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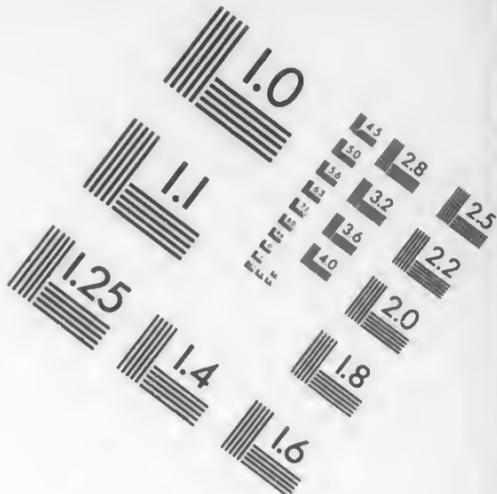
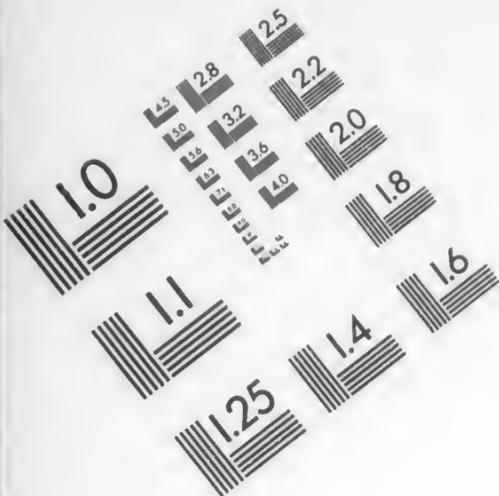
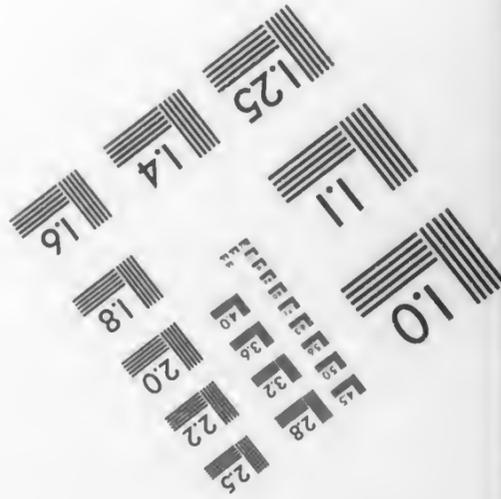
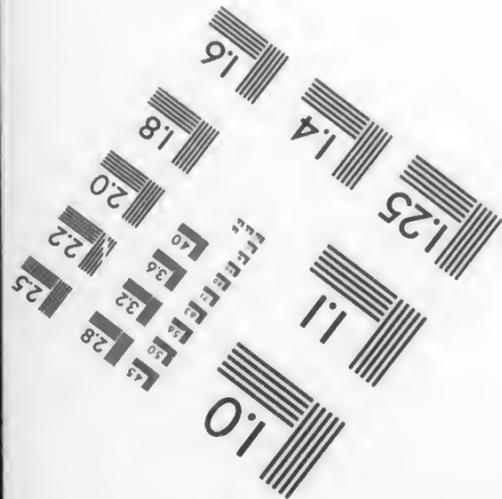
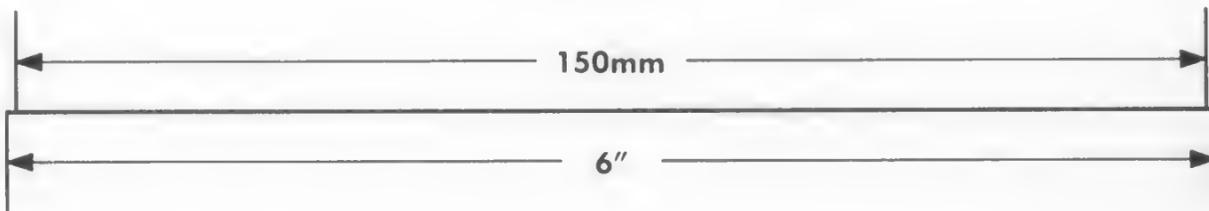
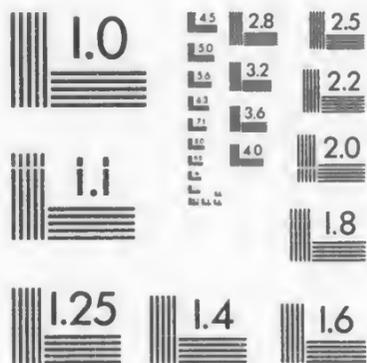


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Volume 1
September 27, 1888 -
February 28, 1889

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER THURSDAY BY THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL PUB. CO. (LIMITED).

No. 202 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa. P. O. Box 948.

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ADVERTISING RATES. (Cash In Advance.) 75 CTS. PER INCH NON-PARCEL MEASUREMENT.

Advertisements less than ten lines will be inserted except in our columns of small advertisements, in which we will insert forty words or less at 20 cents a single insertion, or three insertions for \$1, and two cents for each additional word in excess of fifty.

Advertisements must be accompanied by the cash. We must be our own interest as well as yours, make no exception to this rule.

Postmaster: Notice—reading matter columns—five cents per word.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED RIGHT UP TO THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and pigeons that will be of interest to our readers is solicited.

Communications should be brief, as possible and must invariably be written on only one side of the paper.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

SALUTATORY.

The need there for a fancier's newspaper is the excuse we have found for entering the field. There are magazines and magazines devoted to this interest, all excellent in their kind.

But a magazine of any sort is ancient history for all practical purposes, and the fancy or industry which must depend upon such a medium for its information and its news is behind the times—long after date.

In trade, politics, sports, the issues are alive, and the advocates and adherents act and argue understandingly. And why? Because the newspaper gives the picture of the day in the day.

If instead they pass as passed from lip to lip, or upon medicine a month old, there would be with them as with the poultry and pigeon fancy, the paralysis of the blizzard-bound.

As is well known, the interest in fancier matters abroad is a hundred-fold greater than with us, and the fulness thereof is at once our wonder and our grief that with all our boasts of enterprise our proportions are so meagre beside it.

This growth and these dimensions are natural and beautiful and are directly traceable to the weekly issue and the newsy columns of the English fancier's papers. In fact, as their papers are to our papers, so is the extent of the interest with them to the interest with us.

THE COSMOPOLITAN SHOW.

Local feeling apart, the New York show is conceded by all to be the most important of the exhibitions of the year, and whatever may happen the rest this must not be foregone.

Mr. J. C. Long, Jr., treasurer and general superintendent of the successful shows of the past, says—"The Fancier's Club is not yet dead, and I think we can make together, and soon, to talk the matter over. But it will not have Mr. Harker's help, nor mine, as Mr. Harker is no longer among us, and other matters will claim all of my time."

While the absence of Mr. Harker and Mr. Long is to be deeply regretted, since it is to their individual and untiring efforts the prestige the show holds is due, still it would not be felt now as it would have been in the past.

POULTRY AT STATE FAIRS.

Ten years ago all the most zealous members of the management of the New England Agricultural Association's fair at Worcester could find for us of the poultry exhibit was a pair of ducks in a packing box outside under a tree, and a few brown leghorns and grades in the refreshment tent of their owners.

This fair, in representing the combined agricultural interest of New England, represented also the section of our country containing more fine poultry than all others combined, and more than this, the parts at which the ancestors of all our best varieties were landed by the most worthy sea captains, their discoverers, and the various spots which claim the original Plymouth Rock; the centre in fact from which the high class, the blue-blooded poultry, went West and elsewhere.

And, there was only one entry, this crate of ducks, to show for it! But there was reason for it. This thoroughbred poultry interest was in the hands of fanciers, and the farmers, the agricultural constituency, were not fanciers. Poultry to them was either a matter of import, beyond their conception as detailed in the market reports of their weeklies, or the few odd birds, scavengers in the barnyard or gleanings among the sheaves, the source of the good wife's material for trade at the store, and not their concern.

In either case it was not within or worthy of their attention, and the agricultural societies catering to their call, in not being required to furnish accommodations or inducements for their presence, were not to be censured for the lack.

Fanciers, residents of the town and city, were not interested in these yearly gatherings except, it may be, to try their trotters about the tracks. Their birds at the season in which these fairs were held were in all the ragged forlornness of body-moul, with everything in appearance against them, and their all dependent upon that appearance. But, the life of their fancy was dependent upon competition, and for a score of years their own fairs had been held during the winter in one city and another. The farmer was in time attracted to these, and although at first he scoffed at fancy values for hen flesh his interest was excited, and in the end he was compelled to recognize the value to himself of the fancier's methods and to yield the price he asked for his work.

Trying his hand at it his success and the desire to have his brother farmers know it, led to the demand that poultry should be represented in the yearly gatherings in his interest, and to the inducements which have made it so important a feature in both country and state fairs and secured its presence in the numbers shown by the awards in our reports.

VITALITY OF EGGS.

The eggs for fall hatching should be those laid by the early pullets. The hens when in moult or just recovering from it are not in condition for producing young of strong vitality. Eggs laid during moult or shortly after become addled sooner than those of the same birds at seasons when their condition is normal.

NOTES.

*Spratts patent has contracted to cage and care for the poultry and pigeon classes at the Columbus, Ga., and Augusta, Ga., fairs.

*At the Lowell, N. Y., Fair there were thirty entries in the poultry department, just one more than in the swine and green-class combined.

*The Messrs. J. S. and W. G. Crosby, Greenville, Mich., made the largest entry at the West Michigan fair, held at Grand Rapids the week of the 23d.

*J. Farrar Rockham, Orange, N. J., will judge the pigeon class of the fair to be held in Columbus, Ga., next week. Mr. Rockham is a careful and competent.

*Spratts Patent has contracted to cage the Columbus (Ga.) and the Augusta (Ga.) shows. It assures attractive exhibitions and the comfort and good condition of the birds.

*Dried blood, to be obtained at the slaughter house, or the scrapings of butchers' blocks mixed with soft food will show a marked increase in egg-producing or in condition during moult.

*At the Athol, Mass., show Mr. D. F. Bigelow, of Peterham, poultry thirty single prizes and best for collection. The next best was C. D. Richardson, West Brookfield, with eleven prizes and second for collection.

*The entry at the Lancaster, Mass., farmers' fair, was of good birds. The prize winners were H. C. Brown, G. W. Willard, Latham and Locke and Miss Susie Griggs. Edward O'Connor was the only exhibitor of pigeons.

*The entries of poultry for the Western fair, opening in London, Ont., the 21st, exceeded by over a hundred birds that of last year. The list in detail is: fowls, 210; chickens, 220; turkeys and aquatic, 52; breeding hens, 10; pigeons, 152; making a total of 644.

*At the Union, Mass., Farmers' fair the prize winners were—George S. Ball, T. J. Harper, Harvey C. Cook, B. W. Brewer, Charles Potter, Willie Walker, E. P. Rogers, George Nelson and Eddie Clafin. The prize for best fair grades of this ingredient. It is manifest, then, that barley alone is a wasteful food for poultry.

*Mr. James Robinson carried the majority of the prizes for both poultry and pigeons at the Westboro, Mass., Fair. Other prize winners were G. H. Rodgers, W. Thompson, E. A. Holbrook, H. D. Adams. Mr. Fred Clapp won the prize for the best lot of ducks.

ANALYSES OF FOODS.

The English fancier's weekly, Poultry, has done excellent service in its experiments to show the comparative value of the foods in common use for poultry and pigeons. Its calculations were upon the basis that the wants of twenty hens per day were about equivalent to those of one man. These it fixed at 40oz. protein, 12oz. fat, and 25oz. carbohydrate.

Here then the quantity of barley necessary to give our needed 40oz. of protein is 43lbs. In that quantity we find 14oz. of fat, being 1/3 less than required, and nearly 53oz. of carbohydrate, or an excess of no less than 33oz. of this ingredient. It is manifest, then, that barley alone is a wasteful food for poultry.

The addition of pulse in some form is the most simple way of getting a proper adjustment of the balance of necessities when using some of the common foods to which we have referred. We therefore give one or two analyses—1lb. of peas contains 24 oz. protein, 10z. fat, 8oz. carbohydrate, 14oz. fibre and 10z. ash. Rather less, then, than 11lbs. Peas give us 43oz. protein, but only 10z. fat, and 11oz. carbohydrate, or a deficiency of nearly 11oz. of fat, or a deficiency of nearly 11oz. of this material. Peas, then, have a large excess of protein.

Much used in the East, and freely recommended some years back to the poorer classes in this country, Lentils contain (in 1lb.) 42oz. protein, 30z. fat, 81oz. carbohydrate, and 10z. fibre and ash. This lentils will give us our needed 40z. of protein, but will leave us nearly 14oz. short of fat, and more than 11oz. deficient in carbohydrate. Lentils, then, like peas, can only be used to make up for a deficiency of protein in other foods.

Potatoes (1lb) contain only 4oz. of protein, a trace only of fat, 23oz. of carbohydrate, with 2oz. fibre and ash. The rest of the pound is made up (as throughout) with water, which here stands at 12oz. To make up our day's food so far as regards protein, we require 10lbs. of potatoes, while even in that large quantity, of food an almost complete deficiency of fat, with, on the other hand, an excess of 19oz. of carbohydrate.

The last analysis to which it refers is that of meadow grass. One pound of this contains 12oz. of water, 3oz. protein, 10z. fat, 24oz. carbohydrate, and rather more than 1oz. of ash, fibre, etc. Supposing it practicable, then, to feed entirely on grass, we find that it requires 12lbs to yield over 40z. of protein, while that quantity gives 11oz. fat, or only 1/2 deficient, and 25oz. of carbohydrate, or an excess of 15z. in that item.

Lime Water in Diphtheria. Lime water has proven so efficacious in cases of diphtheria in the human family, that it may now be considered in treatment of the same disease in poultry.

The first conclusion arrived at was that the color of the birds in hand had been destroyed, and experiments were made to find out how this could have been done. One feather was washed quickly and thoroughly rinsed to remove all soapy particles, had the color improved by the operation, but when allowed, in the second test, to remain in the soapy water for a longer time the color was lost.

When, as a third experiment, the feather was left in the strong soap-suds three days, the color was destroyed and the fibre of the feather was partly eaten away. The action taken by the Gloucester Club upon this report at its regular September meeting was—"After seeing the feathers which had been experimented upon, and hearing of the different methods adopted for thoroughly testing the thing, it is the opinion of this meeting that the natural color of a pigeon may be affected and spoiled by washing with soap containing an excessive proportion of alkali."

—Mr. Melvin Gee, Jackson, Mo. special for best collection of pigeons at the Michigan State fair.

POULTRY.

FIXTURES.

Fairs in Which Fanciers Have Interests. Oct. 2, Shrewsbury, Mass., Farmer's and Mechanic's Club. Oct. 3, Spencer, Mass., Farmer's and Mechanic's Club. Oct. 4-5, Springfield, Mass., Bay State Fair.

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THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Conditions to be Considered—Sunlight All Important.

The main point to be observed, when constructing a poultry house, is to secure as much space on the floor as possible and to avoid too wide a roof. The object is to save expense, as the roof is the most costly part of the house, while the real value depends upon the area on the floor in proportion to total cost.

Classifying Eggs. The millions of eggs sent up weekly to the Paris market are classified according to size and quality previous to their exposure for sale.

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MARKET POULTRY.

The French Methods of Preparation.

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THE PROFIT IN IT.

Notes From an Address by J. W. Ludlow Before the Birmingham and Mid-England Poultry Society.

You may perhaps wonder why I should have chosen the commercial side of the poultry subject upon which to address you this evening. I know full well that the great majority of fanciers who join associations like ours are for the most part prompted by love and admiration of the kinds upon which their study is centered and their hopes are raised. We here assembled are doubtless more particularly admirers of the beautiful, "pure-bred" section of the poultry culture—patrons of the varied forms, the attractive peculiarities of character, structure, colors and habits of our pets, students chiefly of the great family which constitute the grand total of "fancy" poultry from an exhibition point of view. In short, we are "fanciers," and as such I am bound to say, seek first to please the eye and the individual tastes, rather than to satisfy the appetite or add to its food supply. Perhaps it is a pity it is so; but so it is. Yet, within our "fancy" embraces the whole genus, and it is quite a moot point as to which branch is the most profitable. The commercial, or perhaps an embodiment of the two? This I know—that the "fanciers" section is absolutely essential to the proper working of the other part.

THE FANCIER'S AIM. Whilst I admit the fancier's first aim and chief object is the propagation of pure-bred exhibition poultry instead of the so much per pair prices as a marketable commodity, still I hope fanciers fully recognize the importance of keeping before them, and prominently so, too, the national aspect of the case. Imbued, then, with this feeling, I thought it well to first address you on the table bird side of this great question, and in doing so I must of necessity be brief, so as to interest rather than weary you.

Statistics are not always reliable, but oftentimes embarrassing, unless deeply studied. The last table of this kind which came under my notice, I believe, an extract from the Board of Trade returns, in which it is recorded that our annual use and consumption of eggs is 3,500,000,000. Of this quantity 2,500,000,000 are stated to have been produced in this country, leaving 1,000,000,000 as the result of foreign imports for the past year. These figures appear somewhat startling for the moment, I confess; nevertheless, they are, in my opinion, eminently satisfactory from a fancier's point of view, and also, I think, not unsatisfactory from a national standpoint. These long lines of figures are too often used for political purposes and unfair comparisons; in the article before me we are reminded that the nations in the production of poultry and eggs. The fact is, we are leagues ahead of any other nation in the world in the production of fancy poultry, and more than equal to, also, in the production of table poultry and eggs—number, weight, size and quality considered—and this I could prove, if time permitted, by a few simple facts that may be unknown or ignored by the political statistician. I therefore restrict the figures I quote, as perfectly satisfactory to any poultry fancier who studies the question and is not biased by so-called "in-trade" notions. I don't think we need quarrel about these tabular imports as a cheap supply of eggs as a make-up for manufacturing and food purposes. It appears to me rather our good fortune to be able to secure these cheap goods abroad whilst our own pure-bred, superior quality fowls are laying the golden eggs and hatching the golden chickens at home. I scarcely think it necessary to assure you that on this egg question there has been much twaddle written and uttered. I think if our exhibition stocks and such resources as we possess were utilized solely for food and other purposes as a trial for one year we could well dispense with the dreaded foreign supply, but in truth it pays the British fancier to supply the foreigner and our own colonies with a better race of live stock at far more remunerative prices than that of supplying eggs for consumption.

In our exhaustive and extensive category of exhibition poultry is provided every requisite of flesh, eggs, and beauty, quality, quantity, fertility, early maturity, early layers, and hardy winter layers, all sorts, sizes, colors and qualities, to suit all and every taste and requirement. Each kind is possessed of some one or more many special virtues, which under culture may be further developed and turned to good use, the whole forming an imposing and wonderful assorted collection, in which beauty and utility are more or less conspicuous in every case. It is in the conception of new breeds and their propagation, or the cultivating, purifying and refining of others, and the preservation and improvement of old sorts, that the work of the "fancier" comes in, and in which he is apparent, too, as the mainstay of the whole poultry fabric.

CROSSING FOR MARKET POULTRY. It is out of the host of scrupulously recorded pedigree stocks that the best (indeed, the only reliable) crosses for market poultry are obtained, inasmuch as the typical "pure-bred" can be defined, whereas the typical "mongrel" is anything; indeed, sometimes almost nothing. So long as some of the "barn door" mongrels become, either from inattention, close breeding or from the throwing together of heterogeneous elements as "crosses," that mode, mischievous or wrought. So far, then, from the propagation of fancy poultry working a destructive influence upon poultry as a marketable commodity (as the very opposite effect), "True, the close breeding" necessary in the last stages of the evolu-

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No answers by mail. Write your questions clearly, concisely, and write only on one side of the paper, else no attention will be paid to your communication.

VENTILATION OF POULTRY HOUSES.—Question.—What is the best cheap way of ventilating a poultry house—a way that will be free from draughts?—A. Barney, Philadelphia. Answer.—A steeple with cap extending eight or ten inches above the roof and to within about the same distance of the floor will probably suit you. Put a damper in the pipe and do not expect the air of the house to be changed unless this is open.

STRIPPED QUILL.—Question.—Certain of my pigeons have all the web eaten from the flight feathers. What has done it and what is the remedy?—Mr. Blumke, Trenton. Answer.—There are mice in your loft and they have stripped the feathers for lining for their nests.

PIGEONS GOING LIGHT.—Question.—Please give me the receipt for the pills for pigeons that are going light?—F. Pubke, Brooklyn. Answer.—The pill is known as "The Number Six." The credit due for it is to Mr. Louis Burlingame, New York City. The formula is: Pulv. capivi One drachm Peppin One-half drachm Pyro. phos. iron One drachm Quinin Fifteen grains Extract gentian to make sixty pills.

EAR-PROTECTING ROOMS.—Question.—Please give a formula for egg-producing food?—J. M. Montclair. Answer.—Any of the foods advertised are warranted to do all that is claimed for them and are probably cheaper than to try to fill a prescription by one's self. A compound said to be infallible is given as follows:—To one pound each, bone scrap, linseed cake and oyster shells, ground fine, add one-half ounce each saleratus and sulphur, one ounce best cayenne, two ounces each common salt and copperas. Combine thoroughly and mix with the food three times each week in the proportion of a dessert teaspoonful to each hen.

FOOD FOR MOCKING BIRD.—Question.—Please tell me what is the best food for a mocking bird.—A. Eglington. Answer.—Boil an egg for at least a half hour; as a hour would be better, as the yolk will then be creamy. Mash the yolk with twice its weight in freshly boiled potato. Mix thoroughly with a little water and a small quantity of cayenne and pepper and make into a cone. This must be prepared fresh every day. This is for regular diet. Be sure that the bird's cage contains gravel and water for the bath and to drink.

POULTRY FERTILIZERS. There is nothing on or about a farm that is so valuable for fertilizing, and nothing more constantly wasted through negligence, than hen manure. Where the droppings are allowed to go upon the floor it is never cleaned up; the hens scratch and kick it about, crumpling it to find what fills and contaminates the air, breeding vermin and becoming a fertile source of disease. That which farmers are anxious to buy at a dollar a barrel and worth double that sum to the grower is not so much as the manure, where we want to retain it till the plant roots get a chance at it. The platforms are cleaned three times a week in winter and twice a week in summer, but every day would be better, the plaster, etc., being scraped up with the droppings and making about half of the whole. This reduces the manure one time. Before using it on the land it is my practice to add one equal amount of land plaster, working it up with a shovel and putting into barrels three or four weeks before using. This reduces it twice more, so that the fertilizer when ready for use is one part hen droppings and three parts plaster, earth or coal ashes. Even then it is too powerful to be brought in contact with the seed. It is best, if using it on the hill or drill, to cover it lightly before dropping the seed. This supports that the hens are well fed and the droppings rich. A poor, half-starved bird cannot yield anything of great value. A well-fed bird will yield droppings almost equal to Peruvian guano.

FERTILIZER OF THIS STRENGTH is great stuff for grass, corn and grain; for potatoes it must be used very carefully. My method of using it is to put a little in the drill, cover it, and when the potatoes are ready to be hoed sow a liberal dressing of this fertilizer along the drill before running the cultivator. Running the cultivator twice in each row effectively mixes the earth and the well mixed fertilizer, which is then in position for the plant roots to find it. We do not claim that this method is perfect, and shall be glad to learn of a better one. We do claim, however, that this method will give fully three barrels of splendid fertilizer.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOW.

FINE DISPLAY AND OVERZEALOUS ATTENDANTS.—The Awards.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—The display in the poultry and pigeon departments just closing of the International Fair is the finest ever seen in the vicinity outside of a regular pet stock show. If there was a fault to be found with the immediate management it was in the excess of zeal with which the exhibit was guarded. One could hardly look at a bird much less inquire as to its pedigree and antecedents without being apparently suspected of designs upon it. As to getting the awards there was the greatest difficulty. We are promised them after the show, and complete, but a newspaper man knows no backwards. The judges in the poultry classes were J. A. Bicknell, Buffalo; B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis; J. D. Nevins, Philadelphia. It was with regard to the best list of awards obtainable at this date.

BRAMA'S.—Light—Pen, cockerel, each 1st, Nevins & Cauffman, Philadelphia. Hen, 2d, cockerel, 1st, C. H. Akery, Tonawanda. Hen, 1st, W. P. Leggett, Salt Point. Cock, 1st, Milo Canfield, Elletts. Duck, cock and hen, each 1st, S. P. Howard and son, Fairport.

COCHINS.—Buff—Cock let, breeding pen 1st, 2d, Nevins & Cauffman. Cockerel 2d, Howard & Son. Cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, breeding pen 1st, 2d, Howard & Son. Cockerel and pullet, each 1st, hen, 1st, D. R. Sarr, Corcoran Falls. White—Pen, cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, E. M. Hedges, Evans, Buffalo. Hen 1st, 2d, O. Howard, Auburn.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Pen, cock, hen, pullet 1st, 2d, J. J. Bundy, Fairport. White—Pen, cock each 1st, hen, cockerel each 2d, J. E. DeWolf, Amsterdam. Hen 1st, cock 2d, Howard & Son. Pullet 2d, Leggett. Cockerel 2d, pullet 1st, 2d, W. C. Tucker, Alden.

WYANDOTTES.—Silver—Pen, cock, hen, each 1st, Howell; cockerel, pullet, 2d, Bundy. Pen, 2d, H. B. Hill and son, Chittenden. White, cock, pen, cockerel, pullet, 1st; cockerel, 2d, Knapp Bros., Fabius.

LEGHORNS.—Brown—Pen, cockerel, pullet, each 2d, DeWolf. Pen, 1st, C. H. Hamersmidt, Buffalo. Cocker, 2d, pen, 2d, Howell. Hen, 2d, L. D. Ely, Rochester. Rose-comb brown, cockerel, 1st, 2d, pullet 1st, H. H. Wallace, Ontario. Cocker, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2d, Howard & Son. White, cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, each 1st, 2d, W. H. Knapp Bros., Pullet, 1st, G. T. Goble, Fort Erie, Ont. Rose-comb white, pen, cock, each 1st, Howell and son, Chittenden. Pen, 1st, Knapp Bros., Ontario. Cocker, 2d, Howard & Son.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Black Spanish—Cock, hen, 1st, Howard & Son. Andalusian—Pen, hen, each 1st, H. H. Hewitt, Williamsburg. Cock, 2d, Ely, Rochester. Rose-comb brown, cockerel, 1st, 2d, Henry Turner, Elmwood Place, O. Muff, 1st, hen, 2d, pullet, 1st, 2d, J. S. Sheldon, Central Village, Conn. Black Minorca—Pen, hen, cockerel and pullet, each 1st, 2d, W. H. Knapp Bros., Cock, 1st, Ackerly, Cock, 2d, G. A. Sharp, Lockport. Houdan—All to Daniel Pinckney, South Onondaga.

MI-LADY'S COMFORT. The following is the appeal to Congress for the closure of the International Exposition, in convenience and contrivance to promote her comfort when traveling. "One of the latest improvements in the transportation of live stock," says the Country Gentleman, "is a patent palce car on the Lackawanna Railroad, designed for the conveyance of live fowl. The car is two feet higher than the ordinary freight car, contains 116 compartments, each one four feet square, in a series of eight decks, with an aisle running through it crosswise and another lengthwise. The capacity of the car is from 3,500 to 4,500 fowls, according to the season of the year. It is a system of drop-decks the fowls are loaded and unloaded at the bottom of the car, the sides of which are of strong wire netting, in which are the doors to the several compartments. On the top of the car in the centre is a water-tank large enough to supply a full load on a journey of 2,000 miles. Each compartment is supplied with three sides with abundant food and water by a system of troughs and hose that is easily worked on the inside, no matter how great speed the train may be going at. The food is carried in a box or tank beneath the car."

THE DOUGLAS MIXTURE. The best tonic for poultry is to compel them to work for their living in the open air. Still there may be conditions when this is impossible or not desirable, and a little something is necessary to bring the inner man up to outside conditions. For this there is nothing better than the Douglas Mixture. This should be kept in stock and used in any reach in every poultry house. The recipe is: Common copperas (sulphate of iron), eight ounces; sulphuric, one-half liquid, ounce. Dissolve the copperas in one gallon of water and add the sulphuric acid. Under ordinary conditions add one pint to the drinking water for one hundred fowls, once a week. In case of sickness use often, but not in greater proportions.

POULTRY AT ELMIRA.

The Entry Large and by Many Owners.—The Awards.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—The show of poultry in connection with the fair of the State Agricultural Society, which closed here to-night, was larger than was anticipated and with a large number of exhibitors. The awards were:

BRAMA'S.—Light—1st, John H. Warner, Niskayuna; 2d, G. K. Harris, West Elmira. Dark—1st, Jay M. Seymour, Clarksville.

COCHINS.—Buff—1st, H. A. Jones, Worcester, Mass.; 2d, W. King, Torrington. White—1st, J. P. Bird, Wright's Corners. White—1st, 2d, E. DeWolf, Elmira. Black—1st, 2d, Seymour. Breeding pen—1st in each variety of Brama's variety, E. DeWolf. White Wyandotte—1st, Dexter; 2d, Stony Brook Farms.

AMERICAN.—Houdan—1st to both J. H. Warner and James Seely, Geneva; 2d, to both G. B. Hill and son, Chittenden, and W. A. Bristol, Brockton, Vermont. Gold Pouter—1st, Seely; 2d, A. F. Yorks; 2d, Bird. Gold pencilled—1st, Howard & Son; 2d, Stony Brook Farms. Black—1st, Stony Brook Farms; 2d, L. H. Waldorf, Jackson Summit, Pa. Spanish—Breeding Pen—1st to each, H. W. Jersey, Elmira; 2d, Ely. Houdan—1st, W. A. Bristol, Brockton, Vermont. Game—1st to each, T. C. Stanton, Rochester, and M. Kleson, R. Chert; 2d, Stanton. Black-red—1st, 2d, Stanton. Red pile—1st, J. Kleson. Silver duckwing—1st, Stanton; 2d, Howard & Son. Yellow duckwing—1st, Stanton; 2d, Howard & Son. Breeding year other game—1st to each, J. Kleson, M. Kleson, J. Tobin; 2d, J. Kleson, M. Kleson, E. A. Wendell, Albany. Game—1st, Kleson. Blue—1st, M. Kleson; 2d, Bird. Rose comb white—1st, M. Kleson; 2d, Kleson. Crested white—1st, M. Kleson; 2d, Kleson. Crested white—1st, M. Kleson; 2d, Bird. W. O. DeWolf.

INCUBATORS.—1st, Universal Hatchery, Elmira; 2d, DeWolf. Brown—1st, Howard Tron; 2d, J. Seely. White—1st, 2d, Howard & Son. Silver—1st, Howard & Son; 2d, H. F. Seely. Game—1st, 2d, J. Seely. Embury—1st, L. H. Waldorf, Jackson Summit, Pa. White China—1st, J. Seely; 2d, Howard & Son. White—1st, Howard & Son.

DUCKS.—Rouen—1st, Burton; 2d, Seymour. Appleton—1st, Burton. Cayuga—1st, Seymour; 2d, Howard & Son. Breeding pen—1st, J. Seely; 2d, Howard & Son. White China—1st, J. Seely; 2d, Howard & Son. White—1st, Howard & Son.

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POULTRY ON THE FARM. While on the average on mixed farms the profits from cattle, and grain, and field crops are generally some under the farmer's special control, by a kind of mutual consent, it would in many districts be almost as great a breach of tradition, custom and etiquette to make the farmer do the cooking and his wife the ploughing, as to take from the farm household the sole control of the money derived from the poultry. The poultry furnish no small part of the pin money of the farmer's wife. It is well that it is so, but with much responsibility and much care, and has rights.

POULTRY AND EGGS seem at first glance to be comparatively unimportant products of the farm. But yet there are few branches of farm industry which yield a larger aggregate in money. In France the value of the eggs and chickens is the poultry yard is probably second in agriculture only to that of the vineyard and the wheat field.

BONE FOR POULTRY.

The Beneficent Effects of Ground Bone and Oyster Shells.

Poultry raisers should not neglect to use sufficient raw bone, either crushed or in the form of meal. It contains lime, as do also oyster shells, but it contains animal matter which is of great value. Bone when burnt is of comparatively little value as oyster shells, but when crushed or ground raw, supplies value peculiar to itself. A class of poultry are extremely fond of it. Care should be taken to have it pure and sweet. It is good for all classes and ages of poultry. For young chickens it should be used in the form of meal, mixing a small quantity two or three times a week with their soft food, say, corn and clover. For older fowls, for young turkeys it is almost indispensable to prevent leg weakness. At about the time of their "shooting the red," when their health becomes established and they grow apace, the development of their frames and legs requires a more liberal assimilation of material than can be afforded by the usual articles of food. It is well to begin to mix a little bone meal with the food of young turkeys and from that time they are four weeks old it can be used freely.

No injurious effects will follow, for it is nutritious, and strengthens the bones and legs. All Asiatic chickens, for the same reason, are greatly benefited by its use. Many have been proven by analysis to contain every part of an egg—white, yolk, and shell, and course shell. It should be constantly kept in a special place in the poultry apartment of laying hens, as they will consume large quantities of it, and it goes chiefly to egg production. Granulated is the best form in shape it keeps fresh the longest time when ground into meal. Bone is one of the principal ingredients in the composition of most of the "egg foods" in the market.—Ohio Farmer.

SHINGLE ROOFS. A shingle roof is the best that can be used for shedding water, but such a roof is not tight, so far as the entrance of the air is concerned. To have the hens warm some kind of paper should be laid under the shingles. It is not necessary for breeding purposes, where early broilers are desired. If the early pullets of this year are selected, however, and mated with a cock not younger than eighteen months, the produce should be strong and healthy.

WATER-PROOF CEMENT

THE CANARY.

Its Origin and Domestication—Suggestions as to Its Treatment.

Of the ancestors of our canaries three facts may be accepted as fairly certain—First, they were green; next, they were good songsters, and third, they came from the Canary Islands.

deney of offspring to resemble their parents) are sufficient to account for all. This is the case with the task of producing a new strain which is thought an easy one. But it is complicated by all sorts of difficulties.

Pet Canaries.

Almost every household has one or more of these caged songsters, who are kept principally because they do sing and do not require much care.

BIRD STORES. LEADING AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND.

Fine Singing Canaries, Mocking Birds, Red Birds, Goldfinches and all other Fancy Cage Birds. Talking Parrots, Fine Bred Fowls, Pigeons, Dogs, Pet Animals of all kinds.

H. W. VAHLE,

319 MARKET ST., 46 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BIRDS



CAGES

Fine Singing Canaries, Cuban, Mexican and African Parrots; Bird Cages, Goldfish Globes, Globes, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Pet Animals of all kinds.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, Seeds, Fowls, Tonic, Etc.

Spratts Patent Challenge Poultry Meal,

The most successful food for rearing Poultry, and in conjunction with our PRAIRIE MEAT 'CRISSEL' the best egg producer in the market.

Order from your dealer. Full particulars from SPRATTS PATENT (AMERICA), LIMITED, 239-245 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

BOOKS, ETC., FOR FANCIERS. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address FANCIER'S JOURNAL, Lock-box 948, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. H. CRAIG, 531 JEFFERSON ST., Philadelphia, Pa., offers a few young homing pigeons, bred from 410 and 510 miles, record stock, at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pair.

J. C. SCHNEIDER, 424 SCAMORE ST., Buffalo, offers his entire collection of Chinese Owl, Tait Turbids, Spot Turbids and Helminets.

D. R. CHAS. C. PHILLIPS, DEERFIELD ST., Cumberland Co., N. J., offers Fancy Pigeons and Insible and Short-faced Tumblers for sale.

ROBERT BURROUGHS, JR., 14 PIGEON ST., Toronto, Ont., offers Fancy Pigeons for sale in all varieties. Birds carefully boxed and delivered to the express.

G. S. PRATT, JR., BRIDGEPORT, Ct., offers Fantails, Jacobins, Nuns, Owls and Homers at \$1 per pair.

J. C. LONG, JR., 218 FULTON STREET, New York City, offers six French staving machines, each for 210 fowls (thirty birds in seven tiers). Have been used successfully.

W. J. ONIK, BUFFALO, N. Y., STILL makes a specialty of the Fantail in English, Scotch and silky, hooded and plain in all the standard colors. The only collection of pure albino America is in this lot.

T. G. MILLS, ALBANY, N. Y., OFFERS a few in Blue and Silver, Fantails in White and Black, Tumblers, Turbids and Black Carriers.

PHILLES & BRO., CHRISTIANA, PA., (formerly of Baltimore) buy and sell common pigeons in quantities to suit.

Spratts Patent Dog Cakes,

The Best and Cheapest Dog Food in the Market.

Beware of worthless imitations, same shape, and see that each cake is stamped: Spratts Patent

SPECIALTIES FOR PUPPIES AND LADIES' PETS. Dog Soap, Certain death to flea, and Medicines for all canine diseases.

C. W. E. GERNEIDT, ALLENTOWN, PA., will exchange Common and Fancy Chickens, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Goldfish or Song Birds. What offer?

EXCHANGES. G. W. E. GERNEIDT, ALLENTOWN, PA., will exchange Common and Fancy Chickens, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Goldfish or Song Birds. What offer?

IMPORTERS. LOUIS RUHE, 24 NO. WILLIAM ST., New York City, Importer of Pigeons, Poultry, Cattle, Hens, and all kinds of live stock.

DIRECTORY. W. ECKERT, ALLENTOWN, PA., Breeder of Leads or Fancier Tumblers.

The poultry and pet stock department of the show to be held in Columbus, Ga., next week is under the immediate charge of Mr. J. S. Garrett, with Dr. T. W. Tuggle and E. Sims Banks assistants.

WANTS. ORLANDO ROBINSON, WEST TROY, N. Y., wants Baldheads in Blue or Black.

FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY, FANCY AND HOMING PIGEONS, RABBITS AND CAGE BIRDS.

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

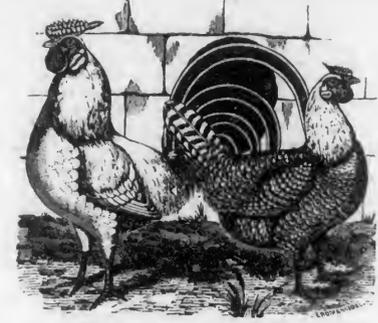
24 NUMBERS, \$1.00. (SINGLE COPIES, 6c.)

A FINE SHOW.

AT THE GREAT MISSOURI STATE EXHIBITION.

Poultry and Pigeons Exhibited at St. Louis—The Work of the Judges—Who Won the Prizes, Etc.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The poultry department of the State Fair closed to night, a success in both the number and quality of the birds shown and in the interest taken in it.



SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURGS.

BREEDING PENS—Light Brahmas: 1st, 2d, Bartlett; 3d, 4th, Bartlett. White Cochins: 1st, 2d, Mrs. McCullough. Black Cochins: 1st, 2d, Mrs. McCullough.

Partridge and buff, each 1st, Bartlett. Pigeons: 1st, Mrs. McCullough. 2d, Deerfield. 3d, Warner & Co. 4th, Deerfield.

Black and white, each 1st, Warner & Co. 2d, Deerfield. 3d, Warner & Co. 4th, Deerfield.

White and common each, 1st, Mrs. McCullough. 2d, Deerfield. 3d, Warner & Co. 4th, Deerfield.

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THE LARGEST YET.

COLUMBUS, O., BREAKS THE SHOW RECORD.

The Largest Show Ever Given in the Western Section of the Country—The Complete List of Awards, Etc.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 29.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The poultry show, held in connection with the Ohio Centennial, closed to-day, and goes upon record as the largest, best and most admirably managed of any ever held in the West.

The department was in charge of Mr. H. A. Bridge of this city, to whom the honor is due for the success which crowned the whole.

The awards were: Cook, 1st, 3d, Bridge; 2d, Derby; 4th, Wurt. Cockerel, 1st, Gammendinger; 2d, Bridge; 3d, Akery; 4th, Bridge; 5th, Talbot.

White and common each, 1st, Mrs. McCullough. 2d, Deerfield. 3d, Warner & Co. 4th, Deerfield.

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(Continued on third page.)

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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No. 202 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa. P. O. Box 948.

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ADVERTISING RATES. (Cash in Advance.)

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No advertisement less than ten lines will be inserted except on columns of small advertisements.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and plovering that will be of interest or use to fanciers is solicited.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

BEATING THE PUBLISHER.

Our attention has been called in an article entitled "A Publishers' Union," in which the publishers of poultry papers are requested to unite for mutual protection against disreputable and irresponsible fanciers said to be at large.

"There are many brooders," says this writer, who make it their special business to beat every poultry publication which comes within their reach, and we are sorry to say, that some of these appear to the public as first-class responsible men, and are looked upon as beyond reproach.

The publisher of one of the best of the poultry magazines writes us—"The great drawback to conducting a poultry paper pleasantly is the difficulty of collecting from advertisers. So many let their advertisements run along, paying no attention to bills sent, and when it gets to be \$15 or \$20 default on it entirely or get mad if you ask about it. I have refused to carry two or three unless prepaid, but I see they have placed in the paper, therefore conclude others are not so particular."

All this goes to show a lamentable and unbusiness like state of affairs among poultry publishers. Let them combine. Yes, but not to compile a blacklist in first proving the frauds, but by limiting the advertising columns of their papers to those who are "good" in the commercial sense; who offer the equivalent at the time they purchase their advertising space.

It is only justice to the honest advertiser that they shall do this. The one who will "beat" the publisher will best the purchaser as well, and it is only just to those who look to the advertising columns, supposing all mentioned therein have paid for their space and are so far good, should have the guarantee that it is so.

We shall follow our own course by refusing to open an account either for advertising or subscription with anyone.

We do not say we will do this if others will, but we make the beginning for ourselves and in justice both to ourselves and our honest advertiser.

If others would follow our example, the result would be a marked decrease in the advertising

pages, thus giving the field to those with whom one can deal safely, and while lessening the worries of the publisher, would not show a decrease in his income.

UNDER FOOT.

The very best flooring for a poultry house is of asphalt, slightly sloping to a drain at either centre or sides, so that it may be thoroughly cleaned by washing and yet no dampness remain. The work of laying the asphalt should be done as carefully and thoroughly done as if for the best of cellars or garden walks.

First choose stone of flinty nature; make a fire of wood and cover with coke, breeze or small coal; put on a layer of stone; throw more of the above fuel over the stone, then another of stone, and repeat the operation until sufficient for the purpose has been burnt. It matters not if some of the stones are large; the best will act on them as water does on lime. While as hot as it is possible to work, sift it into twines—the rough for foundation of the floor, the finer for the surface. Mix thoroughly with boiling coal tar on a platform of planks, and put in heaps around, layer being taken that the material for the top layer consists of pure stone, and that all dirt and dust are sifted out before using.

Should it be any considerable time before it is used it may be necessary to sprinkle some boiling tar over the material to make it work. We may mention that any handy laborer who has burnt ballast would be able to burn the stone. The next consideration is the foundation. This should be perfectly solid, and in no way liable to sink. The rough material should then be laid on about two inches in thickness and firmly rolled; then lay on the finer coating of the topping to the depth of about one inch, and again roll firmly. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of rolling, as the heavier the roller the better. One of stone is the best for the purpose. The surface should then be sprinkled over with coarse grit, crushed shells or spar, and again well rolled. As regards maintenance, the only work necessary is to brush hot tar over the surface periodically and throw over, or in the first instance, crushed shells or fine sharp sand. The slight odor of tar which will remain after each renewing will add to the sanitary condition.

The incubator, whether that provided by nature or man's improvement thereon, is the all-important factor in successful poultry keeping. Each has its advocates, the one fully as prejudiced as the other, and the prejudice of each built upon his own or another's experience, and thus irrefutable.

Both are right and wrong. The hen and the machine can be entirely successful and as complete failures. Two large American poultry farms make the same showing of profit at the year's close, but one, that of Mr. E. W. Twining, at Yardley, Pa., is run wholly by machines, while that of Mr. A. C. Hawkins, at Lancaster, Mass., is by hen power. Neither has faith in, nor could be tempted to adopt, the methods of the other, and yet both arrive at the same result.

The lesson this holds is that failure with either is due to mismanagement, and instead of condemning because ill result follow, the cause of it should be inquired into, and, when found, made note of.

Very many considerations must enter into the selection of an incubator, and not the least of these is the time which can be devoted to its care. Where this is limited the substitute for that time in the additional appliances will increase the price. When time is of no importance it is better to buy less intricate machines and give more of personal attention.

WHILE IT IS CERTAIN that laying hens must have lime in some form to make good the expenditure of the system in egg shells, feather mending, bone nourishing and the like, it is no wise certain, as many would have us believe, that the crude material, lime proper, is the article desired by them. The calcarea evolved within the chicken system is gathered from nature's most refined stores. Nearly all foods contain it in more or less quantities. Good management selects such as contain all the materials for the end desired, and implies such a knowledge of their components that lack in one is supplemented by the excess in another.

CORRESPONDENCE. MANY MEN, MANY MINDS.

Repressive Influence of High Class Clubs—The Place of the Standard.

Repressive Influence of High Class Clubs—The Place of the Standard. LORRITO, Va., Oct. 8.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—It is a source of actual pleasure to every pigeon fancier to greet the appearance of a new and well-edited journal devoted to his interests, but this gratification is generally marred by the reflection that in our country such enterprises are too frequently doomed to premature extinction. It would be a difficult task to explain all the obstacles which impede the successful progress of a fanciers' periodical, but there is one which constantly occurs in the course of our experience. This is the repressive influence which most pigeon fanciers of high-class birds exert upon the very large class of the uninitiated in their views and methods. The importance of a standard is too much exacted at the expense of a simple and beautiful. A fancier who has found real delight in the care and attention to his pets, which may have been tumbled or fancied or common pigeons, is assured that his taste is quite represented by an indulgence in the culture of "worthless trash" and that his only salvation as a fancier worthy of the name lies in his adoption of some high-class variety, bred according to a certain standard. Before this awakening the fancier "of low degree" was cultivating the most elevating of all the experiences of a fanciers' recreation—the experience of the love of the bird for the sake of the bird itself. After his education in the advanced methods, he substitutes the necessity of a standard for the love of the bird. It is argued that a good pigeon is not more expensive to keep than an inferior one and that it is better to fancy a high-class bird than a common or inferior specimen.

CAUSE OF DIVISION. But here arises the question:—What is a high-class bird? It is a bird demanded by a standard which is arbitrary. The standard prescribes what kind of specimen is to be produced and offers as its rewards the honor of prizes and the value of high market prices. But this does not create or constitute the fanciers' love for this specimen. We all know that there has existed quite frequently more real devotion, and consequently elevation of character in the culture of very ordinary pigeons than in that of the most high-class beauties. And the cause of this is that nothing comes between the affection and its object, but as soon as the necessity of a standard comes then this necessity divides, if it does not completely absorb the affection for the object.

High-class birds, as they are called, are valuable and indispensable in their place, which is in the hands of the experienced fancier, and standards are necessary to preserve their type, and to give them the attention and interest which their appreciation to destroy ruthlessly the affection or fancy for other classes of birds. There is room for all and there is a necessity for all. It is well to extol and explain the merits of that which is best, but it is equally well to extol and explain the merits of that which is inferior, and to do so because it is inferior it is not necessary to do so because of the merits of others.

I will illustrate. A is a fancier who has only regards his former favorites with the disgust which results from the discovery that they are so despised, and abandoning them to their fate humbly requests B to furnish him with some birds which are worthy of his attention. The birds arrive, but with the birds arrives also the necessity of a standard as a criterion of their value. This standard is purposely made sufficiently high to be difficult of achievement. The material for the stud is too limited by inadequate means, or the fancier is ignorant of the management of the birds, and the result is failure. The disciple of the high-class pigeon school retreats in deep disgust. He has learned only to despise his old favorites, and the recent acquisitions, having been judged by no individual attributes such as endowed their predecessors with their greatest charms, but only by the demands of a standard which they failed to satisfy, are condemned also. And thus ends a frequently recurring chapter of fanciers' experience. The experiment of making a "high class fancier" is not only failed, but with its failure destroyed the existence of a very useful fancier of another degree. A fanciers' journal should be supported by all grades and classes of fanciers, and its columns should be patronized by a united

fraternity. Each class may proclaim the merits of its favorites, but no one should seek to destroy the avowed preference of another. P. S. HUNTER.

HOMERS AT THE STATE FAIR.

A Protest Against an Award—A Club Competing Against an Individual.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—Herewith please find my entry in the homing pigeon class at the State fair. I, after appealing, being awarded second prize, although fancier after fancier, who saw the exhibits and who should be judges of homing pigeons, all tell me that it was the most unfair award they ever heard of; Mr. Brooks, who was the king judge, throwing my birds out of the competition for the premiums, because they had not the Germantown Federation records. My birds all had records under the rules of the Federation of American Fanciers of Pigeon Flying, or under The Sporting Life rules, which are the same thing. HAMMONS—Silver spangled, 37 birds, owned by C. W. McFarland, Iberia, and the Messrs. Gammendinger, Wurst, Willey and Bell. The awards:—Cock, 1st, McFarland; 2d, 4th, Gammendinger; 3d, Wurst. Cockerel, 1st, McFarland; 2d, 3d, Gammendinger; 4th, Baker; 5th, McFarland; 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

Justice to the Hen. "I visited our agricultural fair," said he to Hon. Ben Butterworth, "and I was disappointed to find that the premiums offered for the best horses were so large as compared with the poultry attention. Well, I was called on for a standard, you know, and I took advantage of it to call attention to the matter. Said E.—'Gentlemen, it seems to me that your committee has made a mistake and done an injustice to the hen. The horse is a noble animal and is worthy of any encouragement you feel able to give him in the way of a premium. But, gentlemen, you ought not to forget that our exports of the products of the hen—eggs—exceed in value the exports of horses. Besides, gentlemen, your horses, once exported, are gone. Not so with the hen. She stays at home and keeps right on doing business at the old stand.' D. Olin, Streetboro, and the Messrs. Gammendinger, Wurst, Willey and Singer. The awards:—Hen, 1st, Clemens; 2d, 3d, Keller. Pullet, all to Clemens.

POULTRY. THE COLUMBUS SHOW.

(Continued from first page.)

Hen, 1st, Clemens; 2d, 3d, Keller. Pullet, all to Clemens. JAVA.—Black—19 birds, owned by Henry Turk, Elmwood Place, and S. E. Wurst. The awards:—Cock, cockerel, hen, each 1st and 2d, Wurst; 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

BARBARS.—Black-red—Cock 1st, 4th; cockerel 1st, 3d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Andalusian—Cock 1st, Hewitt; Cockerel 1st, 2d, 3d, G. L. Lake, Cronon; Hen 2d, 4th, Hewitt; Pullet 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, Lake, Cronon; All-wards to F. M. Clemens, Mechanicsburg. Cockerel 1st, 2d, O. E. Hemenway, New London; 3d, Gammendinger; Pullet 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, Hemenway; 5th, Gammendinger; 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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POULTRY. THE COLUMBUS SHOW.

(Continued from first page.)

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ANALYSIS OF FOODS. Method in Feeding—Egg Production Specially Considered.

It will be remembered that we found that an approximate estimate of the food per diem required by twenty hens gave us a total weight of 12 lb., made up of 4 1/2 oz. protein, 12 1/2 oz. fat, and 20 oz. carbohydrate...

Table with 4 columns: 1lb of, Protein, Fats, Carbohydrates. Rows include Oats, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Potatoes, Rice, Middlings.

The remaining weight in each case made up of fibre, ash, water, etc., which it is not necessary to take into account. As an example of the method of making out the most economical dietary, suppose the twenty hens to be laying an average of ten eggs a day...

As an example of the method of making out the most economical dietary, suppose the twenty hens to be laying an average of ten eggs a day; we require, in addition to the 12 lb. of protein and 12 1/2 oz. of fats required for their ordinary support, 2 1/2 oz. of protein and 2 1/2 oz. of fats...

REEL AND FEATHER. The other wants of the hen to which we referred are shell-forming material and feather-forming material. For the shell line is essential. It can be supplied in various forms, but crushed oyster shells is the simplest where cost can be obtained.

The anti-scurbic qualities of green food which gives it its real value. It does not much matter in what form it is given, provided it is fresh and given pretty regularly.

EMOTIONS IN FEATHERS. Experiment Reveals Mild Curiosity, Anger and Astonishment. The difference in disposition of barnyard fowls may be discerned by placing a piece of looking-glass against the trunk of a large tree...

As autumn and winter layers they stand high on the list. I do not say they head it, but they are excellent layers for the autumn winter, and then they become broody, and if allowed to sit make splendid sitters and mothers.

WILF WASTE AND WOOLLY WANT. In Paