my best wishes for its success. Please find inclosed subscription price.

COL. R. M. HALL.

MR. WADE:

Inclosed please find two dollars and fifty cents for the *Journal*. I like the idea of having a weekly devoted to the interests of the fanciers. Hoping for its success,

I remain very truly,

JOS. H. HAMILL.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

DEAR SIR: Please put in your exchange column the following advertisement, and find inclosed amount for two insertions. . . . I am well pleased with your paper as an advertising medium, for I have disposed of all the stock I cared to, except the following. . . . Most of the purchasers noticed my advertisement in your paper, which I propose to patronize again in the fall.

H. K. OSBORNE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Inclosed please find subscription price of *Fanciers' Journal*. I like it, and hope that you will receive such material aid as will amply repay you for your enterprise.

L. HARDMAN, 815 Francis St.

DEAR SIR:

GALT, ONT., CANADA.

I am highly pleased with your weekly paper. I believe that in a short time it will be the leading poultry paper of the day.

DUNCAN McR. KAY.

FRIEND WADE:

NEW HAVEN, APRIL, 1874.

I wish your paper full success, as it is far ahead, and is not all advertisements.

F. W. BABCOCK.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

CASTILE, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I received the specimen copy of *Fanciers' Journal*, and must say that I am very much pleased with its appearance.

A. GAINES.

FRIEND WADE:

WARREN, OHIO,

Your paper has done me more good than any other that I have used. The advertisements may for the present be discontinued, as I have sold, in consequence, about all the stock and eggs that I care to

G. W. DICKINSON.

FRIEND WADE:

NEW YORK.

I think that the *Journal* is the very best paper published, of its kind. It contains more original matter than others of its class. By the way, did you ever notice that the *Review* always copies your best articles (*Yes, and usually without credit.*—ED). Your engravings are of a better class than those in the other papers.

H. A. BROWN.

DEAR EDITOR:

FRENCH HAY, VA.

Please accept my thanks for the specimen copies of your poultry paper, with which I am much pleased. It deserves to be well sustained.

T. J. WOOLDRIDGE.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

STAMFORD, CT.

DEAR SIR: I received a second number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, and am greatly pleased with it. I received about thirty letters in answer to my small advertisement, in the first number, and through that medium I disposed of nearly everything I offered. I send you another for next number, and subscription price for one year. I wish you complete success in your undertaking.

J. F. FERRIS.

MR. WADE.

WATERTOWN, N. J.

DEAR SIR: I have received specimen copies of the *Fanciers' Journal*, and after reading them through, am satisfied that it is the *especial need* of the day, and hope your financial success may be proportionate.

ROBERT J. HOLMES.

 Muskrats are very mischievous among crops which lie near their haunts, but they ought to be utterly exterminated by every means in the farmer's power, on account of the immense and unceasing injury in cutting through dams and embankments, breaking the banks of ditches, and burrowing in, through, and across drains, opened and covered. No more mercy should be shown them than to the pestilent field-mouse.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Semi-Monthly at 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

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Per Annum to Canada,	2 70
Per Annum to England,	3 54
Specimen Copies,	Free.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEND OUT YOUR BEST.

WE believe it to be to every honest breeder's and fancier's interest in selling stock, to sell only such as he knows to be good. First, let him select his breeding stock properly mated, and from the best marked, most healthy, and most vigorous in his possession. Having done this, let him put a price on such specimens as he may have for sale—casting aside all that are not up in their markings, or which may have a taint of any kind. Justice to his customers demands this; but, if he hopes ever to establish a name for fair dealing, or to make his mark with first-rate stock, his own self-interest demands it more. It takes but one or two bad sales to ruin a stock-breeder's reputation for a life-time.

We have in our mind now, men who started out with a lavish expenditure of money and energy enough to govern the State; but who, through a few sales of inferior stock, at high prices, shelved themselves so thoroughly, that the trumpet of the angel Gabriel could hardly call them down. Of course, it served them right, and none of them have our sympathy—nor are they worthy of it. Fair dealing in this business is what makes; and if a man breaks through foul dealing, he calls down the storm on his own head.

But, independent of this, the man who sells inferior stock, is advertising himself in a way which will assuredly do him future injury. The buyer who points out his stock, as having come from the yards of Mr. A. B. or C., gives the seller thoughtlessly an advertisement, which will do him good or evil, according to the merits of the stock in question.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

OUR system of Departments has given such universal satisfaction that, at much solicitation, we have concluded to add another one, which will be headed "Dog and Rabbit Department," and we shall be pleased to receive contributions for this Department from the lovers of those animals.

THE CHANGE.

By the notice in our last number our readers are no doubt prepared for the change which we have concluded to make. For the present the *Journal* will be issued every other week. The price of subscription will be the same, as we hope ere long to be able to resume our weekly publication. We have concluded, by the advice of very many of our patrons, to advance the price of advertising, which yet leaves it the cheapest advertising medium of its class in this country (see schedule of charges at head of Exchange Column, which will go into effect after October 5).

OUR NEW POSTER.

A NEW agent in Massachusetts writes us: "Your elegant posters for the *Fanciers' Journal* came to hand duly. They are the best got up advertising sheet of their class I have ever seen. The engravings are very finely executed, and represent what is intended, to admiration. I accept the agency for your weekly, with pleasure, and will do all I can to promote your interests. One of the posters has been placed in our post-office—the other in a leading store—and they are very attractive. I hope to send you a good list of names for your excellent paper, from this county, very shortly."

OUR FIRST-PAGE ILLUSTRATION,

In the present number, will be recognized by every breeder of the popular "*Light Brahmas*" as a beautiful drawing of a very fine specimen of this favorite American fowl.

This picture represents a first-class bird, and is taken from a sixteen-months' old pullet of the Burnham stock, in possession of Mr. W. S. Weymouth, of Melrose, Mass., a very successful breeder of this variety, who has given his personal attention to this breed exclusively for the last six or seven years—improving and perfecting the strain, from year to year, by practical and careful selection and *mating* his fowls for color, size, and feathering—until he has now brought his flocks (numbering this fall upwards of four hundred) to a degree of high perfection.

Mr. Weymouth has placed in six breeding pens, forty-eight specimens of this fine stock, which he proposes to exhibit at the New England shows this winter; and we are informed by those who have visited his extensive yards this season, that a more evenly matched and elegant collection of standard-bred *Light Brahmas* have never been seen together, from one general parentage, than can now be found in his runs.

We refer the reader to this illustration again, and can only add that a more beautiful representation of a high-caste fowl of this popular species we have seldom seen. Mr. G. P. Burnham gives this bird as a standard representative of the race, in his new "*China Fowl*," and we commend his good taste in this fortunate selection.

WE are informed that Mr. William Clarendon, No. 60½ Warren Street, New York, has purchased the entire stock of game fowls formerly owned by Mr. Isaac Van Winkle of Greenfield, N. J. Mr. Clarendon has certainly made a good beginning in purchasing the well-known strains of the above yard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIMA, OHIO, Sept. 21st, 1874.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

I see in your issue of the 17th inst., a disposition on your part to merge the immensely valuable and interesting weekly "*Fanciers' Journal*" into a semi-monthly or monthly journal. I regret that you should ever think of, or that circumstances should ever compel you to take such a step. The weekly issues of the *Journal* fill a vacuum which we have long felt; in fact it has become a "necessity;" we cannot do "without it;" a "weekly" we must have. Now let

every fancier come forward, and with shoulder to the wheel, let us keep this invaluable weekly moving. 1st. By subscribing for it ourselves. 2d. By getting as many of our neighbors to take it as possible. 3d. By contributing something for its advertising columns and success will follow, and our beloved Journal will continue to make us its friendly weekly visits. I could just as well do without the *well-read daily* as to do without the *Fanciers' Journal* in its present form, and I believe that fanciers generally are as anxious for its continuance as a weekly journal, and will open up their liberal hearts, and put their willing hands to work to increase its subscription list. With well wishes for the future prosperity of the "*Fanciers' Weekly Journal*," I remain,

Truly yours,

H. PARHAM.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., September 15th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Why the Journal should be appreciated so little, is not because it is not *meritorious*, but because mostly of *apathy*, I think; though the Journal, as a *weekly*, is the only way to make the poultry fanciers' business *profitable*, and cause blooded stock to be appreciated as they may be deserving. I don't know how other fanciers feel, but I think *all* should encourage an enterprise, which to them would be but casting their bread upon the waters. I am *astonished* not to see some of the *leading fanciers' advertisements* in the Journal. Did the Journal never accomplish anything else, the giving of its pages for the discussion of the new standard, which has resulted so satisfactorily to all, should make the Journal precious to all upright fanciers who desire things properly done. Were it not for the Journal, doubtless this abortion of a standard would have been left as it was, to the *mutual disgrace* of all American breeders. Where else but the Journal could we have discussed its merits on neutral ground? Even if it could have been done in any of the monthlies, the method would have been too *slow*. I hardly know what to say about changing to a monthly. Were it possible to issue it as a *semi-monthly*, that gives you *all* the necessary advantage as an advertising medium.

Were all readers of one class, as far as *appreciation* is concerned, you could put the Journal in as a monthly, running it on the same principle the weekly has been conducted—which is the *greatest good to the greatest number*—but you are aware as well as I, that the majority is the *other way*, for there are very many fanciers who have neglected *fish eating*—that great brain food—and even now, to make them appreciate even such a grand and worthy enterprise as the weekly Journal, they would have to eat several *whales*. As a semi-monthly, the Journal would give you more time, and advertisements ought to be secured at a higher rate, sufficient to make it a really profitable institution. From time to time you could obtain perhaps electrotypes from the English journals for reproduction at a smaller cost. You have *friends* who will help you by contributing articles. Printing circulars, etc., will also increase with you. I should say keep up the several departments as a semi-monthly, and always have something for the young fanciers. I hardly know how to advise you. If at all the coming exhibitions your posters were conspicuously posted, and some one at each to act, could not your list be considerably swelled? Many subscribers could at such places be thus secured, while in the right spirit, that never could be approached at any other time.

Kindly yours,

G. O. BROWN.

FRIEND WADE:

DAYTON, OHIO.

I am very sorry to notice by last number that you contemplate changing to a monthly or semi-monthly. Why, I have got so interested in the journal's weekly visits that I can hardly wait for the week to pass around, and would much rather see it changed to a semi-weekly than to a semi-monthly. I hope the fanciers will rally to your support, so that before the year is out the *Journal* will be on a firm basis, and again making its welcome weekly visits. Send me posters and specimen copies, and I will do all I can at our Southern Ohio Fair, which commences on the 29th. Wishing you all success,

I am very truly yours,

CHRIST. HALTEMAN.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I have a Rouen duck, hatched April 9th, that began laying the 5th instant, and has been giving us an egg almost daily since. Is not this out of the usual order of things. To me it is an entirely new feature.

Very truly yours,

ABIEL BOWEN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, September 21, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I regret exceedingly to learn from your last issue that the *Journal* is not sustained as it should be, and that in consequence there is a possibility of its discontinuance as a "weekly." I have learned to look for the *Journal* on each returning Monday with deep interest, and to lose its attractive *weekly* pages would give me pain. It seems to me that if a "rally all along the line" of fanciers to extend its patronage was made, it would at once bring it up to the "paying" point. I hope you will not give up the *weekly* issues until you have at least given your *friends* an opportunity to "come to the rescue."

I will do my best to extend your list of subscribers here, and think I can *double* the number for another year.

The interest in fine poultry is increasing in our city. This was manifested by the display made last week at our "County Fair," and one very encouraging feature in the "Poultry Show," held in connection with the "Agricultural" Fair, was the fine display made on the part of many of our *farmers*, who are becoming interested in this profitable branch of farm stock, and the very *best blood* of "Asiatics" and other breeds is taking the place of the old "barnyard" fowls of other days.

Among the poultry, there was one coop that attracted considerable attention. It was a coop containing a *turkey gobbler*, with his brood of young chicks. He sat and hatched a *clutch* of eggs, brooded and cared for his chicks as well as any old turkey hen could have done, and was evidently quite as proud of them.

But what is *still more* remarkable, this *old gobbler* has shown his feminine proclivities on more than one occasion, for this is the *second* brood he has hatched. Well, I won't spoil my story by saying that "he laid the eggs." He has *not got to that yet*, but what he will do hereafter remains to be seen.

You know this is a day of advancement. Women are coming to the front. Why should not turkey *gobblers* take the place of *hens*?

Yours truly,

H. H. SMITH.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS, September 21, 1874.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR: Our St. Joseph Exposition is over, and in the poultry department there was a very large and creditable show of some very excellent birds. James A. Storm, of St. Joseph, had a very large display. His Light Brahmas are splendid birds, and shows good handling. His Partridge Cochins were also very good.

Mr. Geo. E. McGill, from Leavenworth, Kansas, was on hand. Mr. McGill makes a business of poultry breeding, and has all the leading varieties. He is a great lover of poultry, and is one of the many who will keep the interest alive.

Mr. Geo. H. Hughes, of Topeka, Kansas, was out with a splendid lot of poultry and pigeons. Mr. Hughes is probably one of the best breeders of Black Spanish we have in the West. His specimens cannot be beat. He frequently ships East, to some of the best breeders of that variety, to replenish their yards.

Taking all in consideration, we were more than gratified with our display. There were over one hundred coops shown of very good specimens of all the varieties, except a few *fancies*, such as White Guineas, Silkies, etc.

NEW SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, September 11th, 1874, we met and organized "The Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association," with James L. Storm, of St. Joseph, President; Geo. E. McGill, of Leavenworth, Vice-President; Harry Carter, of St. Joseph, Secretary; and C. F. Van Buskirk, of White Cloud, Treasurer. Our directory is composed of first-class men and lovers of our pets. We propose to make this permanent, and to hold our first show in December next, at St. Joseph. The field is large, and needs working.

Very respectfully, C. F. VAN BUSKIRK.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

SIR: Inquiries elicited by perusal of my article on roup, in your *Journal*, as to my mode of making Labbarraque's Solution, lead me to believe that the recipe will interest your readers.

Dissolve a pound of carbonate of soda (common washing soda), in a quart of warm water; mix half a pound of chloride of lime with three quarts of water; adding the water gradually, so as to obtain a smooth liquid, free from lumps; mix the two, shake occasionally, and decant the clear supernatant liquid as required.

This is easy and cheap, and as good a solution of chlorinated soda for use in roup as any druggist could prepare.

NAPA, CAL., September 10, 1874.

M. EYRE, JR

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: A. M. Dickie, M.D., President of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, offers a special premium of one hundred dollars in gold, for the best three pairs of fowls or chicks owned by the exhibitor, of any one variety. Competition open to all; entrance fee, ten dollars.

The Society offers a special premium of fifty dollars in gold, for the best display of pigeons. Entrance fee, five dollars; competition open to all. Respectfully,

THOS. H. WALTON,
Cor. Secretary.

YOUR *Journal* comes regularly, and is read with pleasure. I regret to notice in the last No. the statement that your success is not such as to warrant you in continuing to publish it weekly.

Yours truly, FREDERICK MASTEN.

FRIEND WADE:

I am sorry that the *Journal* is not paying its way, for it is just what fanciers have been wanting some time; and now that they have got a thorough good weekly to advertise in, and have discussions relative to all manner of poultry and pet stock, it is too bad that it is not supported better. There is one thing that has been much against you: these *dull times*, no business, and very little money stirring. It has been a very bad year for all sorts of business, but I think that things are beginning to look up and trade to be better than it was. I am sure that anything I can do with my pen or influence in this part of the State I shall only be too glad to further the interests of the *Journal*, and I shall be sorry to see it discontinued as a weekly, for it is the only paper that I look for with pleasure for an hour's reading (out of twenty I take) on Saturday evening. Wishing you every success,

I am yours truly, W. C. M.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1874.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, 318 Stevens Street, Camden, N. J., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

Now, that the cool energy-giving autumn months have arrived, and the rustivating young city fanciers have returned from the country, the mountains, and the seashore, the pet fancy which, during the warm weather, has lagged just a "wee bit," will revive, endowed with a new vigor and a new life.

The white-mouse fancier of last fall is now large enough to keep rabbits, and the rabbit fancier to try his hand at pigeons. Of course, we are speaking of amateurs, so do not get affronted, Mr. Professional, at our hinting that any one could give up rabbits for pigeons. Whoo!

Gentle reader, we desire, nay, we earnestly wish to make this little corner of the *Journal* a decided success. To do this we must have your aid in the way of contributions. Send us articles upon all subjects interesting to small pet fanciers. Do not say "I can never write anything," and then give up. But try. We will remedy all minor faults.

Dealers in small pets, you most selfish of men, always wanting to sell your pets, but never willing to furnish information about them, each giving the same old worn-out excuse, "the want of time, you know," etc., send us some articles; it will be to your interests as well as to the general reader.

We would like to make "our family corner" especially interesting to those keeping rabbits. But, without contributors we can merely fold our editorial hands and wait. An article on rabbits ought to appear in each number. Shame! That all the rabbits fanciers in the United States cannot keep one little department filled!

Teacher—"Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are not fit to sit in the company of good boys on the bench. Come up here and sit by me, sir."

MOULTING OF CAGE BIRDS.

MOULTING, or changing their feathers, is a natural operation with birds, which cannot be prevented, but which must be assisted by care and attention. Cold is the greatest danger to which they are exposed in passing through this state, therefore all draughts of air should be carefully guarded against. When the cages are open, or have much wire-work, they ought to be partly covered with a cloth, or with paper, to keep the birds warm, and the cleaning of the cage need not take place more than once a week, though they must be carefully supplied with fresh food and water daily. A little saffron in their water, a little nourishing food, and the extra warmth occasioned by the covering to the cage, will soon restore the birds to a plumage more beautiful than that they cast off. The coverings to the cage should not be cast off all at once, but gradually; it should then be cleaned thoroughly, and the birds have their ordinary food. They should, while moulting, be put in the sun for an hour or two every day, if the weather is fine and warm.

The first moult, which takes place in many birds when they are about three months old, is partial. The birds then throw off all their down and loose feathers, and produce their full plumage. The month of September is the general time for the moulting of birds.—*American Boys' Book.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

RING DOVES.

RING DOVES in their wild state are seldom seen in this country. They have been partially domesticated, and can be procured at most any bird store at \$2.50 the pair. Unlike pigeons, to which they are closely allied, they will not inhabit cots,* but return to their native haunts as soon as liberated. They will, however, breed very readily in confinement.

Persons desiring pets of little trouble and of a quiet disposition—if they do not mind the never-ceasing *coo*—will find their wants supplied in the ring dove, though they are not so “loving, kind, and true,” as the poets would have us believe, but oftentimes are quite quarrelsome. The male will *coo* very lovingly to his mate, and then, if she does not return his caresses, will chase her around the cage, pecking her most cruelly, then begin his *cooing* again. This is the usual routine of their gentle lives. The male often deserts his helpmate, just as she begins laying, for some gay dove coquette. How like man!

Ring doves can be kept, either in pairs or in large numbers, in a cage. Two eggs are all they lay at one sitting. Oftentimes but one egg proves fertile. Feed them upon cracked corn, shorts, oats, etc. Give fresh food and fresh water twice each day. A box for them to lay in should be placed half as high as the cage, in one corner. Place straw handy for them to line their nest with. Do not handle the young much till they are full feathered. P. L.

☞ A fellow who was making himself ridiculously conspicuous at last broke out: “Call these here prize fowls? Why, they ain't nothin' to what our folks raised. My father raised the biggest rooster of any man around these parts.” “Don't doubt it,” remarked a bystander, “and the noisiest, too.”

* Some writers say they will.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec. Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
“ three to five months.....	17½ “ “
“ six to eight months.....	15 “ “
“ nine to eleven months.....	12 “ “
“ twelve months.....	10 “ “

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

☞ Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR EXCHANGE ONLY, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty pairs Common Pigeons for Lop-Eared Rabbits, Fancy Pigeons, or Fancy Fowls. What offers? Address W. H. WEBER, New Bremen, Ills.

TO EXCHANGE.—B. B. Red Strychnine, and Crossed Games, for Game Bantams. What offers? Address W. S. RIGDON, Carrollton, Catt. Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Houdan Cock for Partridge Cochon Cock; Rouen Ducks and Berkshire Sow Pigs for Ewe Sheep of any breed, or for Ayshire or Jersey Heifer Calf. My stock is first-class and only first-class stock is wanted in exchange. JOHN DIMON, Putnam, Conn.

WHO HAS BROWN OR BLACK LEGHORNS?—Will exchange choice Pigeons of the leading varieties for fowls or chicks of the above. Must be first-class in every respect. Address W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure bred and very fine Muscovy Ducks, for Dark Brahmas, Buff or Partridge Cochins, and Houdans; none but standard birds. Will also exchange for Fancy Pigeons, Carriers, Owls, Jacobins, and Yellow Fantails preferred. What offers?
OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Box 58, Hamburg P. O., Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Yellow Jacobins, one pair Red Barbs and one hen, one pair Black Barbs, one Black Mahomet Cock, one Red Mahomet Hen, and one pair Black Magpies, for first-class early hatched Partridge Cochins Pullets of Brackett's stock.
Address FANCIER, 117 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eight Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams, from imported stock, for White Leghorn fowls, pair Scotch Terrier Pups, not a kin, Fancy Pigeons, Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, or Buff Cochins. Must be A No. 1 birds, as mine are. Who comes first?
DR. ABIEL BOWEN, Greensborough, Md.

TO EXCHANGE.—One first-class Novelty Printing Press, with 20 fonts Type in good order, worth \$50.00; also, Tegetmeir's Pigeon Book, "new" and Light Brahma hens, for Fancy Pigeons, Carriers preferred.
Address E. S. ELLWANGER, Rochester, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair Pouters, one pair of Inside Tumblers for one pair White Fantails, or one pair Black Fantails. Birds to be first-class. Address
A. S. HESTON, Shoemakertown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White-Faced Black Spanish for other varieties, land or water fowls. Must be first-class.
W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Muscovy Ducks (value \$10.00), for a pair of English Carriers or Pouters, or one Tumbler Cock and three Hens, or four Fantail Cocks. Also, will exchange L. or B. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or Black Hamburgs for other Fowls or Pigeons.
S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three or four trios of very fine young Buff Cochins fowls (Todd and Herstine stock), and two fine B. B. Game Stags (Wistar's stock), for some really good Fancy Pigeons, particularly Swallows, Magpies, Turbits, and Owls. Full particulars given on application.
CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—A good Harness, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Dark Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, and one or two barrels of Pears, for which we will exchange NURSERY STOCK in variety. Send for Circular.
WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Maine.

TO EXCHANGE.—A White Leghorn Cock, April hatch (W. H. Lockwood stock), for one of some other strain as good. Also, Chicks from Leghorns, Brahmas, P. Cochins, Houdans, for Grain of any kind.
J. E. MASON, P. O. Box, 422, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Fancy Chickens or Pigeons for a first-class Double-barreled Shot Gun.
Address C. H. McCORD, Springfield, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.—A portion of my large stock of Plymouth Rock Fowls or Chicks, for thoroughbred Jersey Cows, Working Oxen, a first-class City Residence, Saratoga Springs, the White Mountains, United States Treasury, or any other desirable property.
Address V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three thoroughbred English Bull Terrier Dog Pups 3 months old, for first-class Pigeons, or Leghorn Chickens. What offers? Address
D. GURDEN, Box 64, Baltimore, Md.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?
F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid rifle, for which I paid \$85.00; Black-Red Game Bantams; one trio White Cochins; one trio Buff Cochins; Berkshire Pigs; one Devon Cow; two Devon heifers; one Devon Bull calf—for Carrier, Pouter, or Fantail Pigeons. The above are all from imported stock, and first-class in every particular. I want nothing but the best birds. Address
A. H. W., Detroit Mich.; or, River View Farm, Sandwich, Ont.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted.
Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn chicks, (Bicknell strain), and one trio Brown Leghorn chicks (Kinney's strain), for Fantails, Jacobins, or Turbit pigeons, or Angora rabbits, Bronze turkeys, or ducks.
C. F. HAWKINS, Goshen, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of fine English Rabbits for postal orders of \$1.50 each.
WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

BEE BOOKS WANTED.—Will exchange one pair of fine English Rabbits for either Longstreth's or Quinby's book on the Honey Bee. Books to be sent post-paid. Address WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Short-faced Tumblers, one pair Yellow Barbs, valued at \$10. Address D. FRANK ELLIS, Cambridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address
ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price,
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two White Cochins cocks (P. Williams' strain), four Plymouth Rock cockerels (Drake's strain), and a few Black Cochins cockerels (Cooke's strain), for Silver or Golden-laced Sebright Bantams, Carriers, or Jacobins. Must be first-class. Address
T. H. ADAMS, Pawtucket, R. I.

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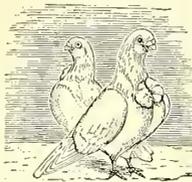
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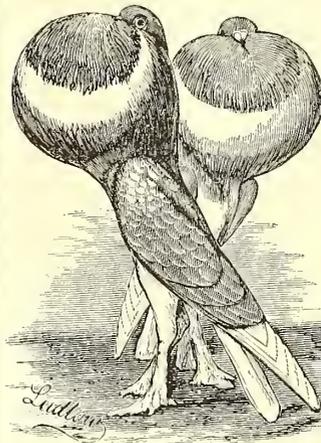
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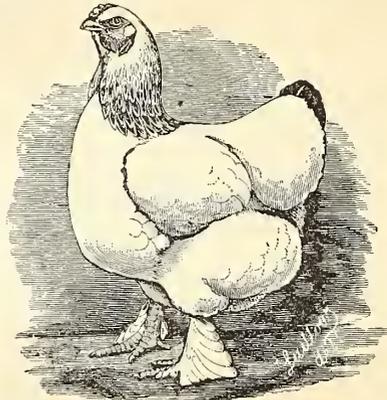
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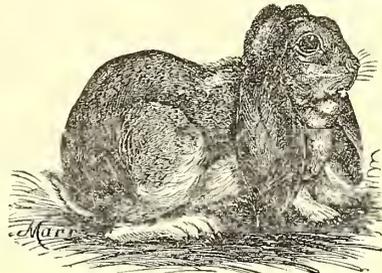
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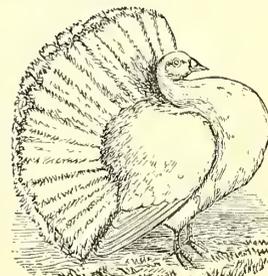
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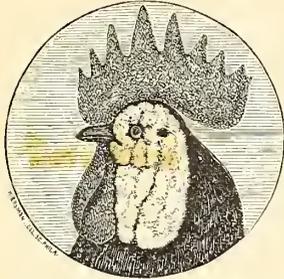


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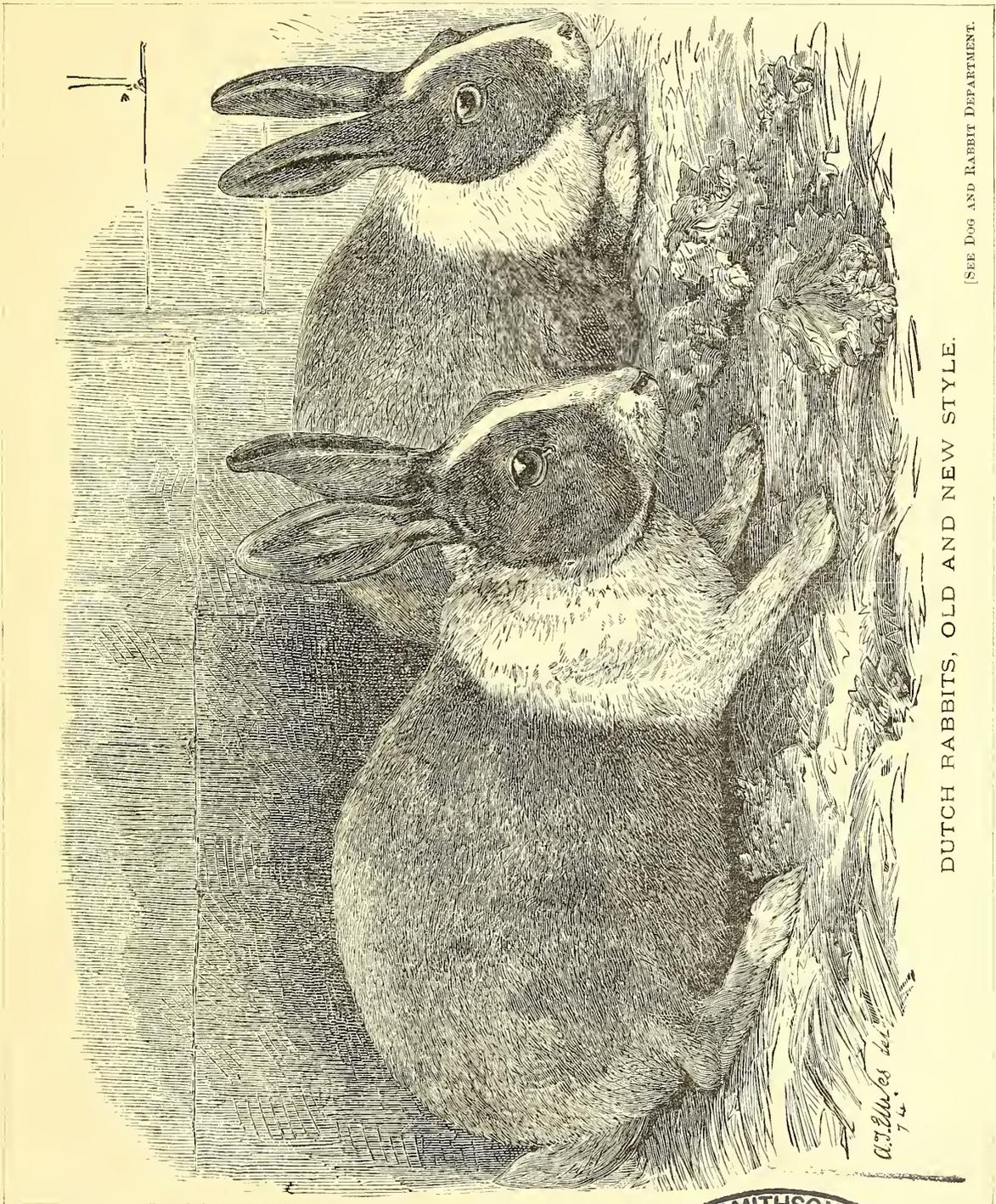
POULTRY EXCHANGE.

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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1874.

Nos. 41 & 42.



[SEE DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.]

DUTCH RABBITS, OLD AND NEW STYLE.

SMITHSONIAN
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(For Fanciers' Journal.)

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING MR. H. RESSEQUE'S MINKERY.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

AMONG the novel features of the Albany County Fair is the Minkery exhibited by Mr. H. Resseque, of Verona, Oneida County, New York. Seven years ago he came in possession of a wild Mink, and through her progeny his stock, at some periods during this time, has numbered ninety individuals, besides many specimens disposed of throughout the different States of the Union.

Mr. Resseque's home yards contain twelve stalls, each twelve feet square; the soil is stale, and around the outside of the yard a trench is dug fifteen inches deep, and a plank fifteen inches wide is laid on the bottom, close to an upright plank nailed upon the fence-posts as a base. The dirt is then filled in, and the fence is composed of upright rough boards six feet in height, with a cab projecting over the yard, in order to prevent the mink from climbing outside. In each stall is placed a dry-goods box, which is inhabited by a female. This box has two openings opposite each other for ingress and egress, with a door on the top to allow inspection and cleanliness.

Minks are not burrowing animals when in a state of nature, but freely avail themselves of the burrows of the muskrat or some other vermin. They cannot climb a smooth surface, but when there is enough roughness for nail-hold ascend easily. In the Minkery the male and female are not allowed to run together, excepting during the month of March, which is considered the running season for wild Minks. If allowed together for a longer period the male annoys the female by teasing her. The female remains in heat about four days, and all of the females in his yard are ready for the male within a period of ten days' time. One male will serve six females. The females carry their young six weeks, and in kitting they do not vary twelve hours from this time. They average from three to ten kittens at a litter, which, when born, are blind, and remain so for five weeks. They are quite destitute of hair, and are as white as a piece of paper, and devoid of animal shape. Mr. Resseque informs me that they resemble the shape of a finger, and are about the size of his little finger. By the time their eyes are open they are covered with a coat of beautiful, glossy hair. The young females develop sooner than the males; the former obtain their growth in ten months, while the males do not until eighteen months of age. The females are capable of bearing young when one year old.

In his yards they are fed exclusively on sound fresh meat. They do not relish tainted flesh. He feeds them once each day in the summer, but in cold weather the food is thrown to them in quantities, and allowed to freeze, so that they can help themselves at pleasure. During the month of February a short allowance of food is given them, to get them in condition for breeding. When running wild, food at this season is scarce with them. Mr. Resseque, in managing them, attempts as near as possible to imitate nature, and he says that this comparative fasting makes them much more lively and playful.

In a litter of mink kittens one sex or the other is apt to predominate, that is, they do not usually come half males and half females, but are either all males or all females. A grown male Mink will weigh about two pounds; the female is heavier than she seems to be, and will weigh from one and a half to one and three-quarter pounds.

They are readily tamed when taken in hand when their eyes are beginning to open; they should then not be allowed the society of their mother or the rest of the litter. By constant petting and handling they become like domestic kittens, and exhibit all of the playful antics of the feline tribe. They can then be handled without fear of being bitten by them, but they are represented as being exceedingly mischievous, their exceedingly sharp scent will enable them to find food which was not intended for them to eat. Their fondness for water and bathing will prompt them to go into an open tea-kettle, or any open vessel filled with water, and while wet will roll and dry themselves in a clothes-basket of freshly ironed clothes, or on a lady's dress. In this way they are troublesome pets.

Mr. Resseque, at several fairs, has been in the habit of exhibiting two female tame minks to the bystanders thronging his cage, which he hands to the promiscuous crowd to be caressed and petted. They would allow themselves to be handed from person to person, but it was a noticeable fact that their eyes were constantly on their keeper, and when they came within reach would extend their paws to him like a child wishing to return.

Tame Minks make excellent ratters, and hunt with vigor, and speedily exterminate these troublesome pests. The rats will immediately flee from them when first they scent them, and they are so bewildered in flight that they never give battle, but yield at once, and so swift does the Mink cut the main arteries of the rat's neck an observer would scarcely think the deed was done.

During the running season the males fight desperately, and if several are allowed together one always assumes the mastery. About the first of November the young males should be separated from the females. Minks only have one litter a year, and never breed at unseasonable times.

When tame and wild Minks are confined together the tame ones always prove victorious, being much stronger than the wild ones. Too much confinement will make their fur look dead and rusty. They require a dark place to roam and exercise. If fish is given them during September and October their fur is much improved; soft water for bathing purposes also improves it much.

Mr. Resseque tells an amusing story of a stray cat that invaded his Minkery, no doubt in quest of game, but the Minks proved too much. At last the cat gained the outside of the inclosure, the yard was strewn with locks of cat-hair, and for a hundred feet or more in the track of her exit were found tufts of cat-hair; but notwithstanding this a strange person can go in the Minkery with impunity, and observe these shy creatures playing like kittens around him.

Mr. Resseque finds ready sale for all the Minks he can spare at \$30 per pair. His prices are, for a female, \$20; for an impregnated female, \$25; for a male, \$10. He informs me he cannot now supply the demand.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE STANDARD.

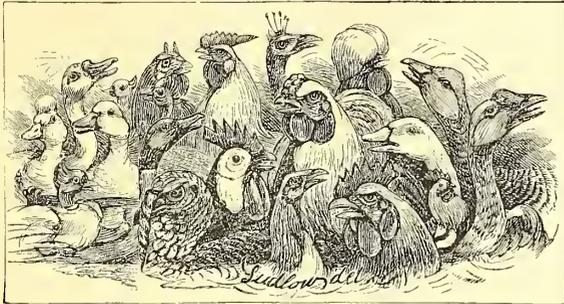
EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

In a recent number Mr. Albert Goeble very wisely recommends a place in the Standard for pigeons, rabbits, fish, and song birds. I do not see how they get along without a Standard for these things, pigeons especially; but here is the point that I wish to call attention to. All societies offer a premium for "Wild Geese," and what are they? I have three varieties, as distinct as possible, and described by natu-

ralists, viz., the Canada Goose (*Anser Canadensis*), the White Fronted or Laughing Goose (*A. gambelli*), and the Brant (*A. bernicla*), and yet the societies do not seem to be aware of the existence of but *one*. Again, I knew of a case where, between two coops of Wood Ducks, the first prize was given to the largest pair, all else being equal. I was not personally interested then, but try to breed this little duck as *small* as possible. Ferrets, also, should have a place, as there are varieties of color as well as size. There is the little rat ferret, and the large one used for rabbits, and there are degrees of tameness. I once came in for second prize on a coop of four rabbit ferrets, all tame as kittens, while the first premium went to a cage of ten, not one of which could be handled, thus showing that quantity was more desirable than quality. I thank Mr. Goeble for suggesting this, and hope that other breeders will chime in until we all have a fair chance. Now let us hope that the next Standard will brace up, and have some style about it, show the pigeon-man what he must breed to, and not lump the wild fowl fancier's birds all together as "wild geese."

FRED. MATHER.

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT BRAHMA HEN.

Beak.—Rather short, with a slight curve. Color yellow, with a dark horn-colored stripe.

Comb.—Triple or pea, low and small, and of a bright red color.

Head.—Small with a slight fullness over the eye, but not so much as to give the bird a sour or cruel expression. Color of head pure white.

Eye.—Same as in the cock.

Wattles.—Very small, neatly rounded on the lower edges, and of a bright red color.

Ear Lobes.—Small, of a rich bright red color.

Neck.—Rather short and neatly arched; the plumage of the same being white with a distinct black stripe down the centre of each feather—the stripe ending in a sharp point at the point of the feather.

Hackle.—Very full, and flowing well on to the back and shoulders.

Breast.—Broad, deep, round, and full, carried well forward. Color pure white.

Back.—Short, wide, and flat betwixt the shoulders, with an abundance of soft feathers, forming a broad cushion rising to the tail. Color of back pure white.

Wings.—Short and small, the primaries well folded under the secondaries; the bow of wing covered with the breast feathers, and the points tightly pressed in between the fluff

and cushion—the color of wings to be pure white, when folded.

Tail.—Rather small; carried nearly upright; color black, with the highest feathers edged with white.

Thighs.—Well covered with the fluff.

Fluff.—Very full, soft, and abundant, giving the bird a broad, deep appearance when viewed from behind. Color of fluff pure white.

Legs.—Rather short and thick; of a bright reddish-yellow color; well feathered with white feathers; mottled with black near the toes.

Toes.—Straight and strong; of the same color as the legs; and both the outer and middle toes being well covered with white feathers, mottled with black.

Carriage.—Low and gentle.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size,	10
Color,	10
Head—smallness and expression thereof,	5
Comb,	10
Hackle—fullness of same,	5
Wings,	10
Legs, and leg feathering,	10
Fluff,	5
Breadth of cushion,	5
Rise of cushion,	5
Tail,	5
Symmetry,	10
Condition and handsome appearance,	10

100

SPECIAL DEFECTS.

Stain of white on ear lobe,	5
White legs,	5
Primaries of wings not tucked in,	5
Spotted backs,	5

20

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Round or crooked backs; crooked beaks; vulture hocks; knock knees; or any bodily deformity; or any fraudulent dressing or trimming.

[The above description of a Light Brahma hen will be offered to the Committee authorized to revise the Brahma class in the American Standard of Excellence. If any of our readers have any objections to offer, we should be pleased to record it.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

GALLINOCULTURE—CORBET'S HATCHING APPARATUS.

BY JAMES S. BAILEY, M.D.

IN a spacious tent at the Albany County (N. Y.) Fair, was exhibited Corbett's apparatus for the hatching and raising of poultry by the aid of horse manure.

This tent was well filled during the daytime, by visitors curious to see and know all about its workings, and the gentlemanly agent was ever ready to impart information in reference to this important industry.

The apparatus is exceedingly simple, and consists of six compartments of a semi-circular form, with slides in front and a chimney extending through the manure to enable the manager to regulate the temperature and manipulate the eggs during their incubation.

The idea of hatching eggs by heat engendered by horse manure is not a new one. The writer recollects many years ago of reading accounts of chickens being hatched from eggs accidentally being laid by hens in piles of horse

manure, and by being covered by manure which was daily thrown from the stalls. The discovery was made by the chirping of the young chicks, and by searching their whereabouts was discovered. A similar circumstance may have suggested the construction of this apparatus for the incubation of eggs.

The escape of ammonia from the manure through the joints of the boards surrounding the nests is claimed to be healthful to the young chicks, and to prevent them from becoming infested with vermin.

Mr. Corbett claims that twelve hens with his apparatus can be made to pay an individual \$500 per year. He is enabled to supply several of the largest hotels in New York city with chickens reared by this ingenious mechanism.

After the eggs are hatched, each nest contains a movable platform, with its underside covered with a sheepskin, with long wool attached, for the chickens to congregate under, to imitate as near as possible the mother's wings.

The apparatus was inclosed with a low paling, and within it was a variety of chickens and ducklings of all ages, feeding and basking in sunshine.

Mr. Corbett's apparatus should commend itself to all who are interested in Galliniculture.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

EGGSPERIMENTS—EXPRESS-IONS.

THE best method of keeping eggs any length of time for hatching, in order to be satisfied that they will really hatch after being kept, can only be ascertained by practical experimenting. Having the past season made several experiments in this direction, as well as trying also to discover the safest and best mode of packing eggs for transportation, I conclude the results may be of interest to some of your readers, and induce others to also send in their experience.

Experiment 1.—

6 eggs, *small* end down, in kiln-dried wheat bran.

6 eggs, *large* end down, in kiln-dried wheat bran.

After being kept for six weeks, were placed in the incubator (one of Mr. Halsted's).

Experiment 2.—9 eggs, laid on side twenty-eight days, in kiln-dried bran.

Experiment 3.—8 eggs, fifty-six days in bran, *large* end down.

The eggs were all kept in the same bureau drawers, and, except position, treated exactly the same. Having accidentally broken my thermometer on the fifteenth day, I sent to the city to a friend to have one sent immediately. Where he purchased it, he explained what it was wanted for, and they sent one containing (red) spirit *instead* of mercury, which, after being in use twenty-four to thirty hours, appeared to me not to tally or register correctly, as the eggs appeared to me to be most too *warm* for the degree of heat registered. Having some friends come from the city to go on a fishing excursion, I left as usual, in charge of my wife. Upon our return, she remarked, that she had been running it all day with the thermometer *less* than 90°, and felt confident even that was *warmer* than they should be. Having a thermometer that would register up to 95°, I removed the one *with spirit*, and hung it up by the other to test. Although the weather was 89° in the shade, it soon ran down to 4° above the *freezing*-point. I was then and there seriously convinced that those eggs wouldn't hatch this summer. My feelings were considerable *above* the freezing-

point. Fresh eggs, put in thirty-six hours before, were nicely soft-boiled, and those with chicks were cooked, but too rare to suit my taste. The result of experiments during this *heated term* were as follows:

No. 1.—6 eggs, small end down: 5 rotten; 1 clear.

6 eggs, large end down: 4 chicks; 2 clear.

No. 2.—9 eggs on side: 2 chicks partly formed; 5 smutty black, decomposed; 2 clear.

No. 3.—8 eggs, large end down: 4 chicks; 1 chick *partly* formed; 2 clear; 1 bad.

Each egg was marked with *ink* to prevent the possibility of mistakes. From these facts I am led to think if eggs were packed large end down, in thoroughly dried bran, in *jars*, and when full, paper covers pasted over the tops, could be kept as long as any one would have occasion to save them. With the large or butt-end down, the air-bubble does not seem to spread or expand but very little. It spreads worst of all in those laid upon their *sides*.

I sent to a friend (*who is not a dealer*), to send me some eggs from his Silver-spangled Hamburgs, packed according to my directions, which were, "in a *new* box (or if a box previously used to see that all names of *previous* contents were *removed*), top screwed on, handle, packed in cut-hay or bran, and four strips of old rubber-shoe on corners to deaden the sudden jolting. Eggs packed large end down." They came and were set under *turkey* hens with the following results:

18 eggs: 15 chicks; 1 clear; 2 broken.

19 eggs: 18 chicks; 1 rotten.

19 eggs: 14 chicks; 1 piped egg tramped; 3 clear, and 1 missing third day after sitting.

Having four more eggs than I could put under the turkey hens to advantage, I placed them in the incubator—but with no expectation of anything from them, but was pleasantly surprised by warming out three chicks, the other egg being clear. These eggs came four hundred miles by express, and arrived Saturday morning, but were not set until the following Monday evening. They were all packed, large end down, except *five* or *six*, which, however, *hatched*.

From a *dealer* less than a thousand miles from Doylestown, Pa., I received 27 eggs from S. P. Hamburgs, packed in an old dilapidated box marked (nearly obliterated, however, by exposure to weather) *Oswego starch*, and for a handle, an old rotten piece of harness. The top was screwed on with screws of various lengths and *rusty*. They were packed, 14 large end down, and 13 small end down. From large end down eggs, 5 chicks were hatched, 3 dead in shell, 3 rotten, and 3 clear. Small end down, no chicks, 5 clear, rest *musty*, bad.

From a dealer in Massachusetts, I got 49 eggs, packed after *his* style, in a box labelled "*ginger*;" they were evidently not handled as *gingerly* as they should have been, for from the entire number only 3 chicks came out. However, upon informing him of the result, he expressed his willingness to *duplicate* the order gratis. I was willing to accept the apology, and ordered them packed as I wanted them. In due time they came, and out of 39 set, 17 chicks were hatched, 5 dead in shell, rest clear. From William P. Atkinson, Esq., I received a box containing 12 G. Poland eggs, packed in pasteboard partitions and soft hay, each egg being neatly wrapped in cotton. Result was, 8 chicks; 2 dead in shell, after broken by chick, on account of hens

deserting nest, and 2 clear. Mr. Atkinson did not know of my experimenting, nor does he yet. Let me here thank several prominent dealers, who kindly sent me eggs gratis to aid me in my experiments, and who decline to allow me to give results, as they deem, it would look too much like *advertising*. I will add, however, that the eggs sent, hatched *over eighty per cent*.

From the past season's experience I have satisfied myself, that if eggs are *fresh, properly packed, either end down* (although I prefer butts down, as I think the pressure of the fluid tends to keep the contents from shaking to a certain degree, during transportation; at any rate, the eggs I have had come packed with large end down, in same box as those with small end down also, upon examination at night, before a brilliant light, the air-bubble in those with large end down presented much more the appearance of a newly laid egg), that there is no reason why they should not hatch fifty per cent. to say the very least. I received eggs in boxes labelled *ginger, stove polish, adamantine candles, cocoa, chocolate, Oswego starch, etc.*

Now, expressmen glance hastily at a box, and if they see marked on it anything, they take it for granted it's the name of the contents. What use to handle ginger *gingerly*, or a box of candles in a *light* manner? They handle *cocoa* and *chocolate* like it were *boiling hot*; they are not very *polished* in their way of picking up and *dropping* down boxes, and generally if not cautioned by proper labels, will knock the starch out of anything. Will not dealers be a little more careful about this box business? Use a little more caution, and *marking-ink*.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

GEO. O. BROWN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE Illinois Poultry Association held its first exhibition at Peoria, September 14-18, in connection with the Annual Fair of the State Board of Agriculture. The combined premiums offered by the State Board and the Poultry Association brought together on this occasion the largest collection of well-bred poultry ever shown in the West—or possibly, as a Chicago paper would have us believe, “the finest display ever made on this continent.”

The members of the Association held several meetings at the lodge of the State secretary during fair-week, and mapped out a programme for the next year, one item of which, worthy of special mention, was the selection of a series of topics on which certain members agreed to write essays for publication, to be accredited to the Association. These essays will embrace a wide range, and cannot fail to be a desirable addition to the already valuable poultry literature of the country.

A few changes were made in the constitution and by-laws, and the Association determined to adopt the plan of having a single judge for each breed or class.

An election of officers for the next two years was held with the following result: President, B. L. T. Bourland, Peoria, Illinois. Secretary, C. F. Mills, Springfield, Illinois. Treasurer, Phil. M. Springer, Springfield, Illinois.

An Executive Committee was chosen, consisting of eight members, as follows: S. C. Wheelock, Moline, Ill.; E. B. Denney, Aurora, Ill.; J. M. Wills, Bloomington, Ill.; C. B. Allaire, Peoria, Ill.; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, Ill.,

together with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer as *ex officio* members.

Nineteen Vice-Presidents were elected, one to represent each congressional district in the State.

The following is a list of the special prizes awarded by the Association:

S. M. P.

SPECIAL PRIZES AWARDED BY THE ILLINOIS POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

ASIATICS.

Light Brahma—Male: Springer Brothers, Springfield, 1st and 3d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Springer Brothers, Springfield, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; S. C. Wheelock & Bro., Moline, 2d.

Dark Brahma—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; J. H. Foster, Bloomington, 3d.

Buff Cochin—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; M. R. Sanders, Bradford, 2d.—Female: J. H. Snyder, Canton, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 3d.

Partridge Cochin—Male: Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

White Cochin—Male: M. R. Sanders, Bradford, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Black Cochin—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st and 2d; Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 3d.—Female: Z. C. Luse & Son, Iowa City, 1st and 3d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d.

DORKINGS.

Silver Gray—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 2d.—Female: C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.

White Dorking—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

SPANISH.

Black Spanish—Male: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; Chas. Voight, Peoria, 2d.—Female: M. W. Miner, Wyoming, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d; Charles Voight, Peoria, 3d.

White Leghorn—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st, 2d, and 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st, 2d, and 3d.

Brown Leghorn—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

HAMBURGS.

Golden Pencilled—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Golden Spangled—Male: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d.

Silver Spangled—Male: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; J. K. Bigelow, Springfield, 2d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

Black Spangled—Male: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st.

POLISH.

Golden Spangled—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; A. F. Dehority, Hilton, 2d; R. G. Brooks, Brimfield, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; R. G. Brooks, Brimfield, 2d.

Silver Spangled—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.

White Crested Black—Male: H. N. Maxham, Diamond Lake, 1st; Margaret Matson, Peoria, 2d.—Female: Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 1st; H. N. Maxham, Diamond Lake, 2d and 3d.

FRENCH.

Houdan—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; S. C. Wheelock, Moline, 2d.—Female: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

La Fleche—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

GAME.

Black Breasted Red—Male: W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 1st; Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 2d; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: Thomas Mason, Jacksonville, 1st; Holder & Leaton, Bloomington, 2d.

BANTAM.

Sebright—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 3d.

Black—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d; Katie Perkins, Williamsville, 3d.

Black, Red Game—Male: W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 3d; W. H. Gilbert, Jacksonville, 2d.

Duck Wing Bantam—Female: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st.

TURKEYS.

Bronze—Male: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.—Female: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

Slate—Male: John S. Kellar, Peoria, 1st.—Female: John S. Kellar, Peoria, 1st and 2d.

White Holland—Male: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.—Female: J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.

GUINEA.

White—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st and 2d.

Common—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; J. H. Foster, Elmwood, 2d.

DUCKS.

Aylesbury—Male: G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 3d.

Cayuga—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.—Female: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st.

Rouen—Male: H. M. Minier, 1st; G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 2d; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 3d.—Female: H. M. Minier, Minier, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; G. M. Caldwell, Williamsville, 3d.

GEESE.

Embden—Male: Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 1st; C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 2d.—Female: C. W. Heaton, Farmington, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d and 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Plan of Poultry House—C. F. Mills, Springfield, 1st; C. T. Williamson, 2d.

Exhibition Coop—J. K. Bigelow, Springfield, 1st; W. H. Lightfoot, Springfield, 2d; C. T. Williamson, Springfield, 3d.

Best and Cheapest Shipping Coop for Fancy Fowls—Springer Bros., Springfield, 1st.

Best Shipping Coop for Market Fowls—W. J. H. Koppe, Quincy, 1st.

Best Coop of Chicks—E. T. Farrar, Elmwood, 1st; Wills & Peter, Bloomington, 2d; Springer Bros., Springfield, 3d.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

THE Poultry Show was a very light affair, and many of the birds were very poor specimens, so much so that the judges had hard work to do justice to the fowls or to themselves. Below will be found a list of premiums just as was awarded by the judges.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Light Brahmas: 1st, C. C. Chase; 2d, C. H. Colburn, Manchester. Dark Brahmas: 1st, J. C. Warren; 2d, Frank Moore. Partridge Cochins: 1st, W. T. Evans; 2d, N. L. H. Baker. Black Cochins: 1st and 2d, C. H. Colburn. Buff Cochins: 1st, M. V. B. Kennie; 2d, H. B. Fairbanks; 3d, C. Wyman. White Cochins: 1st, D. S. Gilmore; 2d, C. H. Colburn. Plymouth Rocks: 1st and 2d, C. Tredwell, Exeter. Guelders: 1st, Nancy L. H. Baker. Houdans: 2d, J. N. Prescott. White Dorkings: 1st, Arthur Hood, Manchester. Silver Gray Dorkings: 1st, W. G. Gorman, Manchester. White Leghorn: 1st, C. H. Colburn; 2d, C. C. Chase. White Polish: 1st and 2d, C. H. Colburn, Manchester. Golden-spangled Poland: 1st, F. F. Pitch, Concord, New Hampshire. Silver-spangled Poland: 1st and 2d, C. W. J. Tredwell, Exeter. Silver-spangled Hamburg: 1st, M. V. B. Kennie; 2d, Calvin Wyman, Goffstone. Silver-pencilled Hamburg: 1st, J. C. Warren, Manchester. White Turkeys: 1st, Nancy L. H. Baker. White China Geese, Wild Geese, Egyptian Geese: 1st, Isaac Huer. White Muscovy, Colored Muscovy, White Crested, Indian Ocean, Cayuga, and Aylesbury Ducks: 1st, Isaac Huer.

Bantams.—White Bantams: 1st, W. G. Gorman, Manchester. Black Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy, Manchester. Black-breasted Red Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy 1st on chicks and 2d on fowls. Black-breasted Red Game Bantams: C. H. Bradford, 1st on fowls and 2d on chicks. Silver Duckwing Game Bantams: B. J. Cilloy. Golden Sebright Bantams: 1st, C. C. Chase.

Pigeons.—Archangel, White Carriers, White Jacobins, Magpies, Yellow and Red Tumblers, White Calcutta Fantails, Black, Blue, and Red Fantails: 1st premium, C. C. Chase. Brunswick Pigeons: 1st, C. H. Bradford. Baldhead Tumblers: 1st, E. G. Flanders & Co. Wild Pigeons: 1st, E. G. Flanders & Co.

E. G. Flanders & Co. 1st on Drinking Fountain. C. H. Colburn 1st on Exhibition Coop.

Lop-eared Rabbits.—D. S. Gilmore 1st on best pair of Madagascar Rabbits; 1st on best Broken-colored Madagascar Doe, blue and white; 1st on best Broken-colored Madagascar Buck, fawn and white; 1st on best Self-colored Madagascar Buck, fawn; 1st on best Self-colored Madagascar Doe with young, white. White Common Rabbits: Irvin Stickney, 3d premium. H. A. Herrick, 1st on Common Broken-colored Doe with young. D. S. G.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 6th, 1874.

To the regret of many in attendance at the Fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture the poultry department was as much below the usual average, in point of number of entries and quality, as the Fair was in most other departments much superior to recent shows. The number of coops was not large, and in quality the White and Partridge Cochins were the only good birds exhibited, and the Partridge were too dark in color, being the darkest shade I have ever seen, and deficient in pencilling. Deficiency in pencilling is a failing with this breed constantly noted by writers, and seemingly no efforts made on the part of breeders to correct it. The White Cochins were really fine, Buffs scarcely medium. One pair, labelled as Buff chicks, were evidently a mixture of several breeds, their plumage being variegated with black and brown feathers. Several coops of Ducks were shown of only average quality. Light Brah-

mas were poor, Dark Brahmas not much better. The first premium for chickens was given to a pair of very forward chickens for the season. The cockerel was a very fair bird, of good size, and will likely make a fine bird. His mate was dark, almost black; with this exception it was a bird hard to beat. One pair of Golden-Pencilled Hamburgs only were shown, and of course were awarded first premium. The pair were not large enough for a pot-pie; had they been, I do not know of any other purpose I would advise them to be put to. The principal exhibitors of poultry were H. Antibus, Mansfield, O.; ——— Shyrigh, Urbana, O.; Frank Ford, Ravenna, O. The weather was all that could be desired. The buildings at Columbus were quite good. As the State Fairs are to be held at Columbus for the next five years I suppose the improvements to be made will be of a permanent character.

VINDEX.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LET THE BEST WIN!

"LET the best win" is a concession of selfish human nature to the law of eternal fitness. We are unquestionably living in an age of emulation, though in this respect we do not differ from all that have lived before us. Before the invention of gunpowder, war was not much more than a monarchy. To use a moderate colloquialism, in battle every man "went for" another man, and the best man won. Amid the scenes of rural peace stout villagers wrestled on the green, or cracked each other's thick crowns at single stick. Virgins made Camillas of themselves and ran races for prize smocks; while lusty men coursed in sacks, or defiantly grinned through horse collars. The philosophy of the whole is, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. The Olympic games are eternal elsewhere than in the sounding strophes of Pindar, who had his little contest too, in singing, and was compelled to yield the crown to the beautiful Sappho. So the world keeps spinning. There is not even a haberdasher who will not tell you that competition is the life of business; he likes it, and he doesn't like it; he welcomes it, and he makes a wry face at it, because the best must win, and he is not sure that he has the best. So in the fraternity of fanciers, *competition* is the life of business. Without this it would be stale, flat, and unprofitable. There may be, here and there, an amateur who refuses to compete with the crowd, but he is continually competing with himself, and by no means considers his performances small beer.

As emulation in athletic sports gave rise to the Olympic games, so competition in breeding culminates in the exhibition. Do the best always win at our poultry shows? Hardly. In many cases the methods of selecting judges makes the verdict they will render a matter of speculation. If all societies could secure the services of competent judges, there would be no speculation as to the awards, as only the best *could* win. When it is known that competent judges are to make the awards, breeders feel assured that their stock will be fairly and impartially dealt with, and there should be no hesitation on their part to bring out their best birds, and let them win.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, having perfected their arrangements at home, and secured from abroad the consent of several of the best known members of the fraternity to do the judging, extend a cordial invitation to every fancier to co-operate with them in gathering

together, at Doylestown, the best collection of poultry, pigeons, and other pets ever shown in America. A liberal premium list has been prepared, and specials amounting in the aggregate to a large sum have been offered by the officers and members. The hall is large, well lighted, and every way convenient. Communication with Doylestown is easy from every direction, and arrangements are made with the North Pennsylvania Railroad, to carry stock and visitors at reduced rates. Veteran breeders will here have a fine field for competition; beginners, a good opportunity to observe; and visitors will see the finest collection of poultry ever made east of the Alleghenies.

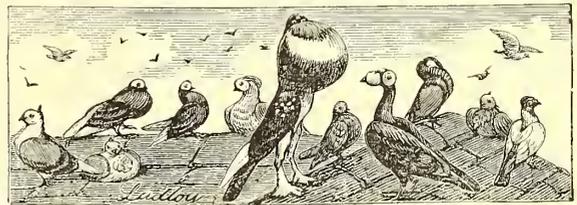
As an inducement to stimulate breeders and amateurs to a friendly emulation in competition, the President of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, Dr. A. M. Dickie, will pay in gold coin, a *special premium* of \$100, (one hundred dollars) for the best three pair of fowls or chickens of any one variety, owned by the exhibitor.

This premium will be awarded by men who are perfectly conversant with poultry of all breeds, and men in whom the fraternity have every confidence.

This premium is offered in good faith, and will be paid to the owner of the winning birds at the close of the show.

A. M. DICKIE, M.D.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., October 2d, 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 519.)

or thirty miles—nay, I have known them to be carried threescore or a hundred, and there turned loose—they will immediately hasten to the place where they were bred. The Dutch call this pigeon bagadat, I suppose from a corruption of the name of the city Bagdad, which was formerly old Babylon which Nimrod built, because they judge this pigeon in its way from Bazora to be brought through that city.

In Turkey they call them bagatins or couriers, and the Turks and Persians make a common practice of breeding this sort of pigeons in their seraglios, where there is one whose business it is to feed and train these birds for the use afterwards designed, which they do in this manner: When a young one flies very hard at home, and is come to its full strength, they carry it in a basket, or otherwise, about half a mile from home, and there they turn it out; after this they will carry it a mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty, and so on, till at length they will return from the farthest parts of the kingdom. This practice is of admirable use, for every bashaw has generally a basket full of these pigeons sent him from the grand seraglio, and in case of any insurrection or other emergent occasion, he braces a letter under the wings of a pigeon, whereby its flight is not in the least incommoded, and immediately turns it loose; but for fear of their being shot or struck by a hawk, they generally

dispatch five or six, so that by this means dispatches are sent in a more safe and speedy method than could possibly be otherwise contrived.

N.B.—If a pigeon be not practiced when young, the best of them will fly but very indifferently, and may very possibly be lost.

Lithgow in his travels gives the following remarkable account. After having told us of pigeons that in forty-eight hours would carry a letter from Babylon to Aleppo, which is thirty days' journey, he proceeds thus: "The city Ptolemais was besieged by the French and Venetian armies, and was ready to fall into their hands, when the soldiers beheld a pigeon flying over them to the city, who thereupon set up so sudden and so great a shout, that down fell the poor airy post with her letter, which, being read, was found to contain that the sultan was coming towards them with an army sufficient to raise the siege, and would be with them in three days. The Christians having learnt this, sent away the pigeon with another letter to this effect, that they should see to their safety, for that the sultan had such other important affairs as rendered it impossible that he should come to their relief. Upon the reception of this letter the city was immediately surrendered to the Christians. Upon the third day the sultan arrived according to his promise, but perceiving how matters went, returned again with his army."

That passage of making the pigeon fall to the ground by the shout of the soldiers, seems a little too much to savor of Romish superstition; for it appears a little unphilosophical to imagine that the air could be so far broke by a shout as to render the strong pinions of so swift a bird useless.

Ovid likewise, in his "Book of Metamorphoses," tells us that Taurus, by a pigeon stained with purple, gave notice of his victory at the Olympic games, the very same day on which he gained it, to his father at Ægina.

Willoughby also in his "Ornithology," and with that I shall conclude the account of this bird, produces the example of the ancients in making use of pigeons for the conveyance of letters; thus Hiritius and Brutus at the siege of Modena, by means of pigeons, held a mutual correspondence with each other.

COLUMBA TABELLARIA MINOR.

The Horseman.

This pigeon in shape and make very much resembles the Carrier, only it is smaller in all its properties, viz., somewhat less in body, shorter necked, the protuberant flesh upon the beak smaller, as likewise that round the eye, so that there remains a larger space or distance between the wattle and the eye in this pigeon than in the Carrier. They are generally more inclined to be barrel-headed, and their eye somewhat pinched.

It is to this day a matter of dispute whether this be an original pigeon, or whether it be not a bastard strain, bred between a Carrier and a Tumbler, or a Carrier and a Pouter, and so bred over again from a Carrier, and the oftener it is thus bred, the stouter the Horseman becomes.

The only thing that seems inclinable to favor the opinion, that they are original, is a strain of this kind brought over from Scanderoon, which will fly very great lengths and very swift; but still the answer readily occurs that they may be bred originally the same way at Scanderoon, and so transmitted us; however, "non nostrum est inter vos tantas componere lites,"—that is, "we shan't take upon us to determine such controversies as these."

There are of this kind of all manner of feathers; but the blue and blue pids are most noted to be genuine and good, and if flown are very good breeders.

These are one of the sorts of pigeons that are chiefly made use of in England for the carriage of letters, or flying of wagers, because those that are possessed of the true original Carriers, which are at present very scarce here, pay too dear, and have too great a value for them to risk their being lost upon every trifling wager.

These pigeons, when regularly flown twice on a day, that is, turned out alone and put upon wing without any others will fly very large circumferences, so that after they have made a tour or two round your own house they will fly four or five miles out at length, and so maintain the circuit for an hour or two. This the Fanciers call going an end, and is what Daniel Moggs, who was was of the older Fanciers, meant, when he jocularly used to bid his pigeons maintain their length.

This practice is of admirable service to them when they come to be trained for the homing part.

COLUMBA TABELLARIA MINIMA.

The Dragon.

This pigeon is absolutely and without dispute a bastard strain, being bred originally from a Horseman to a Tumbler, and by matching their breed often to the Horseman, they will obtain a tolerable degree of stoutness.

This pigeon is a very good breeder, and as they are somewhat less than a Horseman, are reckoned lighter and more expeditious in their flight for ten or twenty miles; but the Horseman, if good, will generally outdo them at a greater length. They ought to be flown and trained like the foregoing.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA BATAVÆ.

The Dutch Cropper.

This pigeon seems to be originally Dutch, being naturally thick; and its name is derived from a large bag, or crop of wind, which they carry under their beak, and can at pleasure either raise or depress. They are thick-bodied and short; their legs are likewise thick, short, and feathered down to their feet; their crop is large, but always hang low; the feathers on their thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-thighed; their legs stand wide, and they seldom play upright; they are gravel-eyed, and are generally very bad feeders; therefore, as soon as they have fed off their soft meat, it is proper to put their young ones under a pair of small Runts, Dragons, or Pouting-horsemen, which may be kept as nurses for the purpose.

There are all sorts of feathers in this pigeon, and the Dutch in breeding it take a very great care; for as soon as they have fed off their soft meat, they put their young ones under others to nurse, and then separate their old ones, placing them in different coops, and feeding them high with hemp or rapeseed for a month, then turning them together, and by being very hearty and salacious, they breed pigeons with very good properties; from whence we may observe, that would mankind be alike abstemious, their progeny might be more complete both in body and mind.

These are the pigeons that are most apt to gorge, if not kept constantly supplied with meat and water.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA ANGLICANA.

The English Pouter.

This pigeon, which was first bred in England, and is therefore called the English Pouter, is originally a mixed breed between a Horseman and a Cropper. Experience teaches us it will add a wonderful beauty to this bird, and raise in it the five following properties:

1. Length of body;
2. Length of legs;
3. Neatness of crop;
4. Slenderness of girt;
5. Beauty in feather.

1. As to the length of body, the longer they are from the apex of the beak to the end of the tail, the more the pigeon is esteemed. I have seen one that measured this way near twenty inches, although seventeen or eighteen is reckoned a very good length.

2. The length of the leg is the next thing to be examined in a Pouter, *i. e.*, from the upper joint of the thigh in sight to the end of the toe-nail; and in this property some pigeons have been very considerable, wanting a mere trifle of seven inches, yet the bird that produces six and a half or three-quarters must be allowed to be a very good one.

3. The next property to be considered is the crop, which ought to be large and round, especially towards the beak, filling behind the neck, so as to cover the shoulders and tie neatly off at the shoulders, and form a perfect globe.

4. The smaller the girt the better, because by this means a contrast of beautiful shape is given to the whole bird.

(To be continued.)

I T E M S.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ If you see a policeman aim at a dog, try to get near the dog.

☞ An Alabama editor winds up an editorial on the corn crop with the remark: "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a pair of magnificent ears."

☞ A Kansas farmer solemnly declares that a grasshopper sat on the gate-post and threateningly asked: "William Bryant, where in thunder is the balance of that cold meat?"

☞ A St. Johnville, Vermont, man on his dying bed remembered that his wife was smoking some hams, and he said, "Now, Henrietta, don't go snuffing around and forget those hams."

☞ The Alaska fur trade is not a bad thing for the United States Treasury. The Government receives \$262,000 direct. The skins of the seals are taken to London, cured, and brought to the United States, and the duties paid amount to \$200,000 more.

☞ A goat is more inexpensive than agreeable, and will live on almost anything; but a capricornus in Buffalo was an exception to the rule, the other day, in regard to inexpensiveness. It got into the house and had a regular blow out on a Panama hat, three linen shirt bosoms, a box of cigars, and a part of a partially constructed new bonnet.

☞ An exchange, ridiculing the ridiculous county fairs, which make no effort at good shows, says that the Clearfield fair consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. It rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

☞ SOFT EGGS.—An English writer says that soft eggs are generally caused by over-feeding the hens, and the remedy is then self-evident. It may, however, occur from want of lime, which must, of course, be supplied, the best form being calcined and pounded oyster shells. Occasionally it is occasioned by fright, from being driven about, but in that case will right itself in a day or two. If perfect eggs are habitually dropped on the ground, the proprietor should see whether the nests do not need purifying.

☞ It is asserted that five hundred pounds of frogs are consumed daily, in New York. They are caught chiefly in Canada, and are sent here in salt sacks, laid flat on the floors of freight cars, and containing each about a hundred frogs. An average of five per cent. die in the train. Each female frog is said to spawn over a thousand at a time, but not more than fifty of that number live to attain full growth. They are often eaten by their own species, or by birds and snakes. They are usually taken with the hook, but bite at it only when their heads are above water. A bait is often unnecessary. The frog catcher frequently brings his hook under the jaw of the frog without creating alarm, and jerks its point into the flesh. He is then easily lifted into the boat.

☞ On some of the East India Islands, where so many queer things grow, is found a flower that measures a full yard across; yet it has only a cup-like centre, and five broad, thick, fleshy petals. Seen from a distance, through the dark-green leaves of the vines among which it grows, the rich wine-tint of the flower, flecked with spots of a lighter shade, is said to impart a warmth and brilliancy of color to the whole surrounding scene; but, the nearer the observer comes—all eagerness to see more closely so wonderful a flower—the less does he like it. Not that the color is less beautiful; but who cares for beauty in human beings, when its possessor is malicious, disdainful, or untruthful; and who cares for beauty in a flower, when the odor is disagreeable? So, notwithstanding its proudly brilliant color and its great size, the *Rafflesia Arnoldia* will never be admired, for we are told that its "odor is intolerable, polluting the atmosphere for many feet around."—*Saint Nicholas*.

☞ A farmer's boy, in Ohio, observing a small flock of quails in his father's cornfield, resolved to watch their motions. They pursued a very regular course in their foraging, commencing on one side of the field, taking about five rows, and following them uniformly to the opposite end, returning in the same manner over the next five rows. They continued in this course until they had explored the greater portion of the field. The lad, suspicious that they were pulling up the corn, fired into the flock, killing one of them, and then proceeded to examine the ground. In the whole space over which they had travelled he found but one stalk of corn disturbed. This was nearly scratched out of the ground, but the kernel still adhered to it. In the craw of the quail he found one cut-worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, and one hundred chinch-bugs, but not a single kernel of corn.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY SHOWS.

WE are told that Peter wept at the crowing of a cock, and that Rome was saved by a goose. Now, if the crowing of cocks will make men weep, and the cackling of geese save cities, there is hope for us so long as we keep up our interest in these birds. This is the object of our poultry societies. When, a few years ago, our pioneer society opened its first exhibition in a New England city, they little thought of the magnitude to which, in so short a time, this poultry interest would attain, nor of the splendid harvest which has followed from the seed thus sown. From Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, come the tidings of new societies which are springing up in almost every State, and the spirit has been so infused into the people that we should not be much surprised to hear of an exhibition around the North Pole, or under the palms of the tropics. The season of our annual exhibitions is close at hand, and a few words upon their management may not be amiss. When our poultry societies were first organized, the contributors were attracted to their exhibitions by prizes which were then considered sufficiently liberal, but with the organization of new societies in our larger cities, there has arisen a strife in the matter of prizes that has grown to a proportion which, unless controlled by the good sense of those who have them in charge, will be very likely to work disastrously to the whole poultry interest, if not entirely destroy the present system of exhibitions. It seems very clear to us that each society should prepare its prize-list in accordance with its ability to meet the demands which such list will make upon its treasury, and such society should in no case be led beyond the bounds of prudence by the bolder or more ambitious efforts of its neighbor. In this way, and only in this way, can we hope to place our societies upon a sound basis, and retain the confidence of those upon whose patronage their existence so largely depends. There is another thing in the management of our exhibitions which should be met at once, and corrected by all our poultry societies. We refer to the employment of judges who are incompetent, from lack of knowledge of the varieties or classes upon which they are called to pass judgment. We do not feel like advising in a matter of so great importance, and therefore we will simply throw out the suggestion that, at the next meeting of our National Association, a board of experts should be selected, a part of whom shall take all our Eastern and the other part our Western States, and that the different societies who desire their exhibitions to be judged by these experts, be required

to pay into a general fund such an annual assessment as will meet their expenses. By this method we shall avoid the many errors to which we are now subjected on account of incompetent judging, and sweep from our exhibitions all the trash which is now admitted under the name of poultry.

Let us then, as poultry men, stand side by side in these and all needed reforms, and we shall soon place our societies and their exhibitions upon a sounder basis than any upon which they have heretofore rested.

E. S. ONGLEY, of Auburn, N. Y., has just received for George B. Bailey, of San Francisco, Cal., from the celebrated yards of Henry Beldon, of Bingley, Yorkshire, Eng., one trio each of Golden and Silver-spangled Polands; also one trio of Black Hamburgs, of which Mr. Beldon says: "I much disliked to part with, they being my particular pets, and winners of many premiums."

"IRRESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDENTS."

UNDER this heading the October *World* explains when it is and when it is not proper for a correspondent to use a *nom de plume* (meaning, we suppose, a *nom de plume*); and, at the same time, seems to be seriously agitated over "three" shots at the *World* from a late edition of *The Fanciers' Journal*; which, judging from the emotions aroused, were evidently not *blank* charges, having penetrated a tender place, otherwise "an" modest man, not being guilty, or desiring "any approach to notoriety," would not have cause to defend himself in so lame a manner.

The three articles the *World* refers to, no doubt contain facts that actions have shown to be undeniable. Some men will not be convinced when they know they are wrong; but, like the miser of Berkshire, who would ruin a good horse to escape a turnpike, so will they ride their high bred theories to death, in order to come at truth through by-paths or indirect ways; while she (truth) herself is jogging quietly along upon the high and beaten road of *common sense*. If there were no truths in these assertions, does not the *World* know that false reasoners are often best confuted by giving them the full swing of their own absurdities? Why then notice them? Perhaps there is too much smoke to be no fire. Or, perhaps, a writer may have numerous reasons for not desiring his name to appear. He may be "modest," and could have sufficient reasons, without in any way being dishonest for withholding it. A thousand plausible reasons could be given for writing under a *nom de plume*.

As regards the names mentioned "who have character to maintain," could they not better "maintain" it were they to write less about their specialties, and more that would be of "general interest?" It would certainly appear more as if they were not desiring to grind their axes. The fact is, this style of Brahmanism is becoming too much of a "gulp" for the profession to swallow; and if breeders insist on heaping on their stock in such a way that they can have their articles serve the double purpose of an advertisement and "notoriety," they will not only become "disgusting," but eventually be considered humbugs, which even the "pedigree" bubble will not buoy up above the tide of public opinion. Doubtless, did the *World* know who these *nom de plumists* are, its grandiloquent style of challenge would dwindle down to as insignificant a thing as its answer is to the grave charges brought against it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ITHACA PIGEON AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

ITHACA, N. Y., October 1, 1874.

On Thursday evening, September 18, a number of gentlemen met at the office of G. W. Wood, Esq., and organized an association to be designated the "Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association," at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. Wood, Esq., Ithaca, President; C. G. Day, Ithaca, 1st Vice-President; F. F. Preston, Candor, 2d Vice-President; Orlando Seely, Ithaca, 3d Vice-President; Harlan Hill, Ithaca, Treasurer; C. V. Fowles, Ithaca, Secretary. Executive Committee: G. W. Wood, C. G. Day, Ithaca; F. F. Preston, Candor; O. Seely, Harlan Hill, C. V. Fowles, Joseph Burritt, Ithaca; J. O. Hill, Farmers' Village; F. Ridgeway, Caroline; A. Neidick, J. G. Smith, F. McWhorter, W. P. Goodwin, V. Terry, A. Townsend, Ithaca.

The Association propose offering about *two thousand dollars* in cash as premiums for their first annual exhibition, which will be held at Ithaca, January 20, 21, 22, 1875. Competition open to the world. The premium list is in the hands of the Committee, and will be issued at an early day, copies of which will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

G. W. WOOD, *President.* C. V. FOWLES, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN PENNA. POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the officers elected by the Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, at a permanent organization held at Wm. Gilberthorp's store, York, Pa., Sept. 15th, 1874, viz.: President, Wm. Gilberthorp, York, Pa. Vice-Presidents, Wm. A. Myers, New Oxford, Pa.; Samuel Owens, F. A. Eichelberger, Prof. S. B. Heiges, Edward Stuck, Dr. J. C. Hay, York, Pa. Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Fry, Spring Garden, Pa. Recording Secretary, M. J. Seitz, York, Pa. Treasurer, Thomas Meyers, York, Pa. Executive Committee, Geo. W. McElroy, Esq., York, Pa.; L. W. Findley, Castle Fin, Pa.; Henry Neater, York, Pa.; Dr. J. D. Heiges, York, Pa.; John Vogan, Manchester, Pa.; Capt. Wm. Fry, Spring Garden, Pa.; Harry Keiser, Airville, Pa.

FRIEND WADE:

Referring to the *Journal*, Nos. 39 and 40, page 611, I also agree with "Peter Simple" and friend Felch, in the matter of vulture hocks. But as to making the maximum weight of a Brahma cock to be 12½ lbs., I am not ready for that. The stamina possessed by that variety of fowl in particular, is destined to make it the massive bird of the future, weight not limited, and retaining all other standard points. I now have in my yard American Sampson, so named because the picture of Sampson in Wright's book is a good likeness of him. He is a grandson of Colossus, and when a little more than a year old, and just before moult, weighed 14 lbs., and I propose for next year's breeding to mate him with large hens, one of which weighs 12 lbs., in good condition, and I have no compunctions of conscience about it, neither can I now believe that my friend, whom I greatly esteem, would for this cause alone have me so effectually retired from public life, as to cost him twenty-five or fifty cents, and under the guide of a keeper to visit my room. With this bit of criticism, I am with great respect,

Yours, and Peter's, and Isaac's,
WILLIAM ATWOOD.

BIG FLATS, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y.

NAPA, CAL., October 1, 1874.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The *Journal* of 17th has reached me, and I see that in my "little squib," I write of *breast* of Brown Leghorn as "mottled with white," whereas I should have written "*brown*." Such cocks breed better pullets, as do Dark Brahmas mottled with white.

Yours respectfully, M. EYRE, JR.

A FEW WORDS TO PETER SIMPLE.

Now, Peter, I also "looked in upon the convention of chicken-savans at the recent New York meeting, and found them a very respectable body of men." I too came to the conclusion that "some on 'em were smart." But, Peter, you ought to know that one of my peculiarities is "*not to notice more'n half I see*." I was around on all sides of the house and kept a sharp lookout "for these axe-grinders," and if there was one man amongst them all who had not "any tools there to sharpen," I did not see that individual. You say that Mr. Burnham, of Massachusetts, was the only man you noted who didn't appear to have "any tools there to sharpen," if my memory serves me right, "and I think she does." I heard him say something about publishing a poultry-book. Who was he turning the grindstone for then, eh, Peter? You say that you "noticed that he and Mr. Bestor, of Connecticut, rather maintained their positions in that crowd," but that you "could not discover that they were turning any grindstones for themselves." There is no denying that "they maintained their positions in that crowd," and "carried their points in that convention;" but, Peter, if my memory "serves me right, and I think she does," that Best (or) cock said something about not advertising game chickens, but had some for sale at \$10 each, which people need not buy if they "didn't want 'em." Was he turning the grindstone for the committee-man then, Peter? Well, I guess no. Now, Peter, I tell you I don't think it would be safe for you to bet your four dollars and a half on any of "them fellers," 'cause "some on 'em" had mighty big sleeves, and they didn't all take off their coats or gloves, and they might have had some little hatchets like the one George Washington hacked his daddy's cherry-tree with, "you know." Yours truly,

THE MAN WITH THE FLOWERY ADDRESS.

FRIEND WADE.

SPRUCE HILL, Oct. 1st, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have a fine Buff Cochin cock that is affected with something like cancer on one of his legs, and I would like an answer from you, or some fancier, *through the Journal*, what it is, and what I shall do for it. It is now two inches and a half long and two inches wide, and looks more like a cancer than anything I can compare it to. This lump has grown to the size it is in about four weeks, and seems to be extending down on the middle toe. If you, or any one else, can give a remedy you will greatly oblige

Yours, &c., S. P. WHARTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MODEL LETTER. APRILL 9th, 1874.

MR. _____.

DEAR SIR: I received the Eggs in good time, but it wase a varey coalde day you remember, and I wase afrade I Shoad not hav much luck, but I new tha wer wirth tryngc. Wee hav a good furnice in the Suller, and that makes it Quite worm. I set too Hens insted of one, and I Set don Myself neer by, and made them tend to Buisness. The result is, I hav ten Chicks, and I am Happy. One Dog has allready departed thiss life for looking crooked near them.

Yours with many thanks, _____.

[The above letter was sent to us by a leading fancier, and said to be a correct copy of one received by him from one of his customers who is evidently able "to make a hen tend to business."—ED.]

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

In answer to E. L. W.'s query, regarding undue fatness in his Dark Brahma hens, in *Journal* of Sept. 17th, I think he can find no permanent relief for them. He may be able to reduce them by scant feeding and poor diet, but it will be only for a time, for, as soon as returned to generous feed, the old difficulty will return. Furthermore, they will never be worth anything as layers; they may lay a few eggs, but cannot be depended on. I should recommend him to condemn them to death, unless he is particularly attached to them. My experience is that such fowls are only an eyesore and a curse to a yard, and will eventually die from excessive fat. Yours truly, J. C. LONG, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18th, 1874.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

THE DUTCH RABBIT.

THIS lively member of the rabbitry is well known, and largely used by breeders of Lops to rear the young of their more favorite and valuable does, and is found to be the best mother. I have known them, in fact, to heap a large quantity of bedding over the young to such an extent, as I know would alarm many a fancier for their safety. They are represented by many colors, of which black, blue, and gray are the most popular, as they form a lively contrast to the white. In marking there are two distinct schools. Fanciers may congratulate themselves on the attainment by a few of an extra class of marking, designated as the "new style," which is equally as pretty as the "old style." The markings of the latter should be a white stripe upon the face, commencing on each side of the mouth, and tapering up to the ears, it being necessary that it should continue between them. Round the neck, and including the fore feet and legs, there should be a white ring, not too wide, but just covering the shoulders. The hind feet should also be tipped with white about three-quarters of an inch, taking care that both tips are of the same size. The saddle may be either blue or any other color. A spot of any other color than white behind the ears, or wherever that color is prevalent, disqualifies a rabbit for showing.

In the "new style" the same mark on the face is noticed, as also the tips on the hind feet; the difference between the two styles being in the ring around the neck, which in this case should be like a strip of white paper encircling the neck, and forming a collar of itself; and the fore feet only—not the legs—should be tipped with white, exactly of the same size as the hind feet.

This is the only breed in which size is limited. It should weigh about five or six pounds when full grown.

In the winter time these rabbits are imported each week from Ostend, Harlingen, and Amsterdam for the markets. Although the quantity brought over often exceeds one thousand per week, there are seldom more than one or two perfectly marked to be found in a lot, and those tolerably well marked (always very thin) are generally too coarse to be bred from, with a view of procuring prize stock, throwing heavy, thick-legged animals, which after a certain age are a disgrace to those who exhibit them.

A Dutch doe may be allowed to rear six or seven each nest; and those interested may find it profitable to have as many does of this breed as possible to kindle at or about the same time, for the simple reason that when two or more perfectly marked young are thrown in one litter, it is a great exception. In the case of blues, blacks, and grays, the markings of the young may be discerned when a day or two old; and the does being naturally very tame and affectionate towards their offspring, and not jealous, as is the case with Lops sometimes, the young fancier need not be under apprehension of her eating them if he takes them out when very young. Having selected those which appear to be worth keeping, it would be advisable to drown, or otherwise put out of existence, the remainder, which are worthless; and the elected of each doe should be given over to the superintendence of one which has proved itself a good mother, and worthy of the valuable charge committed to her keeping.

This having been done, those which have been deprived of their offspring should be put to the buck again after ten or twelve days have elapsed.

No breeder of fancy rabbits should be without does of this breed. By breeding in-and-in they have been known to weigh only two or three pounds. I cannot see the utility of so reducing the size, but such is the freak of fancy. It has been proved by numerous facts, that multiplication by the offspring and the mother, or between brothers and sisters, is a powerful cause of the degeneracy of races, as much with regard to the *fur* of rabbits as their fecundity, vigor, and health. Indeed rabbits of one uniform color, that multiply in their own family, offer from the third generation, white spots on the fur, prejudicial to the value of it. Fecundity also insensibly diminishes, and weak, consumptive rabbits are produced, subject to internal derangements, and seldom living over the first moult, but usually dying off at from four to six weeks old.

Dutch does, as well as the other varieties, are subject to miscarriages, which may be caused by too much violent exercise, and chiefly by fear. Wet or too watery green meat is another cause that admits of prevention. "The eye of the master fattens the steed" is a common saying, and it is equally true with rabbits. We have sometimes been provoked by the extremes favored by judges; thus I have seen a rabbit as big as a Belgian hare, and well marked, awarded the highest honor in its class, and another instance is one at the present time, though the rabbit in this case is small and of good color, it is unevenly marked, and that I consider the primary point; and if this kind of thing be encouraged, fanciers will be induced by the latter case to breed in-and-in to such an extent that Dutch does will soon become scarce; however, *nil desperandum*. Dry food, with privation of greens, water to drink, and cold temperature, sometimes occasion obstinate constipation. The warmer rabbits are kept the better they thrive. When vegetables are gathered fresh they should not be given wet, unless very seldom, and when hay is given, which will drink up the moisture, and keep them sound without danger. On the continent this variety is extensively bred, and hundreds run together, and it is of common occurrence for does to kindle on the passage to this country. I would not advise my readers to follow the Dutch example of allowing a number of animals to run together, as two valuable rabbits are quite enough to be trusted in one compartment, as there is invariably a gormandizer in each nest, which will, for a time, deprive its smaller companions of their share of food; and when taken away they are apt to get relaxed, owing to the extra quantity of green food of which each partakes of its own share. Under the present want of agreement as to the real points of excellence in this variety, I would not advise any one to buy a rabbit on the strength of its having won a prize, without first seeing it and comparing it with the proper standard sought for.

Both styles of marking are well shown together, for the sake of comparison, in the excellent engraving, drawn from life, which accompanies this article.—A. HUDSON in *Fanciers' Gazette*.

☞ The Zoological Garden, of Cincinnati, was recently the recipient of a package weighing 650 pounds, containing live specimens of all but three kinds of native American snakes.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

A PET CROW.

WAY down Jersey, among the pines, I came across one of those good old-time taverns, of which our aged relatives are always telling us. "One of the kind that use to be when they were young."

Here I found the standard pets of old-time taverns—a pretty daughter and a tame crow. Taking the crow as my subject, I leave the pretty girl for the pen of some more appreciating "Bohemian." A crow in preference to a beautiful female! Shame! But my heart is hardened.

One chilly morning in April, Jim Crow (that was his name), was brought to the tavern by some wicked boys, and offered for sale for the small sum of ten cents. Out of pity the landlord bought the kidnapped young crow, to the dismay of Jim, and the delight of the youngsters. The infant crow was nearly naked, with the exception of a few little pin-feathers on his wings. He had been forcibly taken from his parental nest of sticks and grape-vine strings, on the topmost branch of a tall pine tree, by the boys, at the risk of their necks.

For a long time, despite his warm artificial nest of cotton, Master Jim was despondent, and cried incessantly for his grave papa and his dear mamma. But he grew and prospered on his diet of meat and eel-worms, and in a few weeks became a full-fledged crow. His first accomplishment was laughing. Early every morning passers-by were astonished to hear a gruff voice come from the willow tree in front of the old tavern, and on looking up espied Jim gazing sideways at them, his little bright eyes twinkling with merriment. To be sure his *ha, ha*, sounded a little like *caw, caw*, but it was a pretty good effort for a crow. Jim is a self-made and self-taught crow. He never had any one to teach him tricks, like the learned pig and the educated canary. He picked up all himself.

When I first saw him he was busily engaged in tearing the buttons from the hostler's overshirt which was hanging on the fence, and secreting them in crevices in a rotten post. On going to him, he lowered his head, as much as to say, "Scratch my head, sir!" I did so, and he went to his work of destruction with renewed vigor.

"Jim, you blasted rascal!" exclaimed the hostler, on seeing the condition of his shirt. He threw a chip at him, but the crow caught it in his bill and hopped away. "Haint that crow the darndest bird you ever seed?" remarked the hostler on seeing me; then looking mournfully at his ruined shirt, wished Jim in a place where he would need no feathers for warmth's sake.

Every morning Jim bathed in an old wash-basin. He took great delight in this.

In the course of a few weeks I had occasion to pass through the village again. I went to see the crow, and he, as usual, bowed his head for me to scratch. To please him I did so. But, alas, for the gratitude of crows and men! No sooner had I given his head a touch, than he gave me a severe peck on the finger with his iron-like bill. I looked astonished; so did the crow. On inquiring of the hostler of whom Jim had borrowed shirt-buttons, I learned that the crow, tired of having every urchin in the town scratching his head, had adopted this stratagem. It was perfectly

successful. Now you could not hire one urchin in the entire village to scratch Jim's head. Jim followed me for some distance, bobbing his head for me to scratch, every time I looked at him. But, as the boys say, "I wasn't taking any."

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Under this heading we propose to give the dates of Agricultural Shows which are worthy the attention of fanciers.

Georgia State Fair. Atlanta, October 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Fanciers Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, Christmas week. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

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No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, each in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING for exchange only, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Trio White Leghorns (Pitkin's Stock) for one Trio Am. Dominiques, or White game, Bantams (nine are good Birds, will expect the same).
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A good single-barrelled shot gun, pouch, powder-flask and wad-cutter, for a trio of good Dark Brahmas hatched early this season. Address
A. RAMSEY, Manor Station, Westmoreland, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Fine Leghorn Cockerel, one Aylesbury Drake, or Dominique Chickens, for Yellow or White Jacobin Pigeons; must be fine. What other offers.
C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochin Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price.
J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WANTED.—In exchange for fancy pigeons, all kinds of native American song birds. Address, stating variety and price,
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE, A BIG OFFER.—I will give three good Partridge cochin cockerels, or two cockerels, and one pullet, all from imported stock, for one White Leghorn cock, early hatched cockerel of J. Boardman Smith's stock. Send on description of your bird to
T. H. CONNOR, Blackinton, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Blue Pile Game chicks, and one pair Black Red Game chicks, for one trio of White or Dominique Leghorn; Dominique preferred.

H. M. ROBINSON, Danbury, Ct.

WILL EXCHANGE, for owls, turbits, jacobins, magpies, or swallows, the following: 12 cockerels, plymouth rocks from Drake's stock; 3 Dominique Leghorns from Low's stock; and one Plymouth Rock cock that took First and special for best cockerel, last Spring, at the Rhode Island Exhibition. The above are first class, and Pigeons received in exchange must be the same. Address
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For a No. 1 Dark Brahma cock and a No. 1 Houdan cock, one and a half years old each, one trio of Sumatra Games; Wade's Water Fountains, two quart and four quart; Broken Bone; Light and Dark Brahma chicks.

T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty-eight pairs White Leghorns, two Buff Cochins and one hundred pairs common Pigeons, for Silver Spangled Hamburg Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma pullets, White Fan Pigeons, and Guinea Pig sows.

ISAAC S. SCHADE,
Tulpenhooken P.O., Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—All or either of the following named, for fancy pigeons: One trio Light Brahms (first premium at Berks County Fair in September); Partridge Cochins (special premium at same fair); Scotch Terrier Pup (imported stock); or, Italian Greyhound Pup. What offers? Address
J. E. MOORE, Box 52, Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains.

T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Blue Pied Pouters for a pair of solid Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails. Also, two Barb hens, one Red and one Yellow, and two Tumbler hens, for Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails.

Address
L. J. NEUWHARD, Allentown, Penna.

SHEPHERD PUPS, three months old, from imported sluff *Essex pigs*, South Dover Ewes, of the Webb strain, and fancy pigeons, in exchange for other stock.

BENJ. HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Yellow Jacobins, one pair Red Barbs and one hen, one pair Black Barbs, one Black Mahomet Cock, one Red Mahomet Hen, and one pair Black Magpies, for first-class early hatched Partridge Cochins Pullets of Brackett's stock.

Address
FANCIER, 117 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Eight Yellow Duckwing Game Bantams, from imported stock, for White Leghorn fowls, pair Scotch Terrier Pups, not a kin, Fancy Pigeons, Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, or Buff Cochin Cock. Must be A No. 1 birds, as mine are. Who comes first?

DR. ABIEL BOWEN, Greensborough, Md.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Muscovy Ducks (value \$10.00), for a pair of English Carriers or Pouters, or one Tumbler Cock and three Hens, or four Fantail Cocks. Also, will exchange L. or D. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, or Black Hamburgs for other Fowls or Pigeons.

S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Three or four trios of very fine young Buff Cochins fowls (Todd and Herstine stock), and two fine B. B. Game Stags (Wistar's stock), for some really good Fancy Pigeons, particularly Swallows, Magpies, Turbits, and Owls. Full particulars given on application.

CHAS. E. LONG, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—A good Harness, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, Bronze Turkeys, Dark Brahmas, Toulouse Geese, and one or two barrels of Pears, for which we will exchange NURSERY STOCK in variety. Send for Circular.

WM. MORTON & SON, Allen's Corner, Maine.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—A portion of my large stock of Plymouth Rock Fowls or Chicks, for thoroughbred Jersey Cows, Working Oxen, a first-class City Residence, Saratoga Springs, the White Mountains, United States Treasury, or any other desirable property.

Address
V. C. GILMAN, Highland Farm, Nashua, N. H.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hauburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahms, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?

F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted.

Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOBERT SALOON RIFLE, for Parties, Picnics, Fairs, etc., is a very neat, light and durable Gun, breech-loading; also, a fine Trio of Heathwood Games, will exchange for a well Trained Cocker Spaniel.

J. L. BOWMAN, P. O. Box 43, Mahanoy City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Graham, Emlen & Passmore's Philadelphia Lawn Mowers (manufacturers price \$25.00), used one season, and in good order, for standard fowls—either Partridge Cochins, Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, or Houdans. Also, Houdan Cockerels (best stratus) for pullets of same. Address
N. T. COLBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, 314 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—24 Bremen Geese for English Pouters, Carriers, Owls, or Barbs. Also, Black Cochins Cockerels, Williams' strain, for one pair of Scotch Sky Terriers, over one year old, not akin, and good Ratters. Also, 12 Leghorn Cockerels for other fancy poultry. Also, 100 pair of choice fancy pigeons, from imported stock, for anything that is offered, either Birds, Ducks, Rabbits, Sky Terriers, King Charles Spaniels, Guinea-Pigs, or Maltese Cats. Address
ERNEST W. WIDER, East St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED.—In exchange for Rouen Ducks, Lop-eared, Himalaya, Angora, Silver Gray, or Dutch Rabbits. Ducks will be good; Rabbits must be the same. Address
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Leghorn cockerels (Reed Watson's stock) for Brown Leghorn pullets of a good strain. What other offers?

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.

E. S. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A nice pair of B. B. Red Game Bantam fowls, for Brown or White Leghorns, or Fancy Pigeons. What offers?

JAMES H. GODDARD, Newport, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Crevecoeurs, Silkies, Dominiques, Golden Scbrignt Bantams, W. Leghorn cockerels, Plymouth Rocks, Cayuga, Aylesbury, W. Crested and Platta Ducks, and Fancy Pigeons, for Houdans (old fowls preferred), Japan Bantams, White Jacobin Pigeons, minor pets, or cash. Our birds are mated for breeding and exhibiting.

L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine 18-inch White Pouter cock, for a hen same size and color. Also, Short-Faced Tumblers, for a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, 18 inches long. Must be first-class birds.

F. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED.—A young ewe, any breed; pullets for market layers; A 1 Himalayas or Dutch Rabbits; pair Cayugas; quince or peach trees, in exchange for Wilson and Downing Strawberry Vines, grape cuttings, Aylesburies, two fine P. Cochins. Good quality given and expected.

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FINE LOP-EARED BUCK, Sired by the buck that won first at Philadelphia and Doylestown. Dam first at Doylestown. Will exchange for Lop-eared does, Himalayan, Angoras, or other rabbits, fowls, or pigeons.

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Poultry and Pigeons.

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS FOR SALE.

Pair Almonds, imported, cock pronounced by Mr. Hutton, an English judge, to be the best Almond for feather ever seen; hen very fine in head and beak, rather light almond ground—2d prize at Nat. Col. Soc. Show, N. Y., price, \$30.00 (cost \$8.10 in Scotland). Almond Cock and Yellow Agate Hen, out above, \$20.00; Cock beautifully broken in feather. Pair young, out of same, red whole-feather and almond, \$15.00. Pair Kites, very rich in feather, good all over, out of pair Almonds that cost \$40 in England, price, \$40.00; sure to win in excellent company. Pair Almonds, Cock imported, beautifully broken in feather; Hen, excellent almond ground, well-broken; Cock second in high competition at N. C. S. Show, N. Y., now in better show condition, price per pair, \$60.00. Cock alone, \$40.00. Pair Red Agate Mottles, grand carriage, very showy, evenly matched, good breeders, \$35.00.

Address
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N.B.—Exhibition Birds, Swallows all colors, Priests, spangled-shouldered, Red and Yellow, and Starlings. Also, Turbits, red and black shouldered. Magpies and Archangels will be advertised in this paper later in the season. No birds on sale after December.

Poultry Bulletin, N. Y., copy one time.

FOR SALE.—White Pouters, and Short-Faced Tumblers. Pouters measure 18 and 17½ inches. Tumblers first-class, thoroughbred, and fine in head and beak. Prices reasonable.

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GAME BANTAMS.

MY FIRST PRIZE BIRDS AT BOSTON, 1874.

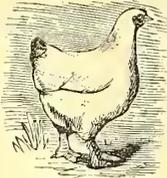
THEY ARE QUITE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SIZE AND MARKINGS.

PRICE, \$25.00.

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Can supply a few trios of choice Exhibition

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

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Ready for delivery this Fall, prior to January, 1874.

Address, with stamp, as above, for Illustrated Circular.

FOWLS FOR SALE.—A few Trios of White Leghorns, and also a few Plymouth Rock cocks at low prices. Address,

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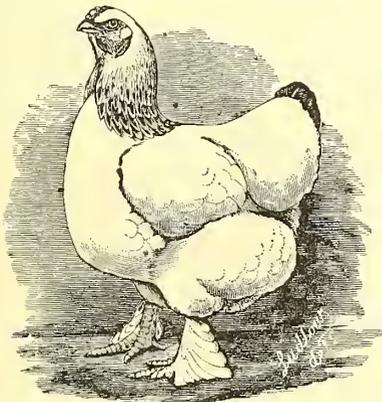
FOR SALE, \$2.00 each.—Two cockerels, Black Breasted Red Game Bantams, July hatch, (Todd's stock); Two Black Red Game cockerels, eleven Black Red Game pullets, (may hatch one year old); eight Black Red Game hens, two Trios of duckwings, (Bicknell stock). Address,

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FOR SALE.—10 D. B. Cockerels (*first-class, and wanted*), and a few D. B. Pullets, such as I took 1st and 2d premiums with at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 29, 1874. Also, a few L. B. Hens, the same that won 1st premium at Danvers, Sept. 29, 1874.

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The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address,

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EXTRA WHITE COCHINS.—The whole special premium and imported breeding stock and chickens of E. HARTSHORN & SON, 18 Blackstone street, will be sold low. Also, some nice Buffs.

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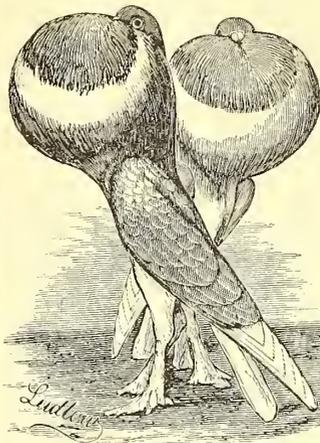
HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle), Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular,

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WILL EXCHANGE.—A few pairs of fine English Rabbits for postal orders of \$1.50 each.

WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.



I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

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I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Importers and Breeders of

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All fowls sent out by us are from as good stock as can be had. NEW

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Choice Fowls and Eggs for sale.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A PILE GAME BANTAM HEN OR PULLET, WITH YELLOW LEGS

MUST NOT WEIGH OVER 16 OUNCES.

Will give good price for the above.

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A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp.

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A few Houdan and S. S. Hamburg Fowls and Chicks. Also, a few White, Black and Golden Poland Cockerels. Enclose stamp and address

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Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of

DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),

HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),

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GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. Prices very low. A good chance to stock your yards. Address

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OUR NEW POSTER.

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ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

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AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

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I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

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TUMBLING PIGEONS.—A few pairs of Speckled English Tumblers for sale. N. M. PUSEY, Catonsville, Baltimore Co., Md.

BLACK COCHINS FOR SALE,
CHEAP.

One cock, two hens, three pullets. All Williams' stock.

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JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
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Send for Price List. Low prices.
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C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y. offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

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**WHITE LEGHORNS.
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EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
SEND A STAMP FOR
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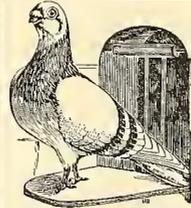
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Having been requested by an amateur breeder of superior Buff Cochins to accept the Agency for the Sale of the above stock, I offer a limited number of first-class birds fit for exhibition or breeding.
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A fine flock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of twenty, many of them good birds. Price, 40.00.
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YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

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Address THEODORE P. HARVEY, P. O. Box 2, Doylestown, Pa.

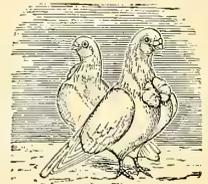
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Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out.
Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

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The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,

FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlsheaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hoeninglow, Blackpool, Chepston, Dewsbury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to win at any great English Show. Price £12, 12s., per trio (about \$68).

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FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty.
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Having purchased Mr. Isaac Van Winkle's entire stock of Game Fowls, I am prepared to spare a few trios of his various well-known strains, at reasonable prices compared with the quality of the stock.
Address WILLIAM CLARENDON, 60½ Warren Street, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

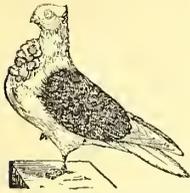
Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

Address W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.
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E. W. SQUIRE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., has for sale, Fowls and Chicks of all the leading varieties of Poultry. Also, Bantams and Ducks from prize stock, price, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Write for what you want. Also, a few pairs Fancy Pigeons for sale low.

RABBITS AND BANTAMS.—I have for SALE, one pair of Lop-Eared Rabbits, won 1st premium at the R. I. Poultry Show; the doe will kindle 6th Oct., price, \$15.00; one pair of Himalayans (very fine), price, \$10.00. Four half Lop-Eared Does, \$2.00 each; one trio of White Rose Comb Bantams, price, \$15.00; four pairs of White Game Bantams, \$7.00 a pair. Address
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WHITE, \$10 to \$15. YELLOW, \$20 to \$25.

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Breeder of Leading Varieties of

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From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale. Address

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Two Red Barb hens, one Black Trumpeter hen, one pair White Jacobins, all breeders and solid colors.

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I will sell my entire stock of breeding poultry, consisting of Light and Dark Brahmans, White and Partridge Cochins, that I purchased of P. Williams and W. H. Todd, with about 150 chickens and 30 Light Brahmans of my old stock. I will sell them in one lot cheap. Also,

100 SWARMS OF BEES,

Mostly Italians and hybrids. Write for particulars.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS,

EACH FROM FOUR DIFFERENT STRAINS,
AS GOOD AS THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY.

BROWN LEGHORNS (Kinney's strain).

From \$2 to \$5 each.

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ORDER GAME FOWLS.

Now is the time to order games, four hundred chicks of the nine leading varieties. Address

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EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
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Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

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SELINSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Breeder and Dealer in first-class fowls of all the leading varieties. A choice lot, bred this season, for sale after September 1st, at reasonable prices.

Motto—"LIVE, AND LET LIVE."

Send stamp for particulars or Circulars.

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My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cotes by Mr. Baily, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antweps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIQUE POULTRY YARDS,

DELHI MILLS, MICHIGAN.

PEDIGREED DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

CHICKS FOR SALE FROM SIX YARDS.

J. C. HIGGINS.

TO EXHIBITORS OF PRIZE-BRED POULTRY.

Dr. Munroe will now select for intending exhibitors, to be delivered after September 1st, a few trios of chickens from his imported prize birds, that will be fit for the highest competition in the fall. Send green stamp for new circular, with full pedigrees of my imported prize birds and chickens. I have eight selected White Leghorn cockerels, perfect specimens, April hatch, \$4.00 each. Pultneyville, N. Y.

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The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

All communications promptly answered.

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An Italian Grayhound (imported).....\$15 00
1 Male Skye Terrier, fine ratter..... 10 00
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EBEN P. DAY, HAZLETON, LUZERNE CO., PA., breeder and dealer in fancy Poultry and Pigeons, Ornamental and Song Birds, Bird Cages, Florist's Articles, Aquaria, Gold Fish, &c., &c. Lop Eared, Himalayan, and Angora Rabbits. Guinea Pigs, Dogs, and Ferrets, and Pet stock of every description. Address
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FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address
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RABBITS, HIMALAYANS.—Very choice stock, at reasonable prices. Also, land and water fowls.

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JERSEY BULL CALF.—A perfect animal, solid fawn color, with black points; herd book animal; dam imported. Price, \$50.00. Boxed and delivered in this city. The animal is worth three times the money, but the owner is not a breeder or dealer and wishes to dispose of it at once. Address "JERSEY," this office.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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GERMAN HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES,

will arrive August 20th. This importation will be followed by

REGULAR WEEKLY SHIPMENTS,

during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment. Respectfully,

LOUIS RUHE.

SETTER PUPS FOR SALE.

From one of the finest Sluts in this state. Sired by the "Dog Grouse." For description and illustration of which see Fanciers' Journal, No. 1.

Photographs from Life.—A beautiful card 8 x 10 inches will be mailed free, on receipt of 50 cents, to those desiring to become purchasers. This card contains the sire and dam of the pups in two positions, with the head of each enlarged, making a beautiful picture for framing. The pictures were taken by Schriber & Son, the well known animal photographers. Address, SETTER, care of 39 North Ninth St.

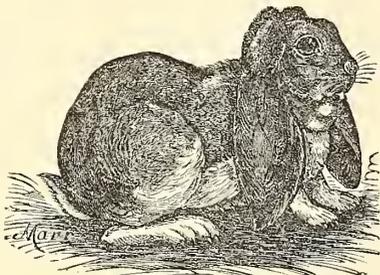
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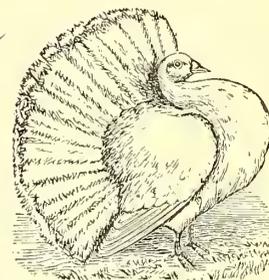
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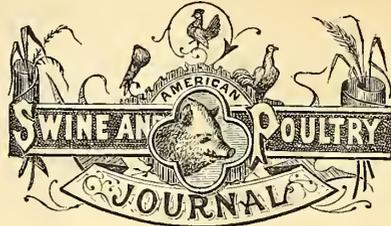
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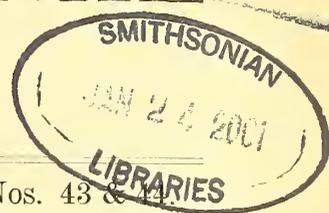


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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.



VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29, 1874. Nos. 43 & 44.

MR. BURNHAM'S LAST.

FRIEND WADE :

I have just read in yours of September 10th, Mr. Burnham's letter, dated September 1st, of which I number the material sentences for convenience of categorical reply. It is so difficult to pin Mr. B. down to anything, that I am glad he has them put briefly what he means.

1. "I do not intend to follow Lewis Wright in his new vagaries, based upon what he now charges upon me as having been written in the 'History of the Hen Fever,' twenty years ago."

At the date this was written, and even at the date when it was published, nothing charged upon Mr. Burnham "based upon" anything in the Hen Fever, had reached America. Mr. Burnham had simply read that a copy of that work had been furnished me. Why he there anticipates the use I may make of it, I leave for your readers to determine. I simply state now, that I only use the work for purposes strictly proper to the controversy; and that it is a very small part of the evidence I shall adduce to contradict his statements.

2. "He misquoted me, garbled my language in his books, interpolated the writings of others in his pretended quotations from them."

I regret I can only reply to this by saying that it is gratuitously, directly, and I fear I must add deliberately false. Whatever I have professed to quote, I have quoted. I can only state this here; for fuller treatment I must refer to my replies in *The Fanciers' Gazette*.

3. "Made use of terms and names of fowls which they and I did not use (as he printed them)."

The only foundation for this is, that where Burnham said certain fowls were Shanghais, I said he had "stated" them to be "Cochins;" simply because the fowls once called Shanghais, are now called Cochins by everybody. But even in this, I followed Mr. Tegetmeier, who Burnham says has given an "accurate" account, and treated him and his fowls "but justly;" and the statement which he chiefly fastens on, and says that I thus falsely made, complaining that "Mr. Wright" says certain fowls were "Gray Chittagongs crossed with Cochins;" while he claims never to have said so (because his statement was that the fowls were "bred from Asa Rugg's Gray Chittagong cock and a yellow Shanghai hen") is not made by me personally, but is expressly quoted by me as from and by Mr. Tegetmeier. Why does what is "accurate" in that gentleman become "garbling" in me? Different names of the same fowls do not alter the fowls, or the facts either.

4. "Insidiously accredited me with the authorship of articles that I never wrote, but which I duly credited to the writers of them by name."

This can only refer to the long extract from the "Hen Fever" in "The Brahma Fowl." As I have fully ex-

plained in *The Fanciers' Gazette*, this was copied by me verbatim from a manuscript copy of the passage, I not having the book then. But even so, every line not written by Burnham himself, appears quite correctly within double quotation marks as copied by him from some one else. And he does not acknowledge the author (of a portion of the article only) "by name" at all. That is a falsehood. He is only spoken of as the "Secretary" of a certain Society; and all the material portions of the extract are by Mr. Burnham himself, as will be seen by the full copy I have now given. This assertion is therefore totally false as regards that extract, and has no possible reference to any other. For the full passage in question I must refer to *The Fanciers' Gazette*.

5. "He used Cornish's two published letters to my detriment, voluntarily, where in neither of these two documents . . . my name or my stock is not once alluded to."

I never said that they were, in "these two documents." But the whole significance of this lies in the assertion Mr. Burnham has before in your columns deliberately made, that he "never" alluded to "this other stock, or claimed, but always denied," that their or any "Brahmas" were the same as his "Gray Shanghais." And so again, he has deliberately denied that he has ever had any "difference, written or verbal," with either Bennett or Cornish. I am sorry to say this too is deliberately false. I quote in the "Book of Poultry" a third letter from Cornish in which the latter does allude to Mr. Burnham in far from complimentary terms. But, passing that, I do not wonder at his protesting against my quoting his early writings "twenty years ago;" since I show, from them (the only way I can show it, of course), that he did, in these early days, distinctly assert that the Cornish-Bennett stock were "Gray Shanghais;" that the two were "identical," &c. I also show that he on the one hand, and Cornish and Bennett on the other, were in direct and bitter "controversy" on this question. This he has denied: I quote him "twenty years ago" to show that the denial is a wilful falsehood; and that we have to consider Cornish's statement, and Burnham's, one against the other, as made concerning the same fowls, whatever name Mr. B. wishes them to be called by. Hence it is that it becomes, as I said, a question of evidence; and that I am now under the unpleasant necessity of proving, what before I briefly stated only, what Mr. Burnham's statements are worth, against those of one whom he has said he knows "to be a very worthy man."

I can only, here, thus state my line of reply. For the replies themselves, I must refer to *The Fanciers' Gazette*, only saying here that no single point raised by Burnham has been shirked by me. I have only to add that the private letter he refers to will now be published by me, exactly as he wrote it. I pledge myself to print it exactly; and if he denies that it is so printed, I shall ask your readers to believe my statement that it is so, against his. After the unscrupulous character of his recent statements, as I have

shown and given the proofs of fully in the paper referred to, and which I hope will be copied by you. I have no other alternative. I have no cause to dislike the letter, but publish it gladly now Mr. B. gives me leave. I confess I am surprised at the permission; but he is by character and instinct unable to see, I presume, that such a letter cannot possibly damage the one to whom it is addressed; but may the writer, considerably.

For full proof of all I have now stated, I again refer to my detailed replies. I have in them stuck to the point, and only regret that Mr. Burnham's unscrupulous mode of attack has necessitated now statements of fact, and quotations, which I would gladly have been spared, and some of which will be found, in the light of his recent assertions, rather startling.

L. WRIGHT.

September 28, 1874.

THE WORLD'S "IRRESPONSIBLE CORRESPONDENT."

ALMOST immediately after the meeting of the Executive Committee of the A. P. A., in New York, in July last, an article appeared in the *Poultry World*, under no name or signature whatever characterizing Messrs. Bestor, Burnham, and Van Winkle, as attending that meeting for the sole purpose of "seeking notoriety," and "getting up a fuss;" that our manner was very "ostentatious," and our remarks very "trivial;" and, in fact, that we were nothing but "triflers." How much the *World* was justified in this sort of criticism I can only judge by the decision of the Committee, and the handsome manner in which the above named gentlemen were invited to join the Association. The anonymous writer of the article in the *Poultry World* knew full well whom he had in view when he wrote that article; and the very gentlemen he intended to reach by it; and, that it was he who so politely characterized them under the *nom de guerre*, "triflers." With what reason can he complain if he should be answered under the name with which he had baptized them? "Trifler," therefore, was not an *irresponsible correspondent*. He was not responsible for his name, I admit, but quite responsible in every other respect; and still holds himself as such to the *World*, or to its anonymous correspondent, at any time and place. I shall leave it to the public judgment to say who seeks the "cowardly method" to sneak off under a "*nom de plume*." This may be Connecticut French; but in New Jersey we write it "*nom de plume*." I would advise the *World*, before it attempts to get up a little virtuous indignation for the sympathy of its readers, that it should itself show a less "cowardly and sneaking" way of attacking gentlemen who never did it harm, but rather encouraged its success, simply to gratify a naturally mean and selfish disposition. If it had always pursued a manly and generous course of conduct, it never would have been obliged to resort to so many *devices* to get new subscribers, and keep up the interests of its old ones. To make a paper popular its matter should be fresh, original, interesting, and instructive, and its editor manly, generous, and just. The *World* grants that it "might be well enough for one writer to reply to another—both being "*stat umbra*," under a cloud. The article in the *World* had no responsible name; it was not signed at all. We frequently know the *nom de plume* of many writers, but there is no way at all of designating an article without any name at all affixed to it, as appeared

in that paper. Since the *World's* correspondent took the trouble of finding me a name under which I should write, he has no reason to complain of my use of it, as he knew from whence the patronymic was derived—for whom it was intended—and therefore he knew who to hold responsible. It was in a "dark corner" that I had been groping for this cowardly correspondent of the *World*, "afraid to come out like a man," and I think I now have him by the throat. It is he who shows the white feather, and not "Trifler." I emphatically deny that I attacked the *World* under a false signature. I wrote under the name with which I had been baptized by its correspondent. But, the *World* wanted some excuse to vent its envious and jealous disposition towards the *Fanciers' Journal*. This is another one of those Yankeyisms to attempt to drown the *Journal* in the vortex with itself. Saltpetre wont save you, Mr. *World*. Othello's occupation is gone! You have lost the confidence and respect of all honorable and high-minded men. Your unwarranted and uncalled for attacks were mean enough; but, the manner with which you seek to skulk out, by attacking an "independent paper," whose columns are open to see fair play, is the sublimity of meanness in the country for poultry men. This, my circumstance, which the *World* has created, demonstrates plainly the value of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

The only inducement I had to come out of my "hiding place" is to catch that "thrashing" which I so richly deserve of the *World* for giving it so much publicity in the *Journal*.

It is an old saying that a dog that barks much never bites, but I am somewhat apprehensive that the *World* has not entirely recovered from the effect the dog-days had upon its editor in New York, and I should not care to be too close to his fangs lest I might be inoculated with the saliva. I generally sign my full name to my articles to get the benefit of a small *advertisement*, but in this instance I did not think I would be much profited by the *World's* notice. I really cannot see any reason for the *World* to lash itself into such a fury because I so readily accepted the name it gave me. It looks too much like a tempest in a tea-pot, a cyclone in a wash-tub, an earthquake among the types.

GREENVILLE, N. J.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

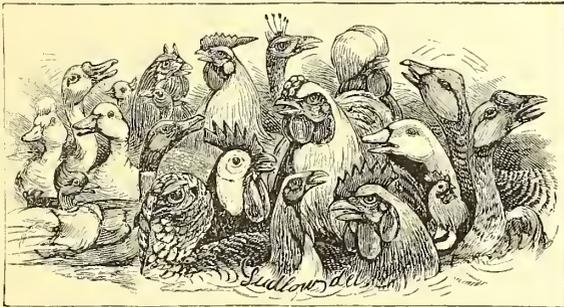
SPIDER-KILLERS.

BY general observation spiders are considered by entomologists to have a specific office, viz., to keep down the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. They occasionally seize a worm or stray caterpillar, if they happen to encroach upon their webbed territory. But entrapping flies is their forte. Insignificant and solitary as they are, we could not dispense with their quiet services. Let spiders strike, and for a single month in summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings. But useful as they are, unobtrusive and vigilant as sentinels in cellars, garrets, under the floor, in the hiding-places of straying bugs, moths, and creeping things, they have their enemies, and are subject to the rigorous demands of the same law under which they act, otherwise there would be too many spiders in the world, especially in Van Dieman's Land.

Just in the busy season of spider activity, when they are slaughtering their thousands like Cincinnati butchers, a peculiar fly is let loose by nature to limit their multiplica-

tion. It is about the size of a wasp. In fair weather they may be seen constructing their cells of mud against walls and sunny dry places. They are really prison dungeons. In company or alone they hunt whatever spiders are found, seizing them adroitly, and away they fly with their prisoners, which are forced into the cells, sometimes three or four in one. When secure, they drop in an egg and then plaster over the top securely. When the egg hatches the young worm has an ample supply of food all ready for consumption.

[The above puts us in mind of an incident that happened twenty-five years ago. When a boy, hunting birds' nests, we observed a wasp (yellow-jacket) drop into the web of a large spider. As this was something new we watched the movements of both very closely. The wasp lay perfectly still. The spider came out and apparently bound him fast, and as he was turning to enter his den as usual in such cases, the wasp turned and took hold of the spider, cut his legs off, took him in his mouth, and flew away with him to his nest. The whole was the work of but a moment.—ED.]



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY AT THE NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

THE Fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association was held the week following the State Fair, at Columbus. The Fair at Cleveland opened under a cloudy sky. Wednesday morning the weather was dark and lowering, with occasional dashes of rain. Lake Erie lashed itself into fury. Standing on the shore, one could see far out on the Lake a long unbroken line of foam-flecked waves rolling on towards the shore, which they at length struck, flinging water and spray many feet into the air.

Our time in Cleveland being limited, we were at the Station early in the morning to catch the first train for the Fair-grounds, seven o'clock, I think, when the first train did not leave till eight o'clock, and at fair times trains are not very punctual. However, at last, the gates were opened. Passing through a gate at lower end of Station, we found all the cars but the last one were nearly filled by those who had entered by the upper gates.

Taking our stand on the platform of the hind car, the door of which had not been opened, we waited in some impatience for some one to open the door; at length the doors were unlocked. We congratulated ourselves on our good luck, as the hind car was evidently better than the other cars of the train. At last the gong gave the signal for the train to start, and to our dismay we saw the train move out of the depot and our car left behind. But some said the train would back down again as soon as they found our car was not coupled to the other cars. The train did back down again—but alas! It made the trip to the fair-grounds and back in the interim. After nine o'clock we found ourselves

under way, and with the beautiful Lake in view almost the whole distance. We reached the Fair-grounds in due time.

The Poultry was, for us, the most interesting part of the show. We rapidly made our way to the wood in which the Hall for Poultry was situated, and some of the finest fowls we have ever seen at a fall show. One trio of Buff chicks were fit to win anywhere. Further on was a trio of Light Brahma chicks that were truly magnificent; they had been sold the day before for \$75, to go to Indiana. Another trio of Light Brahma chicks were very good. A trio of old Light Brahmas, two very large and fine hens, with a good cock, except a coarse and somewhat loose comb, comprised the Light Brahmas on exhibition.

Dark Brahmas were even better than the Lights; a superb black-breasted cockerel with two beautifully pencilled steel-gray pullets filled the winning coop. A trio of fine old Darks were also shown. The first premium coop of old Buffs contained the first premium Buff hen at Buffalo, N. Y. The cock had one of the best combs I have ever seen on a Buff. The Partridge Cochins were better than those shown at Columbus, but still not very good. Black Cochins were out in greater force, and some very fine birds of this color were shown. White Cochins were even better than those shown at Columbus.

All the varieties of Hamburgs were shown, and were mostly good. Some coops of fine Dorkings, fowls and chicks. Excellent Sebright Bantams, B. B. R. Game Bantams, Brown and White Leghorns, a few Games and Dominiques composed the chicken department of the show. All of these birds were much above the grade of those shown at fall exhibitions, and many were of great excellence.

Turkeys were in great strength and excellence. Bronze, Black, White, Slate, and Buff were all there. Geese in equal strength; Toulouse, Bremen, African, Brown, White, China, and a pair of imported Scotch Geese, the only ones of the breed I have ever seen, in color mottled-brown and white. A pair of Toulouse goslings, of remarkable size and excellence, were shown by R. H. Peck, Earlville, O.

All the varieties of Ducks, except Pekin, were shown, and all were very good, the Aylesbury magnificent. The coops of some of the fowls that had been shown at Columbus the previous week were in a wretchedly filthy state.

Some fine Angora Rabbits were shown by C. H. Stone, Cleveland; and a number of pairs of choice Pigeons, and some Ferrets, the owners of which I do not know.

The grounds of the Association are very neatly fitted up, artificial lake, fountains and deer park, with a number of fine bucks, does, and fawns. The buildings are very substantial, the show in all departments was very good, the display of flowers and plants grand.

VINDEX.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, September, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PEDIGREE POULTRY.

MR. EDITOR:

Permit an old fancier to thank you for your timely remarks on the matter of registering the pedigrees of poultry. Let me add a few thoughts on the subject.

I perfectly agree with you that the important matter is to establish a strain noted for its good points. What is it to-day that leads every one to inquire, when he comes to purchase, as to whose stock the seller offers for sale? What is it that leads almost every advertiser to refer to his strain as being Williams', or Wade's, or Sharpless', or Todd's, or

other noted breeders. Certainly not because of the pedigree, but because these men with many others are known to possess pure strains carefully bred. It is not Mr. Felch's pedigrees that sell his fowls, but the fact that his stock is bred and selected with great care; in fact, because he has established a "strain" which will reproduce without much variation the points of the parent stock.

Pedigree poultry and pedigree cattle differ in this respect: that in the latter those bred from are selected because of their inherent value as to economical points, as milk, or butter, or beef producers. In poultry, however, color is one of the very first, in fact, one of the essential elements. A White Cochin that is not white is of course not a White Cochin at all; whereas in cattle color is one of the last points considered.

Now at this point arises the serious objection, that anyone may register his stock by paying his fee. The worthless is thus placed on an equality with the best. If the privilege were restricted in some way, say to such as have taken premiums at some poultry show, I could think more favorably of the record, but as it is, I see it hedged with objections.

It may be urged that a man will not pay the fee to register a worthless fowl. But he will; and just because of the fact that he will be enabled on the pedigree registry alone to sell a worthless fowl. I speak whereof I know in this matter. Less than six months ago I undertook to purchase a Leghorn cock. The price asked was high, for the bird was registered in the pedigree book; but, nevertheless, he had *bright red* ear-lobes and was as a breeder practically worthless; and this was the best of fifteen, *all registered* with high-sounding names. I bought another of these "registered" birds, calling for one of good size and pure white ear-lobes. He came to hand in about a week, weighing just *two pounds*, having *red* ear-lobes slightly tinged with white. He is in my possession yet, and for sale. I would be glad to get a dollar a pound for him, although he cost me three times that amount.

The deception practiced in this matter on the unsuspecting buyer who makes his purchases on the pedigree, is one of the worst features of the poultry pedigree registry. Two parties reap largely the advantages: 1st. The proprietors of the pedigree book who will make a good thing of it at twenty-five cents a head; 2d. The party who registers, as he may crowd in all his stock, whether worthless or good, and sell on the strength of the registry alone, particularly to the unsuspecting. The masses, however, can reap no possible benefit that I can see, and are in constant danger of buying inferior stock when trusting to pedigree alone.

I admit that many valuable birds have been placed in the pedigree book, but at the same time it must be acknowledged, and the proof is at hand, that also many inferior and some worthless birds are registered side by side with the best. Now there is a flagrant wrong just here, and the question arises as to the responsibility. Who will assume the unfair dealer, the publisher, or shall we place it on the system?

CLINTON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE HOUDAN.

BY ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

The more I study the late standard that has so justly brought out so much criticism, the more glaring its imperfections show themselves, and the greater need is there of a thorough revision. It takes time and mature deliberation

to perfect a standard. With all that has been written by our ablest men, on this subject, in England and America, I am surprised that a more perfect work has not been compiled. I hope that a studiousness and ability may be brought to this work that will make it rank as high in the fancy art and its utilitiveness as anything that has been produced in England. I would say, right here, that I should not by any means sacrifice utility to fancy. If they should happen to clash, the fancy points of a fowl should succumb to its useful and productive qualities. As I have often said before, that the *fifth* toe of a Houdan adds nothing to the beauty of the bird, but that it is a hindrance to its graceful movement; and that in *my opinion* this excrescence is a cause of its tender feet. From what I have been able to learn by observation, I am strongly impressed with the belief that the four-toe birds are not so tender in their feet. I should therefore insist that in this country, that four toes should not be a disqualification, but that red or yellow feathers are very objectionable. A perfect Houdan hen should be quite large, full crested, muffed, and evenly splashed all over. The more variegated the crest, the higher the fowl should rank. You seldom see a perfect comb on a cock of this class; but, when you do, let him count high, very high. The English are far behind us in breeding the Houdan. Their birds are very dark—the black predominating. It is much better in my opinion that the white should be in the ascendant—since by matching such a hen with a dark cock you will breed more evenly splashed birds, than by a dark hen and a light cock. The standard says that the crest of the cock should be full, etc., and falling well back right and left of the comb—so says Tegetmeier; but, if you should see a cock of *my notion*—that is, with a large crest, full in the centre, and gracefully falling over, partially covering the comb and even all around, like soldier's plume, you would say the lines of beauty were complete. Compare such a comb to the one described in the standard, combed back on the fowl's head like some sleek-headed parson's hair, to give him an air of piety. I prefer a shaded leg on the lead color to a pure white or flesh color.

The present standard for a comb of the Houdan cock is rather amusing. He should have *two combs* on his head to fully meet the standard. How he could have an "antler-like" comb inclining backward into the crest, and that such a comb should open like two leaves of a book is something I cannot understand. A La Fleche cock's comb is antler-like. The great misfortune of the Houdan's comb is that they resemble so much the Crevecœur. The Houdan has, accurately speaking, a *triple comb*, the outsides opening like two leaves of a book and serrated on either side, and the centre having the appearance of a strawberry, or a red protuberance of flesh, having somewhat the appearance of a strawberry. The beard of the hen should be very full, the longer the better, and the whiskers should be perfectly developed, meeting the crest and beard, almost covering the eye and earlobe. The breast of cock and hen should be full and well developed; neck arched; thighs short and stout; back broad and straight; tail not too large and well carried. Black sickle feathers are preferable to white.

As to the economic qualities of the Houdan, it has no superior. Its absence of offal, its hardihood and early maturity, the large size of its eggs, their remarkable fertility, and the juiciness and tenderness of its meat, should make it the farmer's and poulterer's fowl; their chickens are fit for the table at four months old. It is a popular prejudice that it requires large bone to put on much flesh, and their admirers

point out to us Light Brahmas, and your attention is called to the thickness of the leg bones in these fowls as a merit. Now I will venture to say that there is at least more flesh on an ordinary Houdan cock than on the largest Light Brahma you can produce. The French breeders, with more sense, call your attention to the small bones of their best breeds. Large bone and size of framework does not give you the most flesh. Large houses require heavy timbers. Giant Brahmas require large bones to support their framework. No cattle breeder would tolerate a thick leg in a short horn, however large its frame. The best and most economical fowl is that which has the least bone and the most flesh, and such fowls require less food than your lean, bony animals.

I differ from our English friends who are in favor of the spangles or splashes being small, as their size should correspond with the size of the bird. When you breed them so dark they naturally appear small. The white spots should be pure snow white and the black should be of a rich olive tint and not dead black; the tail, and especially the sickle feathers, should show a slight tinge of green.

I know many of these points I have enumerated are not mentioned in the various standards, but a perfect bird possesses them, as they contribute very much to its beauty and should be considered among its fancy points. It is too much the case when people are not able to breed all these points to deride them. It is not to be expected that you can bring every bird up to its highest standard, but our aim should be to get as near to it as possible. I have bred a few such birds as I have described, but only a few. I am trying every year to do better. I can see great progress within the last eight or nine years in the size and beauty of this variety. So in other varieties.

Houdans are good feeders and corn should be given to them sparingly, and mixed with barley or wheat. In very cold weather I would add a little more corn and give it more frequently. They should not be allowed to run in cold, wet, or snow, as their feet are very tender and are more liable to colds and rheumatism than most other varieties of fowl. They have not been a very popular fowl in this country, for the sole reason that most of our people do not understand keeping any of the French breeds, as they are all somewhat tender; but the Houdan is the most hardy of the three varieties and will stand any degree of dry cold weather. There need be no trouble with them if properly cared for.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NORTHERN OHIO FAIR.

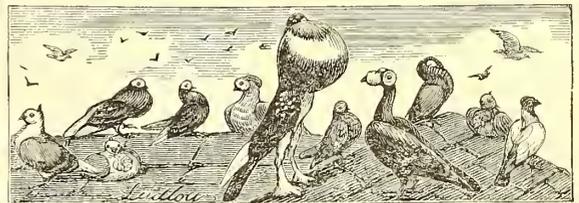
At the recent great Northern Ohio Fair held at Cleveland, September 14 to 19, the poultry department was represented by some fifty varieties of land and water fowl of as good quality as is often seen at a regular poultry show, drawing large crowds of admiring and interested visitors. Below we give the list of awards on Asiatics: Light Brahma, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Dark Brahma, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Buff Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Partridge Cochin, 1st, R. H. Peek, 2d, W. H. Todd; White Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd; Black Cochin, 1st and 2d, W. H. Todd.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

PECULIARITIES OF THE WILD GOOSE.

THIS splendid bird is no Mormon, because the gander will never have but one mate at a time, and never forsakes his first love unless separated by some cause which he cannot

prevent. But, with all his devotion, he evidently is of Turkish or other Oriental proclivities, and has never heard of "woman's rights," because he will not allow his mate to take grain from the same dish with him, unless he has finished his meal, and then he will allow her to eat hers. If there is not one of his own tribe left for some matrimonial-seeking gander, he will mate with one of foreign birth and other colors, rather than remain single. Their noise is quite musical, and especially just before a storm. Though wild in their nature, they are easily domesticated, and quite fond of being caressed. The female lays about ten eggs, is a good sitter, and very careful of her young. Her mate does constant sentinel duty, and fears nothing while protecting its young. Though not as large as the African and other foreign birds, they are a great ornament to the poultry-yard, besides producing a good yield of feathers once in six weeks.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

HIGH FLYING TUMBLERS.

AMONG the numerous fancies peculiar to pigeon-keeping in America there is a very interesting and amusing one that has been sadly neglected; it is that of flying Tumbler pigeons. By that I mean training them to fly high, and stay up for hours. Several years ago quite a number of breeders in this city kept a flight of such birds, but I believe the fancy has entirely departed, until to-day there is not a good flock of true high-flyers to be found. I am told by an old fancier from across the seas, that in the city of Vienna, Austria, some years ago twenty thousand birds were kept for this especial purpose, and in the early morning hours of a clear day the sky would be filled with these circling flights of pigeons. On the house-tops would be seen the different owners watching the evolutions of their respective flocks, marking here and there a defective bird as one not entitled to good company, but only fit for boys or the spit, and again praising the performance of some extraordinary member of the flock. The variety known as Balds is the favorite of fanciers of this sport, and it does not matter as to color so the bird is short or pleasant-faced, clean cut, and of good staying qualities. In the matter of tumbling authorities differ, some favoring birds that tumble as they rise and fall, others claiming that they must not tumble or they will bring down the flight. In raising a flight of Tumblers one wants to be particular if it is the bald-headed variety, and mate only well-marked and good-colored birds, as this is one of their attractions; if their flying qualities are known, good flyers should also be mated together, for if one is an indifferent flyer and the other a good one, the weaker of the two will have a tendency to injure the flying qualities of the other by inducing it to settle or fly low. This raising of a good flight of high-flyers is not the work of a day or month, but it is only attained after many months of patient watching and experimenting.

The room in which they are kept should be furnished with an area or trap for letting the flight loose, and also furnished with loop-holes and bolt-wires, so arranged that although they will allow a pigeon to enter it cannot get out unassisted. The loft should be made as attractive for them as possible, by furnishing it with plenty of clean water, feed, gravel, and rock salt, or salt cat, so that when they are let out they may give all their attention to flying, and not be searching around for something to gratify their appetites; a dish for bathing should also be provided, that their plumage may be in fine clean condition; in fact every want should be supplied, and their home be made as attractive as a pigeon-loft can be. It is a peculiarity of these birds to fly to a great height, and it is necessary for the fancier to be present when they are let out, that he may know each individual bird, and mark those for breeding and flying that rise to the greatest height. Thus, by careful selection from his young stock, he can establish a flight of a dozen or so birds that will cheer his heart and do him great credit. But we will suppose the fancier has worked patiently for years, and has finally established a respectable flock; we go with him some bright May morning to the home of his feathered favorites; they have learned his step so well that, as soon as we reach the entrance, and before the door is opened, we can hear their delighted fluttering; they well know that the hand that turns the key in the lock never comes except it brings them some dainty to feast on. This time their treat is canary-seed, and as their master scatters it around they eagerly seize it, and never leave off the search until every grain is devoured. But we have come to give them a fly. At this time of the day they know what the visit means, and as soon as the trap is opened they are ready and off. As I have said, it is a morning in May, the air soft and balmy, the skies bright and clear, unflecked even by a passing cloud. The birds feel the influence of the invigorating air, and rise in circles higher and higher, their bright, clean plumage glistening in the sunlight, their peculiar markings showing to the greatest advantage. Now one throws a somersault, but it is so neatly done that he never leaves the flight; again, another shows his agility, and so they keep soaring and tumbling, and yet all so close together that your pocket handkerchief could cover them; but your neck begins to ache from so constantly gazing upward, and you turn to earth awhile to relieve the strain upon it. In commenting on the qualities of the favorite birds an hour slips away, and when you again turn your eyes heavenward nothing but empty space meets your gaze. Where are they? What has become of them? Have they settled on some neighboring roof? No! you look again, and away up as far as you can see, a number of glistening specks greet your eyes, and as you continue to look the forms of the birds descending come distinctly into view; down they gradually come, circling and tumbling as before, until with one last tumble and pitch they settle all about you, showing as little appearance of fatigue as the high-mettled race-horse after a two-mile heat. They rush for the loop-holes, are soon inside, and attacking the food provided for them, with appetites such as only such exercise can give. Here, in their loft, they remain confined until the usual hour for morning exercise comes round again, when, if the weather is bright and clear, they are indulged with another fly. In flying birds care should be taken not to allow a hen out that is just about laying, nor if a pair has eggs, to allow both to fly together, as they may fly so long as to allow the eggs to get cold. Or, again, if it is the morning when you let them fly, and the

pair go out together, the cock will be likely to leave the flight after flying a short time, and come back to the nest; his doing so will be very apt to cause the whole flight to settle. I should greatly like to have this amusement become general, and to all lovers of this fancy can truly say, nothing in this way can give you more pleasure than in training and watching a flock of High Flying Tumblers.

BLUE JACOBIN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A FANCY.

WHEN I look back at the period of my boyhood I find that my happiest hours were those spent among my pets, the first of which were pigeons and chickens; after those, but not excluding them, come cattle, horses, and last, but most important, members of the fair sex. I freely confess that in my attachments I fared best with the pigeons. They were least aggressive, required least attention, and, by their gentleness and contentedness, best repaid the efforts made for their benefit. Could I retrace my steps in life to any particular period, it would be to that when, as a lonely boy, I sat in my loft, surrounded by the feathered beauties, which fearlessly ate from my hand or plumed their feathers on my knee.

The girl of the family expends her affection upon dolls; she begins at a very early age to dandle her rag baby; she nurses it by day and lays it against her cheek at night. The dirtier and more ragged it is, the dearer is it to her. This feeling grows with her growth and strengthens with her strength, and ultimately embraces her husband and children, and increases their happiness by its very abundance. Is this feeling to be stifled? All experience says no, and yet, when the same affection expresses itself in the boy, by the interest he shows in pets, the tendency is to discourage it, for fear it may interfere with his lessons or prevent him from becoming manly. By this stifling of all expression of affection the boy becomes callous to all objects to which he should be attached, and comes to regard his parents with disrespect and his sisters with contempt.

I well remember the boys, the friends of my youth, whose hearts were almost bursting for the want of something to love, who came to my lofts and sat, hour after hour, in silent contemplation of what they saw there. They had no such things at home; there was too much dirt connected with pigeons and chickens, and cats and dogs were flea-infested; therefore, "no pets, my son, if you please." Those boys became as arid and dry in their sentiments as is the Sahara of Africa in temperature; and why? Because the best feelings of their natures were repressed. Nature necessitates an attachment to something, therefore if a boy or girl, a man or woman, takes a fancy to a pet of any description, and has the slightest opportunity to indulge the fancy, in the name of all that is good, let them do so. By doing so they will encourage the only part of their natures whence they obtain pleasure, and pleasure is the only thing that makes life endurable. I go among men and see them striving for wealth; they rush on, charge and struggle for mastery; at night they count the opportunities won or lost, and plot for the morrow. Their wives know them only as irritable boarders; their children shrink to bed before their appearance, and scarce ever see them. They die from nervous exhaustion before their prime, or spend the last days of their lives in an asylum. These are men who were forced through school with the affections crushed; were graduated

at college to get all the speed out of a fast horse in one drive, and who have been put into the counting-room before their brains were matured to learn the ropes. It is not at all odd that such men have no sympathy for fanciers; they have been educated to view with scorn anything that appeals to the affections, and yet some of these men, seizing their last chance for happiness, embark in fanciers, and, drifting heart and soul upon an ocean of pleasure, shout to their old companions, Eureka, and are looked at and judged by them as lunies. Oh, my readers, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Therefore, seize all the happiness you can; throw the tendrils of affection as far as you are able; some of them may come back singed, but the most of them will find something about which to cling, and not the least pleasant of the objects so embraced are the fanciers for pigeons.

It is one easily to be indulged in. The expense is moderate; the happiness intense. In many of the countries of Europe the pigeons are protected by law, in others they are fed by the public treasury, and at the hour of feeding can be seen assembling by myriads. The grain is conveyed in sacks, by persons authorized, and scattered in the public squares. Among the nations devoting most interest to the breeding of fancy pigeons may be ranked Persia, Germany, England, and America. Of these England should rank the highest, as Englishmen have bred for points far more difficult of attainment than those sought for by the other countries. America has entered the lists, however, and the next generation will likely see an international show that will cause the keenest kind of judging to decide the supremacy. America has bought up much of the best stock of England, and is now engaged in breeding it, and England, on the other hand, has traditions of breeding and experiences extending over hundreds of years that cannot be imparted to others, and which can only be obtained by time. Thus we see there are advantages on both sides, though the weight is yet with England.

DR. W. P. MORGAN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.

DEAR SIR: Can you or some of the readers of your valuable *Journal* inform me what is the cause of white comb on fowls and what will cure it?

Truly yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

CLINTON, September 17, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Please stop my advertisement in *Journal*, and send my bill by return mail, and oblige. I have found more customers than I want. Your *Journal* beats every thing.

W. C. HART.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

I notice in No. 28 of the *Journal* an attempted description of the "Great Green Macaw," which is not correct. I have one of them, and can therefore speak from ocular observation. The color of the head, neck, and breast, is a dark green, with a band of bright scarlet, half an inch wide, around the forehead, commencing at the base of the beak; the beak and wing feathers a bronze green; flights blue;

the tail feathers red and blue on top, under part shaded yellow; bill and feet black; iris a light yellow. He is very familiar, and even affectionate in disposition, and talks very plain—as plain as a person in ordinary talk. It is, I believe, a very rare bird. This is the only one I have ever seen, nor have I met with any person who has seen one before.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. CLARK,
1213 North Third Street.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Please discontinue my present advertisements in Exchange Column, as I have received the offers of all the Leghorn pullets I want, at present. Your Exchange Column is the right thing, and it is a wonder that it is not better patronized.

Yours truly,

W. ATLEE BURPEE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Having noticed statements in the different poultry periodicals, from their subscribers, in regard to the laying qualities of their fowls, I send you my experience for last ten months.

I have six hens each of the Silver-Spangled Hamburg and White Leghorn varieties (hatch of 1873). The Hamburgs laid their first eggs December 8th, and to October 8th have laid one thousand and ten eggs. The Leghorns, although a month younger, commenced December 13th, and to October 13th have laid eight hundred and sixty-one eggs, a total of eighteen hundred and seventy-one eggs from twelve hens. They have been kept confined in small, bare yards, almost the entire time.

I regret the change that you have been obliged to make in the *Journal*. I hope the continued efforts of the fanciers throughout the country will soon restore to us the ever-welcome weekly *Journal*. I shall ever remain a friend to the *Journal*, and well wisher for its success.

A. KEPHART.

MR. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I wish to ask of you—or some of my brother fanciers—through the columns of your excellent paper, the *Fanciers' Journal*—the following questions. They may seem very simple, at the same time I think there might be instances where the decision would call forth some controversy. In many of the premium lists of the poultry exhibitions one will see premiums offered for the best and largest collection of fowls. Now, the question is, what is the best collection? For example, A and B are competitors, A exhibits ten trios—four has taken first, and four second of the general premiums. B exhibits twelve trios—two have taken first, six second, and three third. Again, A and B each enter ten trios, A takes five first and three seconds, B takes three first, five seconds, and two third in the premium list. Now, who has the best collection—in other words, are two first, six second, and three third, equal to four first and four second; or, three first, five second, and two third, equal to five first, and three second?

J. A. L.

[THE above is a very important question; and, we are glad it has been put just at this time—previous to the opening of our fall exhibitions—and, we hope some of our older exhibitors who have had the knotty question to deal with, will enlighten J. A. L. on the subject.—ED.]

Jos. M. WADE, Esq.:

I would like to see in your columns the experience of some one in raising Bantams. I have been told it is no easy matter to successfully raise the little pets. I have a fine trio of S. S. Bantams, and wish to breed from them the coming season. Will some one "speak"? S. S. BANTAM.

Jos. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I am a new subscriber to your very valuable *Journal*; but, I have already found it a good thing, and am sorry, very sorry, that it cannot be continued as a weekly. I do not know that I can help you much, but I will try to increase your circulation. We have quite a number of first-class farmers in this county, who are lovers and breeders of fine stock, and who are awakening to the poultry interest. Your *Journal* is what we all need, and I will try to secure you a few names, as every little helps. My exertions may be the means of restoring the weekly. Please send me a poster or two, and I will put them in conspicuous places.

Wishing you complete success, I am,

Yours respectfully,

WASHINGTON, IOWA, October 8, 1874. R. R. HENDERSON.

FRIEND WADE:

After a long week's labor and business cares, we look forward with much pleasure for Saturday night, and your interesting little *Journal*. We cannot afford to have it come less often; and, hope you will soon be enabled to have it make its appearance as usual. Let every present subscriber try to get another one for you, and things will go much better. I shall use my best endeavors to get you my share of subscribers. I also inclose a little advertisement.

Cordially yours,

F. P. BECKER.

INDIANAPOLIS October 7, 1874. 31 N. Pennsylvania Street.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The eighth annual exhibition of the New Hampshire Poultry Society will be held in the city of Concord, February 9th, 10th, 11th, 1875. We shall be pleased to have you enter these dates under your list of poultry shows to occur, and oblige, Very truly yours,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 12, 1874. W. G. GARMON, Sec'y.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of the *Journal* what is the best food for pigeons?

Yours truly,

M. B. K.

NEW YORK, October 21, 1874.

[Our method is to feed wheat and buckwheat—three-fourths of the former, and one-fourth of the latter—with corn occasionally, and hemp seed about twice per week. We give more corn in winter than in summer.—Ed.]

CONCORD POULTRY CLUB.

There was quite a good attendance of persons interested in the formation of a Poultry Club, at the store of Wright & Hood, last evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested to arrange for the exhibition of the New Hampshire Poultry Society, to be held in Phoenix Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, February, 9, 10, and 11, of next year. It was voted to form a Poultry Club, and a committee was ap-

pointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be reported at a future meeting, and the following officers were chosen:

President—Frank D. Woodbury.

Vice-Presidents—Willie E. Hood, Lowell Eastman, A. T. Sanger, T. W. Pillsbury, A. Leavens, Stillman Humphrey, A. G. Jones, Joseph G. Wyman, C. W. Clark, N. White, Geo. B. Marston.

Secretary—C. M. Boynton.

Treasurer—C. F. Tilton.

Executive Committee—C. P. Couch, Harlon Trow, C. W. Drake, J. E. Sewell, David Shaw, Geo. H. Flanders, Ira B. Shallies, J. E. Mitchell.

A FEW NOTES UPON THE LAST NUMBER.

J. M. WADE, Esq.:

The first semi-monthly issue of the *Fanciers' Journal* reached us on Saturday, October 3d. We missed it the week previously; and, its pleasantly-filled columns were very welcome when it did come. It is earnestly to be hoped that you will see your way to let us have it upon our tables weekly again, at an early day.

Mr. Van Winkle's strictures upon the *World's* strictures, were spicy. I noticed the importunate remarks that appeared in the *Poultry World*, soon after the New York meeting of the American Poultry Association Committee, and thought that editorial very ill advised. It was fairly supposed that the very kindly manner in which the Executive Committee received, listened to, and favored certain "opponents" of the faulty new Standard, and the happy conclusions of that meeting in regard to all parties in interest, that the "hatchet" Mr. Van Winkle speaks about was buried. I hope it is not to be dug up again; for, whereby may anybody be thus the gainer?

Mr. I. K. Felch compliments your New York correspondent, "Peter Simple," and I agree with Mr. Felch upon the two points he refers to. With "Peter Simple" I am also in accord regarding the fowl pedigree foolery. But, I reckon that dodge is about played out. Peter has pricked that bubble to the core, and is entitled to commendation for letting daylight into that nonsense.

David Taggart, of Northumberland, is an "old stager," verily! His letter, dated October 15th, 1850, which you republished, is as fresh as if written purposely for your last issue. You get nothing better, nowadays, if it is twenty-four years old, than that same communication—teeming, as it does, with information and advice as of "auld lang syne." I read it with great pleasure.

The picture of the Light Brahma pullet upon your first page was very stylish. How many can Mr. Weymouth or Mr. Burnham breed like that "specimen," in a hundred, I wonder? Not more than fifty, I reckon; yet, it is a good model to breed up to for the show pen.

Your "correspondence" was most encouraging in tone in your last; I trust that all your patrons will now put their shoulders to the wheel, and give you, each, a substantial lift, in the way of advertising and subscriptions, this fall. Now seems to be the time when you need this aid, and now is the time when they may best be benefited thereby.

Yours, &c.,

SPANGLE.

They are disputing Goldsmith Maid's time. Is she willing to leave it to an Investigating Committee?

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

OUR DEACON'S DOG.

KEENO, my neighbor's dog, is a black and tan, medium size, three years old, and since his more extended acquaintance among the neighbors, they also regard him as peculiar, although the family, in which he had but one real master (the Deacon), always thought him singular.

When a pup he was even dogmatic, for often when his mistress would attempt to drive him from the room, she in turn was the one to be driven, and he was pronounced to be the most persistent little creature that ever walked on four legs. I, myself, learned this trait to my cost, for when I should have let him alone, and not insisted on the last slap on the tight hide that covered his little wiry body, he returned the compliment as I might expect, and I carried the scar for a long time where he wounded me with his sharp needle teeth.

But Keeno, as he increased in age, became more amiable, and seemed to be attached to those who treated him kindly. He frequently followed the young men to their store, and from there was easily induced to cross the road to a grist-mill, and as war to the death against rats seemed to be so large a part of his nature, he really liked the privilege of a raid upon those destroyers of grain (and chickens). These pests would often get into the elevator, and baffle all skill of the operatives for their destruction. Finally, when it was ascertained that they rode to the very top and thence escape, Keeno was set to watch in the attic, and the rat that had taken refuge in the elevator would be emptied from the cups at the turn of the wheel, and the supple little sentinel was sure to make a *coup de grace* of each one in their turn. But the miller owned a dog that was really more pugnacious than Keeno, and ever disputed with others of his kind for every inch of floor in that mill. One day, when Keeno had gone to the second story, his enemy followed, and firmly guarded every way of escape but by the open front door, and of course seemed to have a good thing on the intruder, whose business was, or ought to be, over in the store. But Keeno, nothing daunted, walked deliberately to the door, and, instead of making a wild leap for the roadway, coolly slipped from the sill to the platform projecting from the lower doors, and thence made good his escape.

But the crowning act of this dog's career, and the one we challenge for an equal, occurred in the Deacon's carriage-house and horse-barn. One morning the dog had accompanied his master unobserved, until seen running quickly to and fro between him and a barrel partly covered, in which meal had been kept. As soon as this was a little farther removed, Keeno, with a bound, was there, and by some unaccountable movement wriggled himself into the barrel, and sooner than I am telling it, was out again, having slain three rats that had got into the barrel during the night, and the little hero flew around the barn, and seemed to say, Show me another with six rats, and I'll dispose of them in a giff.

BIG FLATS, N. Y.

WM. ATWOOD.

A SINGULAR CASE.

UNDER the above heading in *Journal* No. 31, Mr. Halsted says: "A fine Angora doe of his took the buck on the 19th, and on the 12th of the following month she took him again,"

and asks, "Have any of your readers heard of anything similar?" I have an Angora doe that took the buck August 1st and on the 25th. I, like Mr. H., noticing she showed no appearance of increase, put her in with the buck and she was served four times; but on the 1st of September she kindled, had a fine litter of ten; they are now all alive and doing well. I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that if a doe, with young, is put in with a strong, vigorous buck, she will sometimes take him to save being bit and tormented.

Yours truly,

C. H. STONE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28th, 1874.

THE DOG.

WE take the following from M. Blaze's "History of the Dog."

The dog possesses, incontestably, all the qualities of a sensible man; and, I grieve to say, man has not, in general, the noble qualities of the dog. We make a virtue of gratitude, which is only a duty. This virtue, this duty, is inherent in the dog. We brand ingratitude, and yet all men are ungrateful. It is a vice which commences in the cradle, and grows with our growth, and, together with selfishness, becomes almost always the grand mover of human actions. The dog knows not the word virtue; that which we dignify by this title, and admire as a rare thing—and very rare it is, in truth—constitutes his normal state. Where will you find a man always grateful, always affectionate, never selfish, pushing the abnegation of self to the utmost limits of possibility; without gain, devoted even to death; without ambition, rendering service,—in short, forgetful of injuries and mindful only of benefits received? Seek him not—it would be a useless task; but take the first dog you meet, and from the moment he adopts you as his master you will find in him all these qualities. He will love you without calculation entering into his affections. His greatest happiness will be to be near you; and should you be reduced to beg your bread, not only will he aid you in this difficult trade, but he would not abandon you to follow even a king into his palace. Your friends will quit you in misfortune—your wife, perhaps, will forget her plighted troth; but your dog will remain always near you; or, if you depart before him on the great voyage, he will accompany you to your last abode.

"Who cut your rabbit's throat, Mr. Van Snoodle?" "Kud der tuyfil, I don't vas avare of dot. Vere she vas ven you seen him, ch?" "Why," said the wag, turning his head away to hide his mirth, "I saw *Him-a-lay-an* out in the yard, *An-gora* too." Out flew the teutonic fancier, but soon returned with an expression of rage and disgust on his countenance. "You makes a humbug mit me, my rabids vas alridt." "I didn't say they were not, I only asked and said I saw your Himalayan and Angora out there." "Vell, I might of node dat den dimes oud of nine I could'n't belief myself ven you told somedings. Valk up, shendel-mans, it vas your dreat. Vat you dook, beer don't it?"

☞ When a Tennessee husband will horsewhip his wife for washing potatoes in his Sunday plug hat, it is time to inquire whether this generation of men isn't getting to be too confounded high-toned for the age of the country?

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

Published Semi-Monthly at 39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies, by mail,	\$0 10
Per Annum,	2 50
Per Annum to Canada,	2 70
Per Annum to England,	3 54
Specimen Copies,	Free.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK.

THE importance of selecting only the best stock for breeding purposes has been so often and so ably urged, by the correspondents of this and similar journals, that we feel in referring to it, as if we were but adding something to the already full measure. And yet, it needs but a casual glance at the great mass of stock (particularly poultry) to see that this advice has not been in a great measure heeded.

It is true that immense strides in progress in poultry culture have been taken within the past few years, and hundreds now own fancy poultry, where a few years ago but a few individuals in each section of the country were the fortunate possessors. And yet, with all our progress, it is a mere drop in the bucket.

High prices and sharp practice in a measure have done much to keep the farmer from investing largely in the improved breeds. First-class breeders with a first-class strain of stock have, of course, the right to be remunerated for their care and expense in producing an improved strain; and, it is no fault of theirs that the country is not supplied with better stock. But now and then unprincipled or inexperienced breeders demand first-class prices for third and fourth rate stock, and the buyer is of course disappointed and sets his face thereafter sternly against the improved breeds, as being largely a humbug. We have a friend who has been the victim of such practices several times, and but for his strong love and fancy for blooded stock, he declares that he would long ago have quit it. His first Houdans from a pedigree prize strain cost him twenty-five dollars a trio, and neither they nor their progeny ever showed a sign of the necessary beard. His first Light Brahmas, not more than four years ago, hatched three-fourth single combs. Practice of this kind on the part of the dealer who sold him his stock is inexcusable, and can only be legitimately classed as a fraud. And it is practice of this kind which makes the farmer and general poultryman shy of fanciers and poultry dealers.

Mr. W. W. Clark, 1213 North Third St., this city, has recently purchased Mr. Yewdall's entire stock of African Owls, consisting of Whites, Blues, and Blacks, many of which are very choice, and brought high prices. Mr. Clark is one of our oldest fanciers and dealers, and has always a well stocked loft of many rare varieties.

THE Rev. Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, New York, writes us as follows: "The old goose I wrote you about has arrived, with the statement of her several owners—certifying

to the fact that she was hatched in the year 1803—making her seventy-one years old. She is clear white in color, and bids fair to sail over into the next century."

We believe it is the intention of Mr. Atwood to place this aged specimen of the goose family on exhibition at some of the leading shows, this fall and winter, where, no doubt, she will attract much attention on account of her great age.

C. WOOD, taxidermist, of this city, while in company with Mr. Ed. Woolman, shot an Albino Tern, or Sea Swallow. Although Mr. Wood has had a lifetime experience with birds he never saw or heard of a white Tern before. This is the bird from which the Swallow Pigeon is said to take its name, the markings of which are very similar. Mr. Wood also recently shot a black-crested and throated Titmouse, the first one he ever heard of. This bird must be either a sport, or a cross between the common-crested Titmouse and the Black Cap Titmouse.

JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Those copies of the *Fanciers' Journal* and posters were received in season. I went to the Connecticut River Valley Fair, and put up one of the posters by the poultry coops. It attracted more attention than the poultry did. Several printers remarked especially on the excellence of the printing; said it was the *best* specimen of the kind they ever saw, the type was so *clear*. I handed a few copies of the *Journal* to some that will send direct to you. I think you will receive several new names soon. I heard but one objection, viz., "The *Journal* would be short-lived, and we shall not get the year's numbers." I think the story originated with one of the agents of the ———, which has not tried to help you, to say the least.

I have heard several fanciers say, "that in the future they should advertise in the *Fanciers' Journal* instead of the monthlies." I shall send you a card soon. I have been advised to advertise instead of having circulars printed.

Now, I do not know anything about you (only reputation), or your ability (financially) to continue the *Journal*, but I hope you will "stick," for it will certainly pay. I have heard several say they should drop their monthlies at the end of the year, and take the *Journal*.

I see by the last copy of the *Journal* that A. N. Raub is Associate Editor. I also noticed the article headed "Delinquents." Now, I think it would be well (if you have no such intention of discontinuing) to state your intention of making a *permanent* thing of the *Journal*. I do not know how I should get along without it now; had rather have it than all the poultry monthlies in the United States.

You *have* lost money by offending some of the "big bugs" among the fanciers, but the *Journal* is getting the name among us "small fry" of being honest and reliable. I hope you will not have a long-winded history of Brahmas by some *old* breeder.

[We leave off the name and address of the writer of the above, for the same reason that we have omitted to publish many otherwise good letters from our best friends. No matter what the agents of other poultry papers say of our *Journal*, we shall keep on our way and continue to make it what we think it ought to be, and if we do not succeed in making some enemies we shall consider that our labor has been wasted. A journal without enemies would not be worth the reading; and as to the "big bugs" not liking the *Journal*, when worthy (?) presidents offer \$100 in gold as a special

premium and get plenty of gratuitous advertising, and then do not pay that premium, they will neither like nor support this *Journal*. We will, so far as lays in our power, protect the honest fancier, whether he be "big bug" or "small fry;" we have chosen a field of our own and we do not really interfere with other poultry journals, and our best wishes go with them. But we claim the right to disagree with the editors of other journals on matters pertaining to the fancy at large.

As to the *Journal* being "short-lived," we will here state for the benefit of our friends at a distance, that we are abundantly able to run the *Journal* for some years without any support; but the editor is older than he used to be and consequently more cautious; he knows the *Journal* is worthy of a paying support and is happy to say it bids fair to get it. It will certainly be published through 1875 as a semi-monthly, if not as a weekly; but in no case will any one lose one cent by its suspension, should such an unforeseen calamity occur. We hope this will be sufficient and that our agents will now go to work in earnest for 1875.—ED.]

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF THE JOURNAL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 1st, 1874.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: We like the *Journal* better every week. The independence of its course, and yet the freedom with which it allows to the most opposite parties the use of its columns, makes it worth more than all the other poultry papers combined. In each of them we have but a single one-sided view of what is going on in poultry circles, while in the *Fanciers' Journal* we see all sides at once, or at short intervals.

Yours very truly,
PHIL. M. SPRINGER.

[The above explains the position of the *Journal* so well that we commend it to the careful consideration of all our readers.—ED.]

FRIEND WADE:

I very much regret that the *Journal* is to become a semi-monthly, but I hope that in a *very* short time it will be changed to a weekly again. I think that all who have taken it from its commencement will feel the loss of its weekly visits much, and will do all in their power to secure for it the patronage it justly deserves—at least I will do my best.

Your well wisher,
C. N. BROWN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 26th, 1875.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I see by the last *Journal* received, that you entertain the idea of making the *Journal* a semi-monthly or monthly publication. I hope you may not have to do so. I do not see how any fancier of either poultry or pigeons (I belong to the latter) can get along without the weekly, even if it should cost twice the sum. And although an entire stranger to you, never having seen you, I feel as if I already knew you through your writings, and I have taken the liberty to address you and suggest the idea of getting out a circular to be sent to each of your subscribers, and test the matter whether they would not rather pay more to have it a weekly than to have it a semi-monthly or monthly. It does seem as if it had ought to be kept up and a liberal support offered for it. Please offer to any one sending you *two new* subscribers with \$5—\$2.50 each—a pair of Black or Blue Swallows, perfect birds, well booted. They are worth at least anybody's time to procure two subscribers. I do hope you may succeed, and you can count on me at most any price.

The offer is good until January 1, 1875.

Yours truly,
GILES H. SPEAR,
528 Cass Street.

[Dealers in this city would charge from \$5 to \$10 per pair for the above birds.—ED.]

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., Oct. 1st, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: No. 39 of *Fanciers' Journal* has failed to arrive. Please forward the copy if it has been overlooked in mailing.

I wish to keep the volume complete, besides do not like the disappointment of losing the news of your interesting and spicy *Journal*.

Very respectfully,
A. KEPHART.

ERIE, PA., Sept. 26th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE: It is with regret that I read your article on the probable change of your weekly to a semi-monthly or a monthly, for I have looked on its weekly visits with pleasure, and I hope you will still continue to publish it weekly.

Yours,
WM. P. ATKINSON.

FITCHBURG, MASS., July 10th, 1874.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

I should be very sorry to see the "*Journal*" discontinued as a *weekly*. Of its many good features, that was one of the most desirable, especially for advertisers. My rabbit advertisement brought me a great flood of correspondence. Another feature of value is the giving away so many specimen numbers. I have said to customers who saw my advertisements in the "*Journal*,"—"I did not know you took the '*Journal*.'" "I did not, but Mr. Wade sent me a specimen number that contains your advertisement." Now advertisers ought to bear their share of this heavy expense, and I think the friends *sound* that advised an increase in the rates for advertising. Don't think you ever saw thrifty old age accompany *cheap advertisements* in journalism. Keep the subscription rates down to the *lowest* limit above cost, and let the advertisers share their profits with the "*Journal*."

Yours truly,
E. S. DEMMON.

FITCHBURG, October 3d, 1874.

MR. JOSEPH M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Please send poster and I will try and get a few subscribers for your paper. I like your paper very much, and think it is the best one published. Should be very sorry not to have it succeed as a weekly.

Wishing your paper success, I remain, yours truly,
GEORGE A. WILSON.

MARLOW, N. H., October 5th, 1874.

FRIEND WADE.

I am sorry to learn that there is to be a change in the *Journal*. I was in hopes that it would be sustained as a weekly. There is not much poultry interest in my neighborhood. There are but a few that keep fancy fowls. But I shall try and do all that I can for the *Journal*; hoping ere long that we fanciers will receive the *Journal* as a weekly again.

I am truly yours,
J. H. MORRISON.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., October 5th, 1874.

I AM greatly pleased with the *Journal*, and its weekly visits are looked for eagerly, not only by me, but other members of my family. I hope for it the largest success.

Yours, etc.,
T. D. HAMMOND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28th, 1874.

J. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: No. 38 of the *Journal* is received, and I am sorry to see you have an idea of merging the weekly into a semi-monthly, or worse still a monthly. For my part, I would much rather you would increase the subscription price to \$5 a year rather than reduce it to a monthly and \$1. I would also add, if it would be any inducement, that as an extra premium to the first two that will send you each five subscribers to the *Journal* with the money (and by your sending me their names and address), I will send each a pair of young Angora Rabbits (not less than two months old), bred from stock imported September, 1873, and which took premiums at leading English Exhibitions before shipment.

Yours truly,
C. H. STONE,
615 Dunham Avenue.

✂ A subscriber wants to know where the ornamental rock work is manufactured that is used in aquariums.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

A YELLOW-BIRD'S NEST.

HE skipped about in the aspen tree,
And talked to himself and blinked at me;
And all the trembling foliage through,
He scanned with a bird's eye view.
His underdress was satin of gold,
And over his back in graceful fold,
He flapped the skirts of his fine black coat,
And darted aloft, repeating his note—
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

I watched his flight, as toward the dell
His graceful motions rose and fell;
A flutter or two—an upward glide,
Then folding his pinions close by his side,
He fell in a wave of the calm, sweet air,
With never a flutter and never a care;
Then mounting again on vigorous wing,
His heart gave vent in the graceful swing:
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

I watched his flight with wistful eye,
Where the apple-tree stood crotch-deep in the rye,
Till high above the tasselling corn,
This noble lord, to the manor born,
In measured course came bounding back,
In a circle wide, on a bran-new track;
Aiming his flight at the aspen tree,
Singing the same sweet chorus of glee—
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

The aspen leaves rocked lazily,
As he scanned me again with his keen black eye—
"You can't cheat, for I see the nest,
Warmed by your sweetheart's downy breast,
Way up in the crotch of the aspen tree;
I know the wealth of your birdlings three!"
I turned the joke on the gaudy cheat,
And took up his song and began to repeat:
"I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye! I cheat-ed-ye!"

In *Every Man His Own Painter* we find the following:—"For painting in rooms where the smell of oil or turpentine would be objectionable, a preparation may be made as follows: Take eight ounces of freshly slacked lime, and mix it in an earthen vessel with three quarts of skimmed sweet milk. In another vessel mix three and a half pounds of Paris White with three pints of the milk. When these mixtures are well stirred up, put them together and add six ounces of linseed oil. Mix these well, and it will be ready for use. This preparation is equal to oil paint, and is excellent for walls and ceilings. Any shade may be made by the addition of dry pigments."

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.

Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Shifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20 inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

The Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

The Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo. Harry Carter, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING FOR **exchange only**, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WHITE LEGHORNS, SULKY.—I will give three trios of selected prize-bred White Leghorns, May hatch, that can win in heavy competition, for a good light sulky for road work. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A very superior lot of Buff, White, Black and Partridge Cochins, hatched in May from eggs imported from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Feast, Sedgwick, Turner, Wright, Beldon, etc., for grain, oats, barley, corn, or wheat. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine prize White Cochins, imported from the yards of R. S. Woodgate, England, the champion breeder of that variety, for a good, new, single harness, silver-plated, light and fashionable make. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED.—A Remington double-barrel, breach-loading gun, laminated steel barrels, bore 12; will give an imported trio of White or Buff Cochins, hatched in May, that will win in strong competition, from Lady Gwydyr's yards, England. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED, SKELETON WAGON.—Will give in exchange Buff Partridge or White Cochins, White Leghorns, hatched in May, from some of the first yards in England, and warranted to be from cup and prize winners. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

I WILL EXCHANGE.—A Dark Brahma cock or cockerel, or Light Brahma or Houdan cockerel, for a Light Brahma cockerel; must be dark at points and well shank feathered. WM. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE.—Mocking Birds for Yellow Jacobins, Turbits, Fantails or Owls. Birds guaranteed singers. Would also exchange a pair of Pure White Muscovy Ducks (very beautiful) for Pigeons as above. Address S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Trio Buff Cochins fowls (No. 1 breeders), two years old, for two first-class Partridge Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. No poor stock need apply. McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Houdans, for Lop-Eared Rabbits, Dark Brahma or Houdan pullets, White Ferrets or Guinea Pigs. Must be first-class stock. Address JOHN MACCREADY, Stouss City, Iowa.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers? J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

GUINEA PIGS.—To exchange for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers? FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—A fine pair of young Lop-Eared Rabbits. Sire first at Philadelphia and Doylestown; dam first at Doylestown, for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers? FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Two cockerels, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, July hatch (Todd's stock); two Black Red Game cockerels, eleven Black Red Game pullets (May hatch, one year old); eight Black Red Game hens, two trios of Duckwings (Bicknell's stock), for other chicks. What offers? T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Houdan, P. Cochins, or Plymouth Rock chickens for Brown Leghorn, or Dark Brahma pullets. None but pure bred stock given or taken. Address J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawn Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochins pullets; must be good. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochins, White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock. Address KEPHART BROS., Berrien Springs, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE.—Coin-Silver Watch Guard, good as new, cost \$15, for cock and four pullets—Golden-Spangled Sebright Bantams, or five pullets of either of the following kinds: Rose-Comb Dominique, Buff Cochins, or White Leghorn; must be good stock. J. T. BELL, Franklin, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—Houdans, Buff Cochins, Games, White Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs, and others, in exchange for Chester, White Essex, or Suffolk pigs, or breeding sows, and B. B. R. Bantam pullets, and Silver Duckwing Game or nursery stock. C. M. GRAY, Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Six White Leghorn pullets, and one cockerel, of Boardman Smith's stock, early hatch, for G. S. or S. S. Poland's; must be good birds, as mine are. What other offers? Address SAMUEL POTTERTON, Germantown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—My breeding trio White-Faced Black Spanish for White or Black Fans. Also, one Blue female for one Blue male. Birds must be first-class. J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair English Fox Hound pups, one pair Shepherd pups, and two Japan Bantam hens, for Game Bantams, Fancy Pigeons, etc. Several other kinds of fowls wanted. What offers? C. E. L. HAYWARD, Peterboro, N. H.

FOR EXCHANGE.—J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., offers to exchange very fine White Leghorns, in pairs (J. B. Smith's celebrated strain), bred from cock 1st premium, at New England show, at Worcester, and choice Houdans, in pairs, for vice, early hatched Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Aylesbury Ducks. Must be strictly first-class. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Houdan fowls, one trio B'k Leghorn chicks (Reed Watson's stock), one pair Silver D. W. Games (chicks), for Light Brahmas, Black Cochins, or Silver-Laced Bantams. All good birds; same expected. W. H. JEFFRIES, Irwin Station, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Trio White Leghorns (Pitkin's Stock) for one Trio Am. Dominiques, or White game, Bantams (mine are good Birds, will expect the same). H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochins Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price. J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Fine Leghorn Cockerel, one Aylesbury Drake, or Dominique Chickens, for Yellow or White Jacobin Pigeons; must be fine. What other offers. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh.

FOR EXCHANGE.—J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn., offers for exchange, five hundred very nice chicks, from reliable strains, bred on a large farm, and in perfect health; will exchange for a good revolver, watch-dog, or a first-class farm. Fowls count at \$3 to \$5 each. Have twenty varieties! Send on your proposals in sealed envelopes.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers? F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Blue Pile Game chicks, and one pair Black Red Game chicks, for one trio of White or Dominique Leghorn; Dominique preferred. H. M. ROBINSON, Danbury, Ct.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For a No. 1 Dark Brahma cock and a No. 1 Houdan cock, one and a half years old each, one trio of Sumatra Games; Wade's Water Fountains, two quart and four quart; Broken Bone; Light and Dark Brahma chicks. T. D. ADAMS, Lock Box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—All or either of the following named, for fancy pigeons: One trio Light Brahmas (first premium at Berks County Fair in September); Partridge Cochins (special premium at same fair); Scotch Terrier Pup (imported stock); or, Italian Greyhound Pup. What offers? Address J. E. MOORE, Box 52, Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains. T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of Blue Pied Pouters for a pair of solid Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails. Also, two Barb hens, one Red and one Yellow, and two Tumbler hens, for Black, Red, or Yellow Fantails. Address L. J. NEWIARD, Allentown, Penna.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted. Address W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FLOBERT SALOON RIFLE. for Parties, Picnics, Fairs, etc., is a very neat, light and durable Gun, breech-loading; also, a fine Trio of Heathwood Games, will exchange for a well Trained Cocker Spaniel. J. L. BOWMAN, P. O. Box 43, Mahanoy City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Leghorn cockerels (Reed Watson's stock) for Brown Leghorn pullets of a good strain. What other offers? E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class. E. S. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Crevecoeurs, Silkies, Dominiques, Golden Sebright Bantams, W. Leghorn cockerels, Plymouth Rocks, Cayuga, Aylesbury, W. Crested and Platta Ducks, and Fancy Pigeons, for Houdans (old fowls preferred), Japan Bantams, White Jacobin Pigeons, minor pets, or cash. Our birds are mated for breeding and exhibiting. L. T. & W. CHARLES, Hornellsville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine 18-inch White Pouter cock, for a hen same size and color. Also, Short-Faced Tumblers, for a pair of Blue Pied Pouters, 18 inches long. Must be first-class birds. F. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LOOK.—EXCHANGE.—Four Dark Brahma hens, 19 months old (Wade's strain); four B. Leghorn pullets, hatched August 27th (Bonney's strain), for Dominiques. These birds are good, and Dominiques must be the same. Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Poland, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochins pullets. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED.—Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns, Black Bantams, Gold or Silver Sebrights, in trade for Rouen ducks, Bremen geese, Dark Brahmas, Black Spanish, White Leghorns, and Mallard ducks. SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, New York.

Exhibitions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 p. m. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 a. m., Tuesday.

Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec., 717 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

50 CHOICE HOUDAN HENS FOR SALE, at \$2.50 each. Also, young Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and Partridge Cochins chickens, and three Brown Leghorn Cockerels, at \$2.00 each; all pure and excellent stock, well-boxed and delivered to Express office.
Address J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.

PEA-COMB LIGHT BRAHMAS,

From two as fine strains as any in this country. I will sell one pen of my BREEDING STOCK, consisting of one cock and five hens, hatch of 1873. All finely marked, large, noble, pure bred fowls. Price, \$30.00.

Also, six selected trios, finely mated, spring chicks,

Price, \$16 and \$18 per trio.

Also, a few fine trios at \$12 and \$15 per trio. Also, one extra fine exhibition cock, hatch of 1873, price, \$30. A full description of each bird given when desired. Write for just what you want to,
EZRA B. DIBBLE, New Haven, Conn.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I will sell at reasonable prices, my entire breeding stock of DARK BRAHMAS, and WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, as I wish to devote my yards and time to the breeding of Buff Cochins (a fine trio of which I have just received from the yard of Henry Toulinson, through the editor of this paper), Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmans.

Address THOS. L. MCKEEN, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE.—White Pouters, and Short-Faced Tumblers. Pouters measure 18 and 17½ inches. Tumblers first-class, thoroughbred, and fine in head and beak. Prices reasonable.
P. P. BECKER, 31 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

G A M E B A N T A M S.

MY FIRST PRIZE BIRDS AT BOSTON, 1874.

THEY ARE QUITE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR SIZE AND MARKINGS.

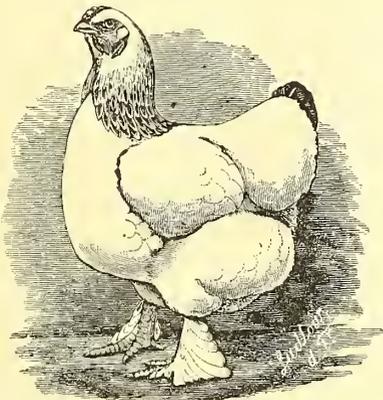
PRICE, \$25.00.

Address T. O. WARDWELL, North Andover, Mass.

FOWLS FOR SALE.—A few Trios of White Legborns, and also a few Plymouth Rock cocks at low prices. Address,
J. H. MORRISON, Marlow, N. H.

FOR SALE.—10 D. B. Cockerels (*first-class, and warranted*), and a few D. B. Pullets, such as I took 1st and 2d premiums with at Danvers, Mass., Sept. 29, 1874. Also, a few L. B. Hens, the same that won 1st premium at Danvers, Sept. 29, 1874. Also, three trios of Brown Leghorns, from 1st premium stock, sold cheap for the quality.
W. M. WARD, Peabody, Mass.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

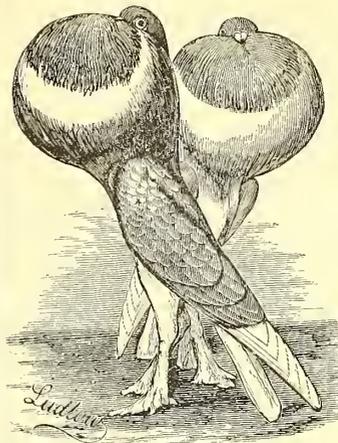


The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address,
H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

EXTRA WHITE COCHINS.—The whole special premium and imported breeding stock and chickens of E. HARTSHORN & SON, 18 Blackstone street, will be sold low. Also, some nice Buffs.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmans—Lady Gudyde, Mrs. Hunt's, and Luby strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular,
HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle),
Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular,
HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.



I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¾ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to
JOHN YEWDALL,
2416 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JOHN A. LORD, Kennebank, Me.

FERGUSON & HOWARD,

POULTRY AND PIGEON DEALERS,

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Choice Fowls and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp,
M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

HOUDANS FOR SALE.

A few Houdan and S. S. Hamburg Fowls and Chicks. Also, a few White, Black and Golden Poland Cockerels. Enclose stamp and address
G. A. WATTLES, Bennington, Vt.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of
DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),
HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),
BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),
GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. *Prices very low.* A good chance to stock your yards. Address
G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards,
Brooklandville, Md.

TUMBLING PIGEONS.—A few pairs of Speckled English Tumblers for sale.
N. M. PUSEY, Catonsville, Baltimore Co., Md.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO.

ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.



CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.
 JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled.
 POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
 TUMBLERS in great variety.
 MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
 FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
 PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
 Send for Price List. Low prices.
 C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y.

C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

FOR SALE.

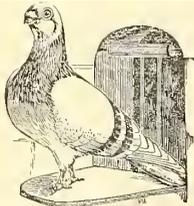
CHICKS,
 EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
 SEND A STAMP FOR
 CIRCULAR.

WHITE LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BLACK HAMBURGS.

DR. A. M. DICKIE,
 Doylestown, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS.

A fine flock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of twenty, many of them good birds. Price, 40.00.
 Address T. O. WARDWELL, North Andover, Mass.



HOMING ANTWERPS,

YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

JOS. M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

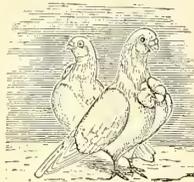
COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each boxed and delivered to Express.
 T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,
 Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out.
 Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.
 D. FRANK ELLIS,
 Cambridge, Mass.



HENRY TOMLINSON'S

BUFF COCHINS,

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,
 FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlsheaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hoen- inglow, Blackpool, Chepston, Dewsbury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to win at any great English Show. Price £12, 12 s., per trio (about \$68).

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty.

W. C. MOORE, private residence, 1322 Fairmount Ave., Phila.

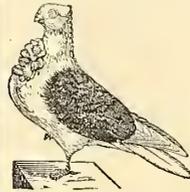
PIGEONS.

Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

Address W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.
 P. S.—Also, Fowls—Leghorns and Buff Cochins, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. All first-class stock.

E. W. SQUIRE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., has for sale, Fowls and Chicks of all the leading varieties of Poultry. Also, Bantams and Ducks from prize stock, price, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Write for what you want. Also, a few pairs Fancy Pigeons for sale low.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me Write for price-list and circular, free. Address
 E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



SOLID TURBITS.

WHITE, \$10 to \$15. YELLOW, \$20 to \$25.

JOS M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices, Address
 JAMES B. TREW, Tonawanda, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—50 pair Common Rabbits, price \$2.50 per pair, boxed and delivered to Express, on receipt of price. Address
 FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,
 LAND AND WATER.

Address A. A. MILLER, Oakdale Station,
 Alleghany Co., Pa.



BLACK BALDHEADS,

From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale. Address

H. A. BROWN, care of P.O. Box 180, New York.

FOWLS AND BEES.

I will sell my entire stock of breeding poultry, consisting of Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Partridge Cochins, that I purchased of P. Williams and W. H. Todd, with about 150 chickens and 30 Light Brahmas of my old stock. I will sell them in one lot cheap. Also,

100 SWARMS OF BEES,

Mostly Italians and hybrids. Write for particulars.
 D. S. MCCALLUM, Box 264, Hornellsville, N. Y.

BUFF AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

EACH FROM FOUR DIFFERENT STRAINS,
 AS GOOD AS THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY.

BROWN LEGHORNS (Kinney's strain).

From \$2 to \$5 each.

WM. J. HOLDER, Bloomington, Ill.

EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.

Brown Leghorn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
 Dark Brahmas (Squire and others)..... 3 00
 Dominiques (Bicknell)..... 3 00
 Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
 Address C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. M. CAREY,

SELINGSGROVE, SNYDER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Breeder and Dealer in first-class fowls of all the leading varieties. A choice lot, bred this season, for sale after September 1st, at reasonable prices.

Motto—"LIVE, AND LET LIVE,"

Send stamp for particulars or Circulars.

HOMING ANTWERPS.

My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cootes by Mr. Bally, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antwerps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair. JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.

DARK BRAHMAS A SPECIALTY.—Having received the appointment of Agent for the sale of Fowls, Eggs, and Chicks, from the yards of the Estate of H. H. G. Sharpless, I offer for sale ten Dark Brahma hens, all good birds, being a portion of this season's Breeding Stock of the above yards. This is a rare chance to secure good stock.
Address W. E. FLOWER, Shoemakertown, Pa.

UNIQUE POULTRY YARDS,

DELHI MILLS, MICHIGAN.

PEDIGREED DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

CHICKS FOR SALE FROM SIX YARDS.

J. C. HIGGINS.

Too Late to Classify.

EXCHANGE.—The undersigned has six White Leghorn cockerles he wishes to exchange for other stock, such as rabbits, a good hound, watch dog, or one White Leghorn cock of some other strain; all must be good as mine are first-class.
T. H. CONNOR, Blackinton, Mass.

FOWLS, GEESSE AND PIGEONS FOR SALE.—One hundred choice early Light Brahma chicks, \$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio; fifty pairs common Pigeons, 50 cents per pair; one pair Bremen Geese, \$5.00; two Bremen ganders to exchange for Light or Dark Brahm, or \$5.00.
E. S. THACHER, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Any kind of Fancy Pigeons for a St. Bernard pup and Brown Leghorn pullets. Address
J. W. SWEISFORT, Danville, Pa.

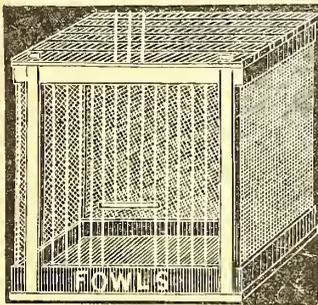
FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Fifty pairs of good performing Tumblers, all colors, such as Red, Black, Yellow, Mottled, Bald Heads, and Duns, which must be sold at once for want of room. Also, White Fans, Mottled Fans, Archangels, Magpies, Red and Black Moorheads, etc.
Address J. W. SWEISFORT, Danville, Pa.

WANTED.—Gleanings in Bee Culture, 1st and 2d volumes, for which I will give one pair of fine common Rabbits, or a pair of Bantam chickens, mixed breed but very small. Address
W. M. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—For Light Brahm, Buff Cochins, or Gold-laced Bantams, three trios of Brown Leghorn chicks, five months old, A. N. Raub stock. None but good birds taken in exchange.
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FOR EXCHANGE.—Partridge Cochins, E. B. R. Game Bantams and Game fowls, bred for pit use, for Brown Leghorns or cash.
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1 Male Shepherd Dog (trained).....	8 00
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1 Male Pup, from above, 3 months old.....	10 00
1 Male White Poodle.....	7 00
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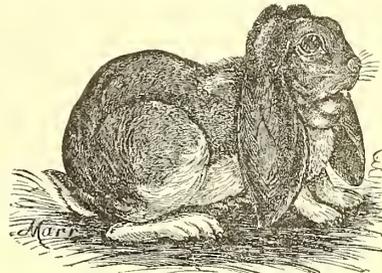
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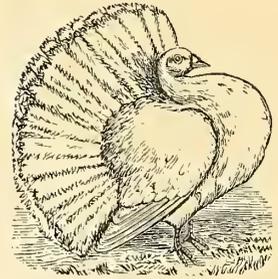
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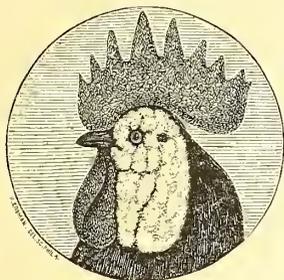
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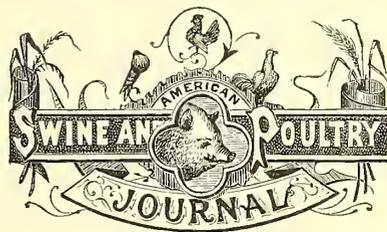
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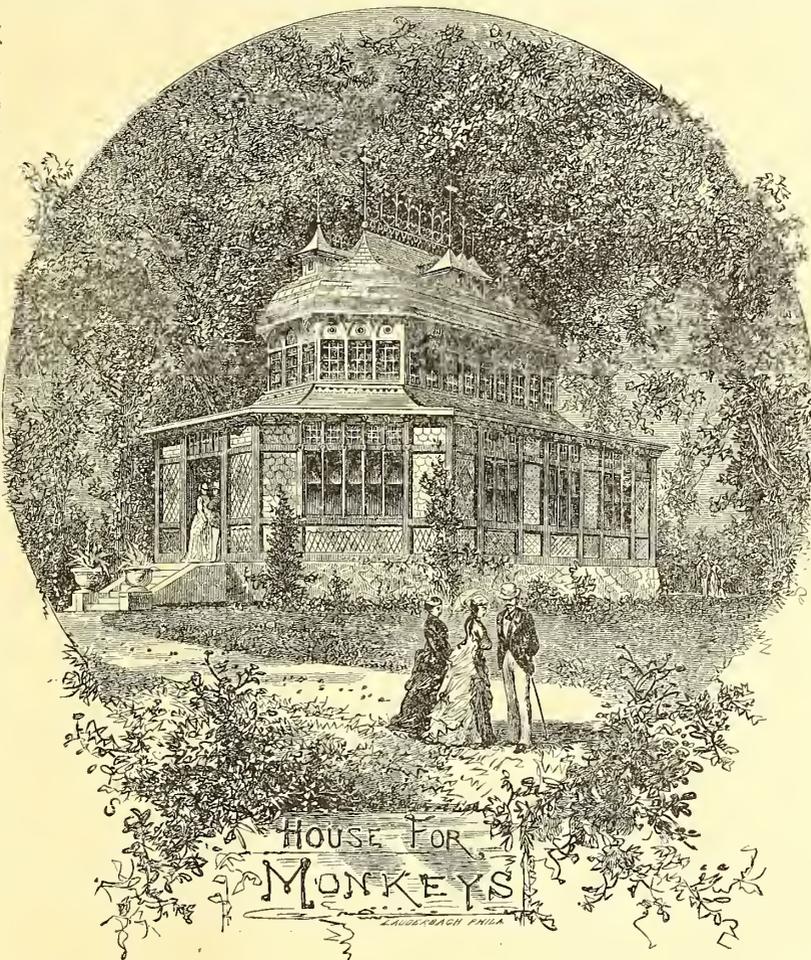
VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

Nos. 45 & 46.

THIS is a correct illustration of the new Monkey House which we lately visited at the Zoological Garden, one of the most interesting and instructive features in the Fairmount Park, of which we shall speak more particularly in future issues. The Zoological Gardens are beautifully located on the west side of the Schuylkill River, the entrance being near the west end of the new Girard Avenue Bridge, one of the finest and widest in the world, being 100 feet wide and built at a cost of \$1,800,000.

We will here state that this house, prepared for the Darwinian specimens of the incipient stages of man's low estate, is admirably ar-



ranged for the health and diversion of a large and happy family, of various forms and features, forty to fifty of them being "at home" to entertain visitors, which they are not at all bashful in attempting.

Every convenience is arranged for the display of these anti(c)que individuals and the study of the same. Some of them have decidedly human traits, among which, however, are not those of a blue(ish) "caste," though at times serious, but not very sad, more generally funny, merry, and glad. As object-teaching is becoming the custom of late, we would recommend these Gardens to young students of natural history.

STRATEGY.—"Monkeys should be looked after and educated," says a sarcastic writer; for these animals possess a talent for mimicry which gives them the appearance of possessing brain power. Man, however, is more than a match for them, as the following story will show. A company of Brazil hunters had a lot of little boots made, just large enough to be drawn over a monkey's foot, and filled the bottoms with pitch. With these they set out for the woods, and soon found themselves under the trees where the lively little fellows were leaping about among the branches, hanging by their tails, swinging themselves easily from one tree to another, and chatting noisily together, as if making observations upon the strange visitors that had come into their quarters. The hunters quietly sat down under the trees, while the little chatterboxes were rattling on over their heads, but never for a moment removing their eyes from them. Then they placed the little boots where they could

be seen, and commenced taking off their own boots. Having done this, they let them stand awhile near the little boots. All this the monkeys very carefully noticed. The hunters, now taking up their boots, having carefully looked over them, drew them slowly, one after another, on their feet. Not a motion escaped the observation of the monkeys. Having replaced their boots, they hurried away to the thicket, where they could, unseen, watch the monkeys, leaving the little boots standing in a row. They were no sooner out of sight than down from the branches dropped the monkeys. They looked at the boots, took them up, smelt of them, and finally, seating themselves as the hunters had done, drew them on over their feet. As soon as they were fairly in the boots, out sprang the hunters from their hiding-place, and rushed upon them. The monkeys, affrighted, at once started for the trees, but only to find that they had destroyed their power of climbing by putting on the boots. So they fell an easy prey to their cunning enemies. *Ex.*

IMPORTATION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

THE fondness for birds is a passion that seems to be growing among our people, and the taste is one that should be encouraged, as it is both humanizing and refining in its tendencies. The music of singing birds is most pleasant to the ear, and to one whose sensibilities are not entirely deadened, it will exert a cheering influence amid the cares and perplexities of this workaday world. Few people, however, are aware of the extent to which the importation of singing birds is now carried on in this country, and few except those who are frequent visitors at the different bird fancying establishments in our city, will be able to realize the knowledge and skill that are required to successfully carry on the business.

Among singing birds the Canary is of course the most popular with the masses, because, in the first place, it is cheaper than most others, and secondly, requires less care in its management, while its notes are fully as musical as those of many of its more expensive rivals.

The Canary bird is a native of the Canary Islands, but has been naturalized both in Europe and in the United States, although large numbers are imported from Europe to this country. The color of the Canary in its native woods is a dusky green, but in the domesticated birds we see a great variety of colors—green, yellow, white, brown, gray, etc., and frequently a mixture of two or three of these in one bird. It breeds freely with several other species, such as the goldfinch, bullfinch, siskin, green, linnnet, etc. Altogether it is reckoned that there are no less than thirty different varieties of Canaries, and as a consequence much skill is required in making selections. Bechstein, than whom there is probably no better authority on the subject, says in this connection that those which have the upper part of the body of a dusky green or linnnet brown, and the under part of the yellowish-green of the green bird, with dark brown eyes, are the strongest and most nearly resemble the primitive race. The yellow and the white have often red eyes, and are the most tender.

The Canary that is most admired among us now, is one with the body white or yellow, with the head, wings and tail of a yellowish dun.

Bechstein also gives the following directions for getting and keeping good Canaries: "Choose from among the young that which promises a fine tone, and seclude it from all other birds, that it may learn and remember nothing bad. It should be observed whether the bird likes to sing alone or in company with others, for there are some which appear to have such whims, liking to hear only themselves, and which pout for whole years if they are not humored on this point. It is very important to distribute regularly to singing birds the simple allowance of fresh food which is intended for the day. By this means they will sing every day equally, because they will eat uniformly, and not pick the best one day and be obliged to put up with the refuse the next. About two teaspoonfuls of dry feed is sufficient for the daily nourishment of the Canary."

To those of our friends who desire choice birds we would recommend the establishment of Mr. Louis Ruhe, No. 98 Chatham Street, New York. Mr. Ruhe is one of the largest importers of birds and rare animals in this country, and twenty years' experience is a sure guarantee that the best may there be obtained. He employs no less than twenty-three "pickers" or experts in the selection of birds and

animals, who travel constantly through the Hartz Mountains and other parts of Europe to select the stock, which is shipped from time to time to this city. He also has correspondents in Liverpool, London, Antwerp, and Hamburg, who keep him constantly advised of the advent of rare and curious birds and animals into those ports, and upon whose judgment he largely relies in making purchases for importation.

Mr. Ruhe makes a specialty of supplying menageries and parks with them, and to him we are indebted for the importation of most of those which are now on exhibition in this country.

We recently visited his establishment, and were struck with the many varieties of curious birds and animals from all parts of the world that are now confined in his cages, and which will furnish a rare study to the student of natural history. Birds of beautiful plumage and birds of choicest song will there be found. Animals from every clime, and reptiles that make one shudder to look at, have been gathered together in his place, but which want of space will not permit us to describe or enumerate.

To give a faint idea, however, of the extent of his business, we will say that the Custom House returns for one year, to the first of May last, will show the enormous importation of 38,152 Canaries alone by this one house. Dealers and others who are seeking after rare specimens of birds or animals can certainly do no better than by giving Mr. Ruhe a call. He also deals largely in bird-seeds and cages, while his prepared food for mocking-birds is said to be unsurpassed.

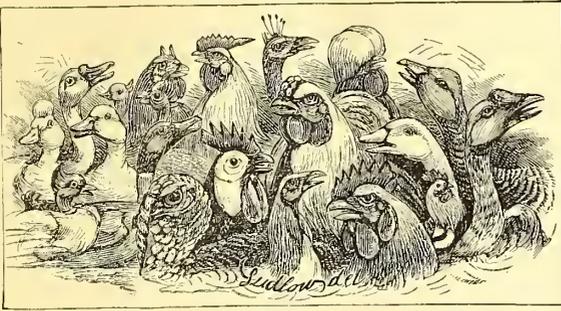
A SPIDER ON HER DRESS.

A CERTAIN lady in this village, whom we shall call Mrs. Jones, because that is not her name, has some goods stored in the cellar of one of our stores. A few days since she visited the cellar, with the evident intention of obtaining some articles, and while there one of the clerks had occasion to visit it also for the purpose of getting a few pounds of butter for a customer. He noticed that the lady in question stood close to a quantity of eggs, and that her crinoline had assumed undue proportions. He apparently paid no attention to her, however, but hastened back to the store and informed one of his fellow-clerks of what he had accidentally discovered. A consultation was immediately held, when one of the clerks resolved to ascertain the correctness of their supposition, viz., that Mrs. Jones had a number of eggs concealed in her dress. In order to do this, the clerk seized an axe-handle and commenced flourishing it near the entrance to the cellar. As soon as Mrs. Jones made her appearance in the store, the clerk said to her:

"O, Mrs. Jones, there is a spider on your dress!"

He instantly struck it in several places with his shillelah, causing the eggs to break and stream from her crinoline in all directions. The effect can be better imagined than described. Mrs. Jones did not stop to offer any explanation, but left the store as fast as the propelling power furnished by Dame Nature could carry her.

An Irishman found a Government blanket recently, and rolling it up put it under his arm and walked off, saying: "Yis, that's moin—U for Patrick, and S for McCarty; be me sowl, but this learnin's a foine thing, as me fayther would say; for if I hadn't any edication I wouldn't have been afther findin' me blanket."—*Danbury News*.



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

THE GAME COCK.

Black as the deepest night
Was the breast of the chanticleer,
As it shone in golden light,
When he bid the morn good cheer.

Red was his glist'ning back,
Reflecting the sun's bright ray,
And vieing with the oranged neck,
To outbrilliant the eyes of day.

Bold as the thought of man,
Invading the unknown sphere,
Was the Game Fowl's courteous mien,
As he moved without a compeer.

Quick as the lightning flash,
When it strikes the shud'ring tree,
Was his stroke at the hawk so rash
As to think the hero would flee.

Cold on the sward so green
Is the pirate of the sky;
Above him stands, with spurs so keen,
The Game Cock with victorious cry.

WILMOR BURGAN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MARYLAND STATE SHOW.

Our cattle show is over, and, barring the usual disagreeabilities attendant upon the giving and receiving of premiums, it was a fair to middling success in the Poultry and Pigeon Department. The Pouter class was poor, the best birds not matching in the pen, the second premium only being given to a moderate pair of whites, Stevens & Co.

The Carriers were a very ordinary lot, no pen matching, therefore, no premium was awarded, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Association.

The Barbs were good, though there were but two pens, both belonging to Stevens & Co. Short-faced Tumblers were scarce and ill matched; 1st to Stevens & Co., 2d to Cochran & Co. Owls were good; 1st to Cochran & Co. for powdered blues. Turbit class pretty good, though most of the birds were hooded instead of point-headed. Fantails were fair; among them a superb white hen and a neat little pair of yellow-splashed birds were the choicest. The 1st and 2d premiums to Cochran & Co. There were also some very rare whites with black tails exhibited by J. E. Delaplain. Of Jacobins or Ruffs, the 1st to Stevens & Co., for a pair of whites; the 2d to the same parties for a pair of yellows so much out of condition that they should not have been noticed.

In Swallows, a well marked pair of blacks took 1st without any trouble, for Stevens & Co. Premiums were also given for Antwerps, Flyers, Archangels, and Flying Tumblers, to Stevens & Co.

PIMLICO.

SIZE AND TREATMENT OF BANTAMS.

In rearing these interesting pets the chief aim is to maintain the diminutive character or to reduce the size, if possible; as they seem to possess a natural tendency, under ordinary treatment, to exceed their parents in proportions, which they generally do, unless prevented by scientific means.

The prevailing idea is to accomplish this by late hatching, which has the effect intended in some cases, marred perhaps by preventing at the same time the complete growth of the late tail feathers, which will be considered a defect in the show-pen; so that this plan of depending on the effects of cold weather to stop the growth may be considered as only partially successful. Another process for accomplishing this object, is to diminish both the quantity and quality of food—which seems readily to occur to amateurs; but as some varieties of the Bantam class are somewhat delicate, the partial starvation process has the effect of either causing them to become still more so, or of killing them eventually. They really require a stimulating and nourishing diet, selected with a view of *rejecting the bone-forming ingredients*. The first soft food for tender young chicks should be bread crumbs, scalded with milk and then squeezed nearly dry, so as to readily scatter in fine bits, for which the birds have a decided relish, not forgetting to mix with this food a little pepper for the weakly ones, especially during cold and stormy weather. To follow this feed, say after they are four or five days old, we would recommend well-boiled rice, salted to taste; when nearly cold incorporate with it sufficient coarse ground barley meal, and occasionally a very little oat meal, to form into crumbs or pellets, which may be fed without waste, a little at a time, and as often as relished; which, with the addition of other food, which does not make bone rapidly, will carry them through either early or late seasons most successfully and humanely.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT BRAHMA COCK.

Beak.—Rather short, thick at the base, and with a slight curve; color, yellow, with a dark horn-colored stripe.

Comb.—Pea, resembling three small combs joined into one, the centre one being higher than the two outside; the centre ridge straight, and the whole so low that it will not shake, however quickly the bird moves his head; each part or ridge slightly and evenly serrated, and of a rich, bright-red color.

Head.—The head should be small in proportion to the body; the top of the head should be rather wide, causing a slight fullness over the eye, but not so much as to give a cruel or Malay expression to the bird; the whole head being rather short. Color white.

Eye.—Full, bright and clear.

Wattles.—Rather small, well rounded, and of a rich, bright-red color.

Deaf-Ears.—Rich bright-red in color, and falling slightly below the wattles.

Neck.—Rather long, neatly arched, with the juncture at the head very distinct; hackle starting out just below the head with a full sweep, and being very abundant, and descends low enough to flow well over the back and shoulders. Color, pure white, with a distinct black stripe down the centre of each feather, the stripe ending in a sharp point at the end of the feather.

Breast.—Deep, full, and broad, and carried well forward; the breast bone or keel deep and well down between the thighs.

Back.—Short, flat and wide; saddle, broad, with feathers well developed. Color of back and saddle, *pure white*.

Wings.—Of medium size; the shoulders of the wings not too sharp and prominent, but sufficiently so to make the back, when the bird stoops, a little hollow from shoulder to shoulder, and give it a handsome proportion; the points of the wings to be well tucked up under the saddle feathers, and pressing tightly into the fluff on the thighs; primaries black; secondaries black on inside web; white on outside web; the wing, when properly folded, to be pure white in color.

Tail.—Color, black; tail coverts, black; lesser coverts, black, or silvered on the edge; the tail to be carried nearly upright, and the two highest feathers turning outward each way, and projecting through the curved or sickle feathers.

Fluff.—Very rich, soft and abundant, giving the bird a broad, deep appearance from behind.

Legs.—Rather short, thick, and wide apart; of a reddish-yellow color; heavily feathered with white feathers mottled with black near the toes.

Toes.—Straight and strong; both the outer and middle toes being heavily feathered with white feathers mottled with black.

Carriage.—Upright and haughty.

POINTS OF MERIT.

Size,	10
Color,	10
Smallness, shape, and expression of head,	5
Comb,	10
Fullness of hackle,	5
Wing—proper size and position of,	10
Legs and feathering,	10
Fluff,	5
Breadth of Saddle,	5
Rise of "	5
Tail,	5
Symmetry,	10
Condition and handsome appearance,	10

100

SPECIAL DEFECTS TO COUNT AGAINST THE BIRD IN PROPORTION TO THEIR DEGREE:

Stains of white on deaf-ear,	5
White legs,	5
Primaries of wings not tucked in,	5
White in the tail of a young bird,	10

DISQUALIFICATIONS:

Round or crooked back, crooked beak, or any bodily deformity; vulture hocks, knock knees, or any fraudulent dressing or trimming.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

IN view of the coming Centennial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia, it is time the poultry breeders and fanciers were taking some decisive steps toward being represented in said exposition. If they are to take part at all it is time some arrangements were made (or at least making) for space. The American Poultry Association should take the matter in hand at once, as they are the proper authority to act in the matter. Why could not the Executive Committee of the A. P. A. have a meeting at Doylestown during the Exhibition of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association, and discuss this subject? A large number of leading breeders and fanciers have already signified their intention to be present at that exhibition, and it would seem that no better opportunity for a discussion of the subject will be presented at

an early date, and it is important that some action should be taken at the earliest possible opportunity. We would urge all interested to consider the subject carefully and come together at Doylestown and compare notes by submitting plans and making the necessary arrangements for procedure. It will not do to say, "There is plenty of time yet for this," and that "its discussion may be postponed," because the time will soon pass when space can be obtained. Again, there will have to be a good deal of work done in the way of getting subscriptions, as it will cost a considerable sum to carry the thing to a successful issue. Plans will have to be made for the general conduct of the affair, and breeders will require at least all the intervening time to prepare themselves to exhibit. Let us have a good meeting at Doylestown, and discuss the subject in its various bearings.

DR. A. M. DICKIE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

POULTRY SOCIETIES.

MANAGEMENT of Poultry Societies is the subject of a very practical editorial in Nos. 41 & 42 of the *Journal*.

The Illinois Poultry Association, through its nineteen Vice-Presidents, representing the Congressional districts in the State, is earnestly working for the organization of poultry societies in each county in the State having a town of any size.

The difficulties you mention are met as follows: It is a well-known fact that the principal cause of failure of nine out of every ten poultry societies, is the want of foresight on the part of the managers, in amount of premiums they advertise and hope to make up from entrance and admission fees.

If such managers are favored with a large attendance for the first exhibition, and have sufficient funds to meet all their obligations, they are led to believe that their friends will contribute more liberally for the second exhibition and larger crowds will be in attendance. Acting upon this supposition, such associations endeavor to outdo all other societies, and circulate long lists of attractive prizes, far beyond their receipts; the excessive demands upon their best friends for funds to pay the obligations of the society cools their ardor most effectually, and generally results in the dissolution of what promised to be a useful and permanent organization.

To overcome this difficulty the Illinois Poultry Association recommends county societies, for winter exhibitions, to advertise a premium for best male and best female, without regard to age, on all the varieties of land and water fowls mentioned in the standard, not specifying the amount to be paid as first, second and third premiums, but agreeing to pay the net receipts of the exhibition *pro rata* to parties receiving the blue, red and white ribbons.

If poultrymen in each State would form a State organization to co-operate with the State Agricultural Board, in making large and attractive exhibitions at the State fairs, and encourage the formation, and prudently direct the operations of county societies in the same course, the failure of poultry societies would be a thing only known in history.

A few advantages to be gained by this course may not be out of place in this connection:

The most prominent stock-breeders make it a point to attend their respective State fairs each fall, with a view of purchasing improved stock for the next season.

The unexpected demand for fowls upon our breeders at

our State Poultry Exhibition in Peoria, last month, convinced all with whom we conversed, that ten times the stock changed hands at much better prices, than at any purely poultry exhibition ever held in the West.

State and County Agricultural Boards recognize the Poultry Department as one of the chief attractions of the Fair, and will cheerfully listen to any suggestion that will promote the interest, either by adopting a properly classified premium list, or increasing the amount of awards.

The combined efforts of the Agricultural Board and poultry men saves the poultry societies the expense of renting an exhibition hall, etc., more than doubles the amount to be paid as premiums, insures many thousands more visitors, and influences a large number of exhibitors.

By this course no great demand for funds is made upon poultry breeders, and they are enabled to have a fall show at the Agricultural Fair, and purely poultry show in the winter, when birds are in fine feather.

ILLINOIS.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A PLEASANT VISIT.

A FEW weeks ago a very interesting letter appeared in the *Journal*, from the facile pen of Colonel David Taggart. It was old, but none the less interesting on that account. It is the only communication that has thus far appeared from that source in the *Journal*, but we hope that it may be speedily followed by other articles from the same able pen. He is an old stager in the poultry fancy, and could doubtless give us something worth reading. By the way, this reminds your correspondent of a very pleasant visit which we enjoyed some time ago with the Colonel at his home, in Northumberland. It may not be amiss to write about some things that we saw while sojourning with the Colonel and his hospitable family.

Being aware of the fact, that he is naturally a modest young man, and not fond of flattery, your correspondent sends this, as the Irishman said, "unbeknowns to him."

Soon after our arrival we visited his poultry yard, and found there as fine a collection of fowls, of different varieties, as any one would wish to see. He had arranged around the yard quite a number of trios and collections in wire coops, so that abundant opportunity was afforded to see and study them. It is very apparent that the Colonel is an intense and enthusiastic lover of fine poultry, and that among his fowls he is in his element. Together we passed from coop to coop, around the circle. His Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Game Bantams, Dorkings, Houdans, and Hamburgs were remarkably fine—*particularly* his Partridge Cochins. The sight of these fowls alone repaid us for the trip. In the adjoining stable he showed us his Alderny cows, several of which are direct importation. Though not a judge of cows, yet we could see that they were of good blood. Of other good qualities we were more fully convinced at the dinner table, when we drank our coffee with Alderny cream, and ate our dessert with the same. At the same time and place we were persuaded of another fact, viz.: that when Partridge Cochins are properly prepared for the table they are as palatable as the smaller kinds of fowls. Just here we would say, in our own experience with different varieties of fowls, we have found the Asiatics as fine and good for the table use, while young, as any others. It might be supposed that our host must be an old man, judging from the date of the letter referred to,

but to look at his tall, erect, and robust form, is enough to convince any one that age has not hurt him yet. Indeed, his father is yet living, for we met him, and found him a smart old gentleman; so we may yet reasonably expect something vigorous from the pen of our "mutual friend," Taggart.

Yours fraternally,

TURBOTVILLE.

IMPORTANCE OF SALTS IN FOOD.

MR. FOSTER has made some interesting experiments on dogs and pigeons, which show that animals suffer and die when inorganic salts are altogether absent from their food, although the other nutritive constituents may be abundant. In all the animals tried there was a condition of muscular weakness, tremor, and general exhaustion. In the dog, the muscles of the posterior extremities, from the second week of the experiment onward, gradually assumed a paralytic character, as when the function of the spinal cord is weakened. The activity of the cerebrum was also impaired, as was evident from the bluntness of the senses and apathy of the animal. Later on increased excitability often appeared; the dogs were terrified at any quick motion; one had a brief attack of madness, but soon crouched down, trembling and growling. On being taken out it ran forward and knocked its head violently against a wall. After the animals had been deprived of salts for some time, the juices of the intestinal canal either lost their digestive power or were not secreted in proper quantity, and nutrition was thus interfered with. Death took place, however, from the alterations in the nervous system, before there had been time for it to occur from inanition. The quantity of salts necessary to life is smaller than is generally supposed, but the exact amount required is still to be determined.

The experiments amount practically to a scientific exposure of the unnaturalness and consequent abnormality of the use of sifted wheat-flour, the principal food of women and children, and of too many men. The inorganic salts are almost absent from this artificial food, the chief material weakness of modern pseudo-civilization. Mr. Foster's experiments are contributed to the *London Medical Record*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

STANDARD FOR BROWN REDS.

COCK.

Face.—Dark purplish red.

Eye.—Darkest brown.

Beak.—Black.

Legs and Feet.—Dark bronze, dark willow, or black.

Neck Hackle.—Light orange striped with black towards the bottom.

Back and Wing Bow.—Rich orange red shading lighter towards the saddle hackles which should match the neck.

Breast.—Dark and evenly marked, each feather being darker brown or black with a light brown shaft and margin.

Shoulders.—Greenish black.

Wing Bars.—Dark green.

Flight Coverts.—Black.

Tail.—Greenish black.

Thighs and under parts.—Black marked with brown like the breast.

HEN.

Blackish purple in face, comb, wattles, and ear-lobes. Eye, beak, legs, and feet to match the cock.

Head and Neck.—Black, each feather slightly laced or edged with gold.

Breast.—Black, each feather very slightly edged with gold, and having a golden shaft; remainder of plumage black or greenish black.

We prefer the laced breasts to either brown or streaky-breasted birds. Some fanciers prefer the hackles redder and the back more of a crimson; but the orange and crimson reds are equally admirable and are mere matters of taste.

ISAAC VAN WINKLE.

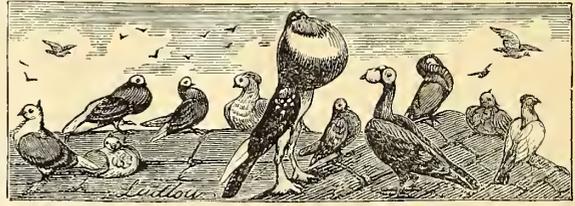
PREMIUMS AWARDED TO POULTRY AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

FOR most varied and most valuable collection of poultry entered and owned by exhibitor, Ferguson & Howard, East Saginaw, 1st premium, \$25. Two Light Brahma fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Two Light Brahma chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, Saginaw City, 1st, \$2. Trio Dark Brahma fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Dark Brahma fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Dark Brahma chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Buff Cochin fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 1st, \$2; Ferguson & Howard, 2d, \$1. Trio Partridge or Grouse Cochin fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Trio Partridge or Grouse Cochin chickens, Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio White Cochin fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Pair Blue Game fowls, Wilkie Hodgson, East Saginaw, 1st, \$2. Trio White Leghorns (yellow legs, single comb), Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Two White Leghorns, chickens (yellow legs, single combs), Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Black Polish chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Golden Polish fowls, Minnie F. McQueen, 1st, \$2. Trio Houdans chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silver Spangled Hamburg fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; Minnie F. McQueen, 2d, \$1. Trio Silver Spangled Hamburg chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Silver Pencilled Hamburg Fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silkie fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Silkie chickens, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Trio Goldlaced Seabright Bantam fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; 2d, \$1. Pair Bronze Turkey fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2. Pair White Turkey fowls, G. C. Ferchan, Bridgeport, 1st, \$2. Pair Musk or Muscovy ducks, H. Pistorius, Saginaw City, 1st, \$2. Most varied collection of Pigeons by one exhibitor, Peter Lepp, East Saginaw, 1st, \$10. Pied Pouter cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Carrier cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$2; hen, 1st, \$2. Fantail cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Pair White Fantails, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Jacobin cock, J. Tuthill, East Saginaw, 1st, \$1; hen, 1st, \$1. Swallow cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Antwerp cock, Peter Lepp, 1st, \$1. Most varied and most valuable collection of singing birds entered and owned by one exhibitor, M. M. Wheeler, East Saginaw, 1st, \$5. Pair German Canaries, M. M. Wheeler, 1st, \$2. Pair Black ducks, H. Pistorius, Milwaukee, 1st, \$1. Pair Chinese geese, D. Geddes, Saginaw City, 1st, \$1. Trio Brown Leghorn fowls, Ferguson & Howard, 1st, \$2; chicks, 1st, \$2. Three Texan Bantams, Fred Koeplinger, East Saginaw, 1st, \$1.

A. F. WHEELER,
J. D. YERKES,
M. T. NORTH,
Awarding Committee.

At High Falls, New York, the other day, a young lady, while crossing a field, was knocked down by a ram, and the next time the damaged damsel saw her lover, she informed that astonished youth that he might go about his business, as she was disgusted with the sex.

Eli Love, of Wayne County, Ohio, recently climbed a tree to shake down a coon. Eli, however, fell down himself, and his dogs mistaking him for the game, tore him badly before they discovered the mistake.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"BIG-EYED BLACK" TUMBLER.

FRIEND WADE:

YOUR article on Big-Eyed Tumblers, in No. 34 of the *Journal*, I perused with a great deal of interest—*firstly*, because I have become much interested in this variety; *secondly*, it helped to confirm my doubts as to their being a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler; and *thirdly*, it is an act of justice to a fine variety of pigeon, that has only been too little disseminated among fanciers. In No. 704 of *London Journal of Horticulture*, dated September 24, 1874, I find your article copied at length, with proper credit, and below a few comments from one of its regular contributors, "Wiltshire Rector." With due deference to his superior wisdom and lengthened experience in pigeon matters, I must say I think he is too hasty in his conclusions in regard to this particular variety; he should see a living specimen before declaring it either a Barb or a Tumbler spoiled. As to its origin, this of course, like many other Toys, is wrapped in mystery; but that it is a distinct variety who can doubt, when it has been known and perpetuated for so many years in one family as a Big-Eyed Tumbler, and always bred true in its particular points. As to its tumbling properties, many of the specimens now in existence tumble, and I learned, only within a day or two, of one that would tumble inside.

This bird having been bred for its eye properties principally, is it any wonder that the tumbling propensity should in a measure have disappeared; and because all specimens do not tumble, is it any less a member of the Tumbler family? Whatever "Wiltshire Rector" or any other critic may believe, I cannot regard it as a Tumbler spoiled; otherwise, I regard it as a great improvement on the common long-faced Tumbler, and I have a specimen now in my lofts that would delight the heart of any true pigeon fancier. Since reading your article and the comments in the *Journal of Horticulture*, I have seen Mr. Wistar and talked with him, in his own lofts, surrounded by his feathered favorites, and where we could see and observe each particular bird at our leisure; from his own lips I heard repeated the facts as stated in your article; and sitting there and letting the mind run back for fifty years, and remembering that this bird has been carefully bred, in the same family, for each successive year, by father and by son, who could presume to assert that this bird cannot too be classed with the "grand old varieties," and lay claim to a high position among them as well.

Now, if this bird will bear the test of inbreeding, as it necessarily has had to do for so many years, does this not prove it to be an established variety, and neither "Barb nor Tumbler spoiled?" If no other evidence could be produced, the fact that these men have bred it for so many years should be proof enough of its value. So carefully have they guarded the stock, that, outside of Philadelphia, they are but little

known. I think there are now living, of the original Wistar family, three brothers, and each brother keeps the Big-Eyed Tumbler to this day, and all birds descended from the old Eggleton stock. I think myself that most people would from its appearance in the engraving regard it as a cross between a Barb and a Tumbler; but as I have said, "Wiltshire Rector" should see a living specimen before condemning it; and I would further say to our "cousins across the Atlantic," if you want a new and pleasing variety of Toy to introduce into your lofts, try the Big-Eyed Tumbler.

One peculiarity I would like to mention, right here, is that the head of the young bird always remains bare of feathers until all the body feathers have grown; running about the loft they have a singular and forlorn appearance at this stage of their existence, but when fully feathered and developed they are birds that never fail to attract the fancier's attention. Contrary to the satinet, which is notoriously uncertain in breeding to feather, these birds can always be relied on; their progeny when from Black parents are always Big-Eyed Blacks; when from Reds, Big-Eyed Reds and so on. The color most admired is the Black, because of the greater contrast between the color of eye and feather, and the bird mostly spoken of among fanciers here is the Big-Eyed Black.

I could go on with facts and descriptions, gleaned from a friend, an old breeder and admirer, but as I think I have produced evidence enough to prove that this bird is not a new variety, I must leave these for some future paper.

Yours truly, BLUE JACOBIN.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A FANCIER'S PIGEON LOFT.

FRIEND WADE:

Having noticed in your Journal several descriptions of breeding lofts for pigeons, and having had many opportunities of seeing some of the best in this country, I thought it might be of interest to your readers to have a short description of the best and most extensive one that I have ever seen, and I am quite confident it has no equal in this country at least. It is owned by Mr. George F. Seavey, of Cambridgeport, Mass., a gentleman not only interested in pigeons alone, but has some very fine stock imported direct by himself, from Messrs. Beldon and Bailey, England, of Golden Spangled and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, (the winners of a number of premiums) also, Silver and Golden Sebright Bantams.

His pigeon loft is in a brick building that stands alone by itself, and the size of the room devoted to the feathered tribe, exclusively, is one hundred and fifty feet long, thirty eight feet wide, and about ten feet high.

It is lighted by forty windows, equally distributed around the building, giving plenty of light, and, what is far more essential, an abundance of pure fresh air. There is a fountain located near the centre, furnishing fresh water at all times, and an excellent chance for them to bathe. In this room are several large apartments (as large as many of the breeding lofts I have seen) with matched board partitions, about three feet high, and wire netting from these partitions to the roof of the building. In these different apartments are kept odd birds, a room for the males, another for females, and others for sick birds.

His breeding boxes are two feet deep, about the same in width, and fifteen inches high, giving an abundance of room

for two nests in each box, with a deep and high partition between them, with the fronts to the nest so constructed as to be taken out, so that each apartment can be easily cleaned. The front is made of one quarter inch, round, hard wood, about two inches from centre to centre, with an aperture in the middle, about three inches up from the bottom of the box, so the young cannot get out until they are able to take care of themselves; but the old ones come and go at pleasure. A shelf is constructed before the door, and is hung on hinges so that it can be turned up to close the door, making a complete mating cage; the shelf stands out at right angles from the box, and so put on that it will never fall down, thus giving the birds an excellent chance to light on before they enter. The whole front is hung with hinges at the top, so that it can never be left open, but is for convenience of cleaning the box.

Having an abundance of room, the nests are not crowded together, and the birds do not trouble each other. He intends to keep about one hundred and fifty breeding pairs. He has imported some very fine stock direct from England, and has been very successful in breeding. He has the following variety of birds:

White, Black, Blue, Red, Dun, and Yellow Carriers; White, Black, Blue, and Yellow Fantails; White, Black, Red, Yellow, Blue, and Dun Jacobins; White, Red Wing, Black Wing, Yellow Wing, Blue Wing, and Silver Wing Turbits; Almond, Kite, Agate, and Black Mottled Tumblers; some of them the closest inside tumbling birds I have ever seen. He now has orders in England for several varieties of rare birds, and he spares no pains or expense to get first-class stock, and any one interested in pigeons, I think would be much pleased with a visit to his lofts.

W. W. STEVENS.

PORTLAND, ME.

DISEASES OF PIGEONS.

JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I notice an inquiry in the *Poultry Bulletin*, from a pigeon fancier, who inquires how to prevent disease among the pigeons. The editor's advice is in my opinion not good. He says shut off the draft—leaving only one side of the loft ventilated. I should say, from my own experience, provide for ventilation on all four sides until late in the fall, and close the north and west sides during the coldest nights in winter. Clean the loft and furnish a fresh supply of gravel once a week while confined in the loft; but I should advise giving them a flying exercise in the open air almost daily, in which case old birds will keep healthy. I have kept and given all sorts of medicine, until within six months, which I believe killed them quicker than the disease. But, when I gave them plenty of fresh air and exercise, and a clean loft instead of medicine, I have no trouble, for the sick ones generally recover when there are any such. Still, for wing disease I occasionally use with success, and can recommend, Walton's Roup Paste. I have lost quite a number of young birds this year from roup, diarrhoea, and cancer, which I think results from the unusually warm weather.

The complaint seems to be general, both in Canada and the States; but cooler weather restores health. In summer I change the water three times a day. I love my pets, but do not make any money on them. A fancier must be able to pay fancy prices in order to make it pay and keep up the fancy.

Yours truly,

A. GOEBEL,

Canada.

ANTWERP PIGEON.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

SIR: Your *Fanciers' Journal* of July 23, as a specimen, has been received. I find it very good and interesting, and like it very well. I inclose \$2.50 for one year's subscription.

You say that you have been informed that I am an ardent fancier of your favorite, the Antwerp Pigeon. I am an Antwerper by birth, having lived in Antwerp till the age of 29, when I came to this country. I was a fancier in Antwerp for at least 15 years, and if there is a city in the world where there are any really ardent pigeon fanciers, it is in the city of Antwerp that they are to be found. Fanciers are really crazy with their pigeons there; from 5,000 to 10,000 birds are sent off in different directions very often in one day. I have written some articles on Pigeon-flying in Belgium for the "Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin" of this city, and, as I suppose that you exchange with said paper, you will see in the numbers of August and September, to what extent the flying of pigeons is carried on there.

My articles have occasioned a challenge of a Mr. John L. Strine, of Baltimore. The challenge is in this month's "Bulletin." I received the paper to-day, and here is the answer I send to the editor of the "Bulletin:"

"MR. EDITOR: In the 'Bulletin' of this month I see that Mr. John L. Strine, of Baltimore, Md., sends forth a challenge to any pigeon fancier to fly a match with his birds for any amount or distance. I would take up Mr. Strine's challenge right away, but to make any match at all it should be for a distance of at least 300 miles, and the season being so far advanced it would only be destroying good birds to send them off to such a distance at this season of the year. If Mr. Strine will keep his challenge open till next June, I will fly him one or two birds for \$100 at a distance from 300 to 400 miles; the place where the birds should be let loose to be at an equal distance from New York and Baltimore."

Trusting to receive an answer to the above,

I remain, sir, yours truly,

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1874.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"SILKY," THE PET SKYE TERRIER.

BY A DOG FANCIER.

THE subject of this sketch was a favorite specimen of the Skye Terrier tribe, well bred and of rare good stock, who was so fortunate as to be owned by a very nice little girl residing in an aristocratic city street, who prided herself upon possessing the "cunningest and loveliest" sample of his kind ever seen.

She called him "Silky," and a very appropriate name it was, for his long golden fleece was more like fine silk floss than like dog's hair. He was thoroughbred, but small, short-legged, round-nosed, foxy-eared, keen-scented, and his two sparkling round eyes glistened like jet black beads, under the wavy head-curls that overhung his handsome little face.

Miss Laura's father had made his pretty daughter a present of this dog upon her tenth birthday. She was his only child, and she came to love her pet very dearly; he was so cunning, so playful, so smart, and so easily taught to obey, and to acquire an aptness for pretty animal tricks. And "Silky could do *any* thing except talk," so Miss Laura declared.

He was a frisky little elf, forever on the move; racing up and down the stairs, through the halls and parlors, into the closets, up at the windows for a peep out of doors, in and out of the chairs, worrying Puss, teasing the maids and the cook, or romping with his rollicking young mistress from morning till night, always about some playful mischief, but ever as harmless in his pranks as a four weeks' old kitten.

Silky was death on rats. As for mice, he would snap them up like the fiercest cat, and would destroy a dozen while old Puss was catching one, until the house where *he* had free scope was as clear of vermin as the interior of an empty champagne bottle.

All manner of pretty trieks and antics the youthful Miss Laura taught her pet to perform. She dressed him up doll-fashion, like an old woman, and the tiny mimic would personate the grandma, waddling about the room in her old worn bonnet, with crutch in hand, and spectacles on nose, as if afflicted with ague or rheumatics, to the life!

His pretty mistress had a corporal's gray coat and breeches, and a diminutive cocked hat, *a la Napoleon*, fitted to her favorite. She would attire him in this costume, stand him up on his hind feet, buckle a little wooden sword about his waist, and drill him to march off with the air *militaire* so successfully as to extort shouts of laughter from her young visitors, who often came to her father's nice house to witness the performances of this wonderfully sagacious dog.

She harnessed him into a tiny pony-wagon, and placing Puss within it for driver, Silky would trot about the drawing-room or nursery in great glee, enjoying the sport as keenly as did charming little Laura and the rest.

This dog would discharge a toy gun or pistol; toss a biscuit in the air and catch it falling; go through the manual of arms; march, halt, shoulder arms, carry arms, ready, aim, fire, at the word, like a soldier. And a hundred other little tricks he enacted, that were vastly amusing to Miss Laura and her juvenile friends.

When her father brought home bon-bons, Silky (who was fond of confections) would dive into his master's pockets and find the candies or sugar with cunning zest and satisfaction. At the table this pet occupied a high chair, and was taught to behave himself with rare good taste. He always had a lively appetite, but he was patient, and waited to the last, of course, to be served. His young mistress would cut his meat up, which he would eat decorously, then wipe his mouth with his little napkin (as he saw others do), and retire when the family had finished their meals, to resume his roistering fun.

Every morning the servant gave Silky his bath, combed out his long soft hair, and rendered him presentable and cleanly at breakfast. He enjoyed this refreshing operation, and was always as sweet as a posy, so Laura insisted; for she was so fastidiously neat herself that she could endure nothing but nicety in everything around her.

So Silky frolicked, and skipped, and marched, or "played horse," sought for imaginary rats and mice, teased the cat, bothered the servants, and amused his fair, gentle young mistress day in and day out for years.

Once it happened, when Silky was four years old, that the street water-pipe running in front of their residence got out of order, and men came to repair it. They opened a large hole just below the front door, outside of the walk, stopped off the flow of water at the main, and went to work to fix the break.

Silky had a habit of sitting at the front window to watch

for the return of Miss Laura's father at about dinner-time, for he knew the hour he came home, and he looked for his supply of sugar-plums very often. On this occasion, when the gentleman opened the door as usual, the terrier jumped to meet him, when a large rat came waddling along in the gutter from some neighboring house, apparently searching for a hole somewhere through which he could secrete himself, for he was quite out of his ordinary bounds in the open highway. As the front door opened Silky caught sight of this rat, and he didn't hesitate to "go for him" at a lively pace.

Away scampered the surprised rat, who got a timely glimpse of his mortal enemy; away leaped Silky in hot pursuit, and away ran his master behind them. The rat mounted the earth-pile that had been thrown up in the street, and jumped into the trench beyond, at the bottom of which he saw the open end of the six-inch iron water-pipe, into which he dived unceremoniously, with Silky close at his heels.

The rat escaped; but the dog, upon passing out of sight, inside this pipe, could force his flat body but a few feet within the opening, and shortly found himself stuck fast there, unable to go on or to recede.

The water-pipe was so small and so smooth inside that Silky could neither turn, advance, nor retreat, and he quickly sent up a shriek that satisfied his master, who halted overhead, that the dog had got into a peculiarly "tight place."

Miss Laura had by this time learned what was transpiring, and throwing a sbawl upon her fair shoulders, she hastened to the scene in great dismay. What was to be done? Silky would very soon suffocate in this fix. He was effectually incased in this unlooked-for iron trap, and could not be got at.

Silky kept up his piteous howling, which grew fainter every minute; Miss Laura was in hysterics, and her father was not a little excited, while, even in that secluded aristocratic street, a little crowd was gathering, among whom a pleasant-faced mechanic removed his hat respectfully, and said, "Don't be scared, Miss; we'll get yer dog out; never fear."

And procuring some narrow strips of leather, this young man quickly made two free-running slip-nooses, which he fastened upon each side of the end of a ten-foot wooden rod lying close at hand, and thrusting this pole into the pipe, the stranger methodically went to work to fish poor Silky out.

After brief manipulation he contrived to get a hitch with one of the loops upon the dog's hind leg. And with the cheering exclamation, "I've got him, Miss!" he withdrew the pole cautiously, and Silky was discovered dangling at the end of it in the leather noose. Her pet was thus restored to its anxious mistress, to her great joy, amidst the ringing applause of the bystanders.

Her father presented the mechanic with a bright ten-dollar note on the spot, which he accepted with thanks, but ventured to say that he was more than compensated for his trivial services at beholding the intense gratification exhibited by the beautiful young lady upon the rescue of her pretty pet.

The dog was unharmed, and soon forgot the jeopardy he had been placed in. He continued his pranks and tricks at home afterwards, and for years served as the liveliest of playmates for Miss Laura, who was thenceforth very careful towards Silky, as he grew fat and gouty at length in his splendid home.

But he remained to the end, notwithstanding the indulgences of his pampered surroundings, the best ratter in the neighborhood, the smartest little Skye Terrier about, the happiest and cunningest dog in town, and the best beloved of all, by his indulgent, affectionate and graceful young mistress.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

III.

RABBIT KEEPING.

FEEDING.

FIRST, as to the time of feeding. I find that twice a day is sufficient. The first feed is given about six o'clock, A.M., in summer, and about half-past seven in winter. This should consist of wheat, buck-wheat, or barley, with the addition of a small piece of turnip or carrot about the size of a hen's egg. In summer I give a small handful of clover, instead of the roots. In feeding the above grains I alternate them; this gives the rabbits a better relish for their food.

The night feed, which is given about six o'clock, is always oats, with a handful of cut hay (clover, if to be had), and when green food is scarce, a small piece of turnip or carrot. If fresh clover can be obtained it is better to dispense with both hay and roots. In using green food, never give it while wet. Cut it and let it wilt before using. Cut it when dry, and keep one day's supply ahead. Dry food, with privation of greens, water to drink, and cold temperature, sometimes occasions obstinate constipation. The warmer rabbits are kept the better they thrive. When vegetables are gathered fresh they should not be given wet—unless very seldom, and when hay is given, which will drink up the moisture, and keep them sound without danger. Occasionally give for morning feed whole Indian corn. Peas, soaked a few hours, and then drained, makes another good change for the morning feed. In their season beet and carrot tops, and pea haulm are a safe and good feed, when not used in excess, and should not be given very often. The too free use of very green or wet vegetable food will be certain to produce the most disastrous results. Pot-belly, dropsy, and other diseases, are sure to follow. Dandelion tops are greedily devoured, and are a most excellent feed. This is an almost certain cure of the disease known as red-water, and is an excellent corrective of other ills. Plantain leaves and shepherd sprouts are also a safe and good feed, if not used in excess.

A very little salt, once a week, mixed with their feed, is beneficial. For condiments, to tempt the appetite, use fennel, sweet marjoram, parsley, and tea leaves, dried; but these should be used in small quantities, and more as a tonic than a regular diet. All grain or food that is left in the feed cups should be removed before putting in a fresh supply.

After having breathed on the feed, and mused it over, the rabbit, who is a dainty animal, will not eat it, unless compelled to by hunger. The feed cups should be washed often, for cleanliness is one of the indispensable adjuncts to success. The same cup should not be used for both wet and dry feed, unless thoroughly cleansed and dried after being used for the former.

Does with young should be more liberally fed, and with more nourishing diet than others. A slice of bread, dipped in milk, is a dainty treat for them, as well as being very nutritious. Also, young rabbits after being weaned, should be well tended to; kept clean and warm, with plenty of food, and success is quite certain.

The key to success in rabbit keeping is thus:

1. Dry food mainly.
2. Frequent change of diet.
3. Regularity in feeding.
4. Cleanliness.
5. Warmth in the winter season.
6. Large and well drained hutches.

NEWARK, OHIO.

P. J. KELLER.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT IN FOWLS.

IN proportion to the cost of keeping and propagating, the useful and ornamental qualities of well-bred, well-cared-for fowls, are more apparent than in any other domestic possession of man, and better repay the care devoted to them. A well-filled egg basket is a source of many comforts to *any* family, and a broiled chicken, whose age you have *not* taken upon the dubious testimony of some dealer, makes par excellence a meal to remember; and the relief and relaxation from daily toil contributing directly to the comfort and happiness of the fancier, are some of the rewards of fowl keeping, to say nothing of the higher qualification of him who evolves by skill and patience the cup-winners and prize-takers in the arena of the exhibition; the feathered kings which show their owner's ability and reward his care.

The love of pets inherent in most characters, is vented on many unworthy objects, is often ill-repaid, either in personal gratification or pecuniarily, and yet is continually developed and displayed, and, we contend, is nowhere so usefully and agreeably expended as in the cultivation of poultry; and with all its attractiveness and usefulness it is not necessarily expensive to indulge in, or by any means strictly a rural pleasure, but commends itself as a popular economy to almost any family in town or country.

There are hundreds of employees in the offices, banks, and business houses of our large cities, who, living in the near-by country on the various railway lines, have excellent facilities for fowl raising, and yet waste their energies and court the disappointments of vegetable raising and gardening, because it is the stereotyped thing, and its "so nice to have your own vegetables, you know." Having thoroughly tried both experiments, we plead the superior benefits *every way* of poultry raising, because we *have* thus experimented, and believe we have graduated to a higher and better use of our leisure. Expensive houses, wire-fenced yards, and fancy fixings are pretty and attractive, but by no means necessary; for, as we have proved, fowls can be successfully and profitably cultivated, when restrained from their natural inclination to wander by lath fences, and sheltered by a rough domicile of common boards. Indeed, so that the house is thoroughly dry, properly ventilated, and the possibilities of space sufficient for moderate exercise, there is nothing left to be desired, as close observance and care on the part of the breeder can more than compensate for any apparent needs. The care devoted to them, if resulting from a careful observance of the flock and attention to details, is a guarantee of success here, precisely as in more important operations of business,

and attaches you more to the objects of your care. That they receive their food as nearly as possible at regular intervals, that the water is fresh once each day, in *hot weather at least*, is a care worth taking; and, above all, thorough cleanliness is imperative.

Feeding is a point upon which even experienced breeders differ, both as to the quantity proper to give, as well as to which kind is most profitable and nourishing; but we think they all agree in saying that the usual fault is to feed too much rather than too little; and, in our opinion, nothing *can* be worse than to do as some (rather boastfully, too) say *they* do, viz., always keep food before them. Cochins especially do best if kept in what inexperienced persons would call a half-starved condition; that is, always eager for the regular meals, as they fatten very easily, and once thoroughly fattened they are lazy and worthless as egg producers.

The requirements of successful poultry keeping are of such a nature as to afford a pleasant degree of exercise, and at the same time not being *ever* severe or laborious. They serve a better purpose than gardening, both as to profit and pleasure. Try it, ye followers of sedentary employments, monotonous and dyspepsia giving, and convert at least a part of your garden spot into a grass plot, with quince and other fruit trees for shade, over which occasionally allow your favorites to ramble, and, my word for it, you will be the gainer in both health and pocket.

IMPORTATION.

AT the request of our friend, Thos. L. McKeen, we recently imported for him a trio of very fine Buff Cochin fowls, from the yards of Henry Tomlinson, Birmingham, England. The fowls were choice, and arrived in good condition, considering the rough weather they experienced during the passage over. The cock won first at Hanley, the only time shown as a chicken. He has since won first at Leicester, first at Blackpool, first at Whitwick, and first and champion cup as the best cock in the show at Earlsheaton. When in condition he weighs twelve pounds. The two hens have weighed twenty-one pounds, the pair, and are the winners of numerous premiums. Mr. McKeen has at this time one of the most promising cockerels (Partridge Cochin) raised this season, and if shown, he will certainly be heard from. He has also some extra choice pullets, sisters to the above. Mr. McKeen intends to devote his extensive yards to Buff and Partridge Cochins, and Light Brahmias. He is an enthusiastic fancier, and we wish him all success.

In connection with the above we would call the attention of those of our readers intending to import, to the advertisement of Henry Tomlinson, in this number of the *Journal*. He is one of the leading Cochin fanciers of England. We visited his yards in September, 1872, bought many fowls from him, and in every case we received entire satisfaction. Mr. Tomlinson is a good judge of all other kinds of fancy stock, and we believe his services can be secured to select and ship any kind of stock, such as fowls, pigeons, rabbits, etc. Our readers will be perfectly safe in dealing with Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham, England.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

WE are informed by Edward S. Ralph, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, that a majority of the old Game Committee have concluded to add E. P. Howlett, of

Syracuse, New York, to the Revising Committee on Games and Game Bantams. This is an excellent choice, and we hope Mr. Howlett will find it convenient to serve, for he has had a long experience with high class Game Bantams.

It might be well, at this time, to remind our readers that it is advisable for those having changes to propose in the Constitution or By-Laws of the American Poultry Association, or any suggestion to make in regard to revising the standard, should do so previous to the twenty-fifth of this month, and not wait until the meeting at Buffalo, which will be a busy one, and committees at that time will be too much engaged to listen to new propositions. All communications should be addressed to Ed. S. Ralph, Secretary of the American Poultry Association, Buffalo, New York.

ENTERPRISE.

WE are pleased to call attention to the advertisement of J. F. Ferris, in the present number of the *Journal*. He certainly makes it a very easy matter to obtain the *Journal* for 1875. To those of his purchasers who are already subscribers it will give them a chance to make a present of the *Journal* to a friend.

THE advance copy of *Fulton's Book of Pigeons*, No. 8, is at hand. The illustrations are exceedingly fine, being in Mr. Ludlow's best style. The *Blue Pied Pouter cock* is absolutely perfect and is well worth the price of the book alone. On the first page are four figures, Blue-Wing Turbiteen, Black-Wing Turbiteen, both crested; also, Yellow and Red-Wing Turbiteens, plain heads; these are perfect little gems and, we believe, entirely new to this country. The letter press is a continuation of the description of the Pouter, and is most thorough and searching. Mr. Fulton, like Mr. Wright, in making a book does not depend entirely upon his own practical knowledge, but embodies all the knowledge of his brother fanciers and previous writers. This work should be in the hands of every fancier in this country. It is mailed from this office at 50 cents per number, and will be completed in twenty-five numbers.

NOTES UPON NOS. 43 & 44.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

I had hoped that we were to have no more Wright v. Burnham, or *vice versa*, and thought that even Mr. Van Winkle had finished up in his criticism of the *World*; but, in your leniency and good nature, I see these belligerents are allowed to "keep up the shake" in your last issue. Why not "let us have peace" awhile, now? I go for the largest liberty in this direction; but, as Hamlet (or some other body) has it, "Something too much of this!"

"Clinton" hits the spike flat on the head, in his article on Pedigree Poultry, in your last number, when he says any one may register fowl stock by paying twenty-five cents for it, and the worthless is thus placed on an equality with the best. And, further, that unprincipled owners will thus enter their fowls, because they think it a good advertising plan, and they can dispose of their thus "pedigreed birds" more readily. This is so; and very many of these birds are so registered and sold for what they are *not*, as I can affirm, positively, of my own knowledge.

In answer to "J. A. L." I should say that "the best collection" in the show-room is understood to be the best in number, quality, size, forwardness for age, similarity, symmetry, and practical points for good breeders; no matter

whether any one or two trios of such a lot have taken first, second, or third prizes. The best collection, as I understand this term, is the best, all things considered, of the largest number of old and young fowls shown, all these being bred or owned by the one contributor thus competing for the premium "for best and largest collection." It seems clear to my mind that this is not ambiguous; and the fact that to a few birds among the lot are awarded prizes (or not), individually, should have no bearing upon the general character, comparatively, of the whole number thus exhibited by any one person. I think fair judges would thus decide uniformly.

I was gratified to notice a considerable increase in your advertising patronage in your last issue. It is now the season when this sort of communication between sellers and buyers is most desirable; and this year's chickens have this, and will next month, become mature in growth and fit for the shows, or for fresh stock in the fanciers' yards. We all want to know who has good birds, and popular strains from which we may select acceptable specimens. I hope that breeders will see the manifest advantages of advertising in a paper issued twice a month (or weekly) over one put out only monthly, or once in five or six weeks, as most of the nominal "monthlies" have come to hand of late.

Very glad to read your encouraging remarks in reference to the continuance of the *Fanciers' Journal* through 1875. We shall do all we can, this way, to help you in both subscriptions and advertising. If every one does his best we shall be able to start our favorite poultry paper off with a good outlook for next year, sure. I most heartily wish you the fullest success. Yours, etc., SPANGLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD: HOW MADE.

FRIEND WADE:

I find, occasionally, some writer alluding to certain fowls that were at the Buffalo show last winter, as the ones from which the standard was made, and some even claim that their birds are the *best* because the standard was made from them. Now I will venture to state that *not a single committee who worked on the standard at that time ever used a single bird to make a standard by*. They were not foolish enough for that. They all knew that the best birds failed in one or more points. No doubt they compared birds with the standard and thus endeavored to correct faults whether found in one or the other. I can speak knowingly as to the committee on Water Fowls and Turkeys, from the fact that I worked most of the time (with the other members) for three days and three nights; and we, of course, compared birds with the standard, but we did not revise the standard to suit anybody's birds. J. Y. BICKNELL.

WESTMOEELAND, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

FOWLS FOR PROFIT.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of embarking in the poultry business, on a small scale, with a view of producing poultry and eggs for market, and have decided to seek information on the subject, through the columns of your valuable paper; therefore, will be greatly obliged to you if you will insert the following:

I wish to produce a fowl with bright yellow legs, and skin of a golden buttery hue, that will, when dressed for market, attract the eye of the epicure. I propose to use pure bred Light Brahma hens, but am undecided as to what breed the cock should be from; have thought of trying a Silver-Gray Dorking, but am afraid they will not mature quick enough, or might have white legs; the Brown Leghorn might do if it were not for the large comb and wattles; I am almost confident that the American Dominique would be just the thing. What I want is to produce a cross bred fowl, that

will mature rapidly, be of medium size, plump breasted, with yellow skin and legs; and, will be greatly obliged to any of your numerous correspondents, or readers, who have had practical experience in crossing any of the above named varieties or breeds.

Yours truly,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 25, 1874.

NOVICE.

NEW SOCIETY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find Premium list of the first Middlesex Poultry Exhibition, November 17th, 18th, and 19th, at Lowell. Our Society starts off under very encouraging circumstances. We have one hundred active members, and a good number of life members. We have already one hundred entries, and we intend to have one hundred and fifty before we close our books.

Philander Williams, of Taunton; F. J. Kinny, of Worcester; D. W. Wallace, of Lynfield; Geo. P. Burnham, of Melrose; Wm. Eastman, of Stoneham; and several other first-class breeders are going to show their stock at our Exhibition.

The members of our Society feel greatly encouraged in this new enterprise. We should have had the Exhibition later in the season, but could not get a hall at any other time, so we were obliged to hold the Exhibition in November. Gov. Thos. Tulbot, heads the life membership list.

Yours respectfully,

LOWELL, Oct. 31, 1874.

JOHN H. NICHOLS.

NEW SOCIETY.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 20th the Executive Committee of the Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association held a meeting, and decided that the first show of the Association should be held on December 8, 9, and 10, 1874, at St. Joseph, Missouri. Our premium list will be published in a few days, and will embrace everything coming in the category of "poultry and pets." We have a magnificent hall to exhibit in, and there is no reason why we should not have a first-class show in every respect. Eastern parties will find this a good advertising opportunity.

For premium list and entries, address Lon. Hardman, Corresponding Secretary, 815 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Yours truly,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., October 26, 1874.

LON. HARDMAN.

ANSWER TO J. A. L.

(Nos. 43 and 44 of "The Fanciers' Journal.")

WHERE two or more exhibitors compete for "largest and best collection," each single premium awarded counts one or more. Where first, second and third premiums are offered, first counts three, second two, and third one. Where more or less are offered, corresponding numbers are counted to each. The collection premium is awarded to him whose single premiums sum up the largest number.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

EXPORTATION.

DEAR EDITOR:

I have shipped to-day to Mr. John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, England, four Cayuga Ducks and a trio of Plymouth Rocks. The ducks are all metallic green-black in plumage, and the fowls are as good as any I ever saw of the kind.

Yours truly,

WESTMORELAND, October 29, 1874.

J. Y. BICKNELL.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

FRIEND WADE:

As the members of Poultry Associations are striving to add some feature of interest, would it not be a good idea to have a public address at these popular gatherings. In this way they could add dignity to their enterprise, and create a healthy moral sentiment in their favor.

The *Fanciers' Journal* must be a good advertising medium, for the bare mention of my American Sampson, in your issue of October 15th, has already brought from far-western States inquiries for eggs for the spring of 1875.

If every correspondent would be careful to affix the name

of the county to their address, it would hasten a reply, as it facilitates the distribution of the mail in our postal cars. The rapidity with which letters are handled between railroad stations requires that the destination be written full and plain.

Thanking you for favors, I am, with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

BIG FLATS, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y., Nov. 2, 1875.

WM. ATWOOD.

"CHINA FOWL."

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have received and read Mr. Burnham's new book, called the "China Fowl," and would most respectfully commend it to every poultry breeder in this land; more particularly to those who have read the book called the "Brahma Fowl," by Lewis Wright. I think it describes the whole question on the Brahmans, both Light and Dark.

Respectfully,

PEABODY, MASS., October 26, 1874.

W. M. WARD, P. M.

FRIEND WADE:

I cheerfully inclose the little amount your bill calls for (three dollars). It was the means of selling \$150 worth of birds for me, which induces me now to invest part of the cash in more stock to improve my own with, hence I send you another *little advertisement*.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 3, 1874.

F. P. BECKER.

SANGAMMON POULTRY SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

THE above association was organized at Springfield, Ills., October 17, 1874, and the following list of officers were elected:

President—N. Divelbiss, Springfield.

Vice-Presidents—S. Butler, C. Dougherty, A. H. Irwin, Frank Springer, J. D. Crabb, J. Dunlap, Jesse Perkins, J. C. Reed, Miles H. Wilmot.

Secretary—Frank McConnell.

Treasurer—C. Bressmer.

For time of holding first show, see list elsewhere.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

CHATS WITH OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

"Now that the dogs and rabbits have been taken from our corner, the boys and girls will have a greater interest in it than ever. By degrees, if we are sly, we will oust all grown-up fanciers from our Small Pet Department and have it devoted to us exclusively." So writes a young fancier, and the editor is inclined to have the same opinion. We suppose they thought the Small Pet Department was too small to contain such huge monsters as dogs and rabbits. Never mind, the less subjects we have to talk about, the more space we can devote to the remaining ones. Come to think about it, they did seem a little out of place, quite crowding out the smaller and prettier pets. Well, let it go. How quickly summer has passed away! Already Jack Frost has visited us; in early morning his white beard is seen gleaming on the trees and grass. The chestnuts too, surprised on awakening from their summer's sleep to find their prison doors thrown open by kind-hearted Jack, stir uneasily in their soft, velvety couches, and marvel greatly at the scene presented to their view. Everything in nature seems to unite in joyfully shouting, "Autumn has come!" The delicate icework on the window panes; the gold and crimson-tinted leaves, falling silently, one by one, from the frost-bitten trees; the merry little ground squirrels frisking joyfully along the fence rails, with his mouth and cheeks filled

with nuts; all seem to join with one accord into the song of Autumn, sung by all the sweet voices in nature. But here comes a letter from Tommy Ticklebee; he wants to know "whether he is entitled to all the privileges of a regular subscriber, as he wishes to secure subscriptions for the *Journal*." His father being a regular subscriber, most undoubtedly he is. We are glad to see the young people take such an interest in the advancement of the *Journal*. Some of them are working quite hard to secure subscribers. They want a weekly, and we know of no better way in which they can earn money for the holidays.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE AMERICAN BLUE JAY.

A VERY noisy fellow is the American blue jay, as he flits through the dark woods, ever and anon uttering the harsh disagreeably-sounding noise for which he is particularly characterized. He is a very handsome bird also, with his light blue crest and smooth, shining coat of the same color. The wing coverts are of a beautiful blue, barred with black, and ending in white tips. Though in his wild state we seldom hear musical notes issuing from the blue jay's throat, yet in captivity he will sometimes burst into a song full of sweet sounds and musical notes. He delights in uttering the harsh notes of the hawk. The blue jay is a most malicious thief; he robs the nests of his peaceable neighbors, sucking the eggs and frequently devouring the young. When flying about the blue jay appears to be quite a large bird, but when stripped of his plumage he is a very little larger than the robin. They feed principally on fruit and nuts, but are also very partial to animal food. In confinement the blue jay shows great affection for its master. P. L.

VERMIN ON CANARY BIRDS.

It is now the season when Canary birds are imported from Germany to this country, and when those who love the sweetest of all songsters make their purchases. It is for these reasons that we write this article to caution persons who desire to obtain these little pets.

We learn by report that a lot of Canary birds was received in New York a few weeks ago in bad condition, being diseased and filled with vermin. We have also noticed that they are being offered for sale in the market at a less price than last year. The price now asked in the large bird stores is three dollars, in some of the smaller stores the prices range from three to five and eight dollars. Our judgment is that the best birds can be bought of responsible dealers at three and four dollars apiece, but for two reasons it is well to wait until after the first of November before purchasing.

One reason is, because the birds are now young and have not fully acquired their song. The other reason is, because if you buy a diseased or lousy bird you will repent of your bargain at any price.

As to lice on a bird that is kept in a cage, they are an intolerable pest. If they are not gotten rid of they will stop his song and at last destroy his life. We have known birds to be almost literally eaten up by them, and it is only by faithful and constant attention for weeks that they can be exterminated. The cage must be thoroughly cleansed and scalded, the bird must then be taken and his feathers filled with a German insect powder that comes for the purpose, and every day afterward, at evening, a white cloth should be put on the cage, taken off, and shaken out the window or

over the fire before you go to bed, replaced, removed, and shaken again before daylight in the morning. This is to be followed up closely until not a louse is left. If your bird has not moulted well, is dumpish and does not sing, he is, without doubt, lousy.—*Ex.*

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

- Middlesex Poultry Association. Lowell, November 17, 18, and 19. E. T. Rowell, Sect. *Premium List received.*
- New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.
- The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.
- Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.
- Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.
- Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.
- Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.
- Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.
- Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Sifer, Secretary.
- Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*
- Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.
- Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine.
- Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.
- Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.
- Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.
- Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.
- Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Corresponding Secretary.
- Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.
- Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.
- Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.
- Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary.
- Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance. About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING **for exchange only**, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins, for Brown Leghorns and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Address
WILLIAM MAYER, Rohrerstrng, Berks Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One fine Black-Red Game Stag, bay eyes, willow legs, bred from first premium stock, for a good Brown-Red, Ginger-Red, or Black Game Cock or Stag.
Address C. J. BULKLEY, 6 Brinkerhoff Ave., Utica, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—I wish to exchange one trio of *fine* White Leghorn chicks, for Tumbler pigeons. What other offers?
Address WILL J. ROW, Greensburg, Westmoreland, Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A superior Partridge Cochin hen (2 years old), for a first-class cock, same age and variety. Specimen feathers exchanged.
McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE a postal card with any one wanting a good White Leghorn cockerel, for other good stock.
T. H. CONNER, Blackington, Mass.

EXCHANGE.—Trios of B. B. Red Games, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, and Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, to exchange for Smith & Wesson Pocket Revolver, Mocking Bird, and Rouen Ducks.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Black Carrier Cock; one Blue Owl Hen; one Red Jacobin Hen; one Black Nun; two Red-Speckled Pouter Cochs; one Red Barb Hen; and one Black-and-White-Splashed Carrier Cock. Also, one pair each Yellow and Red Barbs—all good birds—for Mocking Birds, Red or Gray Cardinals, Bullfinches, Parrots, or any other kind of birds or pet stock.
Address
GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED.—A pure bred Mastiff male pup, three to six months old, Silver Hunting-case Lever Watch, or anything negotiable, in exchange for Duke of York Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and American Dominiques; first-class specimens, large in size, splendid form and plumage. What offers? Address
DR. A. UPHAM, Wilsonville, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—Essex Swine (boars and sows), Shepherd pups, from imported slut; Rouen, and Aylesbury ducks, very fine, in exchange for fancy Pigeons, and other stock.
EBNJAMIN HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

WHITE MICE.—A few pairs of these pets to exchange for fancy Pigeons. Address
G. F. MCCONNELL, Hudson, N. Y.

IN EXCHANGE.—For a good Light Brahma cockerel, a good small Silver Duckwing Game Bantam pullet. Address
R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box, 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn Cockerels (Smith strain), or Buff Cochin Chicks, for Light or Dark Brahma, or Partridge Cochin, hens or pullets. Give strain and quantities.
W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Light Brahma cockerel (Wade's stock), five White Leghorn cockerels, fifteen pairs Rouen Ducks (Bicknell's stock), for White Leghorn or Plymouth Rock hens (1873 hatch), Silver-Laced Bantams, Cayuga Ducks, or Watch Dog. All first-class stock; same expected. Address
F. S. AINSWORTH, South Norwalk, Conn.

EXCHANGE.—A good bargain.—I will give four Guinea Pigs, one male and three females, for an Angora male doe. Must be good stock and old enough to breed. Address
WM. D. ZELL, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Partridge Cochin, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Game Fowls crossed for pit, for Brown Leghorns. Persons having Brown Leghorns for exchange will do well by writing to
F. S. BLOODGOOD, Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of White Leghorns, for one trio of Buff Cochins. Must be well-marked, standard birds.
H. PARKAM, Lima, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of White Leghorns, for one trio of Black Cochins. My birds are all first-class, with "white ear-lobes." None but "standard birds" wanted.
H. PARKAM, Lima, Ohio.

TO EXCHANGE.—1 pair White Cochins, direct from Bicknell's yards, 2 years old; 3 pairs Partridge Cochin chicks, Van Winkle's strain; 1 pair White Polish, or same cock and two hens, not quite as large topknots, all direct from E. G. Studley's yards, Claverack; 1 pair Light Brahmas, from C. E. L. Hayward; 2 pairs Black flamburgs, for Plymouth Rocks, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Black A Bantams, G. S. Bantams, S. S. Bantams, or Fancy Pigeons. What other offers? Wanted, in exchange, 1 pair good Dominique Bantams, and 3 or 4 Plymouth Rock cockerels not up to standard, to cross with common fowls for market.
E. B. SOUTHWICK, Box 29, New Baltimore, Green Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio Partridge Cochins (Todd and Williams' cross) for one trio Light Brahmas. Must be good birds as mine are. Address N. T. COLBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair Houdans, one pair Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, one pair Games bred for the pit—for a good trio of Dark Brahmas, very dark, of some good strain. Mine are all good birds. Address
JAMES SHARP, Box 59, Turtle Creek, Alleghany Co., Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, SULKY.—I will give three trios of selected prize-bred White Leghorns, May hatch, that can win in heavy competition, for a good light sulky for road work. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A very superior lot of Buff, White, Black and Partridge Cochin chicks, hatched in May from eggs imported from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Feast, Sedgwick, Turner, Wright, Beldon, etc., for grain, oats, barley, corn, or wheat. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of very fine prize White Cochins, imported from the yards of R. S. S. Woodgate, England, the champion breeder of that variety, for a good, new, single harness, silver-plated, light and fashionable make. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED.—A Remington double-barrel, breech-loading gun, laminated steel barrels, bore 12; will give an imported trio of White or Buff Cochins, hatched in May, that will win in strong competition, from Lady Gwydyr's yards, England. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

WANTED, SKELETON WAGON.—Will give in exchange Buff Partridge or White Cochins, White Leghorns, hatched in May, from some of the first yards in England, and warranted to be from cup and prize winners. Address
DR. MUNROE, Pultneyville, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—Mocking Birds for Yellow Jacobins, Turbits, Fantails or Owls. Birds guaranteed singers. Would also exchange a pair of Pure White Muscovy Ducks (very beautiful) for Pigeons as above. Address
S. G. WOOD, Nashville, Tenn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Trio Buff Cochin fowls (No. 1 breeders), two years old, for two first-class Partridge Cochin or Dark Brahma pullets. No poor stock need apply. Address
McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

GUINEA PIGS.—To exchange for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

EXCHANGE.—A fine pair of young Lop-Eared Rabbits. Sire first at Philadelphia and Doylestown; dam first at Doylestown, for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawu Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochin pullets; must be good. Address
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochin, White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock. Address
KEPHART BROS., Berrien Springs, Mich.

WILL EXCHANGE.—My breeding trio White-Faced Black Spanish for White or Black Fans. Also, one Blue female for one Blue male. Birds must be first-class. Address
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Black or Buff Cochin Fowls, and Fancy Pigeons, for a Double Barrelled Breech loader, central fire, state price. Address
J. E. DIEHL, Beverly, N. J.

WANTED.—A pure blooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains. Address
T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or Partridge Cochins, Houdans, or Light Brahmas, for Plymouth Rock, Brown Leghorns, or Black B. R. Game Bantams. Must be first-class. Address
S. P. STONE, Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—Brown Leghorn pullets, in exchange for choice fancy pigeons of the leading varieties. Pullets or hens must be extra marked. Black Hamburgs, Black Leghorns, and Himalayan Rabbits also wanted. Address
W. A. BURFEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Polands, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochin pullets. Address
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Ten Dominique Leghorns, ten Partridge Cochins, six S. S. Hamburgs, six Dark Brahmas, six Light Brahmas, six Buff Cochins, three Brown Leghorns, three Andalusians, and three White Cochins, for White Polish Chicks. All well-bred Fowls and Chicks. What other offers?
F. L. CHAPIN, Southbridge, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmans (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

LOOK.—EXCHANGE.—Four Dark Brahma hens, 19 months old (Wade's strain); four B. Leghorn pullets, hatched August 27th (Bonney's strain), for Dominiques. These birds are good, and Dominiques must be the same. Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Exhibitions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.
Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,
717 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

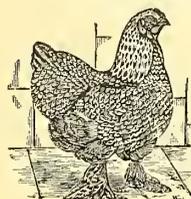
Poultry and Pigeons.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Speckled Tumblers, good birds. Two pairs for \$5.00, and the *Fanciers' Journal* one year free, if ordered this month. Address GEO. C. PEASE, 200 North Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

HOUDANS FOR SALE.—One cock and three hens, eighteen months old and very fine; cock is not related to the hens. Price, \$15.
WM. D. NEILSON, 215 South Fifth St., Philadelphia.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR \$50.—One pair of White Crested White Polands (Sperry's strain), one pair White Leghorns (J. B. Smith's strain). Both pairs of birds will be in perfect trim by December 1st for exhibition.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.



DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.
Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars. F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
Quincy, Ills.

IMPORTANT TO EXHIBITORS
AND
BREEDERS OF PRIZE POULTRY.

DR. MONROE has for sale, on account of removal, the whole of his stock of imported and prize-bred fowls and chickens:
BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
B. B. RED GAME, B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS,
GOLD, AND SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS.

Chickens of the above varieties, fit for the highest competition, hatched (May) from imported eggs warranted to be from cup and prize-winners from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Sedgwick, Feast, Turner, Beldon, Wright, Lingwood, Woodgate, etc.
Twelve pairs of Prize-bred White Leghorns, that can win in any competition, in one lot. A bargain.
PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.

TRUE BLOOD.—Singing Canaries, \$3 each; W. F. Black Spauish cockerels, \$1 to \$2 each; Grey Dorking do., \$1 to \$3 each; Buff Cochin do., \$2 to \$3 each; Light Brahma do., \$3 to \$4 each.
W. F. MUCHMORE, P. O. Box, 29,
Basking Ridge, N. J.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
AND
WHITE LEGHORNS.

A few trios of CHOICE Chicks, at \$10 per trio. Can spare four good P. Cochin hens, at \$5 each. Specimen feathers sent if requested.
WE SEND OUT NO POOR BIRDS.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

RIVER VIEW FARM,
SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of approval.

SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED
TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.

A. H. WEST,
RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes bay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

For \$100 { To reduce stock I offer to send to any address THIRTY-FIVE CHOICE FOWLS, nearly all varieties, for only \$100, cash! Write for full particulars to
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$20 { I will send to any address three trios of good, healthy CHICKS! HIGH-CLASS STOCK! PURE BRED! FIFTEEN VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM!!
Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$6 { I will send a fine pair of WHITE LEGHORNS, or HOUDANS, BRED FROM PRIZE STOCK!
W. L.'s and Smith's strain, and A-No. 1.
AND WITH EVERY PAIR OF ABOVE SENT OUT

Before December 1st, 1874,
I WILL SEND THE "FANCIERS' JOURNAL"
FOR A YEAR, FREE!
IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, SECURE IT FOR A FRIEND.
Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

HEATHWOOD GAMES.

The undersigned has a splendid lot of Heathwood Game Fowls, bred from stock left me when Mr. Heathwood removed to the West. These are perfectly pure and not bred for show purposes alone.

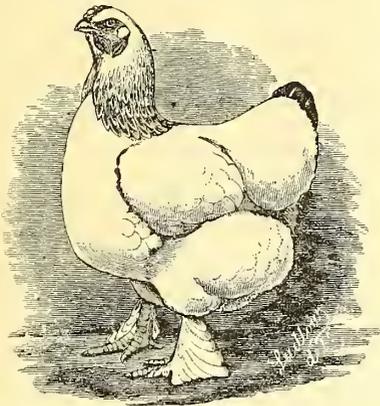
All communications promptly answered.

Address NIEL THOMSON DRACUT, Mass.

CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

A few for sale of the 10 leading varieties.
Address A. McLAREN, Lock Box 1586, Meadville, Pa.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.



The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address, H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmans—Lady Gwydyr, Mrs. Hurt's, and Teabay strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle), Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of
DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),
HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),
BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),
GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. Prices very low. A good chance to stock your yards. Address G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.



I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¼ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to

JOHN YEW DALL,
2416 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

FERGUSON & HOWARD,

DEALERS IN FINE BRED POULTRY,
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Eggs for sale in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp, M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO
ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.



CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
Send for Price List. Low prices.
C. A. HOFFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

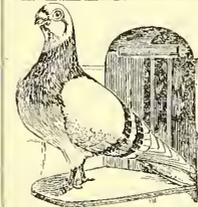
C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmans; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecœurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Poland; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sehright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Onondaga Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

FOR SALE.

CHICKS,
EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
SEND A STAMP FOR
CIRCULAR.

WHITE LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BLACK HAMBURGS.

DR. A. M. DICKIE,
Doylstown, Pa.



HOMING ANTWERPS,

YOUNG BIRDS,

PRICE, \$10 PER PAIR.

JOS. M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S

BUFF COCHINS,

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,

FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

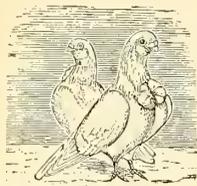
At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlshaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hockington, Blackpool, Chepston, Dewsbury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to win at any great English Show. Price £12, 12s., per trio (about \$68).

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each, boxed and delivered to Express.
T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.



CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,
Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out.
Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Enclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.
D. FRANK ELLIS,
Cambridge, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Fantails a specialty.
W. C. MOORE, private residence, 1322 Fairmount Ave., Phila.

PIGEONS.

Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

Address W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.
P. S.—Also, Fowls—Leghorns and Buff Cochius, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. All first-class stock.

E. W. SQUIRE, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., has for sale, Fowls and Ducks from prize stock, price, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Write for what you want. Also, a few pairs Fancy Pigeons for sale low.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price-list and circular, free. Address
E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices.
Address JAMES B. TEW, Tonawanda, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—50 pair Common Rabbits, price \$2.50 per pair, boxed and delivered to Express, on receipt of price. Address
FLOWER & THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS,

A. A. MILLER,

Breeder of Leading Varieties of

FANCY POULTRY,

LAND AND WATER.

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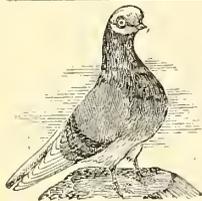
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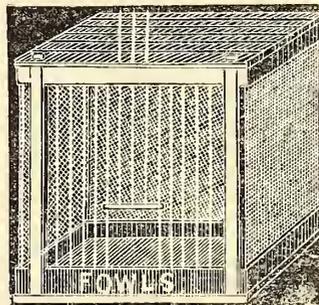
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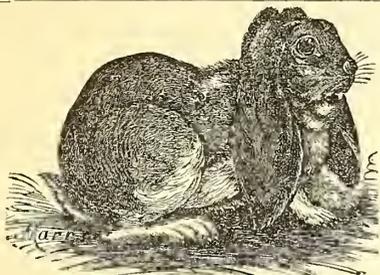
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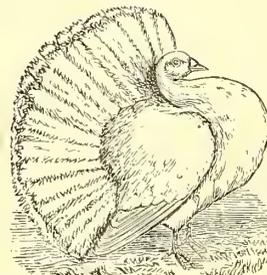
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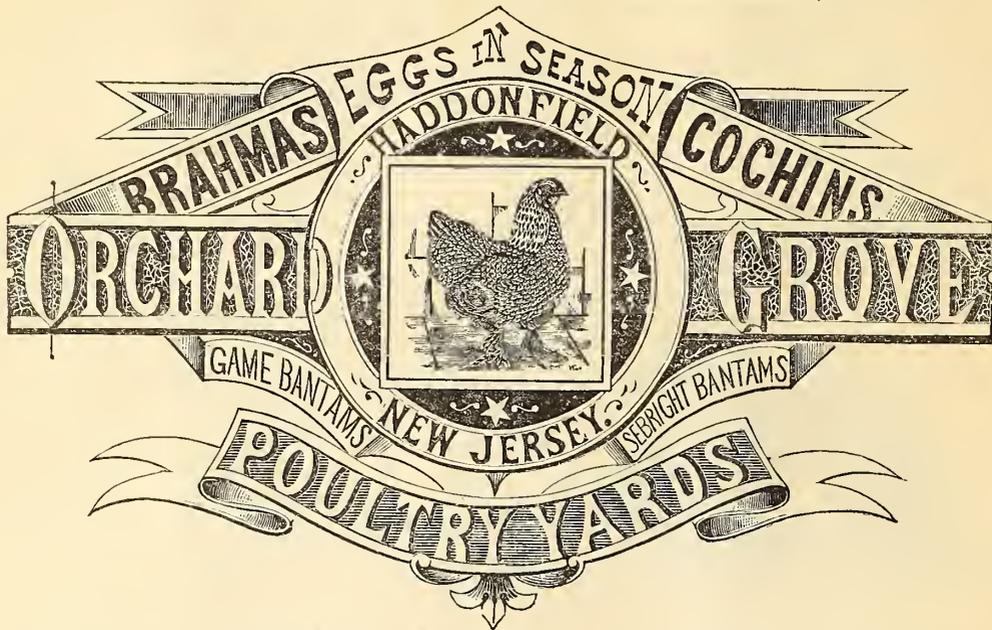
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FANCIERS' JOURNAL

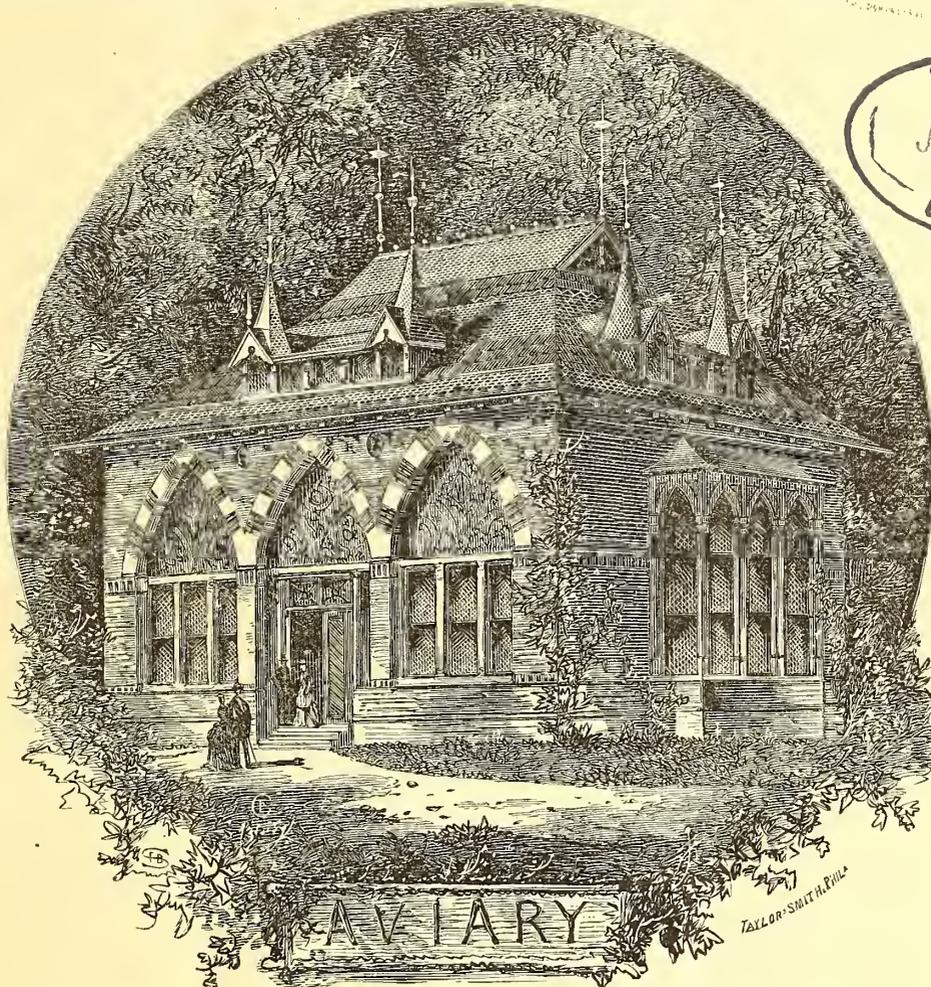
AND POULTRY EXCHANGE.

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BIRD

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1874.

Nos. 47 & 48.



THE above illustration is a finely executed engraving of the Aviary recently built by the Zoological Society, of this city, in their garden at Fairmount Park. It is well stocked with one of the best collections of birds in this country, many of which were donated by enthusiastic admirers of

the doings of the Society; the balance being purchased by their agent, who was sent to Africa and the far East for the special purpose of selecting rare birds and animals that could not be purchased in the markets of the old world. Persons visiting this city should not fail to visit the gardens.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Now that the city of Philadelphia has developed so commendable a spirit of progressive enterprise, it is to be hoped its worthy citizens will not rest content until they have secured a zoological collection as attractive and complete as that of London. No period more opportune than the present will probably ever occur in which to commence operations, and certainly no more *appropriate* and desirable a location could be procured for a Zoological Garden than Fairmount.

The approaching Centennial, with its many busy preparations, has "broken the ice," and given substantial proofs that the Quaker City is in earnest, and *now* is the time to inaugurate what is so thoroughly needed in the United States—a Zoological Garden, first-class in all its appointments.

All that would be required in furtherance of such a worthy enterprise could be accomplished with *less* expenditure *now* than at any other time, and would assuredly greatly add to the numerous attractions of 1876. Philadelphia, possessing as it does so many places and souvenirs

of historic interest, will always be largely visited by both Americans and Europeans.

In connection with this Garden, we should like to see embraced *all the known breeds of fowls and pigeons*, which, in other collections, have been or are almost totally ignored. Paris, it is true, has her "*Garden of Acclimation*," where many of the various breeds are bred or acclimated, yet not to that careful degree of perfection that is so desirable. In our country the pure-bred fowls of the different varieties would open a new field of interest, and awaken the Rip Van Winkles among the ruralists to the fact that mongrel dunghills belong to the days of the past, or the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. A few years would witness a decided and vast improvement of the poultry stock throughout the land, by those of known and acknowledged superiority taking the place of the common stock.

The farmer, in the days of the *wooden plow*, was content to keep several cows and *buy butter*, long-snouted swine, clumsy horses, miserable sheep, and dunghill fowls. *Now* he must have improved agricultural implements, herd-book cattle, pure-bred horses, and *fast* at that, and fine wool sheep; in fact, the "*new departure*" seems to embrace everything but fowls—and why not them? This *advancing backwards*, with farmers, on the fowl question, needs a turning point. We need an "*American Garden of Acclimation*" to introduce and foster the pure breeds of fowls. Such an institution could be made more than self-sustaining; in fact, if rightly and judiciously conducted, would prove a source of considerable revenue.

I trust the eminent fanciers will agitate this idea until the proper authorities will be able to see the importance of furnishing in America "what is wanted" in this line.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD., Nov. 12, 1874.

G. O. BROWN.

VENEMOUS REPTILES, INSECTS, ETC., OF QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: Though your publication is styled the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*, I consider that you should not exclusively confine its columns to statistics regarding the hen-house, breeding, and management of poultry, but occasionally favor your numerous readers with facts regarding floriculture, horticulture, farming, natural history, &c. Under this impression I submit to you some statistics of reptile and insect life in the land of the sunny South, Queensland, Australia, some portion of the drawbacks inflicted upon settlers in the antipodes, assuming that to a portion of your subscribers the perusal will prove interesting.

On many tombstones throughout Queensland are inscribed the names of persons who have died from the bite of venomous reptiles, of which there are many varieties in the colony, and perhaps in no part of the world are they more dangerous than in Queensland. Often mothers are heard to express their apprehension of their children going into the wood or scrub, lest they might be bitten, and in such events doctors live at too great a distance, perhaps some fifty or sixty miles, to arrive in time to afford relief to the sufferers. Scorpions and centipedes abound, and it is well-known how deadly their bite is. The tarantula is also common in the country. Its body is about an inch and a half long, and when the legs are spread out it covers a space eight inches in breadth. On its body are placed bags of

poisonous matter; it shows a formidable set of mandibles; the thorax is hard and bony, and covered with bristly hairs; the bite is worse than that of the centipede. The puff adder, the nature of whose deadly bite need not be described, is found in several districts. Often poisonous snakes enter the dwelling-houses, causing great alarm, and with good reason, for serious results terminating in death ensue. In this English colony the thermometer ranges in the shade during the summer from 105° to 110° and upwards. Often when the lamps are lighted at night in the sitting-rooms, one may imagine, judging from the sound, that heavy rain drops apparently are falling pretty thickly on the roof. A very short interval serves to dispel the illusion, for these sounds come in the shape of little black beetles, crowding into the room, and lighting or rather tumbling on the table, the book you are reading, or into your hair and beard, in numbers innumerable. This is bad enough; but when, after a steady pursuit, you happen to extricate one from your hair or from inside your clothes, and incautiously crack it, the stench emanating is overpowering. Of course it is impossible to remain in the room; the only plan is to turn out the light, close all windows and doors, especially those with a northerly aspect. If these are not alone sufficient annoyances, they are generally joined by an equally strong army of red-winged ants, whose arrival varies the monotonous appearance of the black-coated beetles. When, in about a couple of hours, the supply may have ceased, and one can venture indoors, it is impossible to walk over the floor without crushing thousands of these obnoxious insects, each step being accompanied by a perfume very different from that of "ottar of roses." If mosquitoes were the only troublesome insects to be encountered in the Australian colonies, time or climatization might render one indifferent to their attacks, but they abound in much larger quantities in Queensland; in fact there is no cessation from their attacks. It is not unusual to see newcomers confined to their beds, their limbs so swollen that a doctor has often to be consulted. There are also periodical visits of swarms of fleas, and few have experienced, except the residents of Queensland, the misery of the flea season there. The white ant abounds in the colony, eating through houses, furniture, alike destructive to every article they come in contact with, besides hosts of other noxious insects. Flying foxes, which are only to be seen on the wing during night, are very numerous. They commit great ravages throughout the orchards, devouring all kinds of fruit, but no kind of vegetable escapes where they alight, so that in many districts the fruit trees are completely stripped. Flying foxes may be found in myriads, hanging from tree to tree. Some places which they frequent are almost inaccessible by land, but parties might be equipped who, with black guides, would be able to destroy millions of these depredators. The dingo, a species of wild dog, is very destructive on the sheep runs, to sheep, lambs, young pigs, and poultry, among which they commit great havoc.

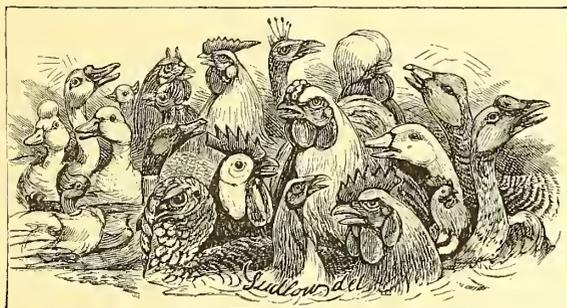
In conclusion, I give extracts from a letter received some time past, from a lady residing in Queensland, testifying to the facts which I have advanced.

"We have had no additional servants since the two Polynesians left. They have gone home to their island. Plenty of laborers coming out, but farmers cannot afford to pay them forty pounds a year and rations. They manage to leave Brisbane, and go up the country to the sugar plantations. I

pity them this hot weather. Two dreadful thunder storms passed over us last week, and while they last, my husband opens all the doors and windows, and then kneels in prayer; people can form little idea of these terrific storms. The dairy is off our kitchen, and I went in to procure some milk just as it was dark, and saw close to me something which I took to be a large rat at the butter. Next day this rat turned out to be a large black snake, the most deadly of all kinds. I escaped unhurt, thank God! Next day, down from the room above came tumbling two bandicoot rats, big ones; they ran for their lives, and hearing a strange noise upstairs, I went up, and there was a guana; it was giving chase to the rats. This curious animal, something like a crocodile, will bite in self defence. It has a forked tongue like a snake, it will suck any quantity of eggs, and is most destructive in a fowl yard; there are plenty about here. To crown all, up came the cat with a deaf adder, not dead, I thought it was, and it looked such a curious beast, that I took a stick, fortunately not my hand, to turn it over. It opened its mouth, and it would have been instant death had it bitten me. So ends the list of my troubles and fright for this month."

Should these relations prove of interest to your subscribers I shall be most happy to give you a description of Australian bush fires and their consequences in a future issue.

"VIATOR."



POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

NOTES UPON THE LAST ISSUE.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Not one "pugnacious" article in your last number; this is an improvement. Your space can be better occupied than with the interminable bickerings we have had in the past; and whether or not any man's opinion has been affected by the controversies which some of our best poultry writers have indulged in, in your columns (which you have so liberally allowed space for), is really after all of but little moment. The subjects written upon have been fully "ventilated," and we have now heard both sides very fairly; there let them rest.

The story of the skye terrier "Silky" was highly entertaining. One of your constant *youthful* readers pronounced it "bully!" and read it again and again. He is a boy of fourteen, only, but wants me to buy that dog at once. Is "Silky" for sale? I presume not, for the article does not look like an advertisement. I hope we shall have more articles of this character from your "dog-fancier" correspondent. The variety in such communications is a very acceptable change to many if not most of your readers, no doubt.

The suggestions of Dr. A. M. Dickie, in reference to the

great "Centennial Exposition," which occurs in Philadelphia in 1876, are both timely and good. At the Doylestown or the Philadelphia State Poultry Shows, in December (or at both), preliminary steps could very appropriately be taken towards some future concert of action in this matter. If the A. P. A. would then take it up, officially, and push it, a grand *national* Fowl Show could be held at Philadelphia in 1876, that would *tell* for contributors.

Mr. Ward, of Peabody, commends Mr. G. P. Burnham's new book, the "*China Fowl*," to poultry fanciers generally. I have just read this last work of Mr. B., and consider it a very complete and fair treatise upon the subject of "Asiatics;" It will repay the perusal, and I agree with the editor of the *Poultry World*, who, in his November number, says, "Mr. Burnham's book is worth double the price charged for it," and that it "ought to be on every breeder's library shelves."

"Novice," of Manchester, N. H., wants to know, I observe, what are the best breeds to cross with the Light Brahmas, for eggs and chicks, for *market* only. If he tries the Dominiques, he will not be disappointed; but if he uses a good White Leghorn cock upon his Light Brahma hens, he will find that the progeny will answer better, in respect of the non-sitting quality of the former. A generally *larger* fowl will be the result, either with the Dominique or the Dorking. But this cross reproduces persistent sitters among the pullets too largely. If he does not care about *color*, the Black Spanish cock with the Light Brahma hens is a most excellent cross, and I have practically tried all of these four varieties.

I congratulate you on the largely improving pages of your advertising latterly in *Fanciers' Journal*. The advantage of the issues of your paper *twice* in a month, over the visits of other poultry publications but *once*, must be appreciated; and I assure you we shall all be rejoiced when you can consistently return to the *weekly* issue. Surely *one* good American paper in our interests ought to be well supported in this country as a weekly.

Yours, etc.,

SPANGLE.

CONCERNING BANTAMS.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.:

I notice in the last number of the *Fanciers' Journal*, an inquiry from S. S. Bantam, in regard to the raising of Bantams. I have bred the Silver-Laced Sebright Bantam for years, and perhaps I can give S. S. B. a few hints, which may be of service to him.

The cock should at once be separated from the hens, until at least March, for by so doing he will be much more vigorous as a breeder. He should never run with more than six hens. If warmly housed the hens will usually begin to lay freely in April, or, indeed, even sooner; but, as it is much too early to set their eggs, the propensity to lay should be checked, if possible, by feeding them with food containing but little egg-forming material—for instance, boiled rice.

By carefully attending to these little details a large number of eggs may be obtained in the months of June and July—which months are the most favorable for raising Bantams. Later than August it is unwise to hatch them, as the growth of the tail is apt to be retarded. A square, broad tail is a point of great beauty. For mothers, small clean-legged hens should be secured, and when found to be

quiet and attentive to their duties, are well worth their keep; and, in fact, invaluable to the breeder of Bantams.

Sebrights, as sitters, are rarely useful, frequently leaving the eggs before incubation is finished. The chickens, when hatched, should not be fed too soon—warmth being of more importance than food at that time.

The diet should consist of soft feed in the morning, and good, sound wheat at night. A little canary seed should be employed twice a week. Their food should be scattered, and constant foraging and activity encouraged. S. S. B. will find them hardy, and among the most charming of his pets.

C. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

ARLINGTON, November, 1874.

TRIPS AMONG THE FANCIERS.

(Continued from page 595.)

ON the following morning, in company with Mr. Walton, we visited his poultry house and yards. Mr. Walton breeds Brown Leghorns exclusively, and showed us some fine birds from the yards of Messrs. Kinney, Bonney, and Watson. As Mr. Walton has all his young stock reared upon farms, several miles from home, we had no opportunity of seeing them, but were told that many of them were fine, and rapidly approaching a salable age. Our attention was next invited to quite a collection of rabbits, belonging to his son, A. H. Walton. Amongst them was the fine pair of Angoras that carried off first honors at Doylestown, last winter. Leaving Mr. Walton, our next stopping place was Mr. Wm. Frankenfield's. Here we saw some very pretty White Fantails, Black Fantails, Blue Pied Pouters, Trumpeters, Black Jacobins, and Black Carriers.

We next called upon Mr. Barton Darlington, a young amateur pigeon fancier. In his loft we were shown Black Barbs, White Fantails, Brown Snells, Silver-winged Turbits—altogether quite a creditable display for so young a fancier. If he keeps on, some of the older fanciers about Doylestown will have to look to their laurels. After leaving Mr. Darlington, our next halt was made at the residence of Mr. Charles Selser. Here we saw Dominique Leghorns, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs, Black Hamburgs, and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.

As Mr. Selser has been quite successful in the show-room, we deem it unnecessary for us to praise his stock; but we will say a few words in regard to his practical and convenient coops or pens. As his room is rather limited, he is compelled to keep his fowls in these small pens, and they struck us as being the most simple and desirable that we have ever seen, combining both cheapness and durability.

We will endeavor to give a short description of them: They are thirteen feet long, four feet wide, and two feet high. The frame is constructed of one inch by one and a half inch lath stuff, sawed in half, nailed on the sides, and just four feet wide. Whole lath are used to cover them. The top, sides, and ends are made in separate sections, and can be quickly taken apart or put together. Again, on top, at the back part, a small roof is made—or rather a sort of a shed—being two feet high in front, and one at the back. This portion is made of boards, and has a door at one side to get at the nests, which are inside of this covered portion, also the perch.

We have frequently met persons who contended that poultry will not thrive if penned up; but we know that if properly fed and cared for they will. We asked for and obtained, from Mr. Selser, an account of the number of eggs

laid by the hens confined in these coops, which I will give for the benefit of those who are deterred from keeping fowls because they have no room. Be it understood, that these fowls were kept in these small pens (13 x 4), and were never out even for an hour.

No. 1. Cock and five Dominique Leghorn pullets—laid in three months two hundred and fifty eggs. Average fifty eggs to each hen.

No. 2. One cock and two Black Hamburg pullets—laid one hundred and thirty-five eggs in three months. Average sixty-seven and one-half to each hen.

No. 3. One cock and five Golden-Spangled Hamburg hens—received two hundred and twenty-nine eggs in three months. Average fifty-seven and one-half to each hen.

No. 4. One cock and five Silver-Spangled Hamburg hens, that were four years old—received two hundred and fifty-five eggs, an average of fifty-five eggs for each hen.

The above is not guess work, and proves satisfactorily to our mind that fowls, with proper care and food, can be kept with profit in small pens. After chatting pleasantly for some time with Mr. Selser, on "Chiekenology," we reluctantly bade him and Mr. Walton, and several others who had made our visit so pleasant, farewell; and, taking our seat in the ear, the iron horse snorted, shrieked, and puffed, and we were off on our homeward journey.

W. E. FLOWER.

A WARNING TO SPECULATORS.

Now that there is much said and done about limited liability companies, particularly in the county of Lancaster, we give the following account of the formation of one in a village near to the town of Huddersfield: "Partnerships on the limited liability principle are just now all the rage. Two worthies in this village were recently seized with the prevailing epidemic. They formed themselves into a limited liability company for the breeding of poultry, seeing a vast opening for providing the village with what they thought it was much in need of, an unlimited supply of hens. All their ready cash was expended at the Blue Bull and Throstle Hotel, in the preliminary expenses connected with the formation and launching of the company, but by much ingenuity and large promises, they managed to obtain a likely looking hen on credit. She appeared to be a hen that could and would sit eternally. The vendor cracked up her sitting propensities in a manner worthy of a quack doctor, or a Huddersfield auctioneer. The next point was to obtain the eggs. By a judicious distribution of their forces, much whedding, and a promise of shares when the company was fairly floated, they borrowed thirteen eggs of various breeds, ages, and sizes, from their neighbors, which, had they borne fruit, might have given birth to anything from a monkey to a mousetrap. They next found a suitable place for their plant and hatching operations; formed a nest, placed the eggs therein, and put the hen fairly on the top. But that hen was not in a sitting mood. She would repose for a short time, but soon marched off with the complacency and alacrity of a Ranter to a revival camp-meeting. They tried glue, but that hen burst her bonds, and left her feathers stieking to the nest and eggs. In despair they went to the wisest man in the village as their consulting engineer, who was, and is, a bird fancier or hen merchant. He told them he could give them an infallible recipe for getting the hen to sit, but he required a fee of five shillings by way of remuneration."

neration. The company effected a mortgage for that amount upon their rolling-stock and plant, and paid him. The information was then forthcoming. It was simple, but effective. The proprietors were to keep the head of the hen immersed for five minutes in a swill-tub, no more and no less; and the bird fancier guaranteed that if the hen was afterwards placed upon the eggs, nothing short of main force or an earthquake could dislodge her. The most highly flavored swill-tub that could be found was obtained for the purpose. The hen's head was immersed in the contents. One partner looked on with a borrowed watch in his hand, while his companion held the hen by the tail. When exactly five minutes had elapsed, in tones of great excitement the timekeeper exclaimed, Time's up. The hen after the operation would have sat anywhere. But there was wickedness amongst the members of the company. The language became very forcible indeed. The more pious of the two swore on the pardonable irritation of the moment. The two shareholders saw their subscribed capital disappearing. In a savage mood they rushed off to their consulting engineer, vowing vengeance upon him. That worthy saw them coming, guessed their fell purpose, and grasped a big carving knife to entertain them with, the sight of which had a calming influence upon the two infuriated shareholders. He coolly told them 'to hold their din' and say nothing about it, or it might injure the company. He also promised to say nothing himself if they would pay for a pint of ale for him. They saw the wisdom of this advice, and paid for a pint accordingly. Somehow the facts became known, somebody proved false, a panic set in, the shares became at a discount, the company collapsed, the original capital was lost, and as with too many bubble companies, nothing was left for the mortgagees but some addled eggs glued together. The moral is left for the judicious reader to discover."—*English paper.*

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MR. BURNHAM TO MR. WRIGHT.

In the *Fancier's Journal* of September 10—nettled, I suppose, by the two paragraphs I quoted, in No. 2 of these letters, from his "private" epistle to me—he not only gives me leave to publish it, but challenges me to do so, saying that I "dare not!" He again insults me, as he has of late so frequently and grossly done, by hinting not obscurely that, if I publish it, I shall not do so *correctly*! I have nothing to say to this sort of thing but that the following is the whole letter, and nothing but the letter, *exactly* as written to me. I am a little surprised at the challenge; but of course Mr. Burnham is unable to see that such expressions, published as addressed by him to me, cannot possibly do me any harm, while they may do the writer a great deal. That, however, is his affair; and here it is, *verbatim* :—

MELROSE, MASS., June 11, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: When I wrote you, some weeks ago—a reply to which note is just to hand, dated London, May 23d—I had never seen a copy either of your "Brahma Fowl," or your later "Illustrated Poultry Book." You will do me the justice to believe *this* statement, to-day, I am sure—upon reference to the tone of my *first* letter to you. I had heard that Mr. Wright had criticised me sharply, and I had heard something about his *theory* of the Brahma origin; but I had never seen your books; and *subsequently* to writing you, I sent the money to Wade, of Philadelphia, to order a copy of your *first* work for me, from London, which I have not yet received; though I borrowed your two works, a few weeks ago, from a friend, when I *first* learned of the strange,

unfounded abuse you had piled up against me and my *fowls* in those two volumes. How you could have been so abominably cheated, and by *whom*, I cannot imagine. When that villainous assault came out (in Wade's paper, Phil.), recently, I could no longer remain silent; and I have taken measures effectually to deny and refute all your glaring errors, as you will see, both in England and America, very shortly.

I am sorry you allowed yourself thus to be "sold," "head, body, and boots," by *some one* here who was inimical to me, evidently, and thus ridiculously, when I *never* was in the remotest way implicated or concerned in any manner, save by *you*, in the Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennet, Hatch, tom-noddy nonsense; except that I *did* for years and years, *burlesque* and *ridicule* their deception, or (as one American editor characterizes it last month) this "Cornish's and Bennet's infernal cheaterly and nonsense, with which Wright has been so lamentably fooled!" To which, upon reading your assaults upon *me*, for the *first* time, I solemnly assure you, *within the last forty days*, I now add that you or your informants, have not the *slightest* foundation upon which you can stand, from first to last!

I repeat it, I was utterly ignorant of virulence, the total *falsity*, the bitter misrepresentations, the earping, silly, *unwarrantable* language you had adopted towards *me* in your two books, until within the last few weeks—when I for the *first* time had access to those ignorantly-composed and miserably spirited volumes! Wherein have I ever offended *you*, that you should thus in your books blackguard, malign, villify, and prate like "a hen with a sore head" about "Burnham" this and "Burnham" that? I am a gentleman, sir, by nature, education, fortune, *never* did a human being wrong, so help me God, to my knowledge, in my life. I wrote the "History of the Hen Fever," true; and I stated *truth* in that volume, which you say "was never received in America or England but with a laugh." Its *title*, as you know, is "A HUMOROUS RECORD." It was purposely *intended* to be "laughed" at. And it accomplished this to the full, as I have good reasons to know. But when you, 3,000 miles away, undertake to commingle and involve *me* in this cursed, obnoxious, Burrum-pooter, Brahma-poutra, Burmah-porter, Bahama-poodra, sailor, Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennet, Hatch, Wright, Plaisted, "Knox" balderdash; when you *must* have been aware that all my life I have fought it *steadily*, and lampooned it everywhere, publicly and privately, as one of the *chief* of humbugs of the chicken-trade, I protest. And when you *ought* to have known that I never *pretended* MY stock sent to the Queen of England, and others, was other than the *China* (not "India") fowl, which I invariably contended, in all the years before your libellous books were written, were veritably "Gray Shanghais," light and dark, it is high time, though your offence is tardily discovered by me, that I resent your gratuitous and false assumptions, and enter upon my defence, though it bring *you* to grief.

You *misquote* me, you *interpolate* your extracts from others, you put terms and phrases and sentences into *my* mouth in your book, and into others' mouths, that we never wrote, or uttered, or contemplated. Thus you falsify, and garble, and misrepresent us all—for *what*? Simply to sustain your own sophistry and *assumed* theory, which is utterly baseless, as well as detestable.

I enclose you my *first* article on the subject in America. *Every* poultry and fancier's journal in this country, weekly and monthly, have opened their columns to me, as well as *most* of them in England. I shall avail myself of their courtesy, and shall *endeavor*, in my poor way, to answer and *refute* your infamous and spiteful tirade against me. Before I get through I have no doubt I will succeed in impressing upon Mr. Lewis Wright, of England, if upon no one else, that that gentleman had much better have informed himself correctly of the *facts* in this case ere he so maliciously and so stupidly ventured to assail and malign the undersigned.

You have done me a grievous *wrong*, sir, either intentionally or unwittingly. Am I mistaken in my judgment of Lewis Wright, *as a man*, when I now say to him *personally* (as I have publicly said in the enclosed *printed* article), "I believe he is man enough to admit and atone for his errors" regarding *me* and my stock, by publishing in his paper the within contribution over my signature, cut from the Phila-

delphia *Fanciers' Journal*, of this week. Awaiting your reply, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

P.S.—I never *once*, in my twenty-four years' experience with my Gray Shanghais, ever saw or heard of a *buff* fowl, bred from *my* stock, and I don't believe *you* ever did, either. I have nothing to deal with now as to what you may hereafter say you *meant*, in your language; but only with what you have plainly *said* (written). You have used the terms "Cochin," and "Brahma," and "Chittagong" in your books to suit *your* fancy, instead of the terms *Shanghais*, *Gray Shanghais*, etc., as I used them, in the places where you pretend to quote me and others. And in more and one instance you have *added* my name offensively, in parentheses, in your extracts (on p. 241, for example) about "pure-bred Brahmas," while my name does *not* appear, in the paragraph you quote, originally. Is *this* pursuing the poultry fancy "in a reverent spirit," "in the fear of God?" I ask.

I have but a few remarks to make on this characteristic document. The first is, that while so lately asserting that he "*never* had had any difference, written or verbal," with Cornish or Bennett—nay, knew the one to be "a very worthy man," the man here *himself* affirms that "all his life" he had "fought" and "lampooned" this "Cornish, Chamberlin, Bennett balderdash!" Secondly, my charge against him always has been that he did so; that he *did* say the fowls in question were Chinese and not Indian; whereas I contended (and while admitting that, for want of evidence, I was probably mistaken in some details, shall make *that* much as clear as noonday) that the fowls are Indian and *not* Chinese. The third is, that it is simply false, and known by him to be so, that I ever put phrases into "his mouth" he never wrote. He states certain fowls were "Shanghais." These birds are now *universally* called Cochins; and I have stated that his *contention* was that the fowls in question were "Cochins." But I never said he used the *word*, or *quote* him as doing so; and in using the word *Cochin* I simply *follow* Mr. Tegetmeier, who he says is "accurate;" nay, more—the sentence he chiefly fastens on I have already shown is *not* written by me at all, but is simply quoted by me as made by Mr. Tegetmeier, and duly credited to that gentleman. Different names to the same fowls do not alter the fowls or the facts, as he well knows. And lastly, as he also very well knows, the very reason of inserting a name (or any other word or sentence anywhere) in brackets in any passage is to show, *and in the usual way of showing*, that such application of a passage is made by the editor or author *quoting* it, and *not* by the writer of the passage itself. I have, however, lately given Mr. Burnham's own statements; let them be compared with my own, and with what will follow.

This letter, however, made me rather curious to find out what Mr. Burnham really had been by "nature, education, and fortune." Here in England, when a man so emphatically *claims* to be a gentleman, we generally conclude he is what is vulgarly termed a ead; and this is especially apt to be the case if he uses the Queen's English in a particularly "striking" manner. I did find in *The Northern Farmer* of April, 1855, a statement respecting the *birth* of Mr. Burnham; but I have no proof of its accuracy, and it would be beneath me to quote it if I had. Since I do not think Winer was justified in dragging such matters—even if true—into the controversy. But the following statement is interesting, and is probably true:—

When Burnham had arrived at an age when the beard begins to grow, we learn that he was a cab-driver, and in that business took daily lessons in *Billingsgate slang*, which we observe he uses in all his writings, especially when he is *riled*.

I say this is probably true, because I find in the *American Journal of Agriculture* of December, 1853 (a most respectable journal, then edited by Mr. W. S. Ring, a government official under President Pierce), the following statement, which closely corresponds:—

The first we hear of this Burnham, he was mounted on a cab-box, with a leather thong fastened around his little cap, bearing the bright letters CAB; making the air vocal with his "*Ride up sir! ride up!*" From this he descended gradually to the compiling-stool of the *New England Cultivator*, and from this depth he shrieks out his vituperation upon all who attempt to unearth and expose him. Whether he was dragged down by the stringent municipal laws, in a conflict with his proneness to get more than his fare, we are not informed; but he brought with him, in his fall, the refined tastes, customs, and language of his former profession.

Now, far be it from me to cast any slur upon what one of Mr. Burnham's irate correspondents calls "enny onnest employment." Still the extract does throw a curious light upon Mr. Burnham's personality, and is not what I expected after such *very* tall talk. I do not, however, care to push this matter particularly; I never examined into the question of Mr. Burnham's *personal* antecedents at all, till this singular epistle and its "rather steep" claims gave me some faint curiosity on the subject; and, except so far as one likes to know all one can about any great character, the matter is really not important; and a cab-driver may be a most worthy man, as no doubt Mr. Burnham *was*.

I regard as by far, the most important matter—the mode in which Mr. Burnham has dealt with, and objected to, the statements of Mr. Cornish and myself; whatever he is or has been, so far as his assertions are true or his arguments sound, they are entitled to weight; and they must therefore be examined, as I have elsewhere done. L. WRIGHT.

[We publish the above at the request of our friend, Wright, who justly complains that we allowed Mr. Burnham a large amount of space in our columns, and now when he wishes to reply we state that our readers are tired of the controversy. We believe in fair play, and are sorry that we cannot afford the space demanded—at least until after the show season is over. We are agent for the *Gazette*, and will cheerfully supply that paper to any who are desirous of reading Mr. Wright's replies, which are very interesting as well as amusing, he quoting quite copiously from the *Hen Fever*.

We also have several articles from Mr. Burnham, in answer to Mr. Wright, which we cannot find room for at this time, but cheerfully give the following extract, which will close the question for the present.—ED.]

"If you will permit me to refer him and your readers to my new work—the "*China Fowl*"—just published, I will only add that in that volume I give the facts in this case, at the close of the book, in full; and if those interested in the true history of the origin of the "Brahmas" will read the collected evidence and cited records therein printed, side by side with Wright's assertions and contradictions, they may judge, from the evidence adduced, who is right and who is wrong in this matter." G. P. BURNHAM.

"ARE not your prices high for those ducks?" "Yes, it would *Rouen* you to buy them."

THE lady who said she was going to send her daughters to Europe next season, to get the old masters to paint their portraits, now wants to know what variety of the Dorking it was that fought the great battle of Dorking that was in the papers some time ago.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

THE SUCCESSFUL BENCH SHOW OF DOGS AT MINEOLA, N. Y.

To a few liberal members of the Queens County Agricultural Society the lovers of American field sports are indebted for the most important and progressive step yet taken in this country for the improvement and advancement of their favorite pursuit. In view of the fact that it is an every day occurrence for pointers or setters to sell at from one to five hundred dollars, all are willing to admit the importance of paying greater attention to their breeding, but none were found willing to take the initiative in organizing a bench show of dogs which would contribute so much to that end, until these gentlemen of Queens County, who believe there are other objects worthy of attention in this life besides the pursuit of dollars and cents, determined, in the face of a strong opposition, to add a dog show to the other attractions of their agricultural fair, which was held at Mineola on the 7th of this month. Messrs. H. S. Parke, Charles D. Leverick and Benjamin D. Hicks liberally contributed eight cups, valued at \$20 each, to be awarded to the best of three classes of setters and one of pointers which might be exhibited, and had but thirty or forty dogs been shown they would have been satisfied with the number as a promising beginning of a system of "bench shows" and "field trials" which we have now every reason to hope will henceforth become permanent institutions throughout this country as they are in Great Britain. But to the surprise of every one the recent display of dogs at Mineola far exceeded expectation, and the bench show proved the most attractive feature of the fair. Including some animals of valuable breeds other than setters and pointers, the number of dogs exhibited was one hundred and twenty-five, and so superior were most of them in quality that the judges, Messrs. Carman, Gubner and Raymond, had no easy task in deciding between them. The special premiums and diplomas were awarded according to the rules of the Kennel Club, of London, to three classes of setters: The Irish red, the black-and-tan Gordon, to setters of any other breed, and to pointers. The red Irish class was numerous and of uncommonly fine quality, and the contest for first premium, particularly among the bitches, was exceedingly close. The Gordons, if we include the puppies, were also numerous, and all excellent and uniform in quality. Among the setters of any breed, headed by that grand dog, Colburn's Dash, there were also some very fine specimens. The pointer class included a few animals, such as Waddell's Prince, Jotham Smith's Bang, Porter's Nellie, and a pair from the kennels of the Duke of Beaufort—quite equal in quality to any of the setters.

The awards of the judges were as follows:

Red Irish Setters, dogs, special premium by Horatio S. Parke, Jr., a cup valued at \$20, to Duke. Exhibited by Hamilton Thompson, of Jersey City Heights.

By Society.—Diploma to second dog, Pilot; B. L. Lawrence, Esq., Irish Red Setters; bitches, special premium by Horatio S. Parke, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Lady; H. S. Parke.

By Society.—Diploma to second best bitch, Fannie; R. W. Reid, Esq., Black-and-Tan Gordons; dogs, special premium by Chas. D. Leverich, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Shot; Thos. A. Jerome.

By Society.—Diploma to second best dog, Ponto; C. O. Doherty, Esq., Black-and-Tan Gordons; bitches, special premium, a cup valued at \$20 to Di; James B. Tilley, Esq., Locust Valley, L. I.

By Society.—Diploma to Kate; A. C. Waddell, of Newton, N. J.; setters of any breed; dogs, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, Colburn's Dash; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

By Society.—Diploma to Comet or Count, Mr. Leavitt, Setters of any breed; bitches, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20 to Maggie; B. S. Nelson, Flatbush.

By Society.—Diploma to Nelly; Edward Orgill, Esq., pointers; dogs, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Phil; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

By Society.—Diploma to Bang; Jotham Smith, Esq., pointers; bitches, special premium by Benj. D. Hicks, Esq., a cup valued at \$20, to Fannie; Chas. Porter, Esq.

By Society.—Diploma to Belle; A. C. Waddell, Newton, N. J.

Signed,

E. S. CARMAN, Chairman.

A. GUBNER.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND.

In addition to the dogs entered for competition, there were other animals of the very highest breeding, and the lovers of thoroughbred dogs are much indebted to the Hon. S. L. M. Barlow, of Elsinore, near Glen Cove, for a sight of his valuable imported dogs, which included a magnificent pair of Scottish staghounds, descended from Sir Walter Scott's famous Maida; a pair of pugs, just now so fashionable in England, exceedingly well-bred and perfect in form, color, and marking; and also a majestic leonine mastiff bitch, beyond comparison the finest specimen of this superb race ever imported.

Mr. Raab, of the express office, Hoboken, exhibited a well-bred specimen of the old-fashioned German Dachhund, or crooked-legged Beagle, a variety of hound destined to become in great demand in this country. Of another breed of dogs—not yet as fully appreciated as it deserves in this country—the Cocker Spaniel, Mr. Hamilton Thompson, exhibited an exceedingly well-bred specimen, a beautiful chestnut and white dog. There were also some terriers on exhibition, among them a beautiful bull terrier bitch, absolutely perfect in every respect, and some skyes, but these latter would not compare with the wonderfully fine pair imported by Mr. Delafield Smith, the absence of whose kennel, by the way, was much regretted by those who had seen his mastiffs and collies down at Shrewsbury. Apropos of collies, there were three excellent dogs of this valuable breed at the show bench, from the Beacon farm, but being cooped and cramped in narrow boxes, they were seen at a great disadvantage.

The thought suggests itself, that, as the show was under the auspices of an agricultural society, it must have been an oversight not to have offered a premium for collies, which are *par excellence* the farmer's dogs. Of all the canines assembled, none attracted more admiration than the puppies exhibited by Mr. Tilley, of Locust Valley, and by Mr. Waddell, of Newton. The former, nine in number, all black and tan, and all sired by Jerome's prize dog, Shot, were splendid in color, and as much alike as so many peas out of the same pod. The Waddell lot consisted of five magnificent pups from different bitches by the prize dog Colburn's Dash but all of them bearing unmistakable signs of their paternity. If the judges acted under the Scriptural injunction, "By their fruits shall ye know them," they could not well avoid awarding first prizes to Shot and Dash, the sires of these beautiful puppies.

As before stated, the general excellence of both pointers and setters was such as to require the nicest discrimination in judging them, and the gentlemen assigned to that duty thought it but fair to mention several in terms of com-

mentation. Among these was the uncommonly fine red Irish bitch Fannie, belonging to A. S. Bache, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. DuBois Wagstaff's beautiful bitch Dove, out of Parke's Lady, by Robinson's Duke. Among the black and tan Gordons highly commended were the seven months pups Jet, Jewel, Rascal, and Scamp, out of the Tilley kennel, sired by Jerome's Shot, out of the prize bitch Di, and also, Gipsy, Dream, Jessie, and Rake, from the same kennel, out of Mab, by the prize dog Shot. Mr. Bennett's Nell, by the Leavitt dog, out of George R. Bennett's Bonnie, was also highly commended.

Of the any-breed class the most remarkable pair of animals—one of which took a prize—was the tan-and-blue-ticked dogs of Mr. Edmund Orgill. His dog Rake, trained by Horsfall, of Memphis, is one of the best field dogs in America.

As we are not of those who believe in "hiding one's lights under a bushel," we will terminate this account of the Bench show at Mineola with the concluding paragraph of the report of the gentlemen who assumed the onerous and thankless office of judges on that occasion:

"The judges wish to express for themselves and for others their gratification at the success which has attended this inauguration of Bench Shows in this country, a success due in the first instance for the suggestion, advice and encouragement to Col. Skinner, of the TURF, FIELD AND FARM, and to Mr. H. S. Parke, for his gentlemanly, patient and earnest efforts in its details.

We have little doubt that this pleasing success will go far toward establishing Bench Shows of hunting dogs as an attractive and regular feature of agricultural fairs."

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, }
A. GUBNER, } Judges.
E. S. CARMAN. }

—*The Turf, Field, and Farm.*

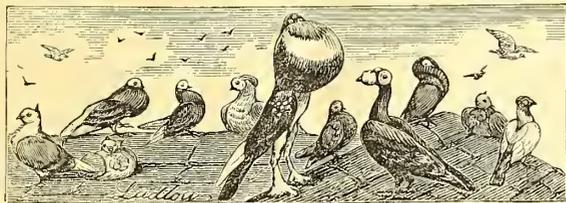
SELECTING SETTERS AND POINTERS IN ENGLAND.

THOUGH the idea is in the main correct, I think that many American sportmen place too much importance on the adjective "imported," and like many Englishmen would be too apt to go in for dogs that have either taken prizes at dog shows or are the progeny of such, with too little regard for other qualities should they go to England with the object of securing fine dogs. Setters I think have held their own and improved in England of late years more than pointers, and for the reason that pointers have generally been esteemed more highly in the southern counties, whereas setters have been greater favorites in the north, where their rougher coats makes them more serviceable in the moors of the northern counties and Scotland, and the improvements in agricultural machinery have made the stubble shorter, and in many counties of England it is almost impossible to use a pointer, and battues and driving the game have taken his place. Five years ago I went home to purchase a few good dogs, and was I again to do the same thing I would do it in the same way. I made my headquarters in a good shooting district in Cumberland, and making up my mind that the breeding *must* be perfect, decided also that nothing but a first-rate dog at his work should accompany me back; and then made it known that I was buying setters. My father's estate answered admirably for the purpose of buying the different dogs.

I had tried a few dogs without being satisfied, when one day Jimmy Demain, the proprietor of a rural inn, called

and told me that the keeper at Edmond Castle had the best dog he knew of, and that evening I drove there and saw the keeper and the dog which he had with twenty others or more. I asked the usual questions, and among others of course was, "Is he steady on his point?" "He will stand to a running horse, sir," was the keeper's answer. That settled it with me, and I asked him if he would then go over the preserves and let me see him work, to which he assented, and we started forthwith. I could not find one particle of fault; his quartering was beautiful and his nose perfect; nothing was wanted but the hare (and that I would have done without). As we were nearing the kennels again, however, and crossing some poor land with a few gorse bushes, the dog came to a dead point, opposite a very small bunch of gorse and grass. The keeper went ahead, and just as he was about to kick it, out jumped a hare. I turned to the dog, he had not moved from the first position, but was quivering in every limb and muscle, and as the hare ran in full view it seemed almost cruel to have a dog so intensely broken.

Few and short were the words I said in making him mine, and have him now, and though five long years have rolled over his head in another and a harder climate, the old dog looks well and money can never part us. Many keepers are allowed a dog—or perhaps two a year, which they can raise and break for their own profit, and it was so in this case. Of all the dogs in the Edmond Castle kennel there was none like him, and my advice is, buy the keeper's own dog—for they will not pick the worst and they will not take the lesser pains with them. An old sportsman in England asked me, "Ned, how many dogs is thou going to take back?" I replied, "Five or six." "Well," he said, "if thou gets one good one out of the lot thou'll be lucky, for in all my life I never had but one first-class dog (as I call it). I've had a heap of poor ones and some pretty good ones, but I had one that was so far ahead that it makes me think I always missed it before and that was the last dog I had—old Rap. Many a time has that dog made me follow him when he crawled down a furrow in a stubble field after a running bird, and when I've stopped and whistled for him, saying to myself, 'The old fool is getting childish' (though the most biddable of dogs), he would look back and drop his ears and wag his old tail, as much as to say, 'Come on, old fellow, I'll catch up with him directly;' and so he generally did. The old dog died at the advanced age of 18 years, and the only descendant that I ever knew him to have is with me now, 11 years old, and I believe as good as her father every bit." I was luckier, however, than my old friend prophesied. But death has claimed some (but thank heaven for it, not the best), as generally seems to be the case. A year or two ago an acquaintance of mine returned to England, and at my advice made up his mind to bring some dogs when he came back. The result was a gun shy pointer dog, two retrievers, one with a tail carried like the handle of a jug, and the other I never could make up my mind whether she was all dog or not, let alone a retriever and a pointer bitch, for which he had given a very small price—expecting nothing, and which came nearer being passable than anything he had. The others, however, he owned had first-class pedigrees, and he had certainly paid enough to have a long one written out. This, I think, however, an extreme case. I will finish by adding that I think dog shows are useful in accomplishing beauty of appearance and fine breeding, but if you want a good working dog avoid them; also dealers who can supply you with anything from a toy terrier to a bloodhound.—*Riverview in Field and Stream.*



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

TOY PIGEONS.

AFTER the common pigeons the Toys, or birds noted for combinations of colors, were the earliest succeeding links in the chain of varieties of pigeons. In the development of art, color was the first thing of interest to the ancient savages, just as now it first attracts the child; this comparison is a just one, for the æsthetics of the aborigines were no more developed than are those of a child of the nineteenth century. An ordinary amount of intelligence is pleased with coloring; it requires education to notice and appreciate special points, such as heads, beaks, crops, etc. Therefore, in the earlier days of mankind and pigeon fancying, coloring was the attraction; certain pigeons were kept because of their being sports of different markings from their ancestors; thrown together they produced other sports, and so varieties of Toys were produced.

Almost every boy whose opportunities are few to obtain varieties, grows (in a small way) through precisely the experience of the whole human family, in its efforts to develop the varieties; as the life of an individual is really the life of a nation, so is the life of a fancier really an epitome of the world's pigeon fancying. As in childhood he is pleased with a common, then a Baldhead common, until he can procure Toys, fancies, and at last high fancies. So the human family first kept their commons, then selected the sports, and finding from experience that two birds looking alike might produce their like, took pains to match such together and so developed colors or Toys, until some trait, as tumbling, accidental at first, or pouting, or increased wattle, turned their attention to, and produced more intricate differences. Each fancier grows through these eras, unless he starts late in life and finds himself on the books.

Toys are, therefore, the first removes from the commons, and those parts of the pigeons that are easiest to change were undoubtedly the first distinguishing marks; white tails and flights, then white heads, wings, breasts, etc., at last the perfect white bird. After such markings were admired for countless years, varieties became fixed, certain combinations of colors were looked upon as standards, and names were given to such.

The names prove more conclusively than any other source of information, at what era certain varieties were acknowledged to be sufficiently fixed to be entitled to that distinction. The name Nun, as applied to pigeons, shows that the variety was named because of a fancied resemblance to the head-dress of a religious devotee of the Catholic church; therefore, we can set the variety down as having been developed since the establishment of Catholicism; so of the Helmet, from Anglo Saxon derivation, not only proving the variety to have come into existence since the use of helmets in war, but also pointing out its birth-place.

Most of the Toys can be traced in this manner to an era and a birthplace, and many changes have been noted in the

class, and in the different varieties of the class; not only has the class been increased by additional numbers, but the varieties have been subdivided into blacks, reds, yellows, blues, etc., until combinations of any kind can be obtained; or when not immediately obtainable, can be bred. The birds that rank as standard varieties are Suabians, Archangels, Hyacinths, Porcelains, Starlings, Nuns, Priests, Spots, Swallows, Magpies, Helmets, and Ice Pigeons. From this list a fancier can choose those he wishes to breed. As standards, or to cross for new specimens, none of them breed perfectly true, no matter which you take, there will always be some of the young that turn out foul; and nothing is a surer proof of their common ancestry, than that the foul young are of no more worth in appearance or value than so many commons.

After Tumblers became known, that trait was engrafted upon the more ancient Toys, and not many years ago there were Magpied, Helmeted, and Nun Tumblers; and these varieties can again be reproduced by matching proper specimens of the Tumblers and Toys together, selecting the well-marked tumbling young as nuclei for the strain. Any enterprising fancier can multiply the strains of Toys *ad infinitum*, but it is not every Toy fancier that can handle successfully the fancies or high fancies, each of which definition supposes a higher degree of excellence in the pigeons designated, and a greater knowledge on the part of the fancier admiring.

The *Toy fancy* is but the entered apprentice degree; the *fancy* that of fellowcraft; and the *high fancy* ranks as the master degree.

One may understand both the first and never rise to the dignity of the last; but one cannot know thoroughly the last without holding the first as a mere stepping-stone on the road to knowledge.

There may be a few readers to whom it should be told, the *Toys* refer to pigeons whose sole value consists in one point, color, properly distributed upon a designated ground-color, which is generally white. The *fancies* refer to a large class having more than one point, such as Owls, Turbits, Fantails, etc.; and *high fancy* but three varieties, whose intricate points are numerous and difficult to obtain, viz.: Almonds, Carriers, and Pouters. One or two varieties, such as Barbs, might be entitled to a place in the latter class, but are not as yet so recognized.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. WILBUR P. MORGAN.

MOORE'S WORK ON PIGEONS.

(Continued from page 637.)

5. The last thing that is generally allowed as a property in a Pouter is the feather, and indeed its plumage affords a very great variety.

The Pies are most universally esteemed; and under these may be ranked the Blue-pied, the Black-pied, the Red-pied, and the Yellow-pied, each of which advance in their worth according as they answer best the foregoing properties; for instance, if the Blue-pied and Black-pied are equal in the measure of the other properties, the Black-pied will be reckoned the best pigeon, on the account of the feather, and the Yellow-pied, if equal, better than any.

Before we leave this head of feathers, we must take notice how a Pouter ought to be pied; and, in the first place, the chop ought to be white, girt round with a shining green, intermixed with the color with which he is pied. By the chop is meant the front part of the crop, and this white

ought by no means to go behind the neck, for then it is said to be ring-headed.

2. He ought to have a bib or round patch of the same color with which he is pied coming down from under his chop, and falling upon the chap, which makes it the shape of a half-moon; but if this bib be wanting, he is said to be swallow-throated.

3. His head, neck, and back ought to be of one uniform color, and the tail the same; and if the pigeon be Blue-pied, he ought to have two bars or streaks of black across the lower part of both wings; but if these happen to be of a brown color, he is said to be kite-barred, which is not so valuable.

4. The shoulder or pinion of the wing ought to be mottled with white, lying round in the shape of a rose; this is called a rose-pinion, and is reckoned the best, though but very few arise to be complete in this property; but if the pinion runs with a large patch of white to the outer edge of the wing, he is said to be lawn-sleeved.

5. His thighs ought to be clean white, though sometimes the joints of the knees will be edged round with another color, but let it fall here, or on any other part of the thigh, he is foul-thighed.

6. The nine flight feathers of the wing ought to be white, otherwise he is said to be foul-flighted; and if only the external feather of the wing be of the color of the body, it is called sword-flighted or sworded.

Besides the five properties before mentioned, there is another, which, though not generally allowed, will be found to be one of the best,—I mean the carriage, under which I comprise the following heads:

1. The crop ought to be so far filled with wind as to show its full extent, without buffing or being slack-winded, which are both esteemed very great faults. The pigeon that buffles, fills his crop so full of wind that it is thereby strained in such a manner that he is ready to fall backwards, because he can't readily discharge the confined air which renders him uneasy and unwieldy; and many a good thing has, by this means, either fallen into the street, or become a prey to those fatal enemies of the Fancy,—the cats. The other extreme is being slack-winded, so that he shows little or no crop, and appears not much better than an ill-shaped Runt.

2. The second beauty in carriage is their playing upright, with a fine tail, well-spread like a fan, without scraping the ground therewith, or tucking it between their legs; neither should they set up the feathers on their rump when they play, which is called rumping.

3. The last beauty of carriage in a Pouter is to stand close with his legs, without straddling, and keep the shoulders of his wing tight down to his body, and when he moves, to trip beautifully with his feet, almost upon his toes, without jumping, which is the quality of an Uploper.

A Pouter that would answer all these properties might be said to be perfect; but as absolute perfection is incompatible with anything in this world, that pigeon that makes the nearest advances towards them is certainly the best.

Some have answered them so well, that I have known eight guineas refused for a single pigeon of this breed.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA LUTETIÆ VEL PARI-SIORUM.

The Parisian Pouter.

This pigeon was originally bred at Paris, and from thence brought to Brussels, whence it was transmitted to us. It

has all the nature of a Pouter, but is generally long-cropped, and not very large; it is short-bodied, short-legged, and thick in the girt. What is chiefly admired in this bird is its feather, which is indeed very beautiful, and peculiar only to itself, resembling a fine piece of Irish stitch, being checkered with various colors in every feather, except the flight which is white; the more red it has mixed with the other colors, the more valuable it is. Some are gravel-eyed, and some bull-eyed, but it is equally indifferent which eye it has.

COLUMBA GUTTUROSA SALIENS.

The Uploper.

The Uploper is a pigeon bred originally in Holland. Its make and shape agrees in every respect with the English Pouter, only it is smaller in every property. Its crop is very round, in which it generally buries its bill; its legs are very small and slender, and its toes are short and close together, on which it treads so nicely, that when moving you may put anything under the ball of its foot; it is close-thighed, plays very upright, and when it approaches the hen, generally leaps to her, with its tail spread, which is the reason the name is given to it from the Dutch word "uplopen," which signifies to leap up. These pigeons are generally all blue, white, or black, though I will not assert that there are no peds of the species. There are but few of them in England, and I have been informed that in Holland they have asked five-and-twenty guineas for a single pair of them.

COLUMBA TABELLARIT GUTTUROSA.

The Pouting-Horseman.

This pigeon is a bastard strain between the Cropper and the Horseman, and according to the number of times that their young ones are bred over from the Cropper, they are called first, second, or third bred; and the oftener they are bred over, the larger their crop proves. The reason of breeding these pigeons is to improve the strain of the Pouters, by making them close-thighed, though it is apt to make them rump from the Horseman's blood. They are a very merry pigeon upon a house, and by often dashing off are good to pitch stray pigeons that are at a loss to find their own home. They breed often and are good nurses, generally feeding their young ones well. I have known these pigeons to be six inches and six and a half in legs; they are a hearty pigeon, and, give them but meat and water, need very little other attendance. Some of them will home ten or twenty miles.

COLUMBA REVOLVENS.

The Tumbler.

This bird is so called from an innate faculty peculiar to this species, which is their tumbling in the air, and which they effect by throwing themselves over backward, after the same manner that the most expert artists in tumbling perform what they call the back-spring.

A Tumbler is a very small pigeon, short-bodied, full-breasted, thin-necked, spindle-beaked, and a short button-head, and the irides of the eye of a bright pearl color.

The Dutch Tumbler is much of the same make, but larger; often feathered-legged, and more jowler-headed, with a thin flesh or skin round the eye, not unlike a very sheer Dragon; some people do not esteem them on this account, though I have known very good ones of the Dutch breed, not any-

ways inferior to what they call the English. Others have remarked that they are apt to tumble too much, and to lose ground, that is, sink beneath the rest of the flight, which is a very great fault; but I have observed the same by the English, and am apt to believe that most of the extraordinary feathers have been produced by mixing with the Dutch breed, for it is generally observed that the English Tumblers are chiefly black, blue, or white.

This pigeon affords a very great variety of colors in its plumage, as blacks, blues, whites, reds, yellows, duns, silvers, and, in short, a pleasant mixture of all these colors with the white. But amongst all, there is a mixture of three colors, vulgarly called an almond, perhaps from the quantity of almond-colored feathers that are found in the hackle; others call it an ermine, I suppose from the black spots that are generally in it; however, I am sensible the name is not compatible to the term so called in heraldry, which is only white spotted with black; yet, as the gentlemen of the Fancy have assigned this name to this motley color, I shall not quarrel with them about a term. If the three colors run through the feathers of the flight and tail, it is reckoned a very good almond, or ermine, and is much valued.

N.B.—An ermine Tumbler never comes to the full beauty of its feather till it has twice moulted off, and when it grows very old will decline, till it runs away to a downright mottle or other color.

These pigeons, by their flight, afford an admirable satisfaction to those gentlemen of the Fancy that have time to attend them and make their observations; for, besides the pleasure they afford by their tumbling, which is very considerable, they will rise to an immense height in the air, so that sometimes the eye can scarcely follow them. I have frequently lost sight of them, though they have been almost perpendicular over my head, and the day has been very clear and serene; yet, by a fixed regard of the place where I lost them (for they never ramble far like the Horseman, and, if good when they are used to each other, a flight of a dozen will keep so close together that you may cover them all with a large handkerchief), I have at length perceived them, but so small that they appeared no bigger than a sparrow.

(To be continued.)

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

☞ Cincinnati is to have a zoological garden, for which purpose a tract of land, containing over sixty-six acres, has been purchased, a short distance outside of the city.

☞ DOING WELL.—Mr. C. N. Brown, of Unadilla Forks, New York, informs us that he took thirteen premiums on fifteen entries at the New York State Fair, just closed, at Rochester, N. Y.

☞ The elephant Romeo is eulogized by an exchange as a "self made elephant." He came to this country without a dollar in his trunk, took Greeley's advice, went west, and died, recently, worth \$40,000.

☞ New York and Chicago have parks of a thousand acres in extent. Philadelphia has one of three thousand acres, with a river running through it and pleasant drive-ways for miles along the banks.—*Boston Transcript*.

☞ A sure cure for a sitting hen—put her on live clams instead of eggs. As the clams begin to get warm they open their shells, and the hen don't go on that nest the second time.

☞ The following is the latest epitaph:
Here lies interred Priscilla Bird,
Who sang on earth till sixty-two;
Now, up on high, above the sky,
No doubt she sings like sixty, too.

PECULIAR ATTACHMENT.

☞ I have a Hong Kong gander that was raised about the yard, and this spring, when the goose was sitting, he mated with my little boy, four years old, and would follow him all about, and call for him if he got out of sight. He would show fight to every one else, but allowed the boy to catch him and play with him at any time.

S. G. WOOD.

☞ FERRETS.—E. P., page 40, *Country Gentleman*, asks in regard to ferrets hunting rats. I answer that they are hunted in various ways. The old English way is to have some dogs trained with the ferrets, so that the dogs will not kill them. The ferrets are let loose where the rats are. They soon drive out the rats, and the dogs kill them. Ferrets are not a spry animal, but they are all hunt. I have kept ferrets for a number of years. I first got them for sporting to hunt gray rabbits. We use dogs to run the rabbits into their holes, and ferrets to drive them out. I have let one of my ferrets out in my out-buildings, and let him hunt a day or two, and then catch and put him in his pen. The rats he does not kill will take leg-bail. One of my ferrets got out of his place last fall; was gone two weeks, and came back all right, and was trying to get back in his house. Ferrets are easily tamed so that as you can handle them as well as a cat. I have one that will follow me about just as a cat would. I can put him in a barn and let him hunt awhile, and then call him out to me. The male ferret is the best to hunt, as he will endure three times as much as the female.—*Country Gentleman*.

☞ The *Maine Farmer*, in referring to instinct in animals, mentions the crowding of sheep together for defence, and fish swimming about in schools, and then stops. Now, few people, or almost nobody, doubts the instinct—reason, we call it—of animals and even insects; but crowding together of animals, fish and birds, is not an evidence of fear or for self-defence. It is not so with flocks of birds, geese, for instance, or of any bird; it is their nature to do so, and may be regarded as a family attribute. Look at the herds of countless buffaloes, and many other wild animals; and ants working in nests; then look at the solitary king yellow-jacket, (we do not know the entomological name of it), boring into the earth a round hole nearly an inch in diameter, below the reach of frost, with no defence but its sting, which is long and death to any other insect it strikes with it. It is a swift flyer, and its prey is generally the locust, which it gathers in large numbers, carries it into its hole, sometimes at a considerable distance, on its sting, sucks or stores up its substance, then expels it from its hole with its hind legs. The locust is aware of its enemy's power, and sometimes attempts to get away, but a single thrust with its long weapon, causes the locust to utter a peculiar cry of pain and then succumbs without a struggle. It is true this insect has a powerful defence in its sting, but the house-fly and numerous other flies have none.—*Exchange*.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW AWAKENING.

ONE of the most healthy signs of an increasing interest in the poultry fancy, is the fact that so many new societies are being organized. In Pennsylvania particularly, the number has within the past year increased very rapidly. Instead of two—the Pennsylvania, and the Western Pennsylvania—we now have at least eight east of the Alleghanias, with their headquarters respectively at Philadelphia, Doylestown, Allentown, Tamaqua, and York, and three west of the mountains. From what we know personally of the officers and managers of these new societies, we have not a doubt that all of the organizations will prove successful. Indeed, they bid fair now to eclipse the older societies that have held the field for years past, and we are glad of it. Not that we wish to see the old ones beaten, but we feel proud of the new, and trust that through their vitality and their energy, the old may be reawakened, and have fresh strength developed.

To the American reader of English journals, nothing strikes his attention more sharply than the great number of exhibitions reported weekly. Poultry shows, dog shows, horse shows, cattle shows, canary shows; yes, and *donkey* shows. Probably, in proportion to her population, England is not much in advance of us in the number of her exhibitions; but, in proportion to her territory, she far excels us.

It is possible that we are not yet fully prepared to have a large number of local societies in this country, and yet it is one of the very best possible means of awakening an interest in poultry or improved stock.

The cost of holding local exhibitions is greater in this country than in England, for the reason that the shows are held at a different season. Our exhibitions are held at a season when it becomes necessary to use a hall. In England the majority of the shows are held earlier than ours—sometimes in a large tent, and sometimes in the open field. The latter plan is not, however, indorsed by the best English fanciers. The climate is, of course, also in favor of our English friends. It is possible, therefore, that the great expense here, in a measure, prevents the holding of so many local exhibitions as in Great Britain, and we shall probably never be able, in this country, to compete with the English fanciers; but it behooves every fancier, and every lover of improved stock, to create an interest in his own community; and, if possible, secure the formation of local societies, and the holding of local exhibitions. We shall most cheerfully publish any news of this kind for the encouragement of the fancy everywhere. We shall be glad to hear from all parts

of the country, that this awakening is steadily going forward, and we have no doubt as to the good results which will be ultimately produced.

The interminable influence and good that the poultry societies have in their power to yield, can hardly be estimated. On no previous occasion has there been more liberal inducements or flattering prospects for good exhibitions than those offered by the numerous societies which intend holding exhibitions the coming season. Unusual exertions are being made by the several societies to secure an unprecedented display, both as regards quality and quantity.

Societies with energetic and efficient officers are the main springs which move and keep alive the interest, which prevents the "running down," or loss of meritorious appreciation, so essential to success. The Pennsylvania exhibitions no doubt will bring together many prominent breeders from various portions of the country; and, as the Centennial is so near at hand, it will prove a most excellent time to dispose of stock, and enable fanciers to become better acquainted, so that all may work together with the view of making the great show of 1876 a creditable success.

PHOTOGRAPH.

WE have received from Mr. A. H. West, of Detroit, a photograph of his new and extensive poultry house, an engraving of which we are promised for a future number of the *Journal*. The photograph also includes the residence of Mr. West, which is very fine and shows plainly the good taste of the owner.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Pennsylvania State Poultry Society, consisting of President, Wm. Wistar, Vice-President, J. E. Diehl, and Corresponding Secretary, J. Struthers Walter, called upon General A. T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, in reference to the Poultry department at the coming International exhibition; they were cordially received by the General and other officers of the commission, and after a preliminary conversation departed, well pleased with their visit, with favorable promises of immediate action.

GOOD STOCK.

A FRIEND writes us that Mr. James M. Lambing, of Parker's Landing, this State, recently received, per steamship Celtic, a trio of superior Black Hamburgs from Henry Yardley, Birmingham, England. Previous to this importation Mr. Lambing had some fine birds of this variety, bred by himself, and selected from the best yards in this country. He is also paying considerable attention to the breeding of Light Brahmas. Mr. L. commenced right by selecting stock from the most reliable yards in this country and England, and we are pleased to learn that some of his best birds will be shown the coming winter.

DIRECTORY.

WE have received a copy of the "Fanciers' and Breeders' Directory," containing a full list of the names and addresses of the prominent fanciers and breeders of Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, etc. Published by Rev. H. A. Neitz, Millersburg, Pa. The Directory is very complete and accurate, containing some 2756 names, and will prove very useful to fanciers. It is furnished by the publisher for only 50 cents, and should be in the possession of all fanciers. The proceeds of the sale is devoted to the purchasing of a library. We heartily recommend it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

FRIEND WADE: Through the columns of your excellent *Journal* I would like to suggest the following tabular statement of qualities of poultry. Make ten the standard of all points of merit, thus: Size, ten; color, ten; smallness, shape, etc., ten; comb, ten, etc., when perfect. As these points always depend upon the judgment and are not proportional parts of the bird, when taken upon a scale of ten, leaves no room for misunderstanding and your premium fowl is a fixed fact. Different degrees of merit may be denoted by number less than ten, in accordance with their approach to perfection.

In passing by your "old stand" a few days ago, I could not help exclaiming *sotto voce*: Why do farmers retain the old run-out poultry stock of a former age, when they can secure such birds as these now on exhibition? Beauty alone, to say nothing of size and proportion, would be sufficient inducement for any one to "swap off" the ancient breeds for highly improved, even if they had to pay a good price and "throw in the old to boot."

The only solution I can see to the question is, no matter what advancement, nor what immense strides are made by genius, there is a class of old fossils who wrap themselves in the shell of the past and say, "What was good enough for grandfather is good enough for me." Poultry is a clear gain to the farmer. Why is it that he cannot and will not see it?

It is an encouraging sign to see your valuable paper improving so rapidly, and the subscription list footing up so largely. Every one having anything to do with the raising of pet stock should be supplied with it. I find it a friend and counsellor in every time of need, from early chickenhood to prime old age, when the cock lays down his spurs to become a candidate for honors at the hands of chief cuisine.

Yours,
P. WRIGHT.

NEW SOCIETY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

A new Poultry Society, styled the Central Connecticut Poultry Association, has just been formed at Bristol, Connecticut, and will hold its first Exhibition at Town Hall, Bristol, Connecticut, on December 9th and 10th, 1874. For rules and premium list address James Shepard, Recording Secretary, Bristol, Connecticut. A large amount of special premiums have already been donated, and there is every prospect of a first-class exhibition.

The following are the list of officers: President, E. B. Dunbar. Vice Presidents, S. R. Gridley, John H. Sutliff, Wallace Hart, Bristol; C. W. Walcott, Southington; W. A. Spoulding, New Britain. Corresponding Secretary, Geo. W. Mitchell. Recording Secretary, James Shepard. Treasurer, Geo. A. Gowdy. Executive Committee, L. E. Moulthrop, Franklin E. Terry, Geo. Turner, Bristol; D. C. Peck, Burlington; Burke Minor, Thomaston and N. Covert, Farmington.

I inclose special soliciting circular; shall go to press with premium list next Monday.

Yours truly,

JAMES SHEPARD.

BRISTOL, CONN., Nov. 11, 1874.

AMERICAN FOWLS.

J. M. WADE, Esq.

As the time for issuing premium lists for the coming poultry exhibitions is at hand, permit a suggestion in reference to classification. We have two American breeds, recognized as such, I think now, to wit: American Dominique and Plymouth Rock, which ought to be so classed, instead of placing them under the head of Miscellaneous, Dorking, or any other class that may give space to them. We have Asiatic, Spanish, French, Polish, Dorkings, Hamburg, etc., but no American class, and yet we have the above breeds of conceded merit, with every prospect that American genius will add others ere long. Let us have an American class.

Yours,

V. C. GILMAN.

HIGHLAND FARM, NASHUA, N. H.

IMPORTATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I received per "Holland" the following birds in very good condition and health: 1 Black, 2 Blue, and 2 Red Coocks; 1 Black, 1 Silver, and 2 Yellow Hens, and a mated pair of shortfaced Blue Baldheads. Eleven birds in all.

Yours respectively,

H. A. BROWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

LEHIGH VALLEY POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Our First Annual Exhibition will be held in this city, January 5 to 8, 1875. Our arrangements are all completed. Premium lists and entry blanks will be forwarded on application. The following named gentleman have consented to serve as judges: J. Y. Bicknell, I. Van Winkle, A. M. Halsted, John Clapp, W. E. Flower, and Jos. M. Wade.

Having been fortunate in securing good competent judges, we deem it unnecessary to give them any other instructions than the best specimens are to win. Exhibitors' names will not appear on coops until after awards are made. Specimens will be judged this year by the old standard of 1871. A prominent poultry breeder has been invited to deliver a lecture on Poultry Breeding, etc., on the evening of January 5.

We respectfully invite breeders and fanciers to send us their specimens. This being a new field many sales will be made, many persons desirous of purchasing are holding off until after the fair. We have managed to create an intense and increasing interest in poultry, etc., in this vicinity, and as visitors to the show will be numerous we want them to see what poultry culture can be brought up to. Again, we say bring or send your specimens. A special premium list will be ready about December 1st.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. HECKMAN,

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 20, 1874.

Secretary.

DOYLESTOWN SOCIETY.

JOSEPH M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: The prospects for the coming show of the Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association are very bright. We have assurances from all parts of the country of entries that will fill our new hall. In view of the approaching Centennial, the fanciers of this State will no doubt be large purchasers of fine fowls. It will be well for Eastern breeders to bear this in mind. The people here are fully awake

to the poultry interests, and we hope to see such an increase to your subscription list as will soon again convert it to a weekly. It is the best poultry paper extant.

Respectfully, T. H. WALTON.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., Nov. 18, 1874.

FRIEND WADE:

Please say in the next issue of the *Journal*, to my many friends and correspondents, that I am laid up with a sprained shoulder and therefore am obliged to neglect my correspondents for a time. My arm aches with even this little exertion.

Yours truly,

RYE, N. Y., November 10, 1874.

A. M. HALSTED.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Under this heading we will cheerfully endeavor to answer any question concerning small pets or other matters interesting to our young folks.]

FRANK Weston writes: "My young guinea pigs are covered with sores caused by the old male pigs biting them. Is there a cure?" We see that the guinea pigs at the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens are in the same condition. For a remedy we would advise an ounce of oak wood administered behind the ears of the offender, without it was a valuable animal; then we should separate the young from the old.

Fish admirer says: "I had a globe containing thirty minnows and every morning I find one or more dead ones floating on the surface, until now I have but twenty; what shall I do?" Reduce your number to ten, or even five. Overcrowding is the cause.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

THE DISEASES OF PETS.

SORE FEET.

THIS most troublesome disease principally attacks parrots, and to these do I confine my suggestions. Generally the first cause that gives rise to diseased feet is letting the cage get very dirty, and then not effectually cleaning it; or for want of proper bathing the feet become hard and horny. On perceiving the condition of the bird remove it immediately and place it in a cage of smaller dimensions, so that the parrot cannot climb about; fill the bottom of this cage with warm (not hot) water, and set it near a fire, not close enough to burn the bird, but near enough to keep the water from getting cold. Remove the water in about fifteen minutes, and place a dry planed board for the parrot to stand on. Rub glycerine on the bird's feet. One operation will generally effect a cure, and if one does not "try, try again." By sore feet I do not mean a species of gout or rheumatism, to which parrots are sometimes subject; treat these as a cold, as they are generally caused by this.

PARROT FANCIER.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WILL CANARIES LIVE IF LIBERATED?

MR. HOWARD I. IRELAND.

DEAR SIR: I often see it stated in books on the subject of Natural History, etc., that canaries when liberated will linger among the trees for a short time then perish of hun-

ger; and, that, by confinement for so many generations, the natural instinct is stifled, so that on being set at liberty, they cannot procure the food necessary for the prolongation of life. Now, I want to relate what I have *seen* concerning canary birds at liberty, which I think will knock this theory all in the head. In the spring of 1874, a canary, owned by a lady of this neighborhood, escaped from its cage, and flew about the house and yard for some time, eluding all efforts to effect its capture. At length it joined a flock of American goldfinches, that were building in a wood near by, and has ever since associated with them. I could never discover whether it mated with one of them or not, but I am inclined to think it did. I have seen it repeatedly, and know I am not deceived, and at the present time it is still at large.

S. H. T.

TUCKAHOE, CAPE MAY CO., August 4th, 1874.

[The writer must be laboring under a mistake, as we cannot remember ever seeing it stated in any Natural History that canaries starve to death on being liberated. However, can any of our readers give us information on the subject?—ED].

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

TO MAKE GERMAN PASTE.

THIS composition may be made in the following manner, of much better quality than that which is sold in the shops: Take four fresh eggs, boiled very hard, a quarter of a pound of white peas meal, and about a tablespoonful of good salad oil (if the least rancid it will not do). The eggs must be grated very fine and mixed with the meal and olive oil, and the whole then be pressed through a tin cullender, to form it into grains like small shot; it should next be put into a frying-pan, set over a gentle fire, and gradually stirred with a broad knife, until it be partially roasted and dried, the test will be its yellowish-brown color. All insect-eating birds may be kept upon this food throughout the year, except when they appear drooping and unwell, or at moulting time, when a few meal worms may be given to them twice or thrice a day.—*Boys' Treasury*.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WOUNDED SPARROW.

THE New Brunswick, N. J., *Times*, of the 2d instant, relates the following: "The myriads of sparrows that nestle in the ivy, which clings to and almost entirely covers the walls of Christ Church, occasionally display a surprising amount of intelligence in their little acts of kindness to each other. This was beautifully illustrated yesterday morning about ten o'clock. From a tree located about opposite to Northrop's in Church Street a sick or crippled sparrow fell to the ground and fluttered about the sidewalk in vain efforts to regain a place of safety. Several of its little companions gathered around it and seemed greatly concerned for it, and by their incessant chirping attracted a swarm of the little-winged converts from the church walls. Efforts were then made by several of the number to lift the helpless bird by catching its wings in their beaks, but there seemed to be a difficulty in getting started together, and the effort was futile, and then the chattering increased perceptibly, as if there was a general scolding going on. Presently several of the birds flew away, one shortly returning with a twig about four inches long and an eighth of an inch thick. This was dropped before the sick one, and at each end was picked up by a sparrow and held up so that the sick bird was enabled to catch the centre of the twig in its beak, and with the aid

of the other two it flew over the fence into the churchyard, and from tombstone to tombstone until the church was reached, when they disappeared in the ivy, followed all along by the swarm of their companions, chirping as if in great joy. The whole affair lasted about five minutes, and was viewed by several spectators."

CATALOGUES, &c., RECEIVED.

SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ills.—Card. Light Brahma fowls and Berkshire pigs.

WM. H. FRY, Indianapolis, Ind.—Card, illustrated. Partridge, Buff and White Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, Black Red Game Bantams, Bronze Turkeys and Aylesbury Ducks.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.—Card. Breeders of Partridge and White Cochins, and White Leghorns.

JACOB GRAVES & Co., Boston, Mass.—Card. Agent for Poultry Appliances and Journals, including the *Fanciers'*.

CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Burlington, N. J.—Card. Partridge and White Cochins, and Leghorn chickens.

GEO. W. PLEASANTS, Wright City, Mo.—Card. Pure bred fowls, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Partridge Cochins, Bronze Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Angora Rabbits.

ANDREW J. TUCK, Nashua, N. H.—Card. Exhibition and premium stock of Golden Penciled, Golden Spangled, White and Silver Hamburgs; also, Light and Dark Brahmas, White and Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Dominiques, Houdans, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkeys, Black Breasted Red, Blue Red, Red Pyle and White Gurgian Games, and eggs for hatching in season.

FLOWER & THOMPSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.—Illustrated Card. Breeders of Lop Eared, Angora, Himalayan and common Rabbits.

NEWTON ADAMS, Utica, N. Y.—Illustrated Card. Breeder of Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

C. G. SANFORD, Providence, R. I.—Illustrated Card. Light and Dark Brahmas.

G. E. PEER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Illustrated Card. Leading varieties of fancy Pigeons.

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

New England Poultry Club. Worcester, Mass., December 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1874. G. H. Estabrook, Secretary.

Keystone Poultry Association. Titusville, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. John D. McFarland, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec.

Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Monmouth County Poultry Association. Freehold, N. J. J. T. Roselle, Secretary.

Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Poultry Association. Madison. E. S. McBride, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

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About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space. Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two fine cockerels, one Brown Leghorn, and one Plymouth Rock pullet, for pullets of the same kind. What other offers? Address A. D. MORTON, Union City, Mich.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A superior article of current wine, made in 1870, price \$2.00 per gallon, for Partridge Cochins, Light Brahma pullets, Dark Brahma, or Brown Leghorn cockerel. Address H. H. TSHUDY, Litiz, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Four Aylesbury Drakes, for Light Brahma, or White Cochins cockerels, or pullets of any breed. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Several Rouen Drakes and Partridge Cochins cockerels, for fancy fowls, pigeons, or other desirable property. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens' Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L and D. Brahmas, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange? JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas (P. Williams' strain), Golden-Spangled Hamburgs (Ongley's strain), Brown Leghorn, and Silver-Spangled Hamburg cockerels, for Berkshire pigs, Lop-eared or Himalayan rabbits, or Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class. C. C. WHEATON, Zoar, Franklin Co., Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of good Black Leghorns, or three good B. R. Game Bantam pullets, for a pair of first-class Brown Leghorn pullets, with white earlobes. S. A. PHILBROOK, Brookfield, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.—A silver watch and chain, American make, value \$50.00, to exchange for merchandise of any description. Also, fancy fowls for merchandise.
E. W. SQUIRE, Johnston, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff, Partridge or White Cochins; Dark Brahmas, and White Leghorns, for cloth suitable for a good business suit. Any one having the desired article will please send sample, or write to
C. M. BOYNTON, Box 610, Concord, N. H.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—For four trios of White Leghorns, the same number of Light Brahmas. Must be good birds, as Leghorns are No. 1. Address
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns and S. S. Hauburgs (mated for breeding), for Black Cochins, American Dominiques, or Sebright Bantams. None but good stock given or taken.
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios Houdans, one Dark Brahma cock (Lud's strain), all one and a half years old; one White Leghorn cockerel (early hatch), and three pair Muscovy ducks, for Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Golden Sebright Bantams, Blue, Black, and Yellow Fantail, and White Owl pigeons. What offers?
OLIVER D. SCHOCK, Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Dark Brahmas, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give one cockerel and three hens, Houdans, one pair White Polands, and one pair White Leghorns, for the above. Birds to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply.
E. T. M. SIMMONS,
Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins fowls, and one cockerel, for any first-class pigeons that may be offered.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Brown Leghorns, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give one trio of White Sultans, and one pair Buff Cochins. Will pay express charges both ways. Birds to be sent me on approval. None but good birds need apply.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address
ROBT. B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give four trios of Dark Brahmas for the above. Fowls to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio of Buff Cochins, cockerel and pullets, for exhibition. Will give three trios of Partridge Cochins for the above. Fowls to be sent me on approval. Will pay express charges both ways. None but good birds need apply.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

I WOULD EXCHANGE some very fine Black Hamburg White or Brown Leghorn cockerels, all white car-lobes, for Silver-Gray Dorking or Houdan cockerels. What other offers?
GEO. F. PARLOW, New Bedford, Mass.

PIGEONS WANTED AND FOR EXCHANGE.—Solid Red and Dun Fantails, Sky Blue Jacobins, Yellow Carriers; also, Black Tail, and Solid Black Turbit hens. None but first-class birds wanted. Have a pair of imported Yellow Dragons, and one young, very fine, would like to exchange the above to close out.
GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure Italian Queen Bees, for Plymouth Rock pullet, Partridge Cochins, or Light Brahma cock, pair Dark Brahmas (Todd's), S. S. or G. S. Hauburgs, Sultans, LaFleche, Crevecoeurs, S. S. Bantams, any variety of Polands, Rouen or Cayuga Ducks. Must be first-class fowls.
T. N. HOLLETT, Pennsville, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Very choice Black Red Games, willow legs, imported stock, for pullets or hens of Partridge Cochins, Dark or Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, or G. S. Bantams. Must also be good.
Address A. M. CAREY, Selins Grove, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons.
W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One pair first-class Black Starlings, and one Blue Fantail cock (twenty-eight feathers, and head and tail meet), for one pair Black, Red, or Yellow Barbs, or Baldhead Tumblers. One Black Tumbler cock (Short Face), for one Black Tumbler hen (Short Face). Birds must be first-class.
Address PETER LEPP, P. O. Box 833, East Saginaw, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE.—TEGETMEIER'S PIGEON BOOK, for Short-Faced Tumblers, Snells, Spots, or Magpies, or one good, solid Blue Pouter hen.
PETER LEPP, East Saginaw, Mich.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A very fine Derby stag (May Hatch), for a pair of White Game Bantam pullets. None but pure stock given or taken. What other offers?
WILLIAM F. BARLOW, Gurney Court, Newport, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A fine lot of Plymouth Rock chicks (from Drake's stock, that took first and second specials at the Rhode Island fair, in March last), for pigeons, particularly Pouters. No inferior birds wanted.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of Derby Game chicks, for Turbits that are first-class.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Silver and Blue Pouters, Black Priests, and White Fantails, for Yellow and Red Magpies, Nuns, Moorcaps, and Snells. Address to
C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A pair of Partridge Cochins chicks, for a pair of White Pouters, Red, Yellow, or Black Carriers, or Runts, any color if large; or G. S. or S. S. Bantams, White Leghorns, or other stock.
W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

EXCHANGE.—One pair of Irish Muffs, dead game, for the same of Red Pile, Derbys, Heathwoods, Tassels, or Clairbornes; must be dead game, and good sound birds
J. A. MOULTON, Laconia, N. H.

I WILL EXCHANGE Greenbacks for one pair good White Crested Black Polands.
E. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—Whistling Quails for a pair of Fancy Pigeons of any variety. Address
JAMES D. CHAMPLIN, JR., Wakefield, South Kingtown, R. I.

I WILL EXCHANGE my black Pointer Dog, "Tete," 8 months old, for a Setter Dog of the same age, or thereabouts, to be well-bred as he is, or for a trio of Black Leghorns.
T. F. SMITH, 140 S. Market St., Boston.

TO EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, one trio of Black Cochins, one trio Dark Brahmas, and a few pairs of English and counterfeit Games, for American Dominiques, or Plymouth Rocks. What offers? Address
A. H. SHREINER, Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WANTED.—A pure bred Mastiff male pup, three to six months old, Silver Hunting-ear Lever Watch, or anything negotiable, in exchange for Duke of York Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, and American Dominiques; first-class specimens, large in size, splendid form and plumage. What offers? Address
D. A. UPHAM, Wilsonville, Couu.

IN EXCHANGE.—For a good Light Brahma cockerel, a good small Silver Duckwing Game Bantam pullet. What other offers? Address
R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box, 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn Cockerels (Smith strain), or Buff Cochins chicks, for Light or Dark Brahma, or Partridge Cochins, hens or pullets. Give strain and qualities.
W. A. MYERS, New Oxford, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Light Brahma cockerel (Wade's stock), five White Leghorn cockerels, fifteen pairs Rouen Ducks (Bicknell's stock), for White Leghorn or Plymouth Rock hens (1873 hatch), Silver-Laced Bantams, Cayuga Ducks, or Watch Dog. All first-class stock; same expected.
F. S. AINSWORTH, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Partridge Cochins, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Game Fowls crossed for pit, for Brown Leghorns. Persons having Brown Leghorns for exchange will do well by writing to
F. S. BLOODGOOD, Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—1 pair White Cochins, direct from Bicknell's yards, 2 years old; 3 pairs Partridge Cochins chicks, Van Winkle's strain; 1 pair White Polish, or same cock and two hens, not quite as large topknots, all direct from E. G. Studley's yards, Claverack; 1 pair Light Brahmas, from C. E. L. Hayward; 2 pairs Black Hauburgs, for Plymouth Rocks, Black or Dominique Leghorns, Black A Bantams, G. S. Bantams, S. S. Bantams, or Fancy Pigeons. What other offers? Wanted, in exchange, 1 pair good Dominique Bantams, and 3 or 4 Plymouth Rock cockerels not up to standard, to cross with common fowls for market.
E. B. SOUTHWICK, Box 29, New Baltimore, Green Co., N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair of Hong Koug geese, that are right every way, for either Pouters, Barbs, or Turbits.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One of Peter Henderson's New Excelsior Lawn Mowers, only used a few times this season, as good as new, cost \$20, for Dark Brahmas, Buff, or Partridge Cochins pullets; must be good.
E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Dark Brahma, Partridge Cochins, for White Leghorn, Houdan, and Plymouth Rock cockerels, good stock, for Houdan, G. S. Hamburg, or Plymouth Rock pullets; must be good stock.
Address
KEPHART BIOS, Berriue Springs, Mich.

WANTED.—A pure hooded Scotch Terrier, four to twelve months old, in exchange for Dark Brahma fowls or chicks, of well known strains.
T. D. HAMMOND, Mayville, Chaut. Co., N. Y.

FOR EXCHANGE.—One trio Golden Polands, for Dark Brahma or Buff Cochins pullets.
E. T. M. SIMMONS,
Lock Box 1558, Oil City, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of Dark Brahma chicks, hatched in May, first-class, for whole wheat. Make me an offer.
W. M. WARD, P. M., Peabody, Mass.

WANTED, in exchange for pure-bred poultry, a well-broke Setter Dog. Address T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

WANTED, in exchange for pure-bred poultry (all the leading varieties), and High-Flying Tumbler Pigeons, first-class Pouters, Homing Antwerps, and White Fans. Address T. A. WINFIELD, Hubbard, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmans (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Two trios of Partridge Cochins, and one of Houdans—hatched in May. Have taken first premium. Will dispose of them for Buff Cochins or Dark Brahma pullets. Must be first-class. E. T. M. SIMMONS, Lock Box 1553, Oil City, Pa.



CHOICE SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS,

Such as Canaries, Goldfinch, Mocking-Birds, Cardinals, Parrots, Paroquets, and all the leading Song Birds. Also, Fancy Pigeons, and Pet Stock, Cages, Seeds, etc.

SONG BIRDS MY SPECIALTY.

Address, with stamp, GEO. C. PEASE, No. 200 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

Exhibitions.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE, JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums. FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors. FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION, AT LENAPE HALL, DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 8, 9, 10, & 11, 1874. Competition open to all. Liberal Premium and Special Lists.

For Entry Blanks and Premium Lists, address

T. H. WALTON, Cor. Sec'y, P. O. Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

Excursion Tickets sold at all principal stations on North Penn Railroad and its connections, to persons attending the Fair.

T. P. HARVEY, Rec. Sec'y. A. M. DICKIE, Pres't.

THE ITHACA POULTRY and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y., January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks.

G. W. WOOD, Pres't. C. V. FOWLES, Sec'y, P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE MEADVILLE

POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN ASSOCIATION

Will give their

FIRST EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 22d to 25th.

Entries close December 19th, 1874.

We hope to have a good representation from other societies, and have already made arrangements for a first-class show. We have rented the finest hall in Meadville for the occasion, and no pains will be spared on the part of the members to make the visit of any of our friends pleasant who may favor us at that time. Competent persons are appointed to attend to the wants of the fowls, and the awards will be made by judges who stand second to none in the country.

Yours respectfully, A. McLAREN, Sec'y.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary, JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday. Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS, Taunton, Mass.

IRISH RED GAME FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME. J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

WHITE AFRICAN OWLS.—White and Black Barbs, Antwerps, &c., selected by myself in England. Birds of each of the above fit for the highest competition. I have also, a full assortment of all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

SULTANS.—The hen that took 1st and special at R. I. Exhibition and one trio of chicks from the same stock, first-class, well-muffed and crested. Price for the lot, \$35. Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

WANTED.—Lop-eared Rabbits, Guinea-Pigs, Sbot Gun, Pocket-Revolver, Quinby's Bee Book, and "Fancier Journal" for one year. Will give good Bolton Grays, P. & W. Cochins, Game hens, and B. B. R. Game Bantams. G. A. WIDMER, 72 Adams St., Rochester, N. Y.

OIL CITY POULTRY YARDS,
Oil City,

VENANGO CO., PENNA.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FANCY POULTRY

Light and Dark Brahmans; Partridge, Buff, Black, and White Cochins; Golden, Silver, Black, and White Polands; White, Brown, and Black Leghorns; Houdans; White Sultans; and American Dominiques; Golden, and Silver Sebrights, and African Bantams.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION, WITHOUT STAMP.

CATALOGUE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ALL LETTERS ANSWERED BY RETURN MAIL.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

LOCK BOX, 1553.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Thirty Dark Bradma chicks and fowls, from a Williams' cock and Collyer hens, well-marked. Price for the lot, \$60.00, or \$3.00 each, single.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comh Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Brown Leghorn cock, 19 months old, Kinney's strain; one Brown Leghorn cock, 18 months old, Gray's strain. Cockerels and pullets of the above strains for sale. Also, three Dark Brahma cockerels, P. Williams' strain, and good; will buy a good Brown Leghorn cock of any other strain.
WM. S. HOLLAND, Box 94, Peace Dale, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and Show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turhits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balds, Bards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

GAME FOWLS FOR SALE.—Bred expressly for the pit, every fowl warranted DEAD GAME, consisting of the following: B. B. Reds, Derbies, Brown Reds, Duckwings, Blue Reds, Grays, and Piles. Also, a fine strain of SHAKEBAGS, weight of Stags at 6 months old, 6½ lbs., will make from 7½ to 8½ lb. cocks. Address
S. L. CUMMINGS, Rowley Essex Co., Mass.

P. McPHERSON,

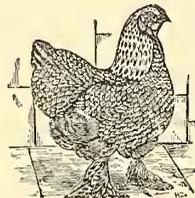
N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochius, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

SPRING CHICKS FOR SALE, consisting of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmans—Buff and Partridge Cochins—Houdans—Brown Leghorns—Black-Breasted Red Games—and Rouen ducks. My Light Brahmans, Houdans, and Black Leghorns took first premium at Illinois State Fair; and Buffs at St. Louis Fair, Missouri.
S. C. WHEELOCK, & BRO.,
Moline Poultry Yards, Moline, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—Having more fowls and pigeons left than I can comfortably keep over the winter, I will dispose of the following at a sacrifice: One cock and four hens, Light Brahmans, \$22.00; one cock and three hens, Dark Brahmans, \$18.00; one cock and three hens, Partridge Cochins, \$18.00. All pedigree birds. Also, twenty-five Partridge Cochins, twenty White Cochins, and fifty Light Brahmans. Chicks (early hatch), at \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. One pair Blue Fans, \$8.00; do. \$5.00; one pair Yellow Jacobins, \$5.00; one pair Red, \$5.00; one pair Blue Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Blue Helmets, \$3.00; one pair inside Tumblers, \$5.00; one pair Mottled Trumpeters, \$5.00; one pair Nuns, \$3.00; one pair Archangles, \$5.00; one pair Turbits, \$3.00; one pair Black Carriers, \$15.00 (cost 25; and one pair of Runts, \$7.00. I am positive the above stock will give satisfaction, if not, money will be refunded.
Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

CHOICE BLACK-RED GAMES.—For want of room to breed this variety, I will sell my entire stock (old and young) at much under value. I can also furnish first-class specimens of Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochius, and Houdans, at most reasonable prices. Have a lot of very fine April hatch Light Brahma cockerels, fit to breed or exhibit. Prices low. Address
A. M. CAREY, Selinsgrove, Pa.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.



DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.
Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,
Quincy, Ills.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—About 20 Chicks (Drake's Stock), first-class. Price, \$3 to \$5 each. Also, special premium cock, at R. I. Show, \$8.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

AND

WHITE LEGHORNS.

A few trios of CHOICE Chicks, at \$10 per trio. Can spare four good P. Cochius hens, at \$5 each. Specimen feathers sent if requested.
WE SEND OUT NO POOR BIRDS.

McFARLAND & ROBINSON, Titusville, Pa.

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.

A. H. WEST,

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes hay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

Bantams.

{ ONE PAIR GOLDEN DUCKWINGS!
TWO TRIOS BLACK RED GAMES!
TWO TRIOS RED PILE GAMES!
All very nice stock, and warranted to please. Full particulars cheerfully given. Address

J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$20

{ I will send to any address three trios of good, healthy CHICKS!
HIGH-CLASS STOCK! PURE BRED!
FIFTEEN VARIETIES TO SELECT FROM!!

Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$6

{ I will send a fine pair of WHITE LEGHORNS, or HOUDANS, BRED FROM PRIZE STOCK!
W. L.'s and Smith's strain, and A-No. 1.

AND WITH EVERY PAIR OF ABOVE SENT OUT

Before December 1st, 1874,

I WILL SEND THE "FANCIERS' JOURNAL"
FOR A YEAR, FREE!

IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, SECURE IT FOR A FRIEND.

Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—About 100 Chicks, as good as can be had, at from \$5 to \$10 each. Every bird warranted.
Address J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

CLOSING OUT.—As we shall only breed during 1875, L. Brahmans P. Cochins, Houdans, and White Leghorns, therefore, we offer all our premium and breeding stock for sale; comprising some of the above kinds, and Buff and White Cochins, Dark Brahmans, B. B. R. Games, Gold and S. S. Hamburgs, Gold and S. S. Polands, Gray Dorkings, La Fleche, Black African Bantams, Young Bronze Turkeys, Pea-Fowls, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bremen Geese. Order early before the flocks are picked. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry and Price List.
For particulars address WILLS & PETER,
P. O. Box 616, Bloomington, Ills.

IMPORTANT TO EXHIBITORS
AND
BREEDERS OF PRIZE POULTRY.

DR. MONROE has for sale, on account of removal, the whole of his stock of imported and prize-bred fowls and chickens:
BUFF, WHITE, BLACK, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
B. B. RED GAME, B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS,
GOLD, AND SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS.
Chickens of the above varieties, fit for the highest competition, hatched (May) from imported eggs warranted to be from cup and prize-winners from the yards of Lady Gwydyr, Sedgwick, Feast, Turner, Beldon, Wright, Lingwood, Woodgate, etc.
Twelve pairs of Prize-bred White Leghorns, that can win in any competition, in one lot. A bargain. **PULTNEYVILLE, N. Y.**

TRUE BLOOD.—Singing Canaries, \$3 each; W. F. Black Spanish cockerels, \$1 to \$2 each; Grey Dorking do., \$1 to \$3 each; Buff Cochin do., \$2 to \$3 each; Light Brahma do., \$3 to \$4 each.
W. F. MUCHMORE, P. O. Box, 29,
Basking Ridge, N. J.

S. W. STUDLEY,

CATSKILL STATION, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.,

CAN SPARE

BRAHMAS, COCHINS,

HOUDAN'S, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

DOMINQUES, LEGHORNS,

HAMBURGS, POLANDS,

AND BANTAMS.

Good birds at moderate prices. Send for Price-List of fowls and eggs.

TURBIT WANTED.—A good Black-Wing hen, must be good in all points. Address, with price,
CHARLES FREEMAN, 2112 Apple Street, Philadelphia,
Breeder of Owls, Turbits, and Swallows. The finest and best.

GEO. A. MEACHAM,

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

WHITE COCHINS,

BLACK COCHINS.

STOCK FIRST-CLASS.

RARE AND CHOICE PIGEONS.—High class birds, both imported and homebred, and of many varieties, now for sale. Will be sent on approval. Address
W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

POUTERS WANTED.—I want to purchase two Pouter hens, one Blue Pied and one clean White, each to be nineteen inches long to mate with cocks twenty inches in length. Address, with price and description,
F. P. BECKER, Indianapolis, Ind.

ROUEN DUCKS FOR SALE.—In pairs, trios, or to suit the purchaser. Price, \$6 per pair, \$8 per trio. Large enough for exhibitions (Bicknell's stock.)
F. S. AINSWORTH, South Norwalk, Conn.

T. H. WHEELER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., breeder of SUPERIOR ASIATIC POULTRY.

I have bred this season about thirty superior Dark Brahmas, early hatched, No. 1 in size and color. I took the 1st and 2d premiums at Connecticut State Fair, just closed, at Hartford, and 2d on Buff Cochins. My Buffs are excellent in size and color, and can show in December very fine stock. I have bred about fifty Light Brahmas from my "WHITE PRINCE" (who is the finest formed and marked cock in New England, and has most of the blood of the two best strains ever bred in this country), mated with the best pullets I could select, and shall show in December his stock, that will be good enough to show at any exhibition in the United States. I shall sell a few at \$5.00 each, and birds of extra merit \$10.00 each.

FANCY PIGEONS.

A large variety of choice fancy PIGEONS for sale.

No Circulars. Write for what you want.

Address **H. S. BALL, Shrewsbury, Mass.**

PREMIUM POULTRY.

Awarded premiums at the New York State and W. N. Y. Fairs. Partridge, Buff, and White Cochins; Dark Brahmas, Silver Poland, B. B. R. and D. W. Game Bantams. They are good. For sale by
G. A. WIDMER & CO., 72 Adams Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fine white ear-lohes, Dark and Light Brahmas—choice birds. Price from \$5 to \$8 per pair.
JOHN A. BUCHANAN,
Wintersville, Ohio.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Three trios, May hatch, at \$6, \$7, and \$8 per trio; good birds.
A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few for sale, at \$2.50 to \$5 each, or will trade for good fancy pigeons.
A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.

E. A. WENDELL'S EXCELSIOR POULTRY YARDS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1848, IN ALBANY, NEW YORK.

White-Faced Black Spanish, and W. Leghorns, \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. Light and Dark Brahmas, \$6 to \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. White, Black, Buff, and Partridge Cochins, \$10 per trio. Black, Red, Grey, and Brown-Red Game (warranted Game), \$10 per pair. Houdans and Silver Poland, \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. Black, Red, and Brown-Red Game Bantams, \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. Gold-Laced, White, Java, and Black Bantams, \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. Nankin, and Spangled Bantams, \$7 per trio.

Extra hens or pullets of any of the above \$3.50 each; 3 for \$10. One pair Bronze Turkeys, \$20; the best I have seen for three years. Young Bronze Turkeys, \$10 per pair; Rouen Ducks, \$7 per pair, \$10 per trio. All the leading varieties of choice PIGEONS, cheap. Ferrets, \$10 each; Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, etc.

All orders by mail promptly sent on receipt of the amount.

The above prices good for a few days only to reduce stock.

Address as above. Nothing sent C.O.D.

THE BEST BIRDS WIN.

Eleven 1st, six 2d, 4 specials, and the sweepstakes—22 premiums, on my fowls at the late Minnesota State Fair. Class sweepstakes on Asiatics, Spanish (including Leghorns), Hamburgs, and Ducks, with a strong competition in many varieties. FRESH STOCK being added to my pen from the best imported and home-bred strains in the United States. A few fowls for sale at reasonable prices.

SEE! Owing to our unparalleled success at above show, we are already hooking orders for eggs for spring delivery, at an average of \$3 per dozen, \$5 for two dozen, for Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, White, and Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, etc., and offer eggs, also, as premiums on subscriptions to the "Northwestern Poultry Journal."

SALABLE MERCHANDIZE, PURE BRED FOWLS, etc., taken in exchange. Address

T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FANCY POULTRY.—Brown Leghorns, Kinney & Bonny's strain. Duckwing Games, raised by.....Isaac Van Winkle. B. B. Red Games (Derbys), imported by....." " Red Pile Games, raised by....." " Black Games, raised by....." "

A first-class cock and hen Partridge Cochin, with four pullets and one cockerel, May and June birds.

All first-class poultry bought, exchanged, or sold on commission, by

WM. CLARENDON, 60½ Warren St., New York.

BENJ. MANN.

CHAS. H. MANN.

ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,

HADDONFIELD, N. J.

BENJAMIN MANN & BROTHER,

BREEDERS OF

Brahmas, Cochins, Game Bantams,

AND

GOLD AND SILVER SEBRIGHTS.

PIGEONS

OF ALMOST EVERY VARIETY

Can be obtained by addressing

A. GOEBEL,

Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.



FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I will sell at reasonable prices, my entire breeding stock of DARK BRAHMAS, and WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, as I wish to devote my yards and time to the breeding of Buff Cochins (a fine trio of which I have just received from the yard of Henry Tomlinson, through the editor of this paper), Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas.

Address

THOS. L. McKEEN, Easton, Pa.

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,

Solid and Winged.

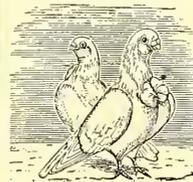
Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

A few pair of Barbs to close them out. Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Enclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,

Cambridge, Mass.

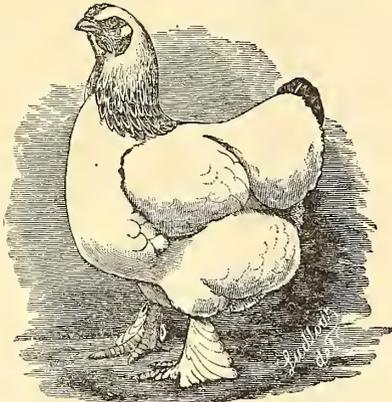


COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each, boxed and delivered to Express.

T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.

CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

A few for sale of the 10 leading varieties.
Address A. McLAREN, Lock Box 1586, Meadville, Pa.

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.

The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address, H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.

EXHIBITION FOWLS FOR SALE.—Dark Brahmas—Lady Gwydyr, Mrs. Hurt's, and Teebay strains. Partridge Cochins—winners at Manchester and Birmingham. White Cochins—Mrs. Williamson's, England. Buffs—the winners of the American Agricultural cup, the prize trio weighing 35 lbs. Houdans—bred from my fowls that won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT (poulterer to Isaac Van Winkle), Box No. 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

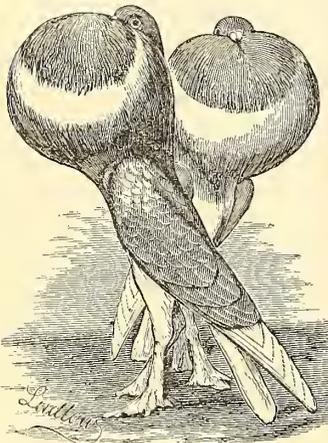
PIGEONS.—I have just received some rare and splendid imported Pigeons. Address, with stamp, for circular, HENRY SKERRETT, Box 13, Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of

DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),
HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),
BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),
GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. Prices very low. A good chance to stock your yards. Address G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards, Brooklandville, Md.



I import only first-class stock from the best fanciers in England and Scotland.

FOR SALE.

Pair of Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, and a good breeder. Price, \$65 per pair. Also, one pair Blue Pied Pouters, cock 18 inches long, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, bred by George Ure, Scotland; hen 17½ inches long, well marked on wings and crop, nicely legged, and a good breeder. Both hens bred by owner from the best imported stock. Price, \$45 the pair. One pair White Pouters, cock 18 inches, hen 17½. Both birds are good in all points, and are good

breeders. Cock has a little blue in tail. Price, \$50 the pair. One Red Pouter cock 18¾ inches long, deep, rich color, nicely marked on wings and crop, good legs, nicely covered. His hen is a yellow, 17½ inches long, well marked and legged. The pair are good breeders and feeders. Price, \$100. One pair of White Pouters, cock 20 inches, hen 18½ inches long; both took first prize at the New York show last winter, and first as best pair of Whites. They are the finest pair of White Pouters in America to day. Price, \$150. A few pairs of Black Carriers, such as are seldom offered for sale. Price, \$50 to \$100 per pair for old birds; young birds, \$30 to \$50. The above birds are offered for sale to reduce stock. Apply to JOHN YEW DALL, 2416 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp, M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1, 1874,

I SHALL HAVE CHICKS FOR SALE FROM MY

PREMIUM STOCK,

AT FROM \$12 TO \$25 PER TRIO
ALSO, A FEW PAIRS OF

GAME BANTAMS.

I am now booking orders to be delivered in rotation.

W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

**CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.**

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
Send for Price List. Low prices.
C. A. HOFHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

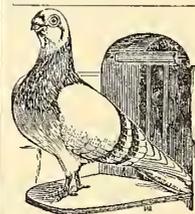
C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochius; La Fleehe, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Poland; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

FOR SALE.

CHICKS,
EARLY HATCHED.
GOOD STOCK.
SEND A STAMP FOR
CIRCULAR.

WHITE LEGHORNS.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
BLACK HAMBURGS.

DR. A. M. DICKIE,
Doylestown, Pa.

**HOMING ANTWERPS,**

YOUNG BIRDS,

BLUES, \$10 PER PAIR.
SILVER DUNS, \$15 PER PAIR.

JOS. M. WADE,

39 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**HENRY TOMLINSON'S
BUFF COCHINS,**

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,
FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

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DEALERS IN FINE BRED POULTRY,
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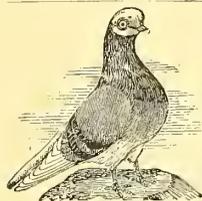
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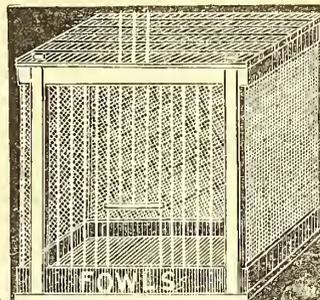
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during the entire season from now to May, 1875. To buyers for cash I offer this year a discount of five per cent. on my lowest wholesale price; to customers paying promptly within thirty days, two and a half per cent. No discount will be allowed to any buyer neglecting to settle his bills within thirty days. First-class references will be required of new customers asking credit. The good reputation my firm enjoys requires no further comment.
Respectfully,
LOUIS RUHE.

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OF THE

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WILL BE HELD IN THE

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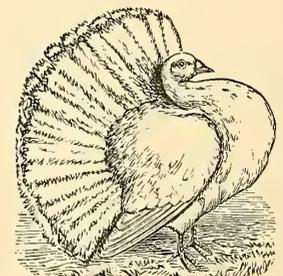
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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
FANCIERS' PIGEON & POULTRY ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED JANUARY 1, 1874.

President, Paul M. Baker. *Vice-President*, John Tomlinson. *Secretary*, Curtis C. Gudknecht. *Assistant Secretary*, Edward Fling. *Treasurer*, Wm. Scattergood.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—The designation and style of this organization shall be "The Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association."

ART. II.—The object of this Association is the improvement and thorough dissemination of knowledge concerning the breeding of pigeons, poultry, birds, and small animals, to be effected by the gathering of reliable and practical information; the holding of fairs and distribution of awards; the publication of transactions, and such other means as the members may deem expedient.

ART. III.—The members of this Association shall consist of such persons as are approved by the Association, on the payment of an initiation fee of \$12 per annum, payable monthly. Any member three months in arrears shall forfeit his membership.

ART. IV.—The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, the latter to consist of all the officers above designated and five additional members. All officers of this Association to be elected by ballot, at the regular annual meeting, and to hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected. A majority of votes cast shall constitute an election. Vacancies occurring during the interim shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

ART. V.—The first annual meeting of this Association shall be held at Philadelphia, Pa., time to be designated by the Association.

ART. VI.—This Constitution, as well as the By-Laws of this Association, having been approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, at a regular meeting of the Association, they can only be repealed or amended by a like vote.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The President shall preside at all meetings of this Association. He will appoint all special committees, unless otherwise ordered by the Association; shall call extra meetings at the request of five or more members of the Executive Committee. He shall also preside at the opening and closing of fairs, and on all occasions where the Association is officially represented. In case of the absence of the President, or of his inability to act, the Vice-President shall act / s presiding officer.

ART. II.—The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Association, and have custody of the same. He shall read at the meetings of the Association all important letters received, and the answers thereto, as copied in a book provided for that purpose. The Secretary shall annually prepare a report of the proceedings of the Association; or in case of the absence of the Secretary, or of his inability to act, the Assistant Secretary shall act in his place.

ART. III.—The Secretary, or Assistant, shall prepare and distribute all notices of meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall keep the minutes of such meetings, and have charge of all the books and papers appertaining to his office. He will also keep a correct list of all the members of the Association, the date of their election, and their place of residence. He shall be the custodian of the seal of the Association, which he will only use under the direction of the Executive Committee, or by a direct vote of the Association. He will also notify all members of their election, as well as promptly notify members who are in arrears for dues. He shall collect all moneys for members' initiation fees or dues, or any other moneys of

the Association, except that received at the annual fair; all of which he shall keep a correct account of, and pay over to the Treasurer, taking the receipt of the latter for the same. He shall have his books, papers, and accounts always open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or any one of its members.

ART. IV.—The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all moneys belonging to the Association, from which he shall pay all bills when they have been audited by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer will keep a book in which shall be entered the amounts received and disbursed by him, such book to be at all times open for the inspection of the Executive Committee, or either of its members. The Treasurer shall make general reports of the financial condition of the Association at the regular meetings of the Association.

ART. V, Section 1.—The officers of the Association will also be officers of the Executive Committee, which will hold meetings at the call of five or more of its members six of whom are a quorum. They will have complete control and supervision of the affairs of the Association, and will be its official organ at all times and on all occasions.

Sect. 2.—The Executive Committee shall designate the localities for holding the annual fairs; and will provide suitable accommodations for, give publicity to, and consummate the same. It shall prepare the premium lists, appoint all judges, receive, supervise, and promulgate their reports and decisions.

Sect. 3.—The Executive Committee will cause to be designed and executed suitable medals and diplomas, and procure such other awards as they may deem desirable and expedient. It will have entire control of the annual fairs, in all their various details.

Sect. 4.—The Executive Committee will make reports at each stated meeting of the Association.

ART. VI.—The Order of Business shall be as follows:

1. Reading Minutes of last meeting.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Committees.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Discussions, etc.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

OFFERED BY THE FANCIERS' PIGEON AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

GALLINACEOUS DIVISION.

CLASS I—ASIATICS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

- Best trio, \$3 00
- 2d " 1 00
- 3d " Diploma

Dark Brahmias, Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins same premium as Light Brahmias.

CLASS II—DORKINGS.

- Best trio, \$2 00
- 2d " Diploma
- 3d " Highly commended

White Dorkings and American Dominiques same premiums as Gray Dorkings.

CLASS III—GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

- Best trio, \$2 00
- 2d " Diploma
- 3d " H. commended

Silver-Spangled, Golden-Pencilled, Silver-Pencilled, and Black Hamburgs same premiums as Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.

CLASS IV—POLISH FOWLS.

WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

- Best trio, \$2 00
- 2d " Diploma
- 3d " H. commended

White Polish, Silver-Spangled Polish, Golden-Spangled Polish same premiums as White-Crested Black Polish.

CLASS V—FRENCH FOWLS.

CREVECŒURS.

Best trio, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 Houdan and La Fleeche same premium as Crevecœurs.

CLASS VI—BLACK SPANISH.

Best trio, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, and Dominique Leghorn same premiums as Black Spanish.

CLASS VII—GAMES.

BLACK-BREADED RED GAMES.

Best trio, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 Brown-breasted Reds, Yellow Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pile, White Pile, Irish Gray, Black, White Georgian, Dominique, and Early Derby Game.

CLASS VIII—BANTAMS.

BLACK-BREADED RED GAMES.

Best trio, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 Piles, Duckwing, Silver and Golden-laced Sebrights, Black African, White (clean-legged), White (feather-legged), Japanese; also, Cochin and Dominique Bantams, same premium as Black-breasted Red Game Bantams.

CLASS IX—TURKEYS.

BRONZE TURKEYS.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 White, Gray, and Black Turkeys, same premium as Bronze Turkeys.

CLASS X—GUINEA FOWLS.

PEARL GUINEAS.

Best pair, \$1 00
 2d " Diploma
 White Guineas same premium as Pearl.

CLASS XI—PEA FOWL.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma

CLASS XII—PHEASANTS.

CHINESE GOLDEN PHEASANTS.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 Silver Pheasants and English Pheasants same premium as Golden Chinese.

AQUATIC DIVISION.

CLASS XIII—GEESE.

TOULOUSE GEESE.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 Bremen, White China, Brown China, African Geese, same premium as Toulouse.

CLASS XIV—DUCKS.

ROUEN DUCKS.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 Aylesbury, Cayuga, Topknot, Musk or Museovy, Black Labrador, and Mongrel, same premium as Rouen.

COLUMBARIAN DIVISION.

CLASS XV—POUTERS.

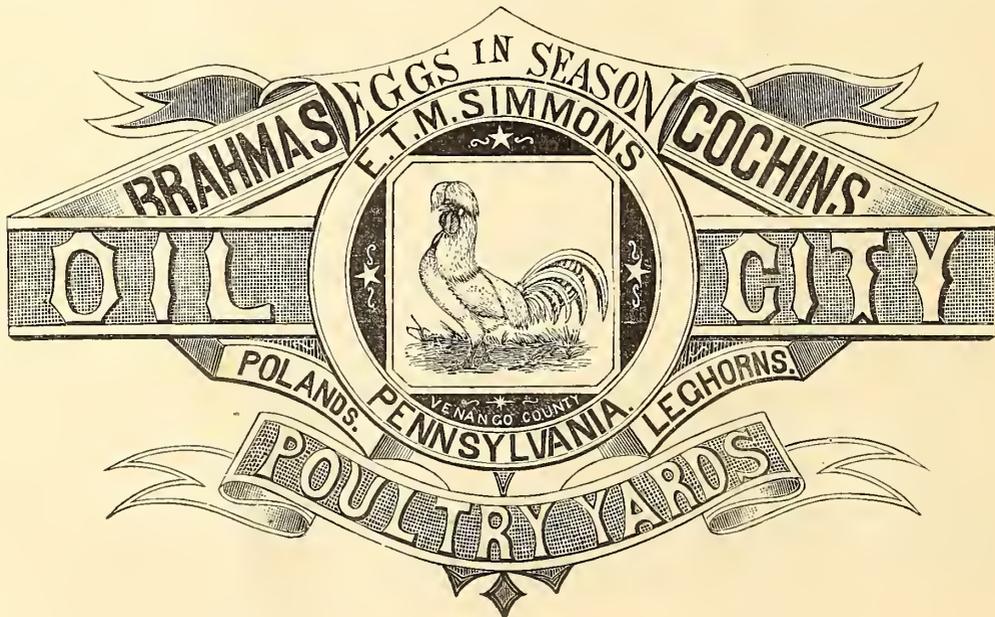
Best pair, \$3 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " Highly commended
 Carriers, Owls, Short-Faced Tumblers, and Barbs same premium as Pouters.

CLASS XVI—SWALLOWS.

Best pair, \$2 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 Turbits, Jacobins; Yellow and Red Ball Tumblers, Big-Eyed Tumblers; Yellow, Red, Blue, and Black Fantails; Yellow and Red Trumpeters; Yellow and Red Quakers; Yellow Magpies, Yellow Nuns, and Priests, same premiums as Swallows.

CLASS XVII—BEARDS.

Best pair, \$1 00
 2d " Diploma
 3d " H. commended
 All colors, Black, and Blue Ball Tumblers; Snells, all colors; Moore Caps, all colors; Nuns, Red and Black; Magpies, Red and Black; Trumpeters, Black, White, and Mottled; Suabians, Runts, Sterling Quakers, White Fantails, Dutchess, any color; Tumblers, all colors.



FANCIERS' JOURNAL

AND

POULTRY EXCHANGE.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

Nos. 49 & 50.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

A VISIT TO SETH GREEN'S EXHIBITION OF FISHES.

Jos. M. WADE, Esq.

Tuesday, the 22d of September, last, our Albany County Fair opened auspiciously. It could not be otherwise, as the distinguished pisciculturist, Seth Green of Caledonia, N. Y., was present, with twenty-four aquaria of game and food-fishes captured or hatched in American waters. One aquarium contained California salmon (*Salmo quinnat*), which fish is of late being introduced in the East. These little fellows were but a few inches in length. They were very pretty and caused the imagination of more than one ardent angler to picture a happy future when these beauties, full grown, and filled with life and vigor, could be taken on the fly at our very doors, and eaten fresh on our table at home; thereby obviating the present expensive necessity of leasing a river in some of the neighboring provinces.

There were several aquaria of speckled or brook trout (*Salmo fontinalis*), the fish ranging all the way from an ounce to a pound each.

Some of the smaller ones were from three to four years old. Unless one knows positively the age of a trout, by having raised him from the egg, it is impossible to determine by his size how old he is, as that depends upon quality and quantities of food, quantity and character of waters, location, etc.

There are streams and lakes where these fish exist in great abundance, and are seldom if ever known to exceed a half pound each, and there are other localities where they are rarely found so small.

In the great northern wilderness of New York (Adirondacks), a speckled trout as large as three pounds is not frequently taken. The writer has made many trips to this wild and picturesque region, using his best endeavors to discover the spot where the large fish have their habitat, but it is only this present season that he has been successful in reaching the *ultima thule* of his desires, in killing, on the fly and six ounce cedar rod, a speckled beauty of four and a quarter pounds. In the language of my piscatorial friend, George Dawson, of the *Albany Journal*, "The most skillful angler may fish an entire season without striking one; as anglers may cast in the waters of the Adirondacks for scores of years without meeting with so large a fish." Nevertheless, in the Rangeley lakes, of Maine, the same species are captured in considerable numbers every year, weighing four, five, six, and even in exceptional cases seven and eight pounds. My friend, Mr. Caldwell, of New York city, has taken one of eight and a half pounds, and I am credibly informed that another gentleman of the same city has one preserved that weighed ten pounds. In the Neepigon river, emptying into the northern part of Lake Superior, speckled trout of from four to six pounds are common. Of all the fishes exhibited by Mr. Green that which created the liveliest

interest was the Michigan Grayling (*Thymalis tricolor*); this fish is of the same genera as the European Grayling, but is not the same species. Until within a few days they were, by many, believed to be identical, but the investigation of that very valuable paper, the *Forest and Stream*, has quite demonstrated a different conclusion. All the rapid rivers of Northern Michigan teem with these beautiful fish; they range in weight from a few ounces to a pound a piece, and are sometimes captured weighing a pound and a quarter. They rise freely to a "well dissembled fly" and afford the angler fine sport; they do not, however, fight as long or as hard as the trout, but after making two or three determined rushes give up the contest.

They are most delicious food, and our best wishes are with Mr. Green and others in their attempts to propagate them outside their native lands. In one aquarium Mr. Green had small-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and in another, large-mouthed or Oswego bass (*Micropterus nigricans*). The bass can be more generally distributed throughout the country than any other American fish, with the exception of the pike, pickerel (*Esox seticulatus*). As a food-fish it is greatly the superior of the latter; it is thoroughly a game fish, rising to the artificial fly when trolled fifty to seventy-five feet behind a boat. It can be taken with the spoon, spinning rig, live bait, worm, larvæ of various insects (notably that of the dragon-fly); and, late in the season, with the belly of the yellow perch. It is hardy, grows rapidly, and is able to maintain itself against all enemies.

In another aquarium were gold fish, silver fish, gar fish, pike (pickerel), dog fish, dace, chubs, suckers, eels, etc., etc.

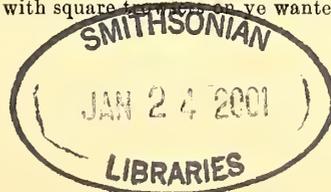
Is it not strange that in as progressive a country as ours the matter of fish culture should have so long been held in abeyance? But on all sides we now discern indications of increasing interest in the great question, and it is quite evident that the time is approaching when the prediction of Mr. Green, that an acre of water would be worth more to the farmer than an acre of land, will be verified. All should unite to push forward the good work.

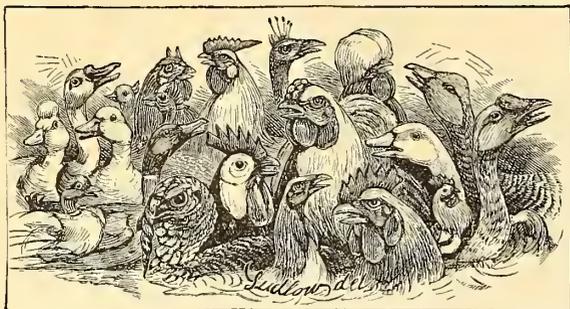
W. W. HILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 8, 1874.

ARE not the Plymouth Rocks, fowl pilgrims? That's a stunner, give it up.

A POULTRY fancier, seeing a storm approaching, ordered his newly hired man to "get the coach in." A few minutes afterwards the man returned, very red in the face, and perspiring freely. "Faith and sure, sir, it's a sorry job that ye give me; I was after cotchin him several times, but the burrid is not aisy caught at all. I run 'im under the corn-house, and I think, sir, he will stay until after the storm." "Stupid dunce, I meant get the carriage in." "Oh, ho! but ye said ~~get the coach in~~, and I thought it was the burrid with square feet on ye wanted."





POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FOWLS FOR PROFIT AND FANCY.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I notice in my last *Journal* that information is wanted by a New Hampshire correspondent, who signs himself *Novice*, as to which are the best varieties of fowls to keep, with a view of crossing, for the purpose of producing poultry and eggs for market. Were I to advise in the matter, I should have no hesitancy in recommending as a cross pure Light Brahma hens, bred to a Plymouth Rock cock. These two varieties are excellent layers, especially in cold weather, producing more value of eggs in a year, and more poultry in a given time, with less care and feed (being great foragers), than any other varieties within my knowledge; and for the fancier are unequalled, fine specimens always commanding high prices.

I have bred within the last thirty years nearly every variety of fowls known to the fancier—breeding them pure, and crossing them for the purpose of producing the best possible results for all purposes requisite for a profitable fowl for eggs and poultry combined in one variety.

The Plymouth Rocks of the present day were obtained by crossing four different breeds, and were named and first introduced to the public by myself, at the New England Poultry Show, held in Worcester, Massachusetts, March, 1869. This variety stands first on my list (being truly the farmer's fowl); are excellent layers, summer and winter; prolific breeders; grow rapidly; mature early, pullets laying at five months old; and for early marketing, at two months old there is no variety that can show favorably beside them.

Next come the best of all of the Asiatics—Light Brahmas, which, when bred *pure*, are one of our very best breeds for all purposes. And last, but not least by any means, is the Rose Comb Dominique, a beautiful and profitable fowl, well bred, and pay well for their keep. I have discarded all varieties for the three above-named, believing them to be the *three best* varieties for *real* merit for the farmer and fancier, and would advise all interested to give them a trial.

D. A. UPHAM.

WILSONVILLE, CONN., Nov. 21, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CONNECTICUT NOTES.

THE splendid success and solid growth of the State Society has awakened a very general interest in poultry and pet stock throughout the State. The effort made last year to interest the State papers in the Association met with a

handsome return, so that the poultry interest is now discussed with the same zeal, by our editors, generally, that is devoted to any other leading State topics. All this is bearing rich fruit, and resulting in much good—one of its outgrowths being the formation of a very strong society, in Bristol, about twenty miles from Hartford.

This society is made up of prominent gentlemen of that town and vicinity, and has already issued a very fine premium list for its first exhibition, which takes place in Bristol, December 9th and 10th. We hear of movements in other parts of the State for the formation of other local societies. The State Society is lending a helping hand to these new associations, and doing all it can to encourage and help them along.

Just now the State Society-rooms, in Hartford, which are open the year round, present very busy scenes. Active preparations are in progress for the sixth annual exhibition, which takes place in that city, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of December. The premium lists are printed and are being sent out all over the country. Over five thousand will be sent by mail to exhibitors and others interested in poultry shows.

The Society this year offers a handsome silver medal for first premium; a bronze medal for second; and a finely executed diploma for third. In addition to this is a special premium list of one hundred and seventy-five donations, amounting to over sixteen hundred dollars, among which are the following: A gold medal, costing fifty dollars, offered by *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, for the best display of Light Brahmas; a splendid bible, costing twenty dollars, presented by Dustin, Gilman & Co., for the best pair White Leghorn chicks; fifty dollars for the finest display of pigeons; and thirty dollars for the second best; a twenty-dollar bible, by Case, Lockwood & Co., for best display of Houdans, etc. The premiums are all first-class, made up mostly of presentation silver pieces and greenbacks, and I think, friend Wade, you will say it is one of the best now issued in the United States. Already, the indications point to one of the largest exhibitions ever held in New England. The leading breeders of Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island, have already put in an appearance, and the probabilities are that there will be exhibitors present from many States in the Union. The floral display in the hall will be very elegant, the Society having offered fine premiums to induce the leading florists to do their best.

During the past week the poultry yards of Hartford, and club room of the Society, have been visited by prominent breeders; among them may be mentioned Mr. Sweet, of Buffalo, and Mark Pitman, of Boston—the latter being so fond of a practical joke, that he could not now let his trip to Hartford go by without indulging in one. One evening he came into the room, very early, before any of the members had arrived, the first comer supposed to be a member from the country who is present only once in a while, when the following conversation occurred:

Mr. P. Good evening, sir.

M. F. T. C. Good evening, sir.

Mr. P. Am glad some one has come in; are you interested in this Poultry Society?

M. F. T. C. Yes, sir. Why do you ask?

Mr. P. Well I've been sitting here till I'm nearly tired out. I've got an attachment on all this fine furniture, and have got to keep it under my eyes until it's disposed of. Now, my dear sir, I haven't had anything to eat since morn-

ing. I want to swear you in as deputy sheriff, and have you retain me till I can get my supper.

M. F. T. C—W-e-l-l, I d-o-n't know a-b-o-u-t that—our Society has always paid its bills, and I s-u-p-p-o-s-e it will do what is right. I'll go and find some of our rich officers, and have it settled right away.

[Exit member from the country, very much disturbed, in search of the White Polish man. In the meantime friend Pitman stretches himself out on the table, and laughs himself nearly blind.]

The joke soon got round, and it does not pay to say "attachment" to that member from the country.

Do not fail to come up and take a look at the exhibition. Tell your poultry breeders to send to Dr. Geo. L. Parmelee for a premium list.

FANCIER.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 27, 1874.

SEX IN EGGS.

"OUR readers will remember that some time since we published in the *Village Record* (from *Fanciers' Journal*) the various ways of detecting sex in eggs, illustrating Wm. J. Pyle's plan, with diagrams. Some people who have acted on these suggestions have been successful while others have failed. A New Jersey correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* writing on the subject says: I am not aware of the extent of Prof. Agassiz's knowledge with regard to sex in eggs, but after thirty years' experience with hens, it has been, and is now, my practice to select eggs for sitting. I have never succeeded in raising a full brood, or having all the eggs hatch, but a number of experiments have proved to me satisfactorily that sexes in the eggs may be determined by the three following rules, which I always observe: 1. If an egg is full and has no vacuum in the large end, I never use it for sitting, as it will not hatch. 2. If I want to raise chickens for market I select all the eggs that have the vacuum on or near the end; these are what we call roosters. 3. If I want hens for breeding, I take eggs where the vacuum is on the side or clear from the end, and I seldom fail to get the kind of chickens I want; but, I admit there are some that have the vacuum so placed that it is difficult to decide which sex it is."—*Village Record*.

When the egg is not so full as to show the vacuum or air-chamber, it will not hatch. When you cannot find the air bubble at or near the big end, let the eyes drop about three-eighths of an inch from the top, and you can see through the shell; and, by moving it to and fro slowly, you can see the contents move on the inside like water; such will not have the usual vacuum. It would be well for all who purchase high-priced eggs to examine them before sitting, and if they have the appearance of being non-fertile to return them. A practice of this sort would soon bring said shippers to a previous examination and fewer subsequent complaints of dishonest dealings.

WM. J. PYLE.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

FIRST MIDDLESEX POULTRY SHOW.

THE Exhibition of Poultry, at Lowell, Massachusetts, on November 17, 18, and 19, was a very good one. This being the first show of the new Association in that county, it was not so largely attended as might have been hoped for; though, in a pecuniary view, it was a success.

Many of the contributions were first class, however. A decided interest was evinced on the part of a goodly portion of the citizens, in this exhibiton, but the novelty in the "City of Spindles" was not fully appreciated. In the Light Brahma and Leghorn classes, there were shown some very choice cages, the former from Philander Williams, Messrs.

Burnham, Weymouth, Eastman, and others. There were also some superior Buff and other Cochins. Chas. H. Edmond's, of Melrose, showed four cages (on exhibition only) of his new "Pea-comb Partridge Cochins," which were greatly admired for their large size and fine points. There were numerous Geese, Ducks, Turkeys, and a fair display of Pigeons and Song Birds. A detailed account of the premiums awarded is promised for next number of the *Fanciers' Journal*.

Altogether this Exhibition was decidedly satisfactory to both contributors and visitors. At its close, on Thursday, one person, who has advertised the "only white ear-lobe Leghorns in the world," came in, and ostentatiously criticized the decision of the Judges, Messrs. P. Williams and G. P. Burnham, upon the Leghorn class. The reason for this, was ascertained to be that this breeder was not awarded first premium for his Brown Leghorns, which chanced to be entered there.

An appeal to the Executive Committee resulted in an expression of entire satisfaction by the President of the Society, as to the Judges' fairness and justice in the awards, but the offended "only white ear-lobe" partly announced his intention to "report this case to the poultry papers;" and it is presumed that we shall hear from this irate Brown Leghorn fancier, who is also a "pedigree" breeder, to some extent. No "pedigreed fowls" of any kind were seen at this show, however.

It was too early in the season to exhibit moulting old birds, to advantage. Another year, in January or February, no doubt a far more extensive show can be got up at Lowell, and this first attempt has proved a very creditable one, as every one present agreed.

MIDDLESEX.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?*

ONE Day last Spring a Silver Gray hen came on our Littlefield. She was *Verry Poor* and hungry as a *Wolf*, but *Merry* as the *Best*, and as *Smart* as a *Martin*. *Herr Wattles* were *Long*, and she had *Brown Colored Hock* feathers. She soon laid an egg in the *Shedd* in a *Berry* basket on a *Bracket*. Johny our *Littleman* came with a *Grist* from the *Clift Mills*, and said if she wanted to *Curry Favor*, she must *Doer* utmost, and *Show* herself of *Fairservice*, and her eggs must *Hatch*. She ran around *Luce Atwill*, and found the *Bacon* in the *smoke House*, so he had to *Cooper* up so she could go there no *More*. He had a *Chase* to catch her, but she came to a *Halt* under a *Bush* and he *Tucker*. He put her in a *Coope*, and she went *Snuffen* around like a *Nightingale*, but soon was as *Kind* as a *Lamb* in a *Lane*, when he again let her *Loose*. Johnny said she could *Seymour* stuff to *Peck* at than a *Drake* or a *Goslin* in a new *Pond*. He gave her some boiled *Rice* on a *Stone* on the *Banks* of the *Brook*, and offered to divide his *Todd* with her, but she could not *Barritt*. She continued *Hale* and seemed to *Grow* and get *Fuller* and *Keep* in *Good Hart*. Johny said he was *Benton* saving her eggs *Eyre* she ceased laying. He prepared a nest, near a *Heap* of *Brush*, *Knott* far from the *Barnes*, and said he *Wood Wheeler* some ashes from the *Cole*, and *Hall* some *White* gravel to *Keep* her *Strong* and *Hardy*. He wanted *Early* chicks as he *Hurd* they were in *Favor* and brought a *Noble Price*. Johnny is quite a *Hero* among *Fowles*, and watches them as a *Shepard* does his flock. He *Means* to save all eggs *Butts* down.

* From names taken from Rev. Mr. Neitz's new Directory.

Kinney tell which way is *Bestor* not? At *Knight* with a *Leighton* the *Table* he will *Hunt* or *Serch* through a *Pyle* of eggs for that *Black* air bubble. He is a *Bonney* John when he goes to *Town*, and is *Shore* to get *Rich* or a little *Riley*, and goes *Twining* along the *Streator* is sure to *Tilton* some *Ward* police *Mann*. *Budd* he some *Howe* *Kern* *Dodge* to the very *Brink* of a *Row* and get off without *Knox*. In his dealings he is *Quicker* than a *Coon*, and *Kraft-y* as a *Fox*. He says this *Spinning* *Brahma* controversy is like *Bussing*, easier *Dunn* than understood; thinks it's time the *Warr* *Ware* ended; that *Blood* will tell who is *Wright*. *Bless* the editor who has to *Wade* through and *Reed* such a *Riddle*. However *Short*, *Gay* or *Cutting* he would not *Shirk* to *Burnham* up, every one he could *Lighton*. He thinks it time to stop these *Dobbs* and no longer *Foster* this *Meagher* nonsense, which will in *Flooding* the land *Neather* be *Weller*, result in any good to the fancier or *Farmer*. No *Friend* or *Freeman* would *Raub* the fancy who values his *Pease*. Johnny is getting ready for the shows and if his *P. Cochin* *Gains* as fast as usual he *May* be a *Trimmer* and first prize *Winner*. He will *Fling* out the small *Fries*, and *Dainty* *Commons*, and the *Worst* leave for the *Hawks*. If that little hen he first put in his *Henry*, should *Dyer* get killed, he would put her in a *Coffin* and on the *Morrow* have some well posted *Churchman* preach a dignified sermon, and *Woodbury* her in his *Field*, for was not she the *Starr* that *Brake* through the *Cloud*, that made him *Centre* his affections on, and become a *Fowler*? Now that *Bird* is the *Flower* of his family of pets. In sun, *Shade*, *Snow*, or rain *Storm*, he shows no *Lull*, nor does his attention *Flagg*. He is a *Chapin* thousand to *Bless* his *Pearl*—his first love in chickendom. May he ever *Seitz* thus, and *Sweet* be life's *Battles* through every *Stage*, and *Grant* free *Rhoads* even to the other side of *Jordan*. This concludes my *Simple* story. I omitted *Peter* because he denied his master three times before the cock crew.

G. O. B.

BROOKLANDVILLE, MD.

TO TRAP FOXES.

A NEIGHBOR of mine, an old trapper, says that the best way to catch foxes is to set a steel trap in a woodchuck hole, having the trap nicely covered with gravel, leaves, etc., to make the place look natural. Put the bait inside of the hole, so that the fox will have to pass over the trap to get it. Several foxes have been caught in this way the past autumn.

I write this because I wish every one to know how to catch foxes, which are the worst enemy of the poultry raiser in these parts at least.

C. E. L. HAYWARD.

PETERBORO, N. H.

THE CENTENNIAL.

DESPITE the sectional jealousy which has made itself apparent in the carrying out of the noble plan for properly celebrating the nation's first Centennial Anniversary—yet such is the liberality of those patriotic hearts who recall the nation's birth-day with pride and affection, that we may have full confidence that the matter will be carried to a successful and triumphant conclusion. And among the vast numbers of inventions, manufactures, and productions, indicative of the nation's growth and advance, shall there be no record of our progress and attainments in our favorite pursuit—a pursuit which is growing in importance as a domestic economy and should be a part and portion of every

home in the land? Can we not mass together upon that occasion the best results of our breeding, from every part of our vast country, the finest collection of birds ever exhibited, to compete for honors with England's prize-winners, and the choicest birds of France and other lands? The time approaches, and it is not too early to consider this matter, nor too early to mate up our fowls with a view to special cultivation for this purpose. Two more breeding seasons only intervene, and will be needed too, with all our skill, if we would not see ourselves beaten and discredited by breeders from across the ocean. Forget the long-winded, tiresome claims of some would-be prophet, to the honor of having originated this breed or that; forget and put away the disputes about this standard or that; and, oh, ye editors, unconscious and innocent, give us, your readers, something better and more improving for study and reflection. Let breeders advertise their claims to merits and patronage properly, and not ambush an advertisement under cover of some dispute over a question of no interest to any except those directly concerned.

Frown down these practices, gentlemen, and leave them behind, and stand forth united and in earnest to do good work in placing before our visitors in 1876 the grandest collection of fowls ever shown. With our host of veteran breeders and lovers of fine fowls, working for a common purpose and thoroughly united and in earnest there is no chance of failure, nor any result but a grand success, such as will be felt profitably months and years after. Rightly managed we may reverse the balance of trade with England in our favor, and export to them as they have so long and profitably done to us, grand birds at paying prices, thus giving a lasting impulse to our favorite economy.

There should be in every city and village in the country where interest in fine fowls manifests itself, some one authorized to collect and forward to the proper authority, subscriptions for this purpose; and enough should be obtained and easily too, as to warrant the bestowal of such prizes as would bring forward the very best fowls, from not only every state in the Union, but from foreign lands. Twenty-five thousand dollars is none too much to devote to this purpose, and will be such a provision as the national character of the exhibition demands. Put responsible positions only in the hands of gentlemen of national reputation. Select judges as are not only above suspicion of wrong doing, but well and thoroughly posted, and in every way surround the enterprise with energy and good faith that shall be apparent in every decision and official undertaking, and, my word for it, there will date from then an improvement in fowl fancying well worthy the national character. PROGRESS.

CROTCHETS OF THE POULTRY FANCY.

BY PETER SIMPLE.

No. 6.

"I have so great a contempt and detestation for *meanness*, that I could sooner make a friend of one who had committed murder, than of a man who could be capable, in any instance, of the former vice. Under *meanness*, I comprehend dishonesty; under dishonesty, ingratitude; under ingratitude, irreligion; and under this latter, every species of vice and immorality in human nature."—*Laurence Sterne*.

I WAS cautious, at the outset, in preparing these brief papers for your columns, Mr. Editor, to premise that I should only write *typically*, in my notes upon the "Crotchets of the Fancy," and I fully agree with the wise author from whom I make the brief quotation standing at the head of

these intended good-natured articles, that *meanness*, in any form, is always reprehensible.

I consider offensive *personalities* "highly objectionable," as the new standard deems "vulture hocks" upon the Brahmas; and I am altogether desirous that no man shall put on his back a coat from the wardrobe I casually furnish you, unless it *fits* him! Nor then, either, unless he voluntarily chooses to select the garment.

In my last contribution, I generalized; in this number, I will particularize—only pre-stating that my remarks are intended for no *one* person especially. Thus I am now prompted to write of another prominent *class* of men, among our fraternity, with whom possibly you may have (or haply *not* have) some acquaintance. This class is composed of two varieties, to wit: The *timber-toed* and the *thin-skinned*, among poultry fanciers.

The "timber-toe" is eternally afraid that correspondents in the poultry journals will tread upon his corns; and he is as uneasy and oftentimes as truculent in reading the criticisms of posted contributors, who are talking of other people's short-comings, as he could be if his own artfully concealed deformities were *alone* the subject-matter being criticised. This results on the principle, I apprehend, that "every rogue, in the darkness, fancies a police officer in the moving leaf beside him."

I can see one of this tender-footed *genus* (in my memory, only) while I write these lines. He is naturally selfish, narrow-minded, keen-scented in his business aims, plausible to those he meets, and as a rule, outwardly, he is "all things to all men;" while, at bottom, he goes first for the greatest good of the greatest number, and that number is No. 1. *He has* "an axe to grind," continually; and he don't mind who turns the grindstone, provided they keep it well agoing and don't stop to spit on their hands, while his little hatchet is being sharpened.

He is not unlike the sightless ground mole, in one respect; while he burrows, thus assiduously, upon his own account, nosing this way and that, in search of the needful; he is himself so blind that he is totally unconscious that there be those among God's creatures *who have eyes*, and who use them. He is most unlike the aspiring poet too, who anxiously exclaims:

"Oh, wad some power the giftle gie us
To see oursel as ithers see us,"

for this would be fatal, indeed, to his "quiet little game" in life.

Generally speaking, this "timber-toe" is the huckster, or pretender, only; sometimes he is a nominally "successful breeder," or "noted fancier;" occasionally, he is found to be a poultry editor, but not often; now and then he is only a fulsome "advertiser" of the *only* pure-blooded stock in creation; once in a while he turns up in the person of a dignified hen-convention official, whose belly is far more capacious than his brain; more than once I have known him as a writer of books about chickens, and their "history;" frequently (in later times) he is a pedigree fowl-breeder only, and that (in my opinion) is what in common Yankee parlance is not inaptly compared to the last run of shad. But, whether or however, this crotchety "timber-toe" exists, among these or other classes that might be mentioned, he is sure to expose himself; and sooner or later his whining, fault-finding, pretending, assuming, or exacting inclinations—in some form or other—are certain to thrust themselves to the sur-

face, for the amusement of the careful observer of these ugly deformities.

The "thin-skin" is another variety of this same species. This biped is of the smoother kind. He is velvet-footed, quiet, silver-tongued, cunning, and timid. He possesses the *suaviter in modo* intensely, but knows nothing of the *fortiter in re*. He is apt to think himself hit when one is scarcely cognizant of his existence. If he has a hobby he jams it into the ground and snuffles over its burial, as if it were a matter of consequence to anybody on earth besides himself. Whoever or whatever may be criticized or commented on, he fancies *he* is directly or indirectly aimed at. Constantly on the *qui vive*, in his own half-peck measure, to overreach the uninitiated, and covertly aware that his own intentions are anything but useful or praiseworthy, he is the first "pot to call the kettle black," without realizing that honest men can see through his transparent mummery, as if it all were screened but by the clearest glass!

And still these two varieties of "fanciers" are more or less successful for the nonce. Do you know any such men in the poultry fraternity? Have you never met them? Do the readers of the *Fanciers' Journal* ne'er come in contact with the "timber-toes" or "thin-skins," in 1874? Perhaps not. I trust they may be all thus fortunate. I have known them in the past. I fancy I have heard of such occasionally, even in the later days. It may be prejudice, however. Perhaps, in my way, I may have been (or am) open to some of these very charges, in degree.

I think it is Colton who has written that "the real knave will rarely quarrel with one whom he can continue to cheat." Such an operator is commonly the most forgiving of mortals, upon the principle that if he comes to an open rupture *he must defend himself*; and this does not suit the man whose vocation it is to keep his hands in his neighbors' pockets. And yet, how apt are men to "spend their lives in gazing at their own shadows until they dwindle away into the shadows thereof!"

But I will not attempt homily in these papers. If there be no timber-toes and no thin-skins among *your* correspondents and patrons, Friend Wade, I am glad of it. There is no harm in presenting the "kindly word of warning," nevertheless; and if this article shall seem over pungent, do not print it.

NEW YORK, September, 1874.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE FANCIERS AND BREEDERS.

I THOUGHT perhaps a few items from the Granite State might be of interest to your readers.

A few weeks ago I visited C. E. L. Hayward, at Peterboro, New Hampshire. He owns a farm of four hundred acres—rather rough. He makes poultry a business, and does it for profit, instead merely as a pastime, as many do. Last winter he had about eight hundred fowls, and raised about the same number this summer; but his sales have been so large that he has but fifty old hens and some three hundred chickens now.

He keeps his poultry in small houses, 9 x 13, scattered over his farm. They are cheaply made, and not very warm. Foxes, hawks, owls, and skunks trouble him badly. He has lost over three hundred dollars worth this season. He breeds Light and Dark Brahmas; Black, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins; Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns,

Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, Rouen and Aylesbury Ducks, and Pea Fowls.

Of pigeons he has quite a stock—White Fantails, Black Fantails (Wade's stock), Black Carriers, Cinnamon Tumblers, and Pouters. The Fantails are very nice ones, especially the Black, and they breed just like themselves. He has raised four pair from one this year. He keeps a large dairy, and feeds the skim milk to the hens.

I saw one of Graves' Incubators. He had just got it, and is going to try it next spring. I saw about four hundred Partridge Cochins in September, and they were good ones. Mr. Hayward says if he was to keep but two varieties, he should keep Dark Brahas and Partridge Cochins. I thought if he should keep about one hundred Partridge Cochins pullets he would not need an incubator.

Mr. Hayward has taken a great deal of pains in procuring good stock; I think he would do better with but four or five varieties. December 2d I took a trip to Newport; there is quite an interest in fine fowls there. I called on R. S. Dudley, he lives in the village and has but little room. He has bred Partridge Cochins and Games; says he does not keep them for money but for pleasure. He has decided to breed Heathwood Games and Black-breasted Red Game Bantams, and nothing else, so I kindly relieved him of his Cochins. His games are good ones and well cared for. The Game Bantams are not mated well, the cockerel not being very good, I believe he intends to get another. The pullet (May hatch) is about perfect, weighs but eight ounces, I never saw but one as good, that was at Mr. Hayward's. Mr. Dudley has a splendid cocker spaniel bitch, the only one that I know of in this part of the State. J. G. MCKEEN.

SOUTH ACWORTH, N. H., December 3, 1874.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

"OLD WATCH."

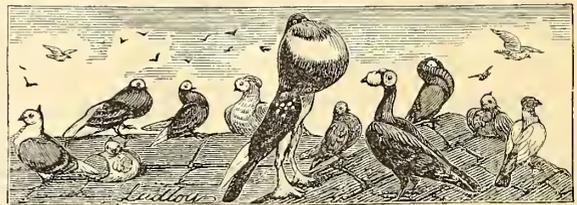
THE following facts were related to the writer, and vouched for, by an aged minister: Many years ago, when he was a boy, he with his parents visited his uncle, a brother to his mother, residing within about a mile of Harrisburg, which place was then but small. This uncle was a bachelor, and kept "bachelor's hall," and happened to be without any sugar, coffee, or beef, when they came, which fact he mentioned to his visitors, "But," said he, "it don't matter, I will soon have some." He went to the door and called, "Watch, come in here!" In answer to his call, in came a huge dog, and awaited the further commands of his master, who, after writing something on a slip of paper, and tying some money in a handkerchief, and depositing the same in a basket, said to the dog, "Watch, go to the store and fetch me some sugar and coffee, and to the butcher's for some beef; don't be gone long, hurry back," upon which the dog scampered off with the basket, returning in a short time with the articles in it.

While enjoying the hospitality of his uncle, the boy was greatly delighted and entertained by the relation of some of the exploits of "Old Watch," by his master, who was a great hunter, and in those days the game was abundant, and it paid him well to shoot panther, wolves, deer, and other large game, as he received a handsome premium for the scalp of every ferocious animal which he killed; and

could also realize something from the sale of their hides; besides this he furnished himself with an abundance of venison in the proper season.

He told his nephew that when "Old Watch" was with him he had no fear of any animal, as he was a match for any panther. "One night," said he, "I made my bed on a flat rock in the forest by carrying together a large pile of leaves, when I called my dogs to me (he had two smaller hunting dogs at the same time), and made them lie down in their accustomed places, 'Old Watch' above my head, and one of the other dogs on each side of me, and laid myself down to sleep, covering myself and the dogs with the blanket I carried with me for that purpose. After sleeping several hours I was awakened by the growling of 'Old Watch,' and I knew there was danger. So, telling my dogs to lie quiet, I sat up, and saw right in front of me in the darkness two fiery eyes; I took deliberate aim between them with my trusty rifle, and fired. Immediately they disappeared, and I soon lay me down to sleep, and slept until broad daylight. I then arose and said to my dogs, 'Come, let us see what has been shot.' The dogs soon led me to the dead body of a large panther, with a bullet hole between his eyes."

"Another time," continued he, "when out hunting, I found it was growing dark, with the appearance of being a stormy night, so I made my bed of leaves, and I and the dogs lay down as usual, being covered up with the blanket. It soon began to snow. I had slept but a short time when I was awakened by the distant howling of wolves. I lay awake listening, and found that they were approaching closer and closer. It was not long until they surrounded the place where I lay, when 'Watch' commenced to growl; but I lay quietly, and told the dogs to do the same. After howling around awhile they began to scratch the snow which had fallen upon our blanket, when suddenly I arose and fired at the nearest wolf, upon which they scattered, but soon again returned, when, in the same manner, I delivered another shot in their midst. After that they left me alone, and I slept in peace until morning. When we arose, the dogs soon scratched two wolves out of the snow, which had been shot by my trusty rifle." TURBOTVILLE.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

I am a subscriber to the Antwerp (Belgian) newspaper, called the *Pigeon Amateur or Fancier*. I am an Antwerper by birth, and a great friend of the intelligent breed of the Flying or Homing Antwerps; and as there are in this country a good many fanciers who would gladly commence the amusing sport of flying and racing these birds, in preference to the breeding of the fancy varieties of pigeons, which are subject to many disappointments and uncertainties, I have thought to send you a few extracts out of said paper.

The city of Antwerp has the reputation of having the best

flying birds in the world. With a population of about 125,000 inhabitants, counts at least one hundred clubs or societies, for the flying and racing of pigeons.

Here in the United States there are not, or never have been, any such clubs or societies in existence to my knowledge; for the reason, I suppose, that the question was never agitated in this country, and also that the pure breed of Antwerps have been very scarce here. It is true that a good many birds were imported from England under the name of Antwerps, but when their flying qualities were tested in an insignificant race of a few miles, their Antwerp name left them, and their English qualities were not sufficient to fetch them home. I have been writing a few articles for the *Bulletin*, as well as extracts out of two Belgian papers devoted solely to the pigeon fancy, in which the racing from the different clubs were explained, and in which I urged the fanciers to form such clubs to commence the flying of the birds here in this country. To my astonishment, my appeal has not been in vain. I have been receiving communications almost daily from different parts of the United States, and also from Canada, with requests to explain to them about the breeding and training of these birds, and the best way to obtain the pure Antwerp breed, also in regard to the forming of such societies here. I have with pleasure explained to my correspondents all I know by an experience of over fifteen years that I was a fancier in Antwerp.

As you are already aware we have formed a club, here in New York, under the name of the Flying Antwerp Club, of which I have been elected President; yourself, Mr. Wadsworth, Vice-President; Mr. H. A. Brown, Cor. Secretary; and Mr. I. B. Lathrop, Rec. Secretary. Next spring we will commence flying with the old birds, and in the month of August and part of September with the birds bred in 1875. The concours which our club propose, will be interesting next season, and I am sure, when once on a good footing, it will be received with great favor, as this kind of fancy is merely for amusement, while a good deal of the fancy breeding is done purely for interest. See what the Antwerp paper, of October 24, says:

"The prize races for the year 1874 are all finished. The birds are going to enjoy their rest from the long and difficult voyages which they have performed this year. Let us consider if the year 1874 must stand back for any former years. In regard to the races and the number of pigeons which have taken part therein, we can safely say that the year 1874 has done very well; also we can state with satisfaction that the fancy in Antwerp and in the neighboring towns and villages has been increased considerably. The prizes of honor given have been numerous, and we will name a few which have been given by the following societies:

"From the city of Chateauroux, 275 miles from Antwerp, by the club called the Pilot House; from the city of Limoges, 440 miles from Antwerp, by the club St. Hubert; from the city of Vendome, 408 miles from Antwerp, by the club Pomme Grenade; from the city of Tours, 360 miles, by the same club. (These four prizes of honor were offered through the Confederated Pigeon Fanciers' Club.) From the City of Tours, prize of honor given by the city authorities of Antwerp in the club, The Pigeon Circle; from the city of Villeperdue, 365 miles, given by the club, The Prize Racer; from the city of Tours, 360 miles, by the club The United Liberals; from the city of Chartres, 255 miles, by the club The Swift Racing Bird, from the cities of Angers, 390 miles; Nevers, 330 miles; Chataudun, 390 miles,

by the club The Traveling Bird; from the city of Limoges, 440 miles, by the club The Crown; from the city of Angoulême, 486 miles, by the club Good Arrival; from the city of Blois, 330 miles, by the club The Three Kings; from the city of Auxerre, 270 miles, by the club The Black Lion; from the city of Paris, 210 miles, by the club St. Anna; from the city of Chartres, 255 miles, by the club The Star.

"All the above distances are in a straight line. The three last named races were with young birds, bred in 1874. All the above cities are in France.

"We must thank the Corporation Counsel, of Antwerp, for their splendid money gift, which it has presented to the clubs for the buying of a prize of honor, for the race from the city of Tours. We cannot forget to give our thanks for the kindness of the members of the club of the United Liberals, to whom we must be grateful for the prizes of honor from the cities of Paris and Chartres.

"As most all of the clubs here in Antwerp and the adjacent villages have sent their birds by the Confederated Pigeon Club, we must wait for the annual statement which the direction generally sends to our paper, and from which we will know the total quantity of birds sent, and the amount of expenses that these transactions have cost.

To conclude, we think that the pigeon shows which are going to take place, shortly, will give the fanciers occasion to assemble during the winter months, and to pass together many happy hours."

As soon, Mr. Editor, as I receive the paper which contains the above statement, I will send you an extract of it; and I have no doubt that the amount of birds sent for racing, from Antwerp, will be considered as fabulous.

To give the readers of your paper a faint idea how this pleasure of racing pigeons is carried on in Belgium, I will reproduce the statement of a Confederate Club of a small town. It says:

"MR. EDITOR: I think that your readers will note with interest the following communication which I have the honor to transmit to you:

"You have often urged the clubs to confederate themselves, to raise in this way the necessary means to send a messenger with the birds to take care of them during their transport; and to take away by these means the dangers of ordinary expeditions. Having followed your advice, I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the result of our sendings for the season which has just closed.

"The confederation of the Basse Sambre has made in 1874, thirteen voyages in France—from Esquelinnes to Angoulême—of which seven were this side of Paris, and six on the other side. These thirteen carriages have consisted, of 763 baskets, which contained on an average thirty birds each, or a total of 22,890 pigeons, and which have cost us for freight, conveyance, and feed, 1025 francs, 45 centimes (\$205.09); or, on an average, four and a half centimes (about two cents) for each bird.

"It seems to me, in regard to this result, that this price is accessible to the most moderate purses; and that the fanciers who care anything for their winged travelers, cannot but take part in a confederation.

"The President of the confederation of the Basse Sambre,
F. VANDEN BRANDE."

The paper of October 11th says:—

"NEW YORK, UNITED STATES of America.

"The colombophilic sport propagates itself. A certain

number of fanciers in that city have formed a society to occupy themselves with all that pertains to the raising and breeding of Antwerp traveling birds.

"The directors write us of having received our paper, and in answer to their communication we hasten to inform them that they can rely on us for all references they should like to get for the execution of their project."

Trusting, Mr. Wade, that you will give the above a place in your interesting *Journal*, I remain, sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN VAN OPSTAL.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1874.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW.

FROM "FANCIER'S GAZETTE."

At the last great show, in 1873, we heard several express doubts whether they should "ever look upon the like again;" but 1874 has surpassed it in turn, and a total of close upon 4400 pens raised several very serious questions. There is no doubt the show is getting too large for almost all parties—the wishes of the Committee included—and we see nothing for it, as one exhibitor observed, but a notice that next year "all entries over 5000 will be rejected." Mere jokes, however, do not meet the case, which is in some respects one calling for very careful consideration. There is no blinking the fact that some of the classes have now attained a magnitude in which judging is almost a farce; and although a simple arithmetical computation will show that the statement made in some of the daily papers (we said these honest reporters would make some droll mistakes) that the 4400 pens ranged three miles in length could only be true in the sense of "up one side and down the other;" to see the whole show is a task beyond almost any pair of eyes—or for the matter of that, feet either, as a dilapidated pair of boots we wot of bear witness. Mr. Billet's resources must have been taxed to the outside, and a stretch at that, to accommodate all comers; and the catalogue this year was arranged, what we have never had before—in *double columns*. This, by the way, is *not* an improvement, but a great annoyance and inconvenience to all fanciers who might wish to make notes. Many and loud were the grumblings we heard on this head, and we hope the Committee will never repeat such an inconvenient plan again for the sake of the few pages saved.

The arrangements on the whole were good, and we noticed that the floors of the pens were furnished with a particularly nice sample of beach shingle, very sharp and clean, over which was thrown some cut grass. The light was mostly good, but there is an awkward dark strip under the transepts, which always comes to the share of *dark* birds somehow. This is, however, better than breaking off the numbers, as is done at some shows; and we may remark here, once for all, that both numbers and pens were most admirably arranged, each breed having its fair proportionate space, a matter reflecting great credit on the Southampton firm, who undertook the work.

The attendance was very large, and a curious "sign of the times" is the fact that about three hundred more catalogues were sold on the Tuesday than on the same day last year. Having, however, mentioned one or two matters which strike us in another column, we may here leave general remarks, and proceed to the classes, premising that, Mr. Hewitt being absent, Mr. Dixon judged the Dorkings, Hamburgs, Ducks, Geese, and Turkeys; Captain Heaton

the Cochins; Mr. Teebay the Brahmas and Spanish; Colonel Stuart Wortley the French fowls; Mr. J. Smith, as usual, the Game and Game Bantams; and, we believe, Mr. Tegetmeier the other varieties, but in the large mass we may be out a class or two.

DORKINGS.

First in the class for old Gray cocks came Mr. Burnell's bird—not the first time he has come under our note-pencil for the same mark he gets now—so he may stand on his own merits here; second, also a well known Rose-combed bird, of dark plumage; third, a very dark bird, and sound in feet. Pen 13 (very highly commended), hardly large enough, but very sound and smart all over, with legs and feet particularly good. 5, highly commended (Lord Turnour), we think might have stood higher, but for an evident tender spot under one foot. The cup hen was a fine dark bird in beautiful plumage, and promising better still, as her comb showed her scarcely recovered from moult; second, fine body and color, but a bad tumor on one foot; third, a dark Rose-comb, not very extra in size. The highly commended 38 (Arkwright) was a fine bird, spoilt by dark legs; indeed, we rarely remember a class where so many otherwise, at least, fair birds were thrown out, either by dark legs and feet, or bad cases of bumble-foot. The cup cockerel was fine color and comb, but not extra large, and middle toes crooked, and rather swollen. We almost preferred second, which had a pair of capital feet, but are not sure his tail is straight. Third, approaching Silver Gray in color, moderate size, good legs and feet. Fourth, fine in body, color, and comb, but again very crooked middle toes, which look ugly in any fowl. Fifth, rather dark in legs, and we thought, a little loose in one hock joint, but not much to speak of. Of the highly commended pens, we preferred pen 54, very good; and 76 (Bartrum), rather crooked in comb, but a giant in frame and good feet. The cup pullet was fine in body, but not handsome plumage, being very coarsely streaked over rough-looking ground color. Second, a fineish average bird, already showing bumble-foot. Third, evidently a good bird, but very much out of condition—in fact, quite rough. Fourth, medium color on body, with again the dark feet not so prevalent. Fifth, again a tumor on one foot, but a massive bird. Of the highly commended birds we remark 105, nice body, but nearly black legs; 113, capital pullet; and 123, a grand body but a bad corn.

Old Silver Gray cocks were a poor class, and after a cockerel which was penned in it by error, and awarded a prize, was removed, only two good birds were left. Hens were better, but scarcely in bloom, the first prize hardly having her comb up from moult. The cup cockerel is the grand bird we have before had occasion to remark upon. Second, a fine body, and in his place, but a dark shade on his upper wing-coverts gave us rather the impression of being a sport from the colored variety. The equal second was small, but very nice color, all but a sandy tinge in the saddle. Third prize again looked to us like a "sport," being darkly striped on the saddle, and too dark in hackle for our fancy. Pen 149, highly commended, seemed to have had scurfy legs, though nearly cured. Pullets struck us as a moderate lot, and pretty even in quality; Mr. Cresswell's second was larger but not so good color as his third.

We do not think the best pen of Cuckoos was placed first, and would have preferred either third prize or pen 188; the cup hen being very small, while both the others were large.

and cocks quite equal. In Whites, the cup cock was a small bird, but the most correct and compact in shape, with a nice hen. Mr. Cresswell's third prize cock was larger, but yellower, and not such a good figure, being not out in feather, but hen very good. Second was a very fair pen, and all the combs better than we used to see. We liked much the cock in highly commended pen 206, but he was in pen-feather. The Dorkings, £5 5s. class, were not so good as we expected, but the first prize had a nice gray hen.

COCHINS.

The cup Buff cock was very deep in color, verging on cinnamon, fine massive shape, and, though there were some signs of white comb which need a little care, it was a clear win by a grand bird. Second, massive and sound in color, but too much black in tail, though left in honestly. Third, not quite even color in wing, and whitish in tail, but shape good. 224 commended, good color, but small and bad wings. The first prize hen was very fine in all Cochin points, but a shade mealy. Second, ditto. Third, fine also in shape, size, and feather, but still more mealy, and looked to us, both in legs and comb, a pullet. We may be thought too particular in color, but we *have* seen hens the same even tint all over. In cockerels our remarks at Oxford were fully borne out, the judging there being reversed, and the winner put here third; he is a good fair bird, but too deep in wing. The winner was Lady Gwydyr's second prize Oxford, whose chief fault is the faint trace of white on wing-bar, we there noticed, but in shape and style no bird touched him. Second, fine color and feather, but not so massively made, and too much streamer in his tail. Fourth, having the same fault, with a trace of white in his secondary quills. The highly commended birds were nearly all very good, the prevailing faults being too much tail, and a rather clumsy make. In pullets also our Oxford notes were confirmed by the second being here put first, which she well deserved; but we were sorry to see with age and her second show her comb is going a little loose. Her grand points are cushion, "cut out," and color. Second, a larger bird, but a little rough. Third, nice in comb, and large, but mealy, and too black in tail. Fourth, good in fluff, but rather needing cushion, neat, and a little necklace honestly left in. Of the highly commended birds we note 288 (Harrison), fine, but wanting evenness in color; 300 (Ryland), needing age; 314 (Lady Gwydyr), would be grand but for one displaced wing; 322, a very fine bird, but for mealiness of color, and a little coarseness about the head. The other mentions had, however, more or less real merit.

In Partridge cocks, the winner was very square, massive, and fine color, grandly feathered, but we do not like the look of his hocks. Second, streaky in hackle, and hardly up enough behind. Third, a weighty-hocked bird, not quite moulted, and therefore clumsy; this was a poor class. In hens, first and second were Mr. Tudman's. Third, not nearly so good in marking, and had not got her tail. The first-prize cockerel was almost squirrel-tailed, and scarcely in feather, but a good-bodied bird. Second, Mr. Tudman's. Third, small, but very neat, sound in color, and if he grows will be a very nice one. Pen 347 (Taylor) was a pretty bird, we think should have been mentioned. In the pullet class, the very first bird (Taylor) was disqualified for being over the entered age. The winning pullet, Mr. Tudman's.

(To be continued.)

ITEMS.

IN order to make our "Item" column as interesting as possible, we would be obliged to our readers for contributions of original matter, however short—yes, let it be condensed and to the point, in a variety of style—facts and fancies interesting to fanciers.

THE original origin of the Brahmas, like "Topsy," is a dark affair; the more we read about it, the more we—don't know.

Wait awhile—eggs are to be sold by weight before long. Then great will be the *strains* for large eggs. The *balance* of the egg account will be *heavier* than usual.

The opening of the Zoological Garden of this city was mentioned by Dr. J. L. La Conte before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as one of four events of importance to science which occurred last year. Professor La Conte regards our Zoological Garden "the first of any extent undertaken in this country"—as an important institution for encouraging the study of the natural sciences and awakening an interest therein.

A GENTLEMAN of Chatham, N. J., while snipe-shooting on those excellent meadows there, last September, shot a snipe, or knocked it down at least. After all was ready he told the dog to "Go, find *dead bird*," which the dog did in excellent style, and retrieved it without hurting it in the least. In taking it from the dog's mouth it was seen to be uninjured, except a slight scratch on the head, which had evidently only stunned it, for soon it was lively enough to have flown away again if it could only have got at liberty. He took the bird, put grass all around it, and taking his napkin off his lunch, wrapped the bird up in it very carefully, so that it could not get hurt in his pocket. He continued hunting, but only getting three brace, he returned home, rejoicing over the capture of a live English snipe. Arriving at home, he took the snipe out of his pocket and put it on the floor; it immediately commenced hopping around, and feeling everything with its long bill, and, seemingly, took great pleasure in standing in front of the fire on one leg, with its bill under its wing. It never showed any signs of fear, and may well be called a tame bird. It would allow the dogs to point it, and took great delight in being petted. Holding a worm in your fingers, so that the bird could see it, he would come running up to get it and then hopping away to a pan filled with water, would there wash the worm and then swallow it. After taking a little drink he was all ready for another. He washed himself every morning, but wanted fresh, clean water every time, as he would never wash in the same twice. His chief amusement was boring, which he did in a large milk-pan filled with mud, grass, and worms. He would eat more than twice its own weight of worms each day; I myself and his owner watched it for three hours, and in that time it consumed seventy-one worms. We afterwards got seventy worms and found them to weigh five ounces, and the snipe weighed three ounces.

It was a very lively and wakeful bird, although it would go to sleep in your hand. But with all the eating the bird did, it kept continually getting thin, and after nearly two months' captivity it died. It must have died of starvation, for it was so thin you could see through it. It must eat something else besides worms. It was the handsomest bird ever put in a cage.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

OUR TWO SOCIETIES.

FANCIERS will not lose sight of the fact that there are now two societies in this city, both of which will hold exhibitions during the month of December coming.

The *Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association* is not a split of the old society but is formed of entirely new material, and is in perfect harmony with the old one. It is composed almost entirely of pigeon fanciers, who go about their business in a very practical manner. They hold monthly meetings, at every one of which each member pays one dollar; by this means they have accumulated quite a fund, so that they are fully justified in stating that all their premiums and other expenses will be promptly met at the close of the show.

The old *Pennsylvania State Society* will hold its regular annual exhibition on December 28th, closing January 2d. Through bad management this Society has lost prestige during the past two or three years, but this bad management has brought into office men who are determined to bring the Society back to its original high standing. They have much work before them, as it is now understood that they will have the management of the poultry department in the Centennial. They have considerable funds in hand to pay the premiums of last year as well as those of the coming show. This Society has also suffered by having large special premiums offered which were never paid, thereby bringing the Society into bad repute when they were not to blame. The veteran William Wister is still at the head of this Society.

WILLIAM S. KEMP, of Dayton, Ohio, writes us as follows: "Our Southern Ohio Fair, held here in September and October, was a grand success in every department but the poultry department, in which there was a poor exhibition because small inducements were offered. The Association offered \$5000 for one horse race, and only \$175 in the whole department of poultry, pigeons, and rabbits. We are going to try to have the County do better next year."

SALE OF FINE FOWLS.

J. BOARDMAN SMITH has sold to W. A. Braenerd, of New Orleans, his celebrated White Leghorn cock "Scafoam." Also to M. Eyre, of Napa, Cal., one of his finest cockerels, "Pet, Jr.," and six of his breeding hens. "Pet, Jr." is out of Smith's famous cock "Pet" (113), and was awarded 2d premium at the late Exhibition of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association. This will give Mr. Eyre, one of the very best breeding pens of White Leghorns in the United States.

IOWA STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

By an oversight, we omitted to place the exhibition of this Association, on our list when sent; we are sorry for this, for the Association is worthy of all the prominence we can give it. It is ably managed by some of the best fanciers in the West.

Our list of shows is very complete, and as we place none on the list but what are furnished by the secretaries, they can be fully relied upon as being correct. The show season is now upon us, and it will be well for fanciers to keep a sharp lookout, and exhibit wherever possible, and not regret as is usually the case when too late.

A GOOD MOVE.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Iowa State Poultry Association.

Resolved, That to enable successful competitors to receive all premiums due them, and thereby avoiding any cause for dissatisfaction, and to enable the Iowa State Poultry Association to stand with a clean record and above reproach, we earnestly request that all special premiums offered by the friends and members of the Association be sent to the Secretary, at Dubuque, in time to be delivered at the close of the Exhibition. Articles which from their nature cannot be delivered, such as papers and magazines, etc., a receipted bill for the time it is to be sent should be forwarded.

H. C. DARRAH,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THE POULTRY REVIEW.

THIS English weekly is a very good paper, and we are glad to have it on our exchange list; its editor is a man of sound judgment. Our reason for believing this to be the case is that in the last number that has reached us we find three articles copied from our September number, and he has previously copied other articles from our paper. Yes, we admire his judgment, but wonder why it is that he always forgets to put on the credit. We have copied several articles from the *Review* and gave proper credit in every instance, and we will be obliged to the editor of that paper if he will give us due credit in the future.—*National Poultry Journal*.

It seems to us that our friend Carpenter is getting very particular about his original matter. Why it is quite common for our subscribers to remark that the *Review* was almost a reprint of the *Fanciers' Journal*, items and all (usually without credit), but we do not get mad about it. Oh, no, friend Carpenter, if "its editor is a man of sound judgment" (?) he will find out his mistake in due time. We notice also that our contemporary of the *Gazette* is after him in a mild way, under the heading of "Articles Hashed-up Cold," to which the editor of the *Review* tries to answer (as it seems to us) in anything but a fair, manly spirit. In the course of his argument, alluding to copying the word "Fancier" from the *Gazette*, he says: "We wished for a comprehensive title, and 'The Fancier' was suggested, it may have been derived from the same source as our contemporary's," evidently alluding to the *Fanciers' Journal*. For the benefit of the editor of the *Review* it might be well to repeat that we are indebted to Lewis Wright for the name of the *Fanciers' Journal*, which was given to us at a time when he did not think of starting a paper, therefore the insinuation in the *Review* is not true. The editor of the *Review* closes with the following remark: "Thus it is that we make these remarks, and we do

so offering them to a generous public who are ever ready to stand by 'right' in whatever form or shape." Had our contemporary added the letter "W" to the word "right" we could have endorsed the closing remark, for no man is more respected by the true fanciers of this country than L. Wright.

LARGE PREMIUMS.

THE Western Penna. Poultry Society at their last meeting decided to use the new standard at their coming show, except the middle-toe feathering on Light Brahmans. The Light Brahma breeders of this State look for the middle-toe feathering on all first-class birds. Mr. A. A. Miller, Corresponding Secretary of the above Society, writes us, in regard to the large premiums to be offered at their coming show, as follows: "Our premium list will be the best of any in the country, with possible exception of the Western New York Society. The first premium on all the Asiatics is \$10; the second, \$3; the third, \$2. On Games, Hamburgs, and all fowls or chicks, except Bantams, the first premium is \$5; the second, \$3; the third, \$2. There is, besides, a number of specials, ranging from \$50 down to \$5; most of them are \$10. The \$50 special is for the best pair of Light Brahma fowls or chicks. There are \$300 in specials on dogs; also, a silver medal, value \$10. Many of the specials on dogs are \$20 each."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

I have no desire to excite any further controversies in regard to the standard, for the good time is fast coming when all these difficulties will be arranged, and a revised standard issued, free from imperfections.

I have, however, an inquiry to make, which I would like to have some light upon.

The standard, in every description of Asiatics, pronounces vulture hocks objectional, or a disqualification.

Now if they are something to be avoided, why not pronounce full sentence against them. Under general shape of Cochins, we find them mentioned as objectionable, but not a disqualification; but when we come to the disqualifications of each variety of the Cochins, we find them not only classed as such, but as particularly objectionable.

In the description of Houdans, we find that they should be free from colored feathers (other than black and white) which, however, though highly objectionable, are not a disqualification. Yet under their disqualifications, we find red feathers have lost their permit, and must be rejected.

Pray what conclusions should a person arrive at, from the descriptions given as to what the true requirements are in breeding choice fowls?

If vulture hocks serve any purpose in giving heavier leg feathering, or any other useful object, let us give them a permit to exist without so much standing against their character, otherwise decide plainly against them and not have so much susceptible of different interpretations.

If in any way you can give what was intended by giving such descriptions, you will greatly oblige,

A. KEPHART.

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.

[We think our correspondent will have no reason to complain when the standard is again revised, as the last July convention made a provision for the Publishing Committee to appoint an editor, to put the work of the revising committees in proper shape before going to press. If our correspondent will turn to one of Peter Simple's articles, he will there find how the phrase that "vulture hocks are objectionable but not a disqualification" came to be admitted into the old standard.—ED.]

MICHIGAN STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: After much delay in making arrangements, I have the pleasure to announce that our Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Michigan State Poultry Association, will be held in this city, January 14th to 21st, 1875.

We have arranged with the proprietor of the Young Men's Hall, to hold a Union Fair, which will embrace, besides our own department, an Exhibition of the State Pomological Society, the Wayne Co. Horticultural Society, and the Fish Culturists. Also a show of sporting and other fancy dogs, and probably of a number of wild animals from French's Menagerie, which is wintering here. Room will also be provided for a display of manufacturers, etc.; a refreshment room will also be connected with the Hall, which adjoins the Biddle House.

The proprietor directly assumes all chances of failure, thus doubly assuring our success, and we propose to hold a fair eclipsing anything of the kind yet seen in this city.

Please insert a notice to this effect in your December and January issues, as our time for advertising is short.

Our Premium List will be out in a few days, and will be sent to all applicants.

Respectfully,

E. C. SKINNER,
Secretary.

DETROIT, November 24, 1874.

MISSOURI VALLEY POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION.

JOS. M. WADE, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a complimentary ticket to our first annual show, not really expecting to see you, though nothing would afford me greater pleasure; but, to show you that we have not forgotten you and the work you are doing for the poultry and pet stock interests of the United States. You will see by our premium list, which I have mailed to you, that we have worked up a fair-sized list of specials, and it has been increased by the addition of some fifty dollars more. We expect a good show, and I assure you that the *Fanciers' Journal* shall be informed as soon as possible as to the result. I am, sir,

Yours truly,

LON. HARDMAN,
Cor. Sec. Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

IMPORTATION.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I have just received from Leghorn, Italy (per ship Western Ocean), 24 Brown and White Leghorns, many of them being *very extra* specimens. They arrived November 21st. Yours very truly,

W. E. BONNEY.

NEW SOCIETY.

A meeting was held in Athol Massachusetts, November 23d, 1874, for the purpose of forming a poultry club. It resulted in the formation of a society called The Athol Poultry and Pet Stock Association. The following officers were chosen:

President—O. Mixer Phillipston.

Vice-Presidents—C. B. Morse, J. F. Humphrey, G. W. Cleveland, P. Conner, and E. J. Shaw.

Secretary—R. W. Waterman, Athol.

Treasurer—E. F. Lewis.

YATES COUNTY POULTRY CLUB.

SHOW to be held at Penn Yan, N. Y., January 19, 20, and 21, 1875.

President—H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan.

Vice-President—Dr. G. M. Barber, Benton.

Secretary—Dr. S. Lott, Bellona.

Treasurer—H. A. Hicks, Penn Yan.

Executive Committee—S. C. Cleveland, Penn Yan; D. S. York, Bellona; T. B. Miller, Penn Yan.

DR. S. LOTT, Secretary.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

TO TRAIN SQUIRRELS.

EDITOR OF THE SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

DEAR SIR: Can you tell me a few tricks to teach a ground squirrel, or "ground hackey?" I have two that are perfectly tame; they love to be handled. If you will give me some hints about training them you will greatly oblige

PLAINFIELD, N. J., October 23, 1874.

L. D. W. M.

The squirrels must be young or else all attempts to train them will be fruitless. Judging from your description of their tameness that they are young, as old squirrels, and old ground squirrels especially, seldom become tractable, we will proceed to give directions for teaching them a few simple tricks:

First, accustom them to your whistle, and teach them to come immediately to you whenever you call or whistle for them. This can be done by reducing the quantity of their food, not so as to starve them, but only so as to sharpen their appetites. After they have been dieted for a few days you will notice how much spryer and brighter they have grown. Hold a nut kernel or a grain of corn in your hand and give a sharp, distinct whistle, at the same time showing them the food. With a leap they will come to get the food; give it to the one who first reaches you. Repeat this lesson until they become familiar with the meaning of the whistle. Generally reward the quickest with a grain of corn or a chestnut. We will now suppose that you have the squirrels perfectly subjected to your will; that they will come when you whistle, and obey your commands with dispatch. The remaining parts of their education should be taught to each separately. Place one upon a table, and gently force him into a reclining position. If he attempts to rise again gently force him back into his former state, crying "Down!" as you do so. He will soon learn the meaning of "Down!" and on the utterance of the word will instantly sink upon his belly. By a similar method he should be taught to sit erect upon his haunches.

The rope trick is quite amusing when well done. To teach a squirrel this, fasten a rope to a ceiling so that the end of the rope will reach the floor. String a few chestnuts, show them to the squirrel, and then tie them to the rope (near the top). Now place bushy at the foot of the rope; in a trice he will be up after the chestnuts. Repeat the lesson,

saying, "Mount!" as you place him at the foot of the rope. He will soon associate the command, "Mount!" with the rope climbing, and on seeing the rope and hearing the word will rapidly ascend. Reward him with a chestnut whenever he performs the feat to suit you.

Another pleasing trick is jumping from a table to your shoulder. Place the squirrel on a table, and cry, "Down!" Put a nut on your shoulder, and give the signal for him to come to you. If he jumps on the floor and attempts to reach the nut by crawling up on your leg replace him, and cry "Down!" Make a bridge from the table to your shoulder with your arm, and whistle for him to come to you. This time he will ascend to your shoulder by the way of your arm. Repeat the lesson, and increase the distance from the table, till he will jump to your shoulders from a table even if the distance is so far as across a small room.

Now, he must be taught to jump upon the table. This can be done in the same manner as he was taught, on hearing a peculiar whistle to come to you. Without further hints you ought to be able to devise any number of amusing tricks to teach your squirrels. Bear in mind two rules, never overfeed your pets, or allow them to be handled by strangers.

MR. EDITOR:

My little folks, during the past year, have been presented with four Maltese cats. The first two came to hand when pretty well grown. Our house was much overrun with rats. The cats were with us about two weeks before they made any attack, but once started they did not seem to rest until every rat was exterminated. Soon after, however, they took sick, lay around stupid, and their bowels were much constipated. Frequently they appeared sick at the stomach, and frothed profusely at the mouth, and continued thus till they died.

Will not some one answer soon, and tell me what the disease is; also, some information as to the probable cause, and what would be the proper method of treatment.

Is it a form of madness, or distemper—or may it have been caused by poison?

[We hope some one will answer the above at an early day.—ED.]

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

Keystone Poultry Association. Titusville, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. John D. McFarland, Secretary.

Premium List received.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Poultry Association. Doylestown, Pa., December 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1874. Theo. P. Harvey, Secretary, Doylestown, Pa.

Connecticut State Poultry Society. Hartford, Conn., December 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1874. J. S. Gilmore, Cor. Sec. Central Poultry Association of Pennsylvania. Tamaqua, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. Thos. D. Boone, Secretary.

Premium List received.

Iowa State Poultry Association. Dubuque, Iowa, December 15 to 18, 1874, inclusive. C. J. Ward, Secretary.

Premium List received.

Meadville Poultry and Columbarian Association. Meadville, Dec. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1874. A. McLaren, Sec.

Northwestern Illinois Poultry Association. Polo, December 22 to 25, inclusive. D. L. Miller, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Monmouth County Poultry Association. Freehold, N. J. J. T. Roselle, Secretary.

Chautauqua County Poultry Association. Jamestown, December 15, 16, 17, and 18. A. G. Parker, Secretary.

Fanciers' Pigeon and Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, December 17 to 23, inclusive. C. C. Gudknecht, Secretary, 133 West Norris Street.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary.

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.

Yates County Poultry Club. Penn Yan, N. Y., January 19, 20, and 21, 1875. Dr. S. Lott, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary.

Michigan State Poultry Association. Detroit, January 14 to 21, 1875, inclusive. E. C. Skinner, Secretary.

Buckeye Union Poultry Association. Springfield, O., January 19 to 23, 1875, inclusive. Wm. Marot, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phoenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Wisconsin Central Poultry Association. Madison. E. S. McBride, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Missouri Valley Poultry Association. St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 9, and 10, 1874. Harry Carter, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

ADVERTISEMENTS

From reliable parties, on any subject interesting to Fanciers, will be inserted at the following rates:

For one to two months.....	20 cents per line.
" three to five months.....	17½ " "
" six to eight months.....	15 " "
" nine to eleven months.....	12 " "
" twelve months.....	10 " "

CHANGED AS OFTEN AS DESIRED.

No extra charge for cuts or display. Transient advertisements, cash in advance; six to twelve months, quarterly in advance.

About 12 words make a line, and 12 lines make an inch of space.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must reach this office by the Monday morning mail, previous to the day of publication, otherwise they are liable to be left over two weeks.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING **for exchange only**, WILL BE ALLOWED AT **25 CENTS** FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

TO EXCHANGE.—For Black, Red, or Yellow Nuns the following pigeons: one pair Pouters, value \$5; one pair Jacobins, value \$3; one Jacobin, \$1; four pairs Tumblers, valued at \$3 per pair.
GEO. L. PARMELE, Box 46, Hartford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—I have two trios very choice Partridge Cochins entirely unrelated, which I am desirous of exchanging for Light Brahma hens or pullets of Williams', Buzzell's, or Comey's strains. Address
JOHN BANTA, Hackensack, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns for White Cochins and Black B. R. Game Bantam pullets or hens. All first-class; same expected.
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black B. R. Game Bantams, Games bred for the pit, Black Bantams, and White Fantail Pigeons—for Partridge Cochins pullets or fancy pigeons. What other offers? Address
ORLANDO SEELY, Box 129, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair White Leghorns for one Black Red Game cock, two years old, weight not less than 6½ pounds, Tartar here preferred; must be a dead game and warranted as such. Leghorns are No. 1. Address
CHARLES O. MEIXELL, Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Houdan cockerel (March hatch) for one Houdan pullet. Must be first-class bird as mine is the same. Or one White Leghorn pullet, Smith's stock, early hatched. Address
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—One male Mocking bird, one male Blue Fantail, one Black Fantail hen, one male Red Carrier, and White Leghorn pullets—for Golden Sebright Bantams (P. Williams' stock), choice fancy pigeons, Black Spanish or Guinea fowls.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—One pair of fine B. B. Red Game Bantam chicks, early hatched, for other fowls or pigeons.
JAMES H. GODDARD, Newport, R. I.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?—Trio pure White Cochins pullets, and a pair of either Owls, Nuns, or Jacobin pigeons—for Dark Brahma cockerel, very fine, or pairs or trios of W. F. B. Spanish, Pencilled Hamburgs, Black Javas, Ginger Red Games, or single Stags.
V. M. FIROR, Grange Yards, Duffield, W. Va.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair S. S. Hamburgs, and one pair Light Brahma, for a trio of Brown Leghorns, early chickens wanted.
ROBERT GRAY, Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—A lady's gold watch, value \$60, and a piano, worth \$200—for White Leghorns, Houdan pullets, or other breeds. What offers? Address
Lock Box 613, West Chester, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or White Cochins, for a nice Breech loading shot gun, or Berkshire Pigs.
E. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for Dark Brahmias, from the strains of Van Winkle, Bicknell, and Sweet, one superior Light Brahma cock and a few choice hens or pullets; Broken Bone, Wade's Fountains, male Mocking Bird, Skye Terrier, and Watch Dog. What other offers?
T. D. HAMMOND, Chautauqua Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—Rouen Ducks for Aylesburys, Silver Pouters, red bars on wings; and Starling Quakers for Archangels, Magpies, Trumpeters, Owls, Runts, or Swallows; Shepherd pups for other property.
BENJ. HULSE, Box 23, Allentown, N. J.

TO EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins for Plymouth Rocks; also, three Partridge Cochins and two Dark Brahma hens for Plymouth Rocks.
Address
G. DILLENBERGER & SON,
69 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass, would like to exchange a Himalayan DOE, five months old, for buck of the same breed. Will exchange a Brown Red Bantam cock, which won first premium as cockerel at the Buffalo and Utica Poultry Shows, last winter, for a first-class Irish Gray Game Bantam cock. Any one having a fine Irish Gray Bantam cock, can have a good exchange.

GREYHOUND FOR PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A beautiful mouse-colored English Grayhound (bitch), about three years old, very tall and graceful-looking, for Plymouth Rocks, S. and Yellow Duckwing Game hens, or Silver Duckwing Game Bantam hens, or Dark Brahma cock or cockerel with steel-gray hens or pullets. Address
G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

JUST WHAT I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR!—Wheat for fowls. I will trade good, healthy chicks for good, clean wheat. Write for particulars. I will deliver fowls, all charges paid.
Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

TO EXCHANGE.—One very fine Buff Cochins cock, clear in hackle, good weight, and very rich in color; would like to exchange for one pair Jacobin pigeons. Also, one good, colored Fantail cock to exchange for one trumpeter hen. Address
E. C. SMITH, cor. 3d and Boaz Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown Leghorns for Rabbit Dog of any breed, or trained Ferrets.
P. H. HORNE, Stoneham, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A splendid Scotch Collie bitch, "Flirt," that I selected for a breeder; Value, \$15; 7½ months old, PURE BRED, and one male Guinea Pig, value, \$1, for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, bound, and sent postpaid, or any other good work on poultry or dogs.
Address
J. G. McKEEN, South Acworth, N. H.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—Will exchange one pair solid Red Turhits, one pair White Trumpeters, slightly splashed on head and neck, three pairs Archangels, one pair Blue Pouters, seven pairs White Fantails, one pair of which are crested, for other pigeons.
W. S. KEMP, Dayton, Ohio.

WHO SAYS TRADE?—Three White Dorkings, one pair Heathwood's Pile and Spangled Game, White and Brown Leghorns, Black Hamburgs, and a great many other varieties for which I want Pigs, Duckwing Game pullets, White Cochins, etc., or anything that is exchangeable. Next!
C. M. GRAY, Schenectady, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—A Silver Hunting-case Lever Watch for one trio American Dominiques; cock not related to hens. Address N. T. COBY, Commercial Nat. Bank, Phila.

WANTED.—Silver and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams, Brown Leghorns, and Light Brahma pullets, Silver-penciled Hamburgs, Black African Bantams; will give for any the above birds some very fine Rouen ducks, Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Crevecoeurs and Bremen Geese. SMITH & BRO., Stony Brook, Long Island.

YES, I DON'T CARE IF I DO!—Will trade good White Leghorn cockerels for good pullets or hens, of most any variety. Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks preferred. Address J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens, Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L. and D. Brahmas, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange? JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Light Brahmas (P. Williams' strain), Golden-Spangled Hamburgs (Ongley's strain), Brown Leghorn, and Silver-Spangled Hamburg cockerels, for Berkshire pigs, Lop-eared or Himalayan rabbits, or Brown Leghorn pullets. Must be first-class. C. C. WHEATON, Zoar, Franklin Co., Mass.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address ROBT. B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PIGEONS WANTED AND FOR EXCHANGE.—Solid Red and Dun Fantails, Sky Blue Jacobins, Yellow Carriers; also, Black Tail, and Solid Black Turbit hens. None but first-class birds wanted. Have a pair of imported Yellow Dragons, and one young, very fine, would like to exchange the above to close out. GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Very choice Black Red Games, willow legs, imported stock, for pullets or hens of Partridge Cochins, Dark or Light Brahmas, Brown Leghorns, or G. S. Bantams. Must also be good. Address A. M. CAREY, Selins Grove, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons. W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

I WILL EXCHANGE Greenbacks for one pair good White Crested Black Polands. E. P. DAY, Hazleton, Pa.

I WILL EXCHANGE my black Pointer Dog, "Tete," 8 months old, for a Setter Dog of the same age, or thereabouts, to be well-bred as he is, or for a trio of Black Leghorns. T. F. SMITH, 140 S. Market St., Boston.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers? J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmas (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

Exhibitions.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

REYNOLD'S BUILDING, JOHN STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

January 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, 1875. \$2500 to be awarded in premiums.

The first exhibition of this Association having proved a decided success, no pains will be spared to make the second even more attractive to exhibitors and the public.

Premium list and rules may be had on application to

C. H. TOWNSEND, *Rec. Sec'y*, Utica, N. Y.

THE FANCIERS' PIGEON AND POULTRY ASSOCIATION will hold their First Annual Exhibition at Assembly Buildings, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Thursday, December 17th, and closing on Wednesday, December 23d, inclusive. The books are now open to receive entries and will close on Wednesday, December 16th, at 10 o'clock P.M. No birds received after 10 o'clock on Thursday, December 17th. Entry fees on all classes, 50 cts. C. C. GUDKNECHT, Secretary, No. 133 West Norris Street, Philadelphia.

THE ITHACA POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks. G. W. WOOD, *Pres't*.

C. V. FOWLES, *Sec'y*,
P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY will hold its fourth Annual Exhibition at City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

From January 13th to 20th, inclusive.

For Premium Lists and further information, address

A. A. MILLER, *Cor. Sec'y*,
R. F. SHANNON, *Rec. Sec.* Lock Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE,
JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums.

FRED'K FOX, *Sec'y*.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors.

FRED'K FOX, *Sec'y*.

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION

OF

THE EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY ASSOCIATION,

AT LENAPE HALL, DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 8, 9, 10, & 11, 1874.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premium and Special Lists.

For Entry Blanks and Premium Lists, address

T. H. WALTON, *Cor. Sec'y*, P. O. Box 130, Doylestown, Pa.

Excursion Tickets sold at all principal stations on North Penn Rail-road and its connections, to persons attending the Fair.

T. P. HARVEY, *Rec. Sec'y*.

A. M. DICKIE, *Pres't*.

THE MEADVILLE POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN ASSOCIATION

Will give their

FIRST EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 22d to 25th.

Entries close December 19th, 1874.

We hope to have a good representation from other societies, and have already made arrangements for a first-class show. We have rented the finest hall in Meadville for the occasion, and no pains will be spared on the part of the members to make the visit of any of our friends pleasant who may favor us at that time. Competent persons are appointed to attend to the wants of the fowls, and the awards will be made by judges who stand second to none in the country.

Yours respectfully,

A. McLAREN, *Sec'y*.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY AND COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary,

JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.

Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, *Cor. Sec.*,

Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

WHITE CALCUTA FANTAILS.—To any one sending five new subscribers to the editor of this paper, I will give one pair of my superior White Calcutta Fantails. Valued at \$10.00.

J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

ROSE COMB DOMINIQUE.

FOR SALE.—Two cocks, four pullets, and three hens (18 months old), Rose Comb Dominiques, cocks and pullets of S. W. Studley's strain; or, will exchange for Light Brahmas. Address

E. R. FRAZIER, Pittsburgh, N. Y.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,

With Solid White Ear Lobes, and up to standard, at \$8 each.

WARRANTED ALL RIGHT.

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

CHOICE FOWLS CHEAP.

Having a large stock I will sell Partridge Cochins, White Leghorns, and Rouen Ducks at \$3.50 per pair. These fowls are from the very best of stock, and are sold much under their real value. Many other kinds for sale; also, one pair Black African Bantams.

C. E. L. HAYWARD, Petersboro, N. H.

GAME FOWLS FOR SALE.—Bred for the pit at \$5 per pair. Also, one pair B. B. Red Games, bay eyes and willow legs, cock bred by J. Y. Bicknell and hen of A. D. Warren's stock, price \$12.

C. A. STEELE, Box 17, North Adams, Mass.

FINE FOWLS CHEAP.—Two trios Hondans (Studley's strain) \$10 per trio; one Partridge Cochon cock (Van Winkle's strain), \$4; one Partridge Cochon cockerel, very fine, but tail very slightly awry, solid black breast, early hatched, large, and will make a fine breeder, \$3; one pair Brown Leghorns (Halsted's strain), \$6; one pair Black Hamburgs, cockerel's neck a little sore from being pecked by hen when young, \$4; one trio Black Hamburgs (one cock and two hens) two years old, \$5; one pair Black Hamburgs, \$8; two pairs White Cochon chicks, hatched June 20, \$5 per pair; two pairs Partridge Cochon chicks, same age, \$5 per pair; two Buff Cochon hens, two years old, slightly penciled on neck, this moult, \$3 for the pair; one pair Light Brahmas, \$5; one trio W. C. W. Polish, \$10; one fine Rouen Duck, purchased of W. Clift, \$3. Common fowls, pullets, and one year olds, 75 cents each; \$8 per dozen; \$30 for fifty; \$55 per hundred. Cash to accompany the order.

E. B. SOUTHWICK, Hudson River Poultry Yards,
Box 29, New Baltimore, Greene Co., N. Y.

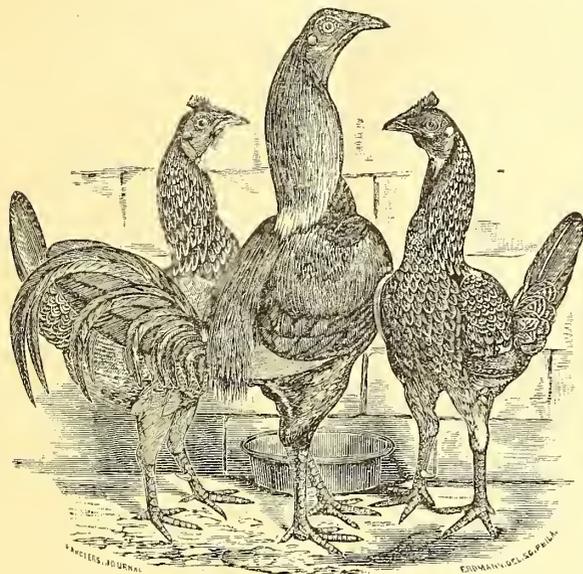
FLYING ANTWERPS.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL (FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM),

IMPORTER OF THE PURE BREED OF ANTWERP FLYING BIRDS,

Every bird warranted to be imported from Antwerp direct.

No. 4 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.



A. McLAREN,

BREEDER OF GAMES,

Lock Box 1586,

MEADVILLE, PA.

BREMEN GEESE.

One trio, extra fine, price \$25; one goose, hatched June 19, weighs 18 lbs., the others, hatched in July, but equally as fine and fit for the highest competition. Address JOSEPH MEARS, Branchtown, Phila.

BUFFS! BUFFS! BUFFS!

I SHALL NOT EXHIBIT THIS SEASON BUT WILL SELL MY BEST EXHIBITION BIRDS.

BUFFS BRED BY ME WON

FIRST PREMIUM AT DETROIT,

FIRST PREMIUM AT BUFFALO,

FIRST PREMIUM AT PHILADELPHIA,

LAST WINTER,

Showing against the best imported and home-bred birds in this country.

D. JONES, Russian Valley Poultry Yards,

Tecumseh, Mich.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I have decided to breed only Light Brahmas, and therefore offer for sale my entire stock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of three cocks, twenty-five hens, and twenty-five cockerels and pullets. These fowls are warranted pure in blood, from Van Winkle's and other noted strains, and will be sold low—very low, if in one lot. Also one Buff Cochon cockerel, Todd's strain.

T. D. HAMMOND, Chaut Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Having sold all my American Dominiques to Mr. E. T. M. Simmons of Oil City, to persons wanting first-class prize-bred Rose-comb Dominiques, I cheerfully recommend them to the above address. Hereafter my specialties will be

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS, and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

It shall be my aim to breed them pure and as near standard as possible. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

BUCKS COUNTY BLUES,

WHITE TOP-KNOT BLACK POLANDS,

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS,

"POLAND," 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

Address

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGHIS,

GOLDEN AND SILVER-LACED SEBRIGHTS,

FANCY PIGEONS.

I have a few fowls and chicks to dispose of, bred from the best imported stock.

Several SUPERIOR S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS,

Fit to win at any exhibition.

GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

*Riverside Poultry Yards,
Canada,*

Wright & Butterfield, Proprietors.

IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of first-class fowls. We bred and exhibited the 1st and 2d prize birds in the Asiatics and Black Breasted Red Games at the three great shows: GUELPH, TORONTO, and LONDON, this Fall. A few first-class birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Or address

WM. WRIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS.

Having decided to breed Buff Cochins next season, I have purchased of G. S. Williams, his entire interest in his well-known flock of Buffs, said interest being Mr. Williams' selection of but a portion of the entire flock. Mr. Williams has bred this strain for five years, and has spared no trouble nor expense in bringing them to their present high standard. He says, "I never had so fine a lot of Buffs before." They are expressly noted for their clear rich color, freedom from vulture hocks, and black in neck hackle; as prize-winners, they have been very successful. I have, also, four birds imported from the best yards in England, and all from prize birds, which are very fine. This gives me one of the largest and best flocks of this variety to be found. Having more than I desire to breed, I will sell a portion at reasonable rates. There is not one poor bird in the lot. Write for what is wanted. Eggs in season.

Address

E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS,

Tannton, Mass.

IRISH RED GAME FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME.

J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

WHITE AFRICAN OWLS.—White and Black Barbs, Antwerps, &c., selected by myself in England. Birds of each of the above fit for the highest competition. I have also, a full assortment of all varieties of Fancy Pigeons. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Address

JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

SULTANS.—The hen that took 1st and special at R. I. Exhibition and one trio of chicks from the same stock, first-class, well-muffed and crested. Price for the lot, \$35.

Address

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Thirty Dark Bradma chicks and fowls, from a Williams' cock and Collyer hens, well-marked. Price for the lot, \$60.00, or \$3.00 each, single.

Address

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One Brown Leghorn cock, 19 months old, Kinney's strain; one Brown Leghorn cock, 18 months old, Gray's strain. Cockerels and pullets of the above strains for sale. Also, three Dark Brahma cockerels, P. Williams' strain, and good; will buy a good Brown Leghorn cock of any other strain.

WM. S. HOLLAND, Box 94, Peace Dale, R. I.

OIL CITY POULTRY YARDS.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

PRIZE POULTRY AND EGGS.

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

PARTRIDGE, BUFF, BLACK, AND WHITE
COCHINS.

WHITE, BROWN, AND BLACK LEGHORNS.
AMERICAN DOMINIQUES.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION, *WITHOUT STAMP.*

CATALOGUE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ALL LETTERS ANSWERED BY RETURN MAIL.

COMMUNICATIONS ON *POSTAL CARDS* NOT RECOGNIZED.

EDWARD T. M. SIMMONS,

OIL CITY, VENANGO Co., PA.

LOCK BOX, 1558.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comb Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and Show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turbits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balds, Beards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.

W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—In exchange for cash, a good small Silver Duckwing Bantam pullet.
R. F. SHANNON, P. O. Box 568, Pittsburg, Pa.

P. McPHERSON,

N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochins, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

FOR SALE.—Having more fowls and pigeons left than I can comfortably keep over the winter, I will dispose of the following at a sacrifice: One cock and four hens, Light Brahmans, \$22.00; one cock and three hens, Dark Brahmans, \$18.00; one cock and three hens, Partridge Cochins, \$18.00. All pedigree birds. Also, twenty-five Partridge Cochins, twenty White Cochins, and fifty Light Brahmans. Chicks (early hatch), at \$3.00 to \$4.00 each. One pair Blue Fans, \$8.00; do. \$5.00; one pair Yellow Jacobins, \$5.00; one pair Red, \$5.00; one pair Blue Pouters, \$8.00; one pair Blue Helmets, \$3.00; one pair inside Tumblers, \$5.00; one pair Mottled Trumpeters, \$5.00; one pair Nuns, \$3.00; one pair Archangles, \$5.00; one pair Turbits, \$3.00; one pair Black Carriers, \$15.00 (cost 25); and one pair of Runts, \$7.00. I am positive the above stock will give satisfaction, if not, money will be refunded.
Address C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

CHOICE BLACK-RED GAMES.—For want of room to breed this variety, I will sell my entire stock (old and young) at much under value. I can also furnish first-class specimens of Light and Dark Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, and Houdans, at most reasonable prices. Have a lot of very fine April hatch Light Brahma cockerels, fit to breed or exhibit. Prices low. Address
A. M. CAREY, Selingsgrove, Pa.

SPRING CHICKS FOR SALE, consisting of the following varieties: Light and Dark Brahmans—Buff and Partridge Cochins—Houdans—Brown Leghorns—Black-Breasted Red Games—and Rouen ducks. My Light Brahmans, Houdans, and Black Leghorns took first premium at Illinois State Fair; and Buffs at St. Louis Fair, Missouri.

S. C. WHELOCK, & BRO.,

Moline Poultry Yards, Moline, Illinois.

PURE BRED FOWLS FOR SALE.

DARK BRAHMAS,

Steel-grey, Boyle strain.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine's hens, bred to celebrated cock "Eclipse," imported by Van Winkle.

BUFF COCHINS,

Williams' and Herstine strain—prize-winners; some very choice early hatched.

THESE BIRDS HAVE BEEN BRED WITH CARE,

From choice stock, selected from some of the very best strains in this country.

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each, as to merits of the bird.

Trios, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

No Circulars.

F. D. SCHERMERHORN & CO.,

Quincy, Ills.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—About 20 Chicks (Drake's Stock), first-class. Price, \$3 to \$5 each. Also, special premium cock, at R. I. Show, \$8. Address
J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS.

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **MR. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

**SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED
TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.**

A. H. WEST,

RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red Games, legs willow, eyes bay, for sale. I keep no other breed. Eggs in season. Customers satisfied.
C. F. PERRY, Cuba, N. Y.

RARE AND CHOICE PIGEONS.—High class birds, both imported and homebred, and of many varieties, now for sale. Will be sent on approval. Address
W. ATLEE BURPEE, 1332 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Bantams. { ONE PAIR GOLDEN DUCKWINGS!
TWO TRIOS BLACK RED GAMES!
TWO TRIOS RED PILE GAMES!
All very nice stock, and warranted to please. Full particulars cheerfully given. Address
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

For \$6 { I will send a fine pair of
WHITE LEGHORNS, or HOUDANS, BRED FROM PRIZE STOCK!
Write at once for particulars. -
AND WITH EVERY PAIR OF ABOVE SENT OUT
Before January 1st, 1875.
I WILL SEND THE "FANCIERS' JOURNAL"
FOR 1875, FREE!
IF YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER, SECURE IT FOR A FRIEND.
Address **J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.**

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—About 100 Chicks, as good as can be had, at from \$5 to \$10 each. Every bird warranted.
Address **J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.**

CLOSING OUT.—As we shall only breed during 1875, L. Brahmans P. Cochins, Houdans, and White Leghorns, therefore, we offer all our premium and breeding stock for sale; comprising some of the above kinds, and Buff and White Cochins, Dark Brahmans, B. B. R. Games, Gold and S. S. Hamburgs, Gold and S. S. Polands, Gray Dorkings, La Fleche, Black African Bantams, Young Bronze Turkeys, Pea-Fowls, Aylesbury Ducks, and Bremen Geese. Order early before the flocks are picked. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Catalogue of Poultry and Price List. For particulars address
WILLS & PETER,
P. O. Box 616, Bloomington, Ills.

S. W. STUDLEY,

CATSKILL STATION, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.,

CAN SPARE

BRAHMAS, COCHINS,
HOUDAN'S, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
DOMINIQUE'S, LEGHORNS,
HAMBURG'S, POLANDS,
AND BANTAMS.
Good birds at moderate prices. Send for Price-List of fowls and eggs.

TURBIT WANTED.—A good Black-Wing hen, must be good in all points. Address, with price,
CHARLES FREEMAN, 2112 Apple Street, Philadelphia,
Breeder of Owls, Turbits, and Swallows. The finest and best.

GEO. A. MEACHAM,

NORTH CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE COCHINS, BLACK COCHINS.
STOCK FIRST-CLASS.

T. H. WHEELER, NEW HAVEN, CONN., breeder of SUPERIOR ASIATIC POULTRY.

I have bred this season about thirty superior Dark Brahmans, early hatched, No. 1 in size and color. I took the 1st and 2d premiums at Connecticut State Fair, just closed, at Hartford, and 2d on Buff Cochins. My Buifs are excellent in size and color, and can show in December very fine stock. I have bred about fifty Light Brahmans from my "WHITE PRINCE" (who is the finest formed and marked cock in New England, and has most of the blood of the two best strains ever bred in this country), mated with the best pullets I could select, and shall show in December his stock, that will be good enough to show at any exhibition in the United States. I shall sell a few at \$5.00 each, and birds of extra merit \$10.00 each.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Three trios, May hatch, at \$6, \$7, and \$8 per trio; good birds. **A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.**

BLACK LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few for sale, at \$2.50 to \$5 each, or will trade for good fancy pigeons. **A. N. RAUB, Lock Haven, Pa.**

THE BEST BIRDS WIN.

Eleven 1st, six 2d, 4 specials, and the *sweepstakes*—22 premiums, on my fowls at the late Minnesota State Fair. Class sweepstakes on Asiatics, Spanish (including Leghorns), Hamburgs, and Ducks, with a strong competition in many varieties. FRESH STOCK being added to my pen from the best imported and home-bred strains in the United States. A few fowls for sale at reasonable prices.

SEE! Owing to our unparalleled success at above show, we are already booking orders for eggs for spring delivery, at an average of \$3 per dozen, \$5 for two dozen, for Light and Dark Brahmans, Buff, White, and Partridge Cochins, White, and Brown Leghorns, B. B. R. Game Bantams, etc., and offer eggs, also, as premiums on subscriptions to the "Northwestern Poultry Journal."

SALABLE MERCHANDIZE, PURE BRED FOWLS, etc., taken in exchange. Address

T. T. BACHELLER, Minneapolis, Minn.

FANCY POULTRY.—Brown Leghorns, Kinney & Bonny's strain. Duckwing Games, raised by.....Isaac Van Winkle. B. B. Red Games (Derbys), imported by....." " Red Pile Games, raised by....." " Black Games, raised by....." "

A first-class cock and hen Partridge Cochin, with four pullets and one cockerel, May and June birds.

All first-class poultry bought, exchanged, or sold on commission, by **WM. CLARENDON, 60½ Warren St., New York.**

BENJ. MANN. **CHAS. H. MANN.**
ORCHARD GROVE POULTRY YARDS,
HADDONFIELD, N. J.

BENJAMIN MANN & BROTHER,

BREEDERS OF

Brahmas, Cochins, Game Bantams,

AND

GOLD AND SILVER SEBRIGHTS.

PIGEONS

OF ALMOST EVERY VARIETY

Can be obtained by addressing

A. GOEBEL,

Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.



FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I will sell at reasonable prices, my entire breeding stock of DARK BRAHMAS, and WHITE LEGHORN FOWLS, as I wish to devote my yards and time to the breeding of Buff Cochins (a fine trio of which I have just received from the yard of Henry Tomlinson, through the editor of this paper), Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmans.

Address **THOS. L. MCKEEN, Easton, Pa.**

CHOICE TURBIT PIGEONS,

Solid and Winged.

Also, Owls and Yellow Tumblers from superior stock.

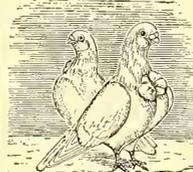
A few pair of Barbs to close them out.

Earthen Nest Pans, \$2.25 per dozen.

Inclose stamp, and write for variety wanted.

D. FRANK ELLIS,

Cambridge, Mass.



COCKERELS FOR SALE. Brown Leghorns, two dollars each, boxed and delivered to Express.

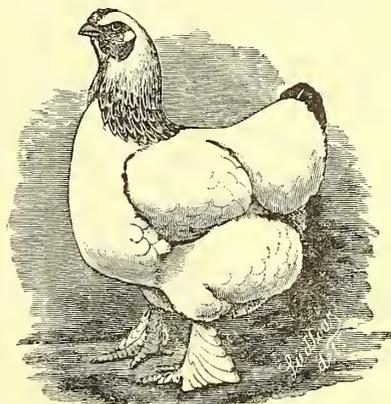
T. H. WALTON, Box 130, Doylestown, Penn.

CHOICE GAME FOWLS.

A few for sale of the 10 leading varieties.

Address **A. McLAREN, Lock Box 1586, Meadville, Pa.**

ASIATICS A SPECIALTY.



The best blood in the country crossed with P. Williams and other noted strains. Eggs in season, \$5.00 per dozen. A few young birds for sale at reasonable prices. Address, **H. PARHAM, Lima, Ohio.**

FINE FOWLS FOR SALE.

I will sell a few fine Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmans, and Plymouth Rock fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOHN A. LORD, Kennebunk, Me.**

SILVER OWLS AND WHITE FANS.

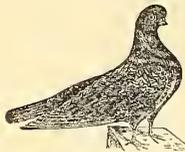
A few Silver English Owls, also one pair of Fine Birds, for sale, imported by J. M. Wade. Address, with stamp.

M. & W. TREGO, Dolington, Pa.

SELLING OUT.

Expecting to remove, and in anticipation of other business, I offer for sale my stock of poultry, consisting of
DARK BRAHMAS, LIGHT BRAHMAS (Wade's strain),
HOUDANS, SPANISH, WHITE LEGHORNS (Smith's strain),
BROWN LEGHORNS (Bonney's Strain),
GOLDEN POLANDS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS,
PLYMOUTH ROCKS, S. S. HAMBURGS, etc.

Write for what is wanted. *Prices very low.* A good chance to stock your yards. Address
G. O. BROWN, Montvue Poultry Yards,
 Brooklandville, Md.

**CHOICE FANCY PIGEONS.**

JACOBINS—White, Yellow, Red, and Mottled
POUTERS—Red, Black, and Blue.
TUMBLERS in great variety.
MAGPIES, SNELLS, SWALLOWS,
FANTAILS, TURBITS, CARRIERS,
PRIESTS, STARS, &c., &c.
 Send for Price List. Low prices.
C. A. HOPHEINS, 272 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

C. N. BROWN, UNADILLA FORKS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., offers fowls and chicks for sale from the following varieties:—Dark and Light Brahmans; Buff, Partridge, Black and White Cochins; La Fleche, Crevecoeurs, Houdans, Silver Gray and White (Rose Comb) Dorkings, S. S. and G. S. Hamburgs; White and Brown Leghorns; Plymouth Rocks; Golden Polands; W. F. Black Spanish; B. B. R. and Duckwing Game, Rumpless, Duckwing Game, Black-breasted Red Game, Brown-red Game, and Golden Sebright Bantams; Aylesbury, Rouen, and White Crested Ducks. The above fowls include those purchased of G. H. Warner, the well-known breeder of New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y. The satisfaction of customers my particular specialty. Send for prices and circulars.

C. G. SANFORD,

No. 458 Friendship Street, Providence, R. I.,
LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS.

MY Dark Brahma cocks and cockerels have solid black breasts, and are from P. Williams' Black Prince, mated with steel-gray hens, weighing from 7 to 9 lbs., from Collyer's best stock. Both fowls and chicks were awarded premiums at show of R. I. P. and C. Society, March, 1874, at Howard Hall, Providence. **CHICKS FOR SALE** after September 1st. Prices moderate. Send for circular.

HENRY TOMLINSON'S**BUFF COCHINS,**

The birds from this celebrated stock have been exhibited the last two months at the following great English Shows, and have gained

SILVER CUPS,
FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES,

At Alford, Leicester, Preston, Earlsheaton, Whitwick, Hereford, Hoen-
 inglow, Blackpool, Chepstow, Dewshury, Birkenhead, and Bath.

H. TOMLINSON can now export both old and young birds of the highest exhibition standard, and will be selected from the above winners.

His young birds of this year are wonderfully good, large, very rich in color, and heavily feathered, and fit to wiu at any great English Show. Price £12, 12s., per trio (about \$68).

GRAVELLY HILL, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

50 CHOICE HOUDAN HENS FOR SALE, at \$2.50 each. Also, young Houdan, Plymouth Rock, and Partridge Cochins chickens, and three Brown Leghorn Cockerels, at \$2.00 each; all pure and excellent stock, well-boxed and delivered to Express office.

Address **J. K. SCHULTZ, Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa.**

FERGUSON & HOWARD,

DEALERS IN FINE BRED POULTRY,
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Eggs for sale in season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE.—A large collection of fancy pigeons, of my own breeding, and of many varieties. White Pouters a specialty.
W. C. MOORE, private residence, 1322 Fairmount Ave., Phila.

PIGEONS.

Black and Blue Fans for sale, from first-class imported stock; head touches tail; one pair of each, at \$15.00 per pair.

Address **W. C. HART, Clinton, N. Y.**
P. S.—Also, Fowls—Leghorns and Buff Cochins, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per pair. All first-class stock.

FOR SALE.—A choice lot of Light Brahmans, Partridge Cochins Black and Brown Leghorns, bred this season from the most reliable strains. I guarantee satisfaction to all intrusting their orders to me. Write for price-list and circular, free. Address
E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

CARRIERS A SPECIALTY.—A few pairs of superior Black and Red Carrier Pigeons for sale. Superior Birds at moderate prices.
 Address **JAMES B. TREW, Tonawanda, N. Y.**

OAKDALE POULTRY YARDS.

DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF COCHINS,
GOLDEN PENCILLED HAMBURGS,
AYLESBURY DUCKS, AND
BRONZE TURKEYS.

Address

A. A. MILLER,

Oakdale Station, near Pittsburg, Alleghany Co., Pa.

BLACK BALDHEADS,

From imported and home-bred stock.

Birds for sale.

Address

H. A. BROWN,

Care of P.O. Box 180, New York.

**EGGS FROM FIRST-CLASS STOCK.**

Brown Legborn (Kinney's).....\$5 00
 Dark Brahmans (Squire and others)..... 3 00
 Dorniques (Biekuell)..... 3 00
 Eggs, per sitting of 13, warranted fresh and true to name, and safe arrival guaranteed. My stock is equal to any in the country.
 Address **C. P. CARPENTER, Minneapolis, Minn.**

HOMING ANTWERPS.

My stock of this remarkable pigeon is bred from birds imported by Mr. O. S. Hubbell, and selected for him in Belgium from the most successful cotes by Mr. Bally, of London, regardless of expense. Some single specimens of winning birds, costing in Belgium \$60 in gold, all of which had accomplished their 600 miles of homeward flight. These are not the short-beaked birds of the English show pen, but are the real Homing Antwerps of the continent, from whence (via London) they were imported. I can furnish them in two colorings, either Blue or Silver Dun. Price from \$10 to \$15 per pair. **JOS. M. WADE, Philadelphia, Pa.**

UNIQUE POULTRY YARDS,

DELHI MILLS, MICHIGAN.

PEDIGREED DARK BRAHMAS ONLY.

CHICKS FOR SALE FROM SIX YARDS.

J. C. HIGGINS.**Miscellaneous.****HOLLINGWORTH'S**

RAW CRUSHED BONE, for Poultry. A Specialty.

HOLLINGWORTH'S

PREPARED BONE MEAL, for young Chicks. A Splendid Article.

HOLLINGWORTH'S

PREPARED BONE MEAL, for Cattle, Horses, and Swine.

\$1 per package of 20 lbs. Sent to any part of the country by Express. No C. O. D. Cash to accompany order. Address

G. T. HOLLINGWORTH,
 Utica, New York.**CHOICE****SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS,**

Such as Canaries, Goldfinch, Mocking-Birds, Cardinals, Parrots, Paroquets, and all the leading Song Birds. Also, Fancy Pigeons, and Pet Stock, Cages, Seeds, etc.

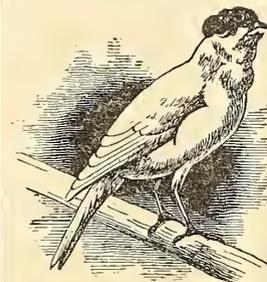
SONG BIRDS MY SPECIALTY.

Address, with stamp,

GEO. C. PEASE,

No. 200 North Fifth Street,

Reading, Pa.



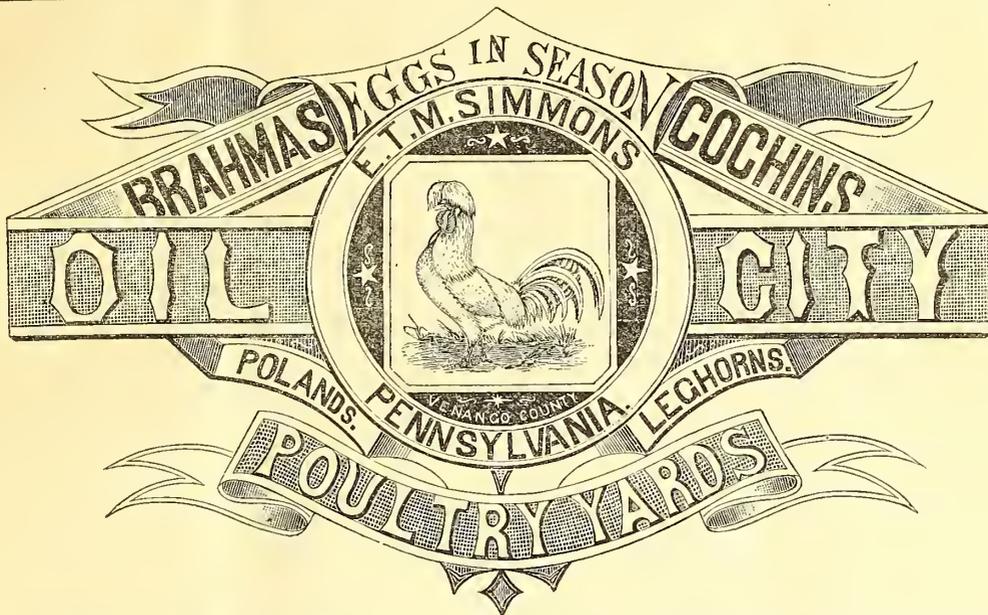
FERRETS, DOGS, RABBITS, GUINEA-PIGS AND WHITE MICE.—I am now the oldest dealer in dogs in this city, and am better prepared to fill orders promptly than any other party in the business. Write for prices.
JOHN PARKER, 502 N. 11th St., Philad'a, Pa.

ANGORA RABBITS.

FOR SALE, ANGORA RABBITS.—Can now furnish a few pairs of White, Black and White, and pure Fawn, both light and dark, all bred from stock imported Sept., 1873, and which took premiums at leading English Exhibitions before shipment.

C. H. STONE, 615 Dunham Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—One very handsome blue Skye-terrier dog. One very small Black-and-tan pup. Italian Greyhound pups. Address
J. C. LONG, JR., 39 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



DOGS WANTED.

Two male Cocker Spaniel pups. State age, color, stock, and price.

Address A. N. RAUB,
Lock Haven, Pa.

EBEN P. DAY, HAZLETON, LUZERNE CO., PA., breeder and dealer in fancy Poultry and Pigeons, Ornamental and Song Birds, Bird Cages, Florist's Articles, Aquaria, Gold Fish, &c. &c. Lop Eared, Himalayan, and Angora Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Dogs, and Ferrets, and Pet stock of every description. Address E. P. DAY.



CANARIES.

Mr. Louis Ruhe, importer of Birds and Rare Animals, 98 Chatham St., New York, begs to inform his customers and the trade in general that his first this season's importation of

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LOUIS RUHE.

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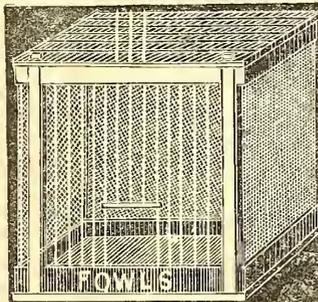
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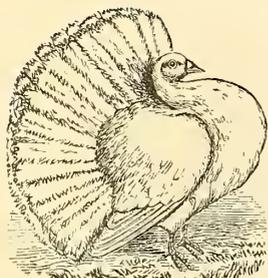
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(For the Fanciers' Journal.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

OUR illustration is not a mere fancy sketch of what a Light Brahma should be; but is from a photograph of a noted pair of fowls, owned by William H. Kern, of this city. The cock "Gladiator" was raised by Dr. S. P. Jones, at the Insane Asylum, in this city, from the best Philadelphia stock. Gladiator, while a cockerel, passed into the hands of Messrs. Nevius & Darlington, of this city, and was exhibited by them at the Philadelphia show of 1871, where he took second premium, and was much admired. Forty coops of Light Brahmas competed at this show. The cock was then sold to Mr. J. E. Phillips, of Baltimore, Md., who exhibited him, in the fall of 1872, at the Maryland State Fair, where he was again victorious, taking second premium in a spirited competition. He again passed into the hands of his former owners, who resold him to his present owner, William H. Kern, who exhibited him at the Philadelphia show of 1872, when he took first premium, and the pen in which he was exhibited also took special, as the best pen of Light Brahmas, regardless of age. He is a good representative of the Philadelphia type of this breed.

The hen, "Grand Duchess," is a model of beauty, as can be seen by a close examination of her portrait. Besides assisting Gladiator to win his honors, she also took special premium for the best Light Brahma hen, regardless of age, at the Philadelphia show of 1872.

WHAT THE FANCIERS SAY OF A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

MR. JOS. M. WADE. HARTFORD, CONN., October 27th, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus of the *new paper* received this morning. I think it will be a success, and you have my best wishes. You can put me down as one subscriber, and I will advertise with you all I can.

Respectfully yours,
WM. H. LOCKWOOD.

MR. JOS. M. WADE. GEORGETOWN, MASS., November 1st, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus received with much pleasure. Your paper is just what I have long thought was needed.

Yours sincerely,
WM. W. MERRILL.

MR. JOS. M. WADE. CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS., November 3d, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I like the idea very much of a weekly journal devoted to fancy and pet stock, and I trust you will make it a success, both literally and financially.

Yours sincerely,
H. K. OSBORN.

MR. JOS. M. WADE. HARTFORD, CONN., November 3d, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus is at hand, and I welcome the advent of your journal. We are in need of it, and it is my earnest hope that the fraternity will support what it needs most. . . . Although I have never met you, I shall take an interest in your new publication, and hold myself in readiness to perform any little task that will benefit the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. Wishing you godspeed, I am,

Most respectfully yours,
S. E. CLARK.

BALTIMORE, October

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your circular was received a day Send along some numbers of your new publication you can; and I will do all I can to give you a glad to hear of this new poultry and pigeon. hope it may prove a success.

Truly yours,
J. E.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 13th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received one of your circulars in regard to a "weekly journal," about to be published by yourself. Allow me to wish you success in your endeavors, for I think that it is something long needed. . . .

I remain, yours sincerely,
WM. T. FULLER.

ATLANTA, GA.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I received your circular and am very glad that you are introducing a paper of that kind, as it is needed very much. . . .

Respectfully yours,
S. NATHANS.

BERNVILLE, PA., October 31st, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your circular in behalf of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is at hand, and I am well pleased with the idea. . . .

Most respectfully yours,
F. H. SCHWARTZ.

WARREN, OHIO, October 31st, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think that I can get a good list of names for you. It is a paper that we have needed for some time, and it will take the place of the monthlies, and in less than one year you will have more subscribers than all the monthlies combined.

Yours, &c.,
G. W. DICKINSON.

PORTLAND, ME., October 24th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think a weekly would give much better satisfaction to our people.

Yours sincerely,
E. DANA, JR.

BOSTON, MASS., October 24th, 1871.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Notice of the *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is at hand; we shall give you an advertisement shortly. . . . Think we can secure a good many subscribers for you, as we come in contact with about all of the poultry men in this part of the country.

Yours sincerely,
JACOB GROVES & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4th, 1871.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you \$2.50, for which mail me *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange*. My best wishes for your success in the enterprise. You should roll up a good list on this coast. I will render all the assistance in my power.

Yours respectfully,
C. L. MAST.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE.

SELINGROVE PA., November 1st, 1871.

WADE.

. . . I hope your poultry paper may succeed.
Subscriber and give you an advertisement. . . .

Very sincerely yours,
A. M. CAREY.

BOSTON, MASS.

WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your prospectus of *Fanciers' Journal and Poultry Exchange* is received, and I send you herewith an advertisement to be published in first and second numbers. . . . A weekly is very desirable, and I wish you great success.

Yours truly,
WM. H. BRACHETTE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Your kind letter at hand; glad to hear from you. Put my advertisement in for one month. . . . I will do all I can to make your paper a welcome weekly visitor to this place.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. TOWN.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: As to the weekly journal I hardly feel that my experience would warrant me in giving an opinion. It seems to me, however, that if it was illustrated and put at a price that all could subscribe, and not made too large, that it ought to pay. I agree with you that as advertising mediums the monthly journals are generally too slow.

Yours sincerely,
A. N. RAUB.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., September 26th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: . . . I think your price for the journal, \$2.50, not too high for an illustrated paper of its class. . . . I like your idea on the advertising question (10 cents per line). One can describe his pets more accurately and yet at less cost than when giving a shorter advertisement. . . . Better have more advertisers and make a little less, because the greater the number and variety of the advertisements, the more the circulation of the paper will be extended.

Yours, &c.,
A. N. RAUB.

152D STREET, N. Y.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: I don't know what to say about your proposed weekly publication. I think it is very hazardous, but don't want to discourage you. It takes a great deal of capital to keep such an affair afloat. All I can do is to subscribe for it myself, which I will do most cheerfully. Wishing you all success, I am,

Very truly yours,
GEO. C. ATHOLE.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 12th, 1873.

MR. JOS. M. WADE.

DEAR SIR: Put me down as a subscriber to your paper, and I will get as many more here as possible; we want a paper, &c. . . . I will advertise too, at such times as seems best; will remit when you desire.

Yours cordially,
CHAS. D. PARKER.

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

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Corresponding Secretary.—L. B. Root.
Executive Committee.—George H. Warner, Edward Warr, John Hollingworth, E. A. Tallman, E. F. Downer, Almon Leach, Charles Bates, Seward Merry, F. H. Loucks.

It was decided to hold an Exhibition at Utica, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of January, 1874.

POULTRY SHOWS.

Connecticut, Hartford, December 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th.
Iowa, Cedar Rapids, December 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th.
Eastern Ohio, Youngstown, December 17th to 23d.
Michigan, Detroit, December 17th to 23d.
Maine, Portland, January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Jan. 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th.
Pennsylvania, Doylestown, first week in February.
Western New York, Buffalo, January 15th to 20th.
Central New York, January 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th.
New England, Worcester, January 20th, 21st, 22d.
Northern Ohio, Cleveland, January 23d to 29th.
Massachusetts, Boston Music Hall, February 4th to 11th.
New Hampshire, Manchester, February 11th to 13th.

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Practical Poultry Keeper (L. Wright).....	\$2 00
The Brahma Fowl ".....	2 50
The Poultry Book (Tegetmeir).....	9 00
The Pigeon Book ".....	5 00
Poultry Breeding (Geyelin).....	1 25
The Poulterers' Companion (Bement).....	2 00
Domestic Poultry (Saunders).....	Paper, 40c., Cloth, 75
American Bird Fancier.....	30
Rabbit Fancier (Bement).....	30
Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication (Darwin), 2 vols.....	6 00
The Illustrated Book of Poultry (by L. Wright), in 25 monthly parts, each.....	50
American Standard of Excellence.....	50

Any book on any advertised list will be sent prepaid by mail on receipt of price. Address JOS. M. WADE, 39 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa

FANCY PIGEONS.—MARBLE, 13 South Liberty St., Baltimore, Md., having selected his Breeding Stock, will be glad to dispose of his surplus stock of Pigeons, all of which have been bred with the greatest care for purity of strain and markings, namely: pair Yellow Swallows, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto, \$25. Pair Red Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$15. Pair Black Swallows, \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50. Pair Blue Swallows, black bars, \$15; pair ditto, without bars (very scarce), \$30; odd cocks and hens of above colors, \$4 to \$7.50 each. Pair Blue Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Black Magpies (capped), \$12. Pair Yellow Magpies (capped), \$20. Also, Blue Cuck, \$7.50; Black Cuck, \$5; Red Hen, \$4. Pair Nuns (yellow cock, red hen), \$15. Yellow Nun Hen, \$5. Pair Red Turbits (Points), \$10; pair ditto, \$12.50; pair ditto, \$15; pair ditto (shellcrests), \$6; pair ditto, \$8. Pair Red Priests (well feather-footed), \$10; pair ditto, \$15; Red Cuck, and Yellow Hen, \$10; pair Yellow ditto, \$20. Red Chequer Cuck, Golden Dun Hen Priests, \$8. Pair Spangled Priests, very pretty, \$15. Pair Black Starling Priests, white heads, half-moon breasts and bars, good crests, \$15; Pair Archangels, \$12; pair ditto, \$15; pair black mottled Trumpeters (imported), \$50; pair blacks (imported), \$40; Cuck, light-mottled (imported), \$15; all have splendid crests, rose, and feathered feet, winners of many prizes in England. Forty Short-faced Tumblers, Almonds, Red and Yellow Agate Mottles, Splashes, Kites, and Whole-feather, from \$6 to \$30 per pair; for head and beak properties, as well as carriage and style, there are none better. Three pairs Buff Tumblers, pleasant-faced birds, very pretty, at \$5 per pair. All the above are in health and warranted breeders. No extra charge for coops. A liberal discount to dealers. Express charges must be prepaid.

*N.B.—Birds marked thus * are first-class exhibition birds, fit to win in good company.*

BARB PIGEONS.—I have for sale, to reduce stock, some promising young Barbs, out of imported and home-bred stock. Also, a few other varieties. Address, with stamp. J. B. TOWN, 371 Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

They are not only heavy, but beautifully feathered and marked.

We were next shown to the yard where there was twenty-five or thirty cockerels kept. Mr. Burnham asked me what I thought of them. I very freely told him (as I am too apt to do) what I thought of them, that they were very good ones, but not as good in proportion as his pullets were; they were large and well-feathered.

I made up my mind that I wanted some of those pullets to go with my Light Brahma cockerels and bought four of them. I did not pick for the largest, but more for marking in regard to breeding. On arriving home I weighed them, total 35½ pounds.

Let me know who can beat this at this date, and have them well-formed and marked. I have no doubt that if I had picked for weight, I could have picked out four that would weigh 40 pounds. I am yours truly,

W. M. WARD.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

SOMETHING ABOUT "CABS."

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL:

Your last issue was spicy. Lewis Wright sends you a copy of my "private letter," addressed to him last June. Much good may its publication do him. I can afford to see it in print, if *he* can! Then Mr. Wright goes off into the history of my connection with the once popular vehicle known as *the cab*—something of which I would explain, by your leave.

Thirty-five years ago, while in Philadelphia and New York, I saw the just introduced two-wheeled cabs—then being used there as a public conveyance. On returning to Roxbury, I ordered three or four of these carriages built, which I placed on the route to Boston, for the public convenience, thus introducing the cab into Massachusetts.

The first one that ever entered Boston, bore the builder and his wife inside, and I drove this vehicle into town myself—a performance I saw no impropriety in, as the owner and originator here of this (for a long time) popular mode of conveyance for passengers. I had no occasion to personally repeat this feat, and "for this time only" did I occupy the driver's seat. If there was, or is, anything for W. S. King or Lewis Wright to ridicule in this act, I cannot see it. Perhaps they can! I was proud of my "original cab line to Boston," and did a thriving business with them thereafter; until, like Mr. King, I became "a respectable official under the United States Government;" in which latter capacity I remained more years than King did months, I remember.

You have good reasons for wishing to terminate the dispute between Wright and Burnham about the "Brahma origin;" yet I trust you will give me space for this explanation about *cabs*.

The President of the Pacific Railroad, with a sledge-hammer, personally drove the last spike into the sleeper, at the finish of that undertaking; and I did (for once) drive the first cab into Boston that entered that city. Is there anything in either of these acts to militate against a man as "a gentleman by nature, education, and fortune?"

What has my having once driven a *vehicle* into Boston to do with our controversy about the "origin of the Brahmas?" I would like to know?

Yours truly,

GEO. P. BURNHAM.

CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW.

(Continued from page 721.)

Second, we must say we did not like at all, being very streaky-breasted. Third, very nicely marked indeed, perhaps a shade too yellow in ground.

None of the old White coeks were in good feather after moult. First was rather too bare on legs, and but for *his* legs being far too close together, Mr. Woodgate's pen, 403, would have pleased us best, but, as we have said, none were in show trim. Mr. Beachey won cup in hens with a grand bird, only a little coarse and loose in comb. We are glad to hear that the whole stock of this gentleman, now retiring, passes after this show into the hands of a new fancier, Captain Talbot. If it be true, as we believe, that this latter gentleman washed his birds himself for this show, he may be congratulated, and it is to be supposed he has "taken it bad!" the "hen fever," we mean. Second was the best bird in color, but not so fluffy. Third, a fine hen, but with scaly feet. The winning cockerel had one bad wing, and is hocked, but a magnificent one; the best developed White we have long seen. Second, good, but very dirty. Third stood rather close in hocks for our taste, and was rather scaly, with a slight sandy shade. Mr. Woodgate's late winner was in dead moult, his pen being full of feathers. The first-prize pullet was very nice shape and feather, but creamy color, and a large, loose, and a rather crooked comb. Second, far younger, but splendid color and comb; she too appeared moulting, but will make up grandly, and we far preferred her to the winner. Third was hocked and badly washed, but a fair Cochin. Of the rest we note 428 (Percival) as short of feather, but good; 431 (Burnell) good; 432 (Wilson) good, but very dirty; and 433 (Williamson) very good.

The old class of Black Cochins was nothing at all extra. We were most struck by pen 454, which showed an example of the strange distorted curled toes lately described in our columns by Mr. Hinton. None of the birds were at all in good feather. In young it was different; the winner in cockerels had very fine legs, well-feathered, but his comb was bad, and seemed to have lost the spikes in front. Second, rather less feather, but better head, and far better color. Third, we did not like, being yellow-legged, and decidedly knock-kneed. The cup pullet was a really neat Cochin, her comb loose and too large, but shape and legs very fine, and color nearly as good as a Black Hamburg. Second, the largest bird, and well-shaped and feathered, but not in bloom by the side of the other. Third, nice comb and color but wanting cushion. The mentioned and other birds made up a really nice class.

In the £5 5s. class, first contained a very fair pullet, with a really fine cockerel. Second and third we did not care for, the second (Whites) especially, the pullet being small, and the cockerel hollow-chested. We preferred fourth, and pens 504 (Burnell), 506 (Mrs. Bently), and 509 (Sbrimpton), struck us as best of the rest.

BRAHMAS.

These birds are the most wonderful classes in our present shows. We have spoken elsewhere of the serious difficulties in judging such classes as now present themselves, and it is not fair to find fault with a judge if he does not in all cases agree with opinions formed by the breeders after several days study. The judging this year was, we think, better than last, though not in all cases what we could wish.

We did not like the cup cock in all respects; in particular, he carried his flights *too* tucked up, which we dislike next door to being not tucked in at all, and was rough and hollow-chested. Second was in fine order and bloom, and, in our opinion, more worthy the honor, though a shade yellow, and coarse in comb. Third, good body, coarse comb, and too large in tail. Fourth a fine hocked bird. 561 (Lady Gwydyr—commended) we should have put in the four somewhere; 540 (Leno), was a fine bird, not moulted; and 542 (Hamilton), not quite moulted also, was worth almost more than highly commended. Hens were a marvelous advance on last year's classes and though we do not think quite the best were in all cases selected, there was little fault to find, all the prize-birds being really good ones. The cup was beautifully pencilled on breast, with too much tail. Second, fine in shape, pencilling, and bloom; we liked her much. Third was one we should have put rather lower, being good on breast, but hocked, brown on sides, and wings not sound. Fourth, faded in color, and slightly down behind, but very large and lumpy. Fifth, good breast, but sides rather muddy and comb coarse. Of the many very fine highly commended and other birds, we preferred 571, small, but darkly marked; 577 (Stuart), a grand hocked hen; 580 (Ansdell), fine, but a little dull; 584 (Stuart), immense, but failing in leg feather; 593, very nicely pencilled; 603 and 607, good breasts; 609, hocked, but well marked. In the Cockerel class, a *twenty-guinea* cup was offered for competition—and we must say frankly that we think such a prize an evil rather than a benefit. The committee may say they had the money offered them; but they were by no means bound to accept it, and would in our opinion, have acted more wisely in declining to make such a difference between this and other classes. Mr. Lingwood has reasons to be proud of this class, as we believe that, except the fifth and eighth prize birds, shown by Miss Pennant, all the others came from his yard. Cup was a very large specimen a little yellow in saddle. The others had, of course, a very strong family likeness; but we thought one wing in second was scarcely sound, third a little awkward in carriage, and that in sixth the hocks came too close. In seventh the saddle was narrow, but profile very handsome. Fifth was one of Miss Pennant's Oxford birds, but not the one we remarked was the best, which was at home ill, as we were told. Eighth also stylish, but scarce marking enough. The cup bird at Oxford (653) was here unnoticed, so far bearing out our remarks, though we would certainly have highly commended him. We note 632 (Richardson) as stylish; 640 (Ensor) nicely striped; 651 (Pickles) handsome, but hocked; 660 (Hamilton) beautiful bird, not matured; and 685 (Lingwood), a young, but exceedingly pretty bird. Several of these showed more "style" than the winners, several of which, we think, look heavy and dull by the side of birds a year or two back. Pen 646 (Miss Pennant) was disqualified as being plucked in the hocks, and one or two other birds looked to us very suspicious in this respect, but an extra-officious attendant refused to allow us any examination, and not having time to refer to one of the secretaries, (who, we are bound to say, offered us every facility we asked of *them*) we were unable to determine the point. We also heard that another bird was disqualified by the judge as over age; but if, as we feel almost sure, it is the same as was shown at Hereford by Mrs. Hamilton, it was certainly a cockerel then, whatever it is now; and while

(To be continued.)

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

DOYLESTOWN SHOW.

THE exhibition of poultry, pigeons, etc., held in Doylestown, Pa., December 8th to 11th, was in all respects a good one. There were some faults in the arrangement of the coops, the classes not being all so closely arranged together as was desirable. This confusion seemed to be unavoidable, owing to the rush of entries at the last moment. There were in all about seven hundred entries, but how the numbers were distributed among the different divisions and classes I do not know at this writing. Pigeons numbered the most entries. In the poultry department, I believe the Asiatics held the first place in point of numbers; after them, the Spanish, including the Leghorns; next, in point of numbers, were the Games; and following these the Hamburgs, and so on to the end of the list.

Light Brahmas were shown in considerable numbers; many of them were strictly first-class birds, and would hold their own in the best shows in the country. In Dark Brahmas, too, the show was fine, several specimens being first-class in every particular. The contest for the sweepstakes or championship premium was between the first pens of the Light and Dark Brahmas, and was decided, after careful figuring, in favor of the Lights. Breeders of these birds anywhere in the country will find in competing at Doylestown "foemen worthy of their steel."

After the Brahmas, the Partridge Cochins were next in number in the Asiatic class. Old birds, not being in feather, were not shown largely; but of chicks the display was creditable, some specimens figuring well up. The winners of first were grandchildren of old Lady Jane, who won at Buffalo.

Besides these in the Cochin class, but not so numerous represented, were fine specimens of Blacks, Buffs, and Whites. There was a contest between the exhibitors of Buff chicks, for first place; both coops were fine, the younger birds finally carried off the prize.

The Dorking class, including Plymouth Rocks and Dominiques, was well represented in all but the Dorkings. The Plymouth Rock is a new fowl yet outside of New England; but, to judge from the attention they drew from visitors, they will be popular. This class was pretty well represented, some specimens in it being very fine. The Dominique class was not so fully represented as it deserves; more attention should be given to this useful and handsome fowl.

The Spanish class, especially in the Leghorns, was very well represented. Of these the Whites held the first place in point of numbers and excellence; next, the Browns; after these, the Blacks; and lastly, the Dominiques. In judging the Whites this year the verdict of last year was reversed; then the squirrel tails carried off the honors, now they take a back seat. In Browns there was no contest; although there were good birds shown, the placing of the awards was not a difficult matter. The first pair, however, were exceedingly fine chicks, the best yet shown in these parts.

Breeders hereabout will likely discontinue the Black and Dominique Leghorns; they cannot get them up to the standard, and they possess no advantages over the White and Brown.

Of W. F. Black Spanish there was some very fine specimens, but they were not numerous represented.

In the French classes there was not much competition,

but the specimens exhibited were good. Parties desiring stock of the Houdan sort should scan the premium list when published.

In Games the show was good, but not first-class. Breeders competing at Doylestown have room for improvement in this class. In Game and other Bantams, however, the show was decidedly well up. The Bantam fanciers were in ecstasies over this part of the show. Not being a fancier of these diminutive fellows, I cannot get my enthusiasm up to boiling point over them. If I were, though, and wanted stock, I should "go for" that *Mann* who lives at Haddonfield.

Perhaps the closest contest for first honors was in Silver-Spangled Hamburgs. Doylestown has been noted for these, and the contest was between two resident fanciers. There were differences of opinion among the best judges respecting the placing of the winning card on these two coops. Men of equal ability would have reversed the cards after the committee had accepted the decision of the judges. Both coops were as fine as could well be, figuring well up into the 90's. All the varieties of the Hamburg class were well and fully represented, most of the honors remaining near home.

In the miscellaneous class the showing was fair. In this class the most attractive feature was the Silkies. From their woolly and oddity of appearance they attracted a great deal of attention. In this class all the miscellaneous specimens found a place; and, among others, those attracting most attention, were a pair of Bucks County fowls, and a pair of cross-bred birds from a Plymouth Rock cock and a Light Brahma hen. The cock gave the markings in the plumage and legs, while the hen gave the pea comb and general shape. They were splendid birds for economical purposes.

There were several coops of Guinea fowls, of the different colors, all of which were well up in condition and markings. The "most lame and impotent" part of the show was in turkeys. Of these there were but three or four shown. Why this should have been the case right here in a country abounding in fine turkeys, I cannot tell.

In the aquatic division the show was good—the ducks taking the lead. The Pekins were shown here for the first time, several coops of these competing for the prizes. It looks to me as if these were going to do for the ducks what the old and now despised Shanghais did for the fowls of our country, viz.: to revolutionize the fancy and awaken a new interest in it. The Pekin was decidedly the best variety in the duck line that has been seen in this vicinity. There was a strong show of Rouen ducks, some of them being very fine. Aylesburys made a good show, but the best bred birds were out of condition and under size. Several coops of Muscovys were exhibited—some white and some colored. Besides these there were Grades, Polled, Mottles, and Commons. The Mottle was to my eye the prettiest duck of them all.

In geese there was a moderate show, but most of the different kinds were represented. The "aged goose," seventy-one years old, sent to Mr. Atwood, of Big Flats, New York, attracted much attention. One would not suspect her antiquity from her appearance, although her age seems to be well authenticated. She looks as if she might easily live to be one hundred years old.

The display of rabbits was large, and said to have been very good; but you must get some one who knows more about them than I do to report on them. I only know there was a fine display in this department; but in the no-

menclature and "points" of the animals I am entirely at sea. Among the other minor pets, we must not forget to enumerate the Guinea pigs, ferrets, white mice, owls, hawks, ring doves, etc. The young, and many of the older visitors, will not soon forget the squirrels, some of which, by their antics and playfulness, constantly attracted large crowds.

What must be characterized as the *strong* feature in the Doylestown show, is the pigeon department. Here there was endless variety, and the highest excellence. Competition ran high on several varieties of high-class birds. Many were shown that cannot be duplicated in the United States.

Mr. Parker, of Baltimore, put a pair of Barbs in competition with a pair sent by Mr. Van Winkle, of New Jersey. The latter had been winners in several shows in England. After a most careful comparison of the two pairs, Mr. Parker's birds won, by a hairbreadth's difference in the width of head in the hen. Competition was exceedingly close in many cases. Mr. Beigle, of New York, sent three pairs of Carriers that were very fine. Mr. Long, and Mr. Burpee, both of Philadelphia, showed fine collections of birds. The same may be said of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Frankenfield, and other local fanciers in the vicinity of Doylestown, who did not let the city folks carry away all the premiums.

Here, as in the poultry, there was some dissatisfaction about the judging. For some of this the judge was not responsible, as he could not get the birds out of the cages for the purpose of close comparison. The judge seemed to be very careful and painstaking in his work, and I believe acted conscientiously throughout, and deserves the thanks of every fancier whose birds passed through his hands. It would require too much space to go into any further detail at present, and with one more paragraph I will close.

The *weak* point of the show was the lack of visitors, whether from hard times or a lack of interest on the part of the community your correspondent does not know, but the attendance was not what the management had a right to expect. The show as a whole was pronounced by competent persons to be the fourth in point of excellence in the United States, coming after Buffalo, Boston, Hartford, in this order. One noticeable feature was the absence of scrub stock, the general average was high. In pigeons, the show has not been equaled in this country for quantity and high-class quality. Premium list next time.

[Our reporter was not a pigeon fancier, or he would have called attention to two pairs of exceedingly fine pigmy Pouters, Blues and Silvers, exhibited by Isaac Van Winkle, Greenville, New Jersey. Such birds are very rare in this country, and we doubt if there are many better on the other side.—ED.]

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

MIDDLESEX POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

MR. EDITOR:

On page 715, Nos. 49 and 50, "Middlesex" says, "the reason for a certain person's criticisms on the decisions of the judges on Leghorns was, because he did not receive first premium, etc." Not a bit of it, Mr. "Middlesex."

The reason was because the Middlesex Poultry Association advertised to have the exhibition judged by the American Standard, and had given first premiums on White and Brown Leghorns to *disqualified birds*.

I was talking with friends and breeders, and did not know who the judges were when I made the remarks. I was

only mentioning and proving *facts* as I passed along, and never was more astonished than I was when I heard that Philander Williams had passed such a judgment, and did not intend to notice the *facts publicly* until I saw him; but, on being introduced to Geo. P. Burnham as the principal and only judge on Leghorns, present, and having him tell me "he did not care a — for the standard, and if the Society had furnished him one he would not have used it," and a few other remarks of the same class, better calculated for a "*gentleman by birth, by education, and by fortune*" to have uttered elsewhere, than in the hall occupied by the Middlesex Poultry Association, and before officers and members of said Association, I thought I would make a note of it for the benefit of other associations.

The first premium White Leghorn cockerel was *straw color* from his ear-lobe down—every feather on his hackle, back, wing, and saddle, and squirrel-tailed.

One of the hens in the first premium coop of Brown Leghorn fowls had a pure white quill in one wing that showed without handling. The cockerel in the coop of second premium Brown Leghorn chicks had one tail covert nearly all white; several half white; his sickles partially white; and nearly every quill in his wings half white. All three in this coop had *scurvy legs bad*.

I might mention other things, but fearing the *high-bred* Mr. "Middlesex" might not like it, I refrain.

F. J. KINNEY.

KEYSTONE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE ASSOCIATION AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The following is the official list of Association and special premiums awarded at the first annual exhibition of the Keystone Poultry Association of Western Pennsylvania, Titusville, Pa., December 8th to 11th, 1874.

Where premiums are not awarded, the fowls were either unworthy, or were not on exhibition.

ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, 1st, W. C. Warner, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons, Oil City, Pa.
 Dark Brahmas.—Fowls, 2d, Charles New, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, McFarland & Robinson, Titusville, Pa.; 2d, George R. Oliver, Titusville, Pa.
 Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, 1st, McFarland & Robinson; 2d, C. R. Cosolowsky, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons; 2d, McFarland & Robinson.
 Buff Cochins.—Chicks, 1st, A. McLaren, Meadville, Pa.; 2d, E. T. M. Simmons.
 Black Cochins.—Chicks, 1st, E. T. M. Simmons.
 Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.—Fowls, 1st, W. C. Rockwell, Hydetown, Pa.
 Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—Chicks, 1st, W. C. Rockwell; 2d, A. Merrill, Meadville, Pa. Judge, Frank Ford, Ravenna, Ohio.
 White Leghorns.—Chicks, 1st, McFarland & Robinson; 2d, E. T. M. Simmons.
 Black Spanish.—No fowls exhibited. Chicks, 1st, George R. Oliver.
 Houdans.—Fowls, 2d, J. S. Ramsey, Fagundas, Pa.
 Golden-Spangled Polish.—Fowls, 2d, W. C. Rockwell.
 Black-Breasted Red Games.—Fowls, 2d, W. C. Rockwell. Chicks, 1st, A. McLaren; 2d, C. O. Bundy, Titusville, Pa.
 Earl Derby Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.
 Ginger Red Games.—Chicks, A. McLaren.
 Yellow Duckwing Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.
 Silver Duckwing Games.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren.
 Pile Games.—Fowls, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren. Chicks, 1st, A. H. Palmer, Titusville, Pa.; 2d, James Terwilliger, Titusville, Pa.

Irish Gray Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.
 Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams.—Chicks, 1st and 2d, A. McLaren.
 Silver Duckwing Games.—Fowls, 1st, A. McLaren.
 White Bantams.—Fowls, 1st, Z. Waid, Titusville, Pa. Chicks, 1st, Z. Waid.
 Turkeys.—1st, best pair, Brown & Bundy, Titusville, Pa.
 Imperial Pekin Ducks.—1st and 2d, A. Merrill.
 Muscovy Ducks.—1st, R. T. Hardenburg, Titusville, Pa.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

McFarland & Robinson, best trio Dark Brahma chicks, gold-lined silver cup, \$10.; best Dark Brahma cockerel, \$2.50; best Partridge Cochin cockerel, \$5.00; best trio White Leghorn chicks, \$5.00; best White Leghorn cockerel, gold-lined silver cup, \$7.50; best White Leghorn pullet, \$2.50; largest and best thoroughbred hen, any variety, \$5.00; largest cock, any variety, \$5.00; cock or cockerel scaling the highest number of points, \$5.00.

A. McLaren, best pair Black-Breasted Red Game chicks, \$2.50; best Black-Breasted Red Game cockerel, \$5.00; best pair Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams, \$5.00; largest display of fowls and chicks, \$5.00.

E. T. M. Simmons, best trio Light Brahma chicks, \$5.00; best trio Partridge Cochin chicks, \$5.00; best pair birds, any variety, \$5.00.

Brown & Bundy, best specimen dressed poultry, \$5.00; best pair dressed chickens, \$2.00.

Geo. R. Oliver, best Black Spanish cockerel, \$3.00.

C. O. Bundy, best Black-Breasted Red Game cock, \$2.50.

W. C. Warner, best trio Light Brahma fowls, \$5.00.

J. J. Barnsdall, best Partridge Cochin cock, \$5.00.

John McAllister, Titusville, Pa. best Brown Red Game cock, \$3.00.

Brown & Bundy, best pair turkeys, \$5.00; best turkey gobbler, raised and owned in Crawford County, in 1874, \$5.00.

L. W. Brown, Titusville, Pa., Best pair matched roosters, \$3.00.

A Merrill, best pair fancy ducks, \$2.00.

Z. Waid, best Golden Sebright Bantam cock, \$2.00.

JOHN D. MCFARLAND, *Secretary*.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION AND THE "POULTRY WORLD."

FRIEND WADE:

I notice in the December number of the "*World*," an editorial commenting on the excellent article of Mr. A. D. Warren in the same issue. The first paragraph contains sentiments which every one of us can appreciate, but the concluding portion strikes me as coming with very ill grace from one who has really done more to foment ill-will and discord among the ranks of poultrymen than all the so-called "maligners," and "scurrilous enemies." Hardly an issue of the *world* (I put a little "w," as I think it most appropriate) has appeared since the Buffalo convention but has contained some scurrilous attack (as the *Poultry world* editor terms them) on the "critics," or on those who dare to think different from this pretentious potentate. I fear that this state of affairs must continue, for as *Goldsmith* says: "People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after."

I am certain that every one will cordially assent to the introductory phrase of the second paragraph, viz.: "The introduction of personal motives and venom to attacks upon the Association (or by the Association upon individuals) was entirely inexcusable." But the cream of this editorial comes next: "Everything that was done at Buffalo last winter was just and generous," etc. Now, friend W., is not that rich?

"Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency, in giving them no offense."—*Cicero*.

I leave it to your readers to judge how much of these two attributes is possessed by the writer of this grandiloquent editorial. I quote again, "There can be but very little done to improve it," etc. From what I read of the proposed action at the meeting last July, I should judge that a large force of fanciers must have spent some considerable portion of time to accomplish even that *little*.

"If a person"—and "if a few unlucky errors"—and "if" "if"—in fact, friend W., here lies the key to the whole trouble; I am ashamed to have to write it, but it is, nevertheless true, "if" those who assumed the leadership at Buffalo had known their business, or in other words, had had that thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration, viz., the nomenclature, phraseology, points of excellence, defects, what desirable and what undesirable, which was imperatively essential they should have, we might, perhaps, have avoided much of the discussion.

But when men who have never bred a fowl fit to exhibit in their lives, who rely upon their hired help to "manage" their poultry yards, and those who do not care a rush for poultry or poultry fanciers, save for what they can make out of them, undertake to make, or *grow* a standard, we must expect just about the same modicum of success as they have in *growing* fowls. True, it may be "the product of years (two or three) of thought and experiment," but that product is valued higher by themselves than by anyone else.

"Where men are the most sure and arrogant, they are commonly the most mistaken, and have their given reins to passion, without that proper deliberation and suspense which can alone secure them from the grossest absurdities."—*Hume*.

One more quotation, which applies with special force to the writer of this editorial under discussion, and I have done.

"Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with truth."—*Bishop Watson*.

"DIXI."

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LIMITATIONS IN POULTRY KEEPING.

For a hundred dollars spent in the purchase and careful keeping of a few fowls a hundred dollars may be gained each year. But if this business is suddenly increased ten times, with the expectation that the profits will be multiplied proportionately, a failure is sure to result as a rule. We have known this to be the case many a time. On the other hand, where the experimenter has been content to feel his way cautiously, and having one successful colony in operation, to plant another without overcrowding that already existing, he has succeeded, and afterward again successfully repeated the extension.

But we would caution our readers—so many think that if one hundred fowls may be kept profitably, that one thousand may be maintained—against believing in the possibility of keeping poultry, in large numbers, without an extended range of clean grass, or without the closest attention governed by the greatest skill and experience, and without every appliance known to the art of poultry-keeping, through which the fowls may be obliged to conform to the needed requirements.

The instincts of these birds are keen and strong, and the knowledge, skill, and patience to conduct the business so that these instincts are not interfered with, but are bred, as it were, in the way in which they should go. Otherwise, strife occurs, and failure is inevitable.

MARLOW, N. H., November, 30, 1874. JAMES H. MORRISON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

NUMBER OF EGGS IN A HEN.

A CURIOUS point of inquiry among zoologists, has been for a long time, how many eggs there are in the ovary of a hen? To determine this, a German naturalist, a short time since, instituted some careful investigations, the result of which showed the ovary of a hen to contain about 600 embryo eggs. He also found that some 20 of these are matured the first year; about 120 during the second year; 135 during the third year; 144 during the fourth; and during the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth years the number decreases by 20 annually. It consequently follows that after the fourth, or at the most the fifth, year hens are no longer profitable as layers, unless it may be in exceptional instances.

JAMES H. MORRISON.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

CROSS BREEDING POULTRY.

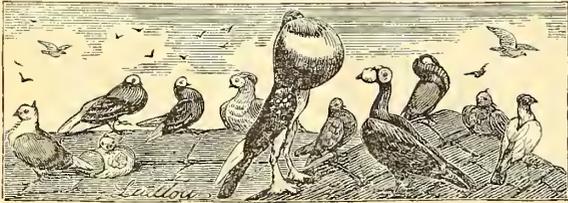
IN the *Fanciers' Journal* of Nov. 12th, "Novice" states his desire of embarking in the poultry business, on a small or limited scale, for market purposes. He asks the question, what variety of fowls he shall cross with his Light Brahma hens, to obtain a fowl suitable for market purposes, and at the same time I presume he wishes to procure a cross that will make good egg producers. I cannot tell why "Novice" or anyone else wants to cross Light Brahmas for market or other purposes; for, of all the fowls, in my opinion, nothing surpasses the pure blooded Brahma for a market fowl. No large fowls mature so early as they do. Any cross deteriorates from size and beauty, and adds nothing as regards the production of eggs. Any cross from a non-sitting breed produces nine times out of ten more inveterate sitters than the pure bred Brahma. The only cross I know that would prove at all satisfactory, is a cross from a Black Spanish cock; and this must be continually kept up by pure blood. We would therefore say to "Novice," keep pure bred fowls, they will prove more satisfactory to you, and in every respect do better than a mongrel stock.

It is a general custom in this section, and in most other places I presume, to introduce into the flocks any cock which happens to take the fancy (I have no reference to fanciers), no matter to what variety he may belong. The gigantic Brahma is crossed with the common barn-yard fowl; the exquisite Leghorn, the magnificent Hamburg, or the gentlemanly Spanish is indiscriminately introduced to flocks of any class, regardless of consequences, or without any fixed purpose in view, save that they thought the cock pretty, and supposed that by adding one pure, or as for that matter a half bred to their flock, they would produce just as fine fowls as the original pure breeds, and after some twelve months they find their mongrels no better than their old stock, if so good. They are ready to cry down fancy poultry, and poultry breeders also, as nuisances, and try to get back to their old variety. It serves them right for their ignorance, but at the same time they do considerable to influence others against obtaining improved varieties. I have been engaged in poultry raising for some twenty years, and have in that time had numbers of cross breeds of various kinds; in fact, I have experimented time after time to produce a cross bred fowl that would equal a pure blood bird as to general utility, but I have every time failed. The only cross I have had that proved of any excellence was between the Spanish and the old unadulterated barn-yard fowl. These

gave a bird small, but excellent layers, poor sitters, and worse mothers, better layers than the maternal stock; but for general utility far inferior to either parents. All attempts to perpetuate a variety from a cross bred fowl will prove abortive, for they soon degenerate to the old dunghill stock. A friend of mine added two fine Brahma cocks a few years ago to his flock, and in three years his fowls were smaller than when he concluded to improve his stock, and he didn't like Brahmas anymore. When you buy fancy fowls be sure to buy hens as well as roosters, and be sure to add *fresh blood* at least every *two years* or as occasion may occur, or every effort to prove successful will prove futile. I am glad Burnham and Wright have about got through their controversy.

I. RUMBOLD.

FOWLING CREEK, MD., Dec. 1874.



PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

ALMOND TUMBLERS.

MR. EDITOR:

For a quarter of a-century I have been a great admirer of Almond Tumblers, and since the special prize for the finest bird at the late Crystal Palace (London) Show was so gracefully won by Mr. Fulton's bird, I have been congratulated, perhaps, as often as that gentleman himself, upon the now acknowledged supremacy of the variety. All fanciers of pigeons should now "throw up the sponge" and yield the title "king of pigeons" to the smallest of the tribe, the Almond, since he has come forward with his jaunty step, harlequin coat, swelling breast, full forehead, tiny beak, pearl eye, and small feet (a point which tells of high caste as well in the human race), and proved itself worthy to be proclaimed, by the most competent judges in Great Britain, the finest specimen among the greatest variety of the most splendid birds ever exhibited at a single show.

Supposing it true he won on feather, though birds of better knobs (heads) may have been present, is not feather a grand point? And that property I think ought to rank first in Almonds, from the mere fact of its designating the variety.

The latter remark may find many opposers among head fanciers, but the way to test it would be to put it to vote by the judges, who so critically examined the class of short-faces at the Palace Show. I am aware there are points that have as prominent claims as feather to the first position, but I think the question of points should be finally settled, and would like to see them placed in the following order: *feather, carriage, head and beak, eye, and size.*

Should any fancier wish to familiarize himself with the above points (not all to be found in a single bird), I will take pleasure in showing them in my coop, where can be examined the Almond cock which last year (1873) won the cup as the best bird in a lot of over six hundred and forty-two of them, short-faces, at the show at Bradford, Yorkshire, England; an Almond hen, daughter of the first-prize hen at the last Crystal Palace Show, and many other shows, and

which has as yet never been beaten; also a pair, winners of many prizes in Scotland; and the gem of my collection, a red, whole-feather cock, winner of cups and other prizes at the principal shows held in Great Britain, he having last year taken first in a large class at Birmingham, third at the Crystal Palace, and the first at Glasgow in the best class of short-faces ever shown, vide *Journal of Horticulture*, where he again and successfully competed with the birds at the Crystal Palace Show.

MARBLE.

BALTIMORE, MD.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: Received *Fanciers' Journal*, Nos. 47 and 48. I see you have enlarged it some. I like it very well; although no fancier myself, have only Commons, Tumblers, and Fantails.

Please answer the following questions in the *Fanciers' Journal*, Nos. 49 and 50.

1. How to tell the difference between a *he* and a *she* pigeon?
2. I have my pigeons in a loft which is 12 x 12 feet, how many pigeons could be put in there without being too full?
3. Do the fanciers in Philadelphia have their pigeons flying around or not?
4. How can I tell whether my Tumblers are full-blooded or not?

R. E. W.

MYERSTOWN, PA., Nov. 27, 1874.

[1. It is difficult to answer this question, as we have known the smartest of fanciers to be puzzled for days together. In some cases they can be detected in a moment, when put together, as the cock will play around the hen in such a way that no one can be mistaken. The first thing an experienced fancier will do, after looking them over to see whether the bird has a masculine or feminine look, is to feel the bones near the vent; if wide apart it is in favor of being a female, but not by any means certain. It is by experience alone that this can be learned. Take a pair of birds, male and female, put them in a cage and watch them closely for awhile, and, in ordinary cases, you will soon be able to tell. 2. It will depend a good deal on the number of perches and boxes in the room; we would not advise over twelve pair, as they will soon increase and crowd the loft. 3. High-class birds, such as Carriers, Pouters, and Almonds, are hardly ever flown either in this city or any other. 4. A Tumbler may be full-blooded and yet worthless. Judge them by their performing qualities when on the wing.—ED.]

PIGEON FLYING.

MR. JOS. M. WADE:

Knowing that it will interest many of your readers, I propose to give an account of a few short matches which came off recently in this city.

The first being between Mr. Fred. Wood and Mr. John Rostron. The birds flew from Bridgeport, Montgomery County, for \$10 a side. Mr. Wood's bird winning in 20 minutes and 45 seconds.

The second fly being a sweepstake between ten Philadelphia fanciers, took place on the 26th of November, from Chestnut Hill. Mr. Robert Moore's pigeon making the best time, 11 minutes and 30 seconds, winning the sweepstake. Mr. Wood's bird making second-best time, 12 minutes and 30 seconds, and winning the second prize of \$5. The names of the gentlemen in this sweepstake being, Messrs. Blue, Grist, Quigley, Wood, Moore, Loney, Kershaw, Dalton, and Buckley.

After the above sweepstake, Mr. Kershaw challenged the winner from the same place. Mr. Wood accepted the challenge for \$5 a side (the same day). Mr. Wood's bird winning in 17 minutes, beating Mr. Kerslaw's pigeon by 3 minutes and 17 seconds.

THOMAS GRIST,

Antwerp Fancier.

DOG AND RABBIT DEPARTMENT.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

LADY FLIMSEY'S POODLE, "PET."

BY A DOG FANCIER.

AMONG the most tractable of the minor canine species, the *poodle* dog is classed as eminent. This breed is, originally, French, but it is quite common both in England and America, latterly. Specimens may frequently be seen in the arms or laps of women, as they ride or walk in our public parks or promenades; while in Paris, London, Madrid, etc., they are numerous.

They are pretty creatures, with their long, curly, white, silken hair; and their bright eyes, round faces, pendant ears, and fat little bodies are attractive. Most of them are playful, until they become corpulent and lazy from over-feeding, while others are snappish and pugnacious at times, towards strangers. The subject of this sketch was a choice lady's poodle, called "Pet," whose cunning performances and lively history were singular and entertaining.

Lady Flimsey's maid, who had charge of this little animal, generally, was an English girl, who taught "Pet" various queer tricks, which the tiny brute came to performing very adroitly.

This dog would dance, sing (in his style), build houses with toy blocks, stand on his head, walk upright like a monkey, play "leap-frog" and "hunt the slipper," with the children, pretend to be wounded and fall lame, draw from a pile of colored pictures of animals any named variety, as a horse, cat, dog, sheep, donkey, cow, lion, or birds—always correctly; and play divers other tricks to admiration.

He learned the names of the different articles of his attendant's or lady's wardrobe too, and, when told to do so, he would go to the closets and bring out slippers, stockings, aprons, dresses, gloves, etc., with singular accuracy, upon hearing the names of the desired garments clearly mentioned.

"Pet" was very tenderly cared for, but he was frequently overfed by the girl, when he would of course get ill. The family doctor was immediately summoned, by day or by night, who would attend upon this delicate patient, as if it were a child; for he knew how fond Lady Flimsey was of her pet dog, and the shrewd physician always charged roundly, and was paid promptly, for *this* service.

By nature "Pet" was a clever mouser. This sort of plebeian divertimento was not encouraged in him; but at every opportunity he would shy out at the open back door, and search the walks and garden over for these house pests; for he possessed an inquiring mind, and was always on the lookout for novelties, when he was not under strict parlor surveillance. Thus his inherent curiosity was one day ludicrously gratified:—

Lady Flimsey's boy, Harry, a rollicking lad of ten years, brought home and secretly placed in the back yard, a good sized snapping-turtle he had captured in the pond where he sailed his little boat, and Pet, in his morning's wandering around the garden, met this "hard-shelled" stranger, toddling about in the grass.

The dog attacked the turtle, at once. He had never seen one before, and he proposed to get acquainted with the intruder. But he could make no impression upon this strange

creature's "coat of mail." The turtle drew in his head, contracted his paws close to his hard sides, and remained motionless.

The dog nosed him about, barked, pawed him around, and turned him over, but could make nothing of this curious object, which he had just seen in motion, and evidently knew possessed life. At last Pet saw the cavity into which the turtle had withdrawn his head.

He snapped at this, then at his feet, and then at his little stump of a tail; in the midst of which latter performance, he was most unexpectedly surprised, as well as electrified, at something that occurred, in kind—for Mr. Turtle seemed to have watched his chance and concluded, thus: "I don't know who you are, neighbor; but, if that's your little game, here's two of us to play at it!" And thrusting forth his head, he sharply seized Pet's tail (that was vigorously wriggling at the moment just over his frontal), and clapping his muscular jaws together, he had unlucky Pet decidedly "where the hair was short."

With a shrill yelp at the pain, Pet quickly turned about and then, madly howling as he went, he put away up the garden walk, with the turtle hanging upon his rear, with vise-like grip. As clearly as he could, with his shrill shriek, he screamed "Murder, murder!" to the instant alarm of the household and the honor of his mistress, especially, who had a quick ear for the voice of Pet, when he was in trouble.

In rushed the dog to the kitchen, then to the basement, up the back stairs, to the main hall—with the snapping-turtle fast to his tail—then to the front stairway, up which he tugged and banged, with his burthen, yelling and screaming in his agony and fright, to the dismay of Lady Flimsey,

(To be continued.)

It is estimated that there are at present nine hundred thousand canary birds in the United States, of which number three hundred thousand were exported last year. In addition to these there are upwards of one hundred thousand other cage birds. To feed this army of feathered songsters one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels of seed, representing a value of two million dollars, are annually required.—*Boston Herald*.

LEARNED JAVA BIRDS.—The Baltimore *American* gives the following account of a troupe of trained Java sparrows and paroquets now exhibiting in the streets of that city: "When a suitable place is found, a circular table is opened and the birds are all turned loose upon it; they manifest no fear at the crowd, and do not offer to escape. The performance consists of ringing bells, trundling small wheelbarrows, dancing, swinging each other in small swings, an excellent imitation of a trapeze performance, and a number of other equally interesting tricks. The most wonderful part of the performance, however, is done by a paroquet. This bird walks to the centre of the table, and, after bowing to the crowd, seats himself in a small chair near a bell. To the clapper of the bell there is attached a small cord, and any one in the crowd is allowed to ask the bird to strike any number of times upon the bell. If asked to strike ten times, he leaves the chair, seizes the bell-rope and pulls it ten times, after which he bows and returns to his seat. This was repeated a great many times, and with one exception, the bird made no mistake. The bird will strike twenty-seven times, but after that he refuses to strike more.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL AND POULTRY EXCHANGE,

JOSEPH M. WADE, Editor and Proprietor.

A. N. RAUB, Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

WITH this issue, the time for which some of our subscribers have (and many who have not) prepaid, expires. It is our earnest desire and fond hope to resume the weekly issue of the *Journal* for the year 1875; and we trust that its friends who are anxious for its change to, and continuance in, that form, will promptly renew and remit. We had fully considered the matter, and decided to continue semi-monthly (16 pages), with an illustrated cover; but, during the past week, we have received a great many very pressing letters from the *Journal's* best friends, with promises of a hearty co-operation, if we will but resume the weekly issue. Should our subscribers renew promptly, and do all in their power to induce others to subscribe, which will prove a lively interest in the *Journal*, we shall be induced to make the desired change. Our ideas of a journal are far in advance of anything we have yet produced; and, with a proper support, we know we could gladden the hearts of every true fancier once a week.

During the present month we will send out bills to the amount of at least one thousand dollars, most of which have been long overdue, to which we hope to have a prompt response. Those not in a position to pay at present, will favor us by at least writing, and set a time when we may expect a remittance.

"THE A. P. A. AND THE STANDARD."

"WE commend to our readers' attention, the communication in another column from A. D. Warren, Esq., on this topic. It is of the right tone throughout. The desire of the writer to have amity established, will be echoed by every one who has the public poultry interest at heart.

"The Association is more powerful to-day than if it had not been denounced. Its enemies will find it strong, energetic, and harmonious, when its members turn out in full force at the next meeting. It will proceed with its work of 'perpetually improving' its *Standard*, just as it would have done if it had not been maligned. Criticisms will meet with favor just in proportion as they have root in reason, and not in spite or personal motives. Alterations that *should* be made, will be made, even though the most scurrilous enemy of the *Standard* proposes them.

"The introduction of personal motives, venom and billingsgate, to attacks upon the Association, was entirely inexcusable. Everything that was done at Buffalo, last winter, was just and generous, and, as we shall maintain while we live, the *Standard*, as promulgated by the Convention, was

essentially an excellent work. There can be but very little done to improve it, though that little sadly needs doing. If a person had been empowered to edit the work, clothed with power to alter phraseology, while preserving the sense, and if a few unlucky typographical errors had been removed from the proofs, the *Standard* would have been as near perfect as any that will be promulgated next winter, or for some years to come. Standards grow, they are not 'made.' By this we mean that they are the product of years of thought and experiment. The *Standard*, wrought into form at Buffalo, is the growth of years, and is a work to be proud of, notwithstanding its defects. We appeal to those who worked night and day on the sub-committees for a response to the question whether the criticisms that have appeared during the past summer have been, in the main, just or unjust and instigated by a captious spirit or a desire for improvement."

We clip the above editorial from the December number of the *Poultry World*, calling attention to a pacific article, by A. D. Warren, on the A. P. A. Had the editor concluded his remarks with the first paragraph, we could have fully indorsed his statement; but we propose to criticize his succeeding statements which appear to us quite contradictory. They run as follows: "The Association is more powerful to-day than if it had not been denounced." We deny that the Association has been denounced, but some of its acts have been severely criticized, and justly so; and we consider such critics as true friends to the Association, because they desire to see it properly perfected. Hence, we conclude, it will not "proceed with its work of 'perpetually improving' its standard, just as it would have done if it had not been maligned." Had not "the critics" called attention to the defects of the standard, we doubt whether there would have been an improved edition for some years to come; hence we do not regret the use of our columns for the purpose that has produced this result. "Everything that was done at Buffalo last winter was just and generous." If this be so, then its subsequent proceedings (generally considered tardy justice to an expelled member) must have been quite the opposite. "There can be but very little done to improve it, though that little sadly needs doing." In which we all agree. "If a person had been empowered to edit the work," etc. "If"—"If a few unlucky typographical errors." If the standard had been given to a publisher who had loved fowls more and money less. "We appeal to those who worked night and day," etc., etc. As one of the above we will be glad of the opportunity to improve upon that work. If the editor of the *World* will try to harmonize instead of trying to disintegrate the fancy, his work will be more appreciated by the fanciers at large. "United we stand, divided we fall."

THE JOURNAL.

WE desire to furnish in the *Journal* a publication so necessary and interesting, that every fancier, young or old, who sees a copy, will not only feel anxious to secure it for himself and family, but will have a personal pride in its successful career; and will, therefore, take pleasure in calling the attention of all his friends and acquaintances to its merits, thus holding up our hands in its improvement, and reaping, with others, the general benefit. Fanciers, this paper is devoted to your interests. Its ultimate success depends mainly on your generous support—and a very little individual effort will insure it. There are very few who could not easily obtain two or three subscribers, who will, sooner or later, be glad to each avail themselves of this cheap advertising medium.

We shall spare no pains to increase the practical value of this *representative* of the interests to which it is devoted, and intend that it shall lead the van in the education of the taste of fanciers, both young and old.

FINE STOCK SALE.

We are informed by Mr. George L. Williams that he has sold his entire stock of Buff Cochins to Mr. E. S. Starr, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. W. had no doubt one of the best yards of Buff Cochins in this country, as all visitors to the Western New York shows can testify. Mr. Starr has also added other fine stock birds to his yards, which shows that he is determined to move in the foremost ranks of fanciers.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF GAME FOWLS.

The committee appointed by the American Poultry Association, at their convention held at Buffalo, January, 1874, to report a standard of excellence to judge Game fowls, hereby give notice, that they will be present at the exhibitions of the Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, and the Western New York Poultry Associations, where they will be pleased to see any varieties of Game fowls not now recognized in the standard, and will listen to any arguments in favor or against such varieties being recognized. It will be required that at least one old pair of fowls and two pair of their progeny be shown of each variety, and the parties presenting such are requested to write out their ideas as to what the standard should be for the variety presented.

The committee would also be pleased to hear from breeders of Game fowls, in all parts of the country, on this important subject, that they may be able to make a full report to the next convention of the American Poultry Association.

For the committee, P. W. HUDSON,
Chairman.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

We desire to call the attention of fanciers to the fact, that the above Association will meet at Buffalo, February 20, 1875, when the standard will be revised. Friend Ralph wishes us to invite every fancier in the United States to be present and assist in the great work. As the distance and expense of the trip will keep many of our readers at home, who have valuable suggestions to offer, they should lose no time in putting their suggestions in writing and forwarding to E. S. Ralph, Secretary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE NEW STANDARD.

As the standard of last year is the only one in the market for sale, fanciers are invited to avail themselves of the information it contains. Each one holding a copy of the present edition can have a copy of the next edition in exchange, by forwarding the same to the Secretary.

On receipt of one dollar a copy of the standard will be mailed from this office, post-paid; or by the Secretary, E. S. Ralph, Buffalo, N. Y.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. F. Ferris, in the present number of the *Journal*, who informs us that his sales already amount to over twelve hundred dollars, leaving him nearly one thousand birds on hand to dispose of. Mr. Ferris writes us that he is determined to satisfy every customer that makes a purchase from him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STANDARD.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR: I would, through your columns, request all who have the January (1874) edition of the American Standard of Excellence, that they retain the copy until the revised edition shall be published, due notice of which will be given in all the poultry papers. They will in the meantime find it convenient for reference, and much oblige me.

N.B.—All poultry papers please notice editorially.

E. S. RALPH,

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1874.

Sec. Am. Poultry Assoc.

"THOSE TURKEYS."

WHAT was left of those "dear little Turkeys," I told the readers of the *Journal* about, "grew and did wondrous well." From sixty-five hatched, twenty lived. The heaviest one weighed, when killed and dressed, 15½ pounds, the smallest 5 pounds; the most of them weighed from 12 to 15 pounds, dressed. They required no extra feeding to fatten them, having been made such pets of that they never learned to forage for themselves, but hung around the house and henpen, most of their time, all summer, ready to eat when the chickens did. We shut the chickens up the first of November, and commenced feeding the turkeys upon dry corn three times a day. At first they refused to eat they were so lonesome, but soon came to it and fattened rapidly. We were very much astonished when we came to pick them, at finding them easier to pick than chickens; it was simply fun to pluck out the feather, and how handsome they were—green and gold, glistening, as they fell, like jewels. But those turkeys were so mischievous, just like a troop of children when let out of school. Oh, how we have laughed at their queer antics, which must be seen to be appreciated; and then they were so intelligent, looking up into your face with their large expressive eyes, so knowingly. Well, they are all roasted now, poor things, and can never cut up any more shines—peace to their bones.

Whether we shall raise any another year is a question still unanswered. We killed old gobbler; when dressed he weighed 22 pounds, and was as fat as butter. We thought it would be better to buy eggs, in the spring, if we conclude to keep the tender birds another year.

WEST AMESBURY, MASS.

S. B. SAWYER.

INFORMATION ABOUT DOGS WANTED.

J. M. WADE:

Will some reader of the *Journal* give us a description of the different breeds of Spaniels? Also, I want to know, if breeders are obliged to deposit with the express agent more greenbacks than the fowls are worth when we send them by Express? That is what our express agents say; what does J. Y. Bicknell say? J. G. McK.

NEW SOCIETY.

MR. J. M. WADE:

The breeders and fanciers of Elmira and the Southern Tier met on November 18th, and organized a society to be known as the "Southern Tier Poultry and Pet Stock Society. The following were elected officers for the year:

President—Wm. Atwood, Big Flatts, New York.

Vice-Presidents—1st, J. H. Hall, Catharine, N. Y.; 2d,

F. P. Butts, Havana, N. Y.; 3d, G. L. Whiton, Elmira, N. Y.

Secretary—C. S. White, Elmira, N. Y.

Treasurer—G. W. Chidsey, Elmira, N. Y.

Executive Committee—G. W. Chidsey, Elmira; H. B. Batterson, Elmira; L. E. Lang, Elmira; W. H. S. Scott, Elmira; A. F. Gibson, Elmira; A. K. Martin, Binghamton; H. L. Pelton, Penn Yan; Burr Hollis, Hornillsville; F. F. Preston, Candor; Wm. F. Miller, Geneva; D. G. Eacker, Havana.

The Society contemplate a show about February 1st, 1875. The premium list is now in the hands of the Committee, and will be ready for circulation soon. I will write you as soon as the time for the show is definitely known.

Yours truly,

C. S. WHITE.

ELMIRA, December 9, 1874.

FARMERSVILLE POULTRY SOCIETY.

JOS. M. WADE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the Farmersville Poultry Society was held on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of arranging a premium list, and for the transaction of business connected with the Society. There was a good attendance, and a lively interest was manifested. The members of our Society feel greatly encouraged in our exhibition, which comes off on the 3d, 4th and 5th of February next, and promises to excel our exhibition of last year, which was of itself a decided success.

Yours respectfully,

L. P. STONE.

For premium list and entries, address

E. G. STETSON, Secretary.

FARMER VILLAGE, SENECA CO., N. Y., December 7, 1874.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POULTRY SOCIETY.

EDITOR FANCIERS' JOURNAL.

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Poultry Society was held in this city to day, at the office of the Treasurer, Col. Geo. W. Riddle. The following board of officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Hon. V. C. Gilman, Nashua.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Natt Head, Hooksett; Albert Beard, Nashua; J. O. Adams, Manchester; Lowell Eastman, Concord; C. C. Shaw, Milford; Chester Pike, Cornish; C. M. Boynton, Concord; Warren Brown, Hampton Falls; S. C. Fisher, Dover; A. T. Learnard, Derry; W. F. Daniell, Franklin.

Treasurer—Col. Geo. W. Riddle, Manchester.

Secretary—Wm. G. Garmon, Manchester.

Attorneys—Sulloway & Topliff, Manchester.

Auditors—Aaron Young, Portsmouth; H. M. Putney, Andover.

Executive Committee—Wm. T. Evans, Manchester; S. S. James, Manchester; A. W. Quint, Manchester; C. F. Tilton, Concord; O. A. Hamblett, Milford; W. H. Knowles, Nashua; D. W. King, Nashua; C. C. Russell, Nashua; G. Blanchard, Wilton; W. Hood, Concord.

Preparations are being made for the Eighth Annual Exhibition, which will be held in Concord, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875.

In addition to the Society Premiums, nearly five hundred dollars is already pledged in "specials." The entries are open to the competition of the world. The premium lists will be issued the first week in January.

Very truly yours,

W. G. GARMON,

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7, 1874.

Secretary.

SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

All communications and contributions intended for this department should be addressed to HOWARD I. IRELAND, Concordville, Del. Co., Pa., or care of JOSEPH M. WADE, 39 North Ninth St., Philada.

(For Fanciers' Journal.)

WHITE SQUIRRELS.

H. I. IRELAND.

DEAR SIR: Squirrels forming a point of interest in your department, I have been wondering if you did not know something about white ones. In this vicinity there are several, kept as pets, that have been caught here. They are pure white, with pink eyes; in general appearance closely resembling gray squirrels, only thinner built and the fur not so heavy and bushy. I have one in my possession, which the little folks, as well as myself, find to be a very nice little pet. He is very tame and affectionate in disposition, full of fun and mischief at all times. One pair, in possession of a friend, were taken from a gray squirrel's nest, where there were three gray one and two white ones.

Never having read or heard anything about them, except in this locality, I thought perhaps it might be a matter of some interest to you or some of your readers.

Yours respectfully,

E. BASSETT.

BERLIN, WISCONSIN, November 23, 1874.

[I have heard and read of white squirrels being occasionally captured in various parts of the United States, but, until I received the above communication, always regarded them as "sports." There is a species known as the Siberian squirrel, the color of whose fur is said to be white. Whether the fur assumes the white tint, as does the fur of many Arctic animals, during the winter only, I have not been able to ascertain; this squirrel inhabits regions far north of Wisconsin. White squirrels being numerous in the vicinity of Berlin, Wisconsin, overthrows all theories for accounting for the phenomena, by asserting that white squirrels are "sports," springing from the gray squirrel. They must be a distinct variety, hitherto—so far as I have been able to ascertain—overlooked by naturalists. True, they may be the Siberian squirrels, which by some wonderful occurrence has been brought to Wisconsin.

The nest of a gray squirrel containing two white and three gray squirrels is a curious fact. However, it may be accounted for in several ways; the most probable being, that one of the parents was white, or that the mother had an amour with some gay, bachelor, white squirrel. The young of many animals unnaturally mated partake of the characteristics of one parent only. Usually this model is the father; sometimes, though not so often as in the other case, it is the mother. To make it more clear I will relate an instance illustrating this: Several years ago I had a few white mice in my possession; one night a female escaped from the cage, in which they were confined, and did not return until the next day. Some weeks after she gave birth to a litter of five mice. As soon as the hair appeared on their bodies I saw that every one of them was brown and had black eyes. As they grew older they exhibited every peculiarity of the common house mouse; I could do nothing with them, they would not permit me to handle them as I did their associates, and at last they all escaped from the cage and I have not seen one since. We can notice the same thing, though not so strikingly, among our poultry. Now, why cannot the same rule (or law) of nature apply to squirrels? The fact that three of the squirrels were gray, proves this more conclusively.—ED.]

EDITOR SMALL PET DEPARTMENT.

DEAR SIR: Will you, or some of your readers, inform me how I can trap Mink and Muskrats?

Yours respectfully,

"I."

POULTRY SHOWS FOR 1874 & 1875.

No shows will be entered on this list until we are officially notified by the Secretary.

Pennsylvania State Poultry Association. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. From December 28, 1874, to January 2, 1875. Capt. J. L. Walters, Secretary.

Maryland State Poultry Association, Baltimore, Jan. 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. S. H. Slifer, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Lehigh Valley Poultry Association. Allentown, Pa., January 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1875. John H. Hickman, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Sangamon Poultry Association. Springfield, Ill., January 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1875. Frank McConnell, Secretary.

Yates County Poultry Club. Penn Yan, N. Y., January 12, 13, and 14, 1875. Dr. S. Lott, Secretary.

Maine Poultry Association. Portland, January 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1875. Fred. Fox, Secretary, Portland, Maine. *Premium List received.*

Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society. Pittsburg, January 13 to 20, 1875, inclusive. R. F. Shannan, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Michigan State Poultry Association. Detroit, January 14 to 21, 1875, inclusive. E. C. Skinner, Secretary.

Buckeye Union Poultry Association. Springfield, O., January 19 to 23, 1875, inclusive. Wm. Marot, Secretary.

Ithaca Poultry and Pet Stock Association. Ithaca, January 20, 21, and 22, 1875. C. V. Fowles, Secretary.

Massachusetts Poultry Association. Boston Music Hall, January 27 to February 4, 1875. Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary.

Farmesville Poultry Society. Farmesville, N. Y., February 3, 4, and 5, 1875. E. G. Stetson, Secretary.

Western New York Poultry Society. Buffalo, New York, February 10 to 17, 1875. Geo. W. White, Secretary.

New Hampshire Poultry Society. Phoenix Hall, February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. W. G. Garmon, Secretary.

Rhode Island State Poultry Society. February 9, 10, and 11, 1875. Charles E. Ballow, Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Rhode Island Poultry and Columbarian Society. Providence, February 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1875. James L. Bullock, Cor. Secretary. *Premium List received.*

Wisconsin State Poultry Association. Milwaukee, February 26 to Mar. 4, 1875, inclusive. Richard Valentine, Sec.

Old Colony Poultry Association. Loring W. Buffert, Secretary.

Southern Pennsylvania Poultry Association of York, Pa. January 20, 21, and 26, 1875. C. H. Fry, Secretary.

Central New York Poultry Association. Utica, January 6 to 13, 1875, inclusive. L. B. Root, Cor. Sect.

EXCHANGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN, OF FIVE LINES, OR FORTY-EIGHT WORDS, DESCRIBING AND OFFERING for exchange only, WILL BE ALLOWED AT 25 CENTS FOR EACH AND EVERY INSERTION.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio Plymouth Rocks, not related, for exhibition. Will give one cock and five hens or pullets, Houdans. Birds to be sent me on approval. Best standard birds wanted.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One fine, early-hatch Light Brahma cockerel, for exhibition. Will give one trio W. F. Black Spanish, or one trio Houdans.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Cloth, Dress Goods, Drugs, Stationery, Sewing Machines, for W. F. Black Spanish, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, etc. What other offers?
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio B. B. R. W. Game Bantams, 1874. Standard bird for exhibition. Will give two trios W. F. Black Spanish, or one trio Light Brahmas.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochin, Plymouth Rocks, and Light Brahma pullets, early hatch, for cockerels, Black Spanish, Buff Cochin, Light Brahmas, etc.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fowls, or most anything, for Singing Canaries.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED IN EXCHANGE.—One trio Buff Cochins, for exhibition. Will give one cock and four pullets, Houdans, and one trio W. F. Black Spanish. Birds to be sent me on approval. None but the best heavy birds wanted.
W. F. MUCHMORE, Box 92, Basking Ridge, N. J.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochins, fowls, for three Brown Leghorns, pullets; or one pair Red Jacobins, for two Brown Leghorns, pullets, early hatch. Address
C. G. TREXLER, Allentown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Currant wine, a superior article (four years old), for Plymouth Rock, Rose-comb American Dominique, S. S. Hamburg, B. Leghorn, or P. Cochiu hens or pullets.
H. H. TSHUDY, Litiz, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure-bred poultry, for a good buffalo or wolf robe. Also, Light Brahma cockerels (Felch strain), for Buff Cochin pullets or hens. Address
W. E. STITT, Columbus, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE.—A Fleetwood Scroll Saw and fixtures, for a first-class Partridge Cochiu cockerel and Buff Cochin pullets. I will also exchange a fine B. Cochin cock for a B. Cochin pullet. Send offers to
JOHN M. STOTSENBURG, New Albany, Ind.

RED CARDINALS, or RED BIRDS in exchange for Wright's Illustrated Book of Poultry, Tegetmeier's Pigeon Book, a pair of Black or Yellow Fantails. Satisfaction guaranteed. What offers?
LON HARDMAN, Dealer in Cardinals, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.—I want to exchange my services and a lot of fancy poultry, as an off-set and privilege of land, hen houses, etc., with some one who wants to go into the poultry business on a large scale.
C. O. CHAPIN, Schenectady, N. Y.

WHO WILL EXCHANGE a D. B. cockerel, very fine, or pairs or trios of White-Faced Black Spanish, Penciled Hamburgs, Black Javas, Ginger-Red Games, or single Stags for pure White Cochin pullets, or a pair of either Owls, Nuns, or Jacobin pigeons.
V. M. FIROR, Grange Yards, Duffield, West Va.

FOR EXCHANGE.—1 trio of Sumatra Games, and Wright's New Book on Poultry, \$30; 1/2 of a new Safe, \$250, No. 8; 1/2 of a new double-barreled laminated steel, central-fire, \$125 Shot Gun—for exhibition and premium birds of Brown Leghorns, Houdans, Lt. Brahmas, Bl'k Cochin, and 1 Cocker Spaniel Dog. What other offers?
T. D. ADAMS, Lock box 61, Franklin, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black Red Game Bantam hens for Red Pile Game Bantam hens. Birds must be small and well-marked, as mine are. Address
E. BROWN, 21 West 34th St., New York City.

TO EXCHANGE.—Tumbler Pigeons for fancy fowl, especially Hamburgs. What offers?
H. BOWERS, 123 Philip Street, Albany, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio of Partridge Cochin chicks, one pair of Plymouth Rock chicks, for Pigeons, either Swallows, Magpies, or Archangels; also, one W. F. B. Spanish cockerel in exchange for a Black African Bantam cockerel. What offers?
G. E. PEER & CO., 23 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WE STILL HAVE another Printing Press, that we will exchange for Fancy Pigeons. It is an Adams' Press, and when new cost \$35, it has been used but little; also, some type, will let the press or type go separately, or together. The Pigeons must be good. What offers?
G. E. PEER & CO., 23 North Clinton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One trio Partridge Cochins (Brackett's strain), and one trio Plymouth Rocks (Drakes') for five A 1 Brown Leghorn pullets; Also, one Light Brahma cockerel and three pullets (Williams' strain) for three White Leghorn pullets.
BACON & SPINNING, Riverside Station, Fairfield Co., Conn.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE.—For choice Pigeons, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs, one cock and three hens Golden Polish, and one cock and four hens Black Russians; as Partridge Cochins are my specialty, and I want the room now occupied by Polish and Russians.
W. H. BRACKETT, Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Will exchange common Rabbits for good Guinea Pigs. What offers? Address
BARTLETT & HOLMAN, Box 117, Fitchburg, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Will exchange White and Brown Leghorns (Beard, Kinney, Smith, and Pitkin's strain) for Game Bantams, any variety except Black Reds. Persons having the above can do well by addressing
G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns (Smith and Pitkin), Brown Leghorn (Beard and Kinney's strain), for numbers of Wright's illustrated book of Poultry, persons having the above to dispose of can do well by addressing
G. F. HOPKINS, Blackinton, Mass.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—A Grave's Incubator for a Top Buggy or Fancy Pigeons. Address
M. A. FRY, Vineland, N. J.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorns for White Cochins and Black B. R. Game Bantam pullets or hens. All first-class; same expected.
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Amherst, Mass.

TO EXCHANGE.—Buff Cochins for Plymouth Rocks; also, three Partridge Cochin hens and two Dark Brahma hens for Plymouth Rocks. Address
G. DILLENBERGER & SON,
69 Clifford Street, Providence, R. I.

GEORGE W. DIXON, Box 188, Worcester, Mass. would like to exchange a Himalayan DOE, five months old, for buck of the same breed. Will exchange a Brown Red Bantam cock, which won first premium as cockerel at the Buffalo and Utica Poultry Shows, last winter, for a first-class Irish Gray Game Bantam cock. Any one having a fine Irish Gray Bantam cock, can have a good exchange.

GREYHOUND FOR PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A beautiful mouse-colored English Grayhound (bitch), about three years old, very tall and graceful-looking, for Plymouth Rocks, S. and Yellow Duckwing Game hens, or Silver Duckwing Game Bantam hens, or Dark Brahma cock or cockerel with steel-gray hens or pullets. Address
G. DILLENBERGER, 69 Clifford St., Providence, R. I.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One pair S. S. Hamburgs, and one pair Light Brahma, for a trio of Brown Leghorns, early chickens wanted.
ROBERT GRAY, Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE.—A lady's gold watch, value \$60, and a piano, worth \$200—for White Leghorns, Houdan pullets, or other breeds. What offers? Address
Lock Box 613, West Chester, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Buff or White Cochins, for a nice Breech loading shot gun, or Berkshire Pigs.
E. H. HARTSHORN, 18 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED.—In exchange for Dark Brahmans, from the strains of Van Winkle, Bicknell, and Sweet, one superior Light Brahma cock and a few choice hens or pullets; Broken Bone, Wade's Fountains, male Mocking Bird, Skye Terrier, and Watch Dog. What other offers?
T. D. HAMMOND, Chautauqua Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—One Houdan cockerel (March hatch) for one Houdan pullet. Must be first-class bird as mine is the same. Or one White Leghorn pullet, Smith's stock, early hatched. Address
W. H. CUNNINGHAM, Chenango Bridge, Broome Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—One male Mocking bird, one male Blue Fantail, one Black Fantail hen, one male Red Carrier, and White Leghorn pullets—for Golden Sebright Bantams (P. Williams' stock), choice fancy pigeons, Black Spanish or Guinea fowls.
J. EDWIN KENDALL, Lawrence, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Black B. R. Game Bantams, Games bred for the pit, Black Bantams, and White Fantail Pigeons—for Partridge Cochins pullets or fancy pigeons. What other offers? Address
ORLANDO SEELY, Box 129, Ithaca, N. Y.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Pure White Turkeys, Prairie Chickens, Quail, and one hundred pure-bred L. and D. Brahmans, for Fancy Pigeons, S. S. Sebright Bantams, Slate Turkeys, White Guineas. Who will exchange?
JAS. A. STORM, St. Joe Poultry Yards, St. Joseph, Mo.

IN EXCHANGE.—Silver Dun Antwerp hens (from Wade) for Houdan pullets. Address
ROBT. B. LEWIS, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILL EXCHANGE.—White Leghorn pullets, for any kind of fancy pigeons.
W. F. BACON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Our entire stock of Partridge Cochins for White Cochins. Write to
BENJAMIN MANN & BRO., Haddonfield, N. J.

CARRIERS.—One pair of Black Carriers in exchange—for Silver Gray, Belgian, or Dutch Rabbits. What other offers?
J. D. THOMSON, Shoemakertown, Pa.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Brown and White Leghorns, Dark and Light Brahmans (fowls or chickens), and White Fantail Pigeons (smooth neck), for Cutlery, or Nursery Stock. Address
W. J. WHEELER, Worcester, Mass.

Exhibitions.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

CENTRAL NEW YORK POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD IN THE

REYNOLD'S BUILDING, JOHN STREET, UTICA, N. Y.

January 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, & 13, 1875. \$2500 to be awarded in premiums.

The first exhibition of this Association having proved a decided success, no pains will be spared to make the second even more attractive to exhibitors and the public.

Premium list and rules may be had on application to

C. H. TOWNSEND, Rec. Sec'y, Utica, N. Y.

THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD THEIR

SECOND EXHIBITION AT CITY HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE,

JANUARY 12th to 16th, 1875.

Entries close January 9th, 1875. (\$5000) five thousand dollars in Premiums.
FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE MAINE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.—The National Poultry Association not having completed their standard, leaving the matter in an uncertain condition, this Association will judge by and under the same rules as at last exhibition, being the American Standard as revised in May, 1871.

By order of Directors.

FRED'K FOX, Sec'y.

THE ITHACA POULTRY and PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

Will hold their

ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT JOURNAL HALL, ITHACA, N. Y.,

January 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1875.

Competition open to all. Liberal Premiums, long list of Specials. Entries close January 17th, 1875. Send for Premium List and Entry Blanks.
G. W. WOOD, Pres't. C. V. FOWLES, Sec'y,
P. O. Box 267, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY will hold its fourth Annual Exhibition at City Hall, Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

From January 13th to 20th, inclusive.

For Premium Lists and further information, address

A. A. MILLER, Cor. Sec'y,
R. F. SHANNON, Rec. Sec. Lock Box 303, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND POULTRY and COLUMBIAN SOCIETY.

The Premium List for the exhibition of the Rhode Island Poultry and Columbian Society, to be held in Howard Hall, in Providence, Rhode Island, on February 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1875, is now ready for distribution upon application to the Corresponding Secretary,
JAMES L. BULLOCK, Providence, R. I.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POULTRY SOCIETY

Will hold their Seventh Annual Exhibition at the Assembly Building, Southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, commencing Tuesday, December 29th, and closing Friday, January 1st, at 10 P. M. Books are now open to receive entries, and will positively close Saturday, December 26th. No birds received after 10 A. M., Tuesday.
Address J. STRUTHERS WALTER, Cor. Sec.,
Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Poultry and Pigeons.

WILL EXCHANGE.—Twenty imported English birds, and 200 of their progeny, home-bred, for gold or greenbacks. Who wants to trade?
H. M. THOMAS, Brooklin, Ont., Canada.



FOR SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES. Having bought the entire stock of Mr. POLE, any gentleman wanting first-class birds should send their order at once, and get good birds at low prices. None but first-class birds sold. Send 6 cents for Illustrated Circular.
A. GOEBEL,
Mitchell, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE.—Having determined to make a specialty of Leghorns and Dominiques, I offer my entire stock of fowls, consisting of
HOUDANS, WHITE, GOLDEN,
AND SILVER POLANDS,
SULTANS, DARK BRAHMAS,
BUFF, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

for sale at prices to suit the times.
W. P. ATKINSON, Erie, Pa.

PINE RUN POULTRY YARDS.

BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PARTRIDGE COCHINS, AMERICAN DOMINIQUE, WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS.

First and second premiums awarded on all of these at Doylestown, December 10th, 1874. Eggs for sale in season at \$3.00 per dozen.
DR. A. M. DICKIE, Doylestown, Pa.

OWLS, PIGEONS, etc.—The largest collection of African Owls in the city, Whites, Blues, Yellows, Black and White Barbs; Antwerp or Homing birds; Dun Carriers. All this stock selected by myself in England; the above fit for the highest competition. I have also a full assortment of all varieties of fancy Pigeons; Ferrets, \$16 per pair; Dogs, Rabbits, and Guinea Pigs. I am now the oldest dealer in Dogs in this city; and Small Pets generally. Write for prices, with stamp, to
JOHN PARKER, 502 North Eleventh St., Philada., Pa.

FOR SALE!

FOR SALE!

M. W. ELLIOTT,
POULTRY FANCIER,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS,

Offers for sale his stock of poultry, in trios, pairs, and single birds, consisting of the following varieties:

BUFF, WHITE AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS;
WHITE, AND BROWN LEGHORNS;
SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

Three Black Cochins pullets, one pair Dominiques, one Dark Brahma cock, black-breasted, very fine bird.

BLACK-RED GAME BANTAMS, DUCK-WING GAME BANTAMS,
SILVER AND GOLD-LACED SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

One pair White Rose-comb Bantams, one White Game Bantam cockerel, and a fine lot of Bronze Turkeys, very low considering the fine stock.

Many of the birds are imported stock, and the remainder were bred from the finest stock of the most reliable dealers in the country. For full particulars and prices, address

M. W. ELLIOTT, Lock Box F, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One pair or trio of Silver-Spangled chickens, well-crested and bearded, from first premium stock, price \$10 per pair, or \$12 per trio. Also, one pair of White Leghorn chicks, from as good stock as there is in the country, pullet now laying, price, per pair, \$5.
Address OCIDENT, Kutztown, Berks Co., Pa.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—50 trios Light Brahmas, first premium Duke of York stock; 25 trios Plymouth Rocks, all warranted first-class; one trio Light Brahma fowls, weight 41 lbs.
LUCIUS DUNBAR, West Bridgewater, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

A few trios for sale, fine young birds, trios, \$8; single, \$3. Boxed and expressed at above rates. Address
J. A. ROBERTS, Paoli, Chester Co., Pa.

N. GUILBERT, EVERGREEN FARM, GWYNEDD, PA., has fine Exhibition Fowls for sale of almost all breeds, very fine Water fowls, such as Swans, Snow Geese, Wild Geese, Toulouse, Bremen, Maltese Hong Kong, and White China Geese; Musk, Cayuga, Rouen, Aylesbury, Wood, and White Crested Ducks; also, Pea fowls, White Guineas, etc. Fine Cows, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Dogs, Deer, Maltese Cats, Guinea Pigs, Rabbits, White Mice, etc.

WANTED.—One pair each of Yellow, Red, and either Black or Blue Swallows; and one pair of Yellow-wing Turbits. None but first-class birds wanted.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock box 30, Providence, R. I.

FRANK FINCH, CLYDE, N. Y., can spare a few choice Light Brahma cockerels, pea-comb, for \$2 each, if taken soon; also a few hens at same price.
Address FRANK FINCH, Experimental Farm, Clyde, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Two trios White Leghorn chicks; one Light Brahma cock; one Brown Leghorn cock. All well marked.
GEO. E. BRUORTON, 41 Court Street, Boston.

RABBITS, DUCKS, etc.

One pair of *full-grown* ANGORA RABBITS, from imported stock (full pedigree), price, \$10; BLACK HAMBURG (Beldon strain), Colored and White MUSCOVY and AYLESBURY DUCKS, extra fine, all at \$2 each; B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS, and W. F. BLACK SPANISH, at \$6 per pair; BRONZE TURKEYS (Clifts'), at \$9 per pair; DOMINIQUE and WHITE LEGHORNS at \$4 per pair; POINTER DOG, well-broke, \$10.
Address W. F. HALLOCK, Mattituck, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

FERRETS, LEGHORNS, AND PIGS.—Two trios White Leghorns, \$5 per trio. One female White Ferret, well-broke, price, \$10; one young male Ferret, \$5, both healthy and in good condition. One Berkshire Boar Pig, three months old, \$12.
WILL J. ROW, Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

MY PARTRIDGE COCHINS

Have won MORE PREMIUMS than all others in Boston Music Hall, and at the last exhibition of the Massachusetts Poultry Association were winners of

ALL THE FIRST PRIZES AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS,

against heavy competition.

From my prize-winning and other choice Partridge Cochins, and their progeny, I now offer for sale BETTER SPECIMENS than ever before.

W. H. BRACKETT,
Washington National Bank, Boston, Mass.

100 DUCKS FOR SALE.—Aylesburys, Cayugas, and Rouens. They are very large and handsome. Also, several pair of Berkshire pigs.
Address H. C. VAN DERVER, White House, N. J.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS.—A few full-grown fine birds for sale, White Ear-lobes, Yellow Legs and Black Breasts. Also, well marked BUFF and PARTRIDGE Cochins pullets, now laying.
M. T. FRY, Vineland, New Jersey.

WILLIAMS' LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, 10 pounds, at seventh months, for sale.
W. W. ELLIOTT, McEwensville, Pa.

ONE PAIR INSIDE TUMBLERS, very fine, \$15; one pair Almond Tumblers, \$10; one pair Black Barbs, \$10; one pair Yellow Barbs, \$10; one pair Black Trumpeters, \$8, all fine birds.

Also, Leghorns, Games, etc., from pedigree stock, and Ducks from my imported stock.
J. Y. BICKNELL, Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y.

THREE FINE TRIOS of White Leghorn chicks (Bicknell's stock), fine in ear-lobe, per trio, \$3; also Fancy Pigeons, at low rates. Circular free.
J. J. WALKER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—14 Brown Leghorn cockerels for \$25, or will select birds for \$5 each.
H. N. WHEELER,
Mystic River, Conn.

ROSE COMB DOMINIQUE.

FOR SALE.—Two cocks, four pullets, and three hens (18 months old), Rose Comb Dominiques, cocks and pullets of S. W. Studley's strain; or, will exchange for Light Brahmas.
Address E. R. FRAZIER, Plattsburg, N. Y.

FLYING ANTWERPS.

JOHN VAN OPSTAL (FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM),

IMPORTER OF THE PURE BREED OF ANTWERP FLYING BIRDS,

Every bird warranted to be imported from Antwerp direct.

No. 4 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.

J. F. FERRIS, STAMFORD, CONN.,

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF

IMPROVED POULTRY! HIGH-CLASS STOCK!

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMAS,

BUFF, AND PARTRIDGE COCHINS,

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS,

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I also have a few birds to sell at a VERY LOW FIGURE, TO CLOSE OUT my stock of the following varieties, viz: Houdans, Black Spanish, Black Russians, Dominiques, Games, Bantams, Rouen, Aylesbury, and Crested Cuban Ducks.

Any one desiring to purchase my breeding stock of any of the above, and all birds, old and young, also, my stock of Buff Cochins, old and young, can now do so at a GREAT BARGAIN.

The Asiatics and Leghorns will be a SPECIALTY with me the coming season, and I shall have from three to five pens of each variety, very carefully mated for breeding, from BEST PRIZE-WINNING STRAINS in the country.

Orders received for Eggs at \$3 per 15. Write for "SPECIAL" SAFE OFFER!
J. F. FERRIS, Stamford, Conn.

WHITE CALCUTTA FANTAILS.—To any one sending five new subscribers to the editor of this paper, I will give one pair of my superior White Calcutta Fantails. Valued at \$10.00.
J. T. PECKHAM, Lock Box 30, Providence, R. I.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,

With Solid White Ear Lobes, and up to standard, at \$8 each.

WARRANTED ALL RIGHT.

J. T. PECKHAM, Providence, R. I.

BREMEN GEESE.

One trio, extra fine, price \$25; one goose, hatched June 19, weighs 18 lbs., the others, hatched in July, but equally as fine and fit for the highest competition. Address JOSEPH MEARS, Branchtown, Phila.

BUFFS! BUFFS! BUFFS!

I SHALL NOT EXHIBIT THIS SEASON BUT WILL SELL MY BEST EXHIBITION BIRDS.

BUFFS BRED BY ME WON

FIRST PREMIUM AT DETROIT,

FIRST PREMIUM AT BUFFALO,

FIRST PREMIUM AT PHILADELPHIA,

LAST WINTER,

Showing against the best imported and home-bred birds in this country.

D. JONES, Russian Valley Poultry Yards,

Tecumseh, Mich.

FOR WANT OF ROOM,

I have decided to breed only Light Brahmas, and therefore offer for sale my entire stock of Dark Brahmas, consisting of three cocks, twenty-five hens, and twenty-five cockerels and pullets. These fowls are warranted pure in blood, from Van Winkle's and other noted strains, and will be sold low—very low, if in one lot. Also one Buff Cochins cockerel, Todd's strain.

T. D. HAMMOND, Chaut Lake Poultry Park, Mayville, N. Y.

WANTED.

BUCKS COUNTY BLUES,

WHITE TOP-KNOT BLACK POLANDS,

WHITE GUINEA FOWLS,

Address "POLAND," 39 N. Ninth St., Phila.

*Riverside Poultry Yards,
Canada,*

Wright & Butterfield, Proprietors.

IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of first-class fowls. We bred and exhibited the 1st and 2d prize birds in the Asiatics and Black Breasted Red Games at the three great shows: GUELPH, TORONTO, and LONDON, this Fall. A few first-class birds for sale at reasonable prices.

Or address

WM. WRIGHT, Detroit, Mich.

GOLDEN AND SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGHS,
GOLDEN AND SILVER-LACED SEBRIGHTS,
FANCY PIGEONS.

I have a few fowls and chicks to dispose of, bred from the best imported stock.

Several SUPERIOR S. S. HAMBURG COCKERELS,

Fit to win at any exhibition.

GEO. F. SEAVEY, Cambridgeport, Mass.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND AYLESBURY DUCKS.

Having sold all my American Dominiques to Mr. E. T. M. Simmons of Oil City, to persons wanting first-class pure-bred Rose-comb Dominiques, I cheerfully recommend them to the above address. Hereafter my specialties will be

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BLACK AFRICAN BANTAMS, and AYLESBURY DUCKS.

It shall be my aim to breed them pure and as near standard as possible. C. B. ELBEN, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Look out for this Space Next Week.

BUFF COCHINS.

Having decided to breed Buff Cochins next season, I have purchased of G. S. Williams, his entire interest in his well-known flock of Buffs, said interest being Mr. Williams' selection of but a portion of the entire flock. Mr. Williams has bred this strain for five years, and has spared no trouble nor expense in bringing them to their present high standard. He says, "I never had so fine a lot of Buffs before." They are expressly noted for their clear rich color, freedom from vulture hocks, and black in neck hackle; as prize-winners, they have been very successful. I have, also, four birds imported from the best yards in England, and all from prize birds, which are very fine. This gives me one of the largest and best flocks of this variety to be found. Having more than I desire to breed, I will sell a portion at reasonable rates. There is not one poor bird in the lot. Write for what is wanted. Eggs in season.

Address E. S. STARR, 882 Elk Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

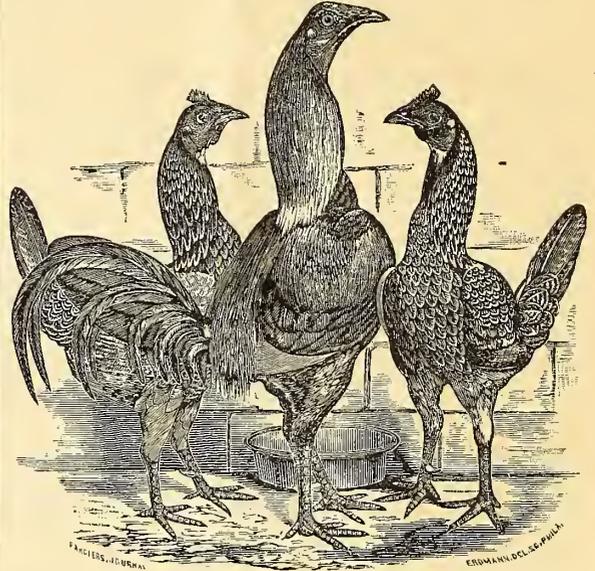
IRISH RED GAME FOWLS FOR SALE. TRUE TO NAME.
J. A. BENTLEY, Potter Hill, R. I.

LA FLECHE.

I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BIRDS OF THIS VARIETY FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

TRIOS.....	\$20 00
PAIRS.....	15 00
COCKERELS.....	10 00
PULLETS.....	5 00

PHILANDER WILLIAMS,
Taunton, Mass.



A. McLAREN,
BREEDER OF GAMES,
Lock Box 1586, MEADVILLE, PA.

**RIVER VIEW FARM,
SANDWICH, WEST ONTARIO, CANADA.**

My farm is situated on the Detroit River, four miles from Detroit, in Canada. Detroit being situated on three of the grand thoroughfares leading from the West to the East, and being one of the most beautiful cities on the continent, makes it a desirable resting place for the traveler; and as many of the fancy breeders of the country travel this way, I desire to call their attention to my

POULTRY YARDS AND PIGEON LOFTS

My place is accessible by horse cars from Windsor, to within three-quarters of a mile. I will take pleasure in meeting any respectable breeder or fancier, and returning him or her to the cars after having shown them what I have. I have secured the services of the veteran breeder of Buff, and Partridge, **Mr. G. W. FOX**, who will be in attendance at all times to tell "what he knows about poultry." During summer season, a steamboat lands four times a day at my place. I make a

SPECIALTY OF THE COCHIN CLASS,

but have other varieties. I have no Circulars and seldom advertise, but allow my fowls and eggs to speak for themselves. I have a few trios Buff, Partridge, and White Cochins (that will score ninety-five points) to spare this fall; they are such that I should not hesitate to send to any responsible judge of fowls on approval.

**SATISFACTION WILL BE GUARANTEED
TO PARTIES ORDERING EGGS.**

A. H. WEST,
RIVER VIEW FARM, SANDWICH, ONTARIO,
OR, 185 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

FOR SALE LOW.

Five pairs White Leghorns, from Pitkin's stock, and three trios Rose Comb Dominiques, Ellis stock; good breeding birds.
H. W. PARTELOW, Wakefield, R. I.

WHITE, BLUE, and YELLOW OWLS, Carriers, Homing, and Show Antwerps, Barbs, Fantails, Turbits, High-Flyers, Cumulets, Balds, Beards, Inside, and other Tumblers, Flying Tumblers (warranted), \$1.50 to \$2 per pair. The above are now ready to ship, and will be sold cheap, if applied for soon.
W. A. BURPEE, 1332 Arch St., Philadelphia.

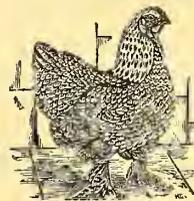
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N. E. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo., will sell a few fine Buff Cochins, Earl of Derby Games, and white Leghorn fowls and chicks, at reasonable prices. Send for Circular.

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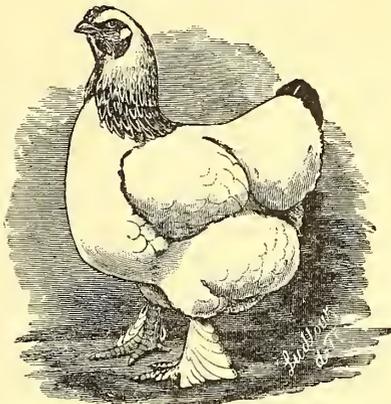
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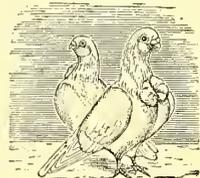
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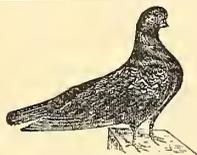
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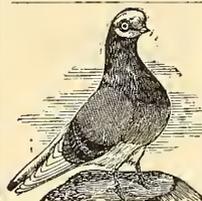
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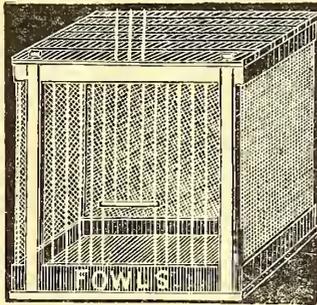
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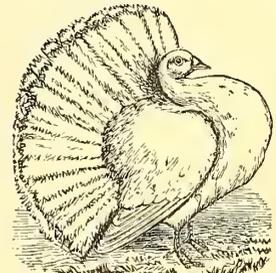
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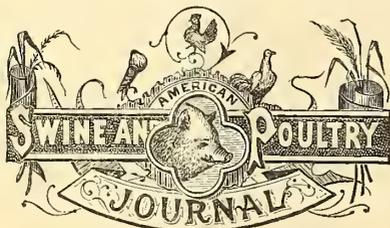
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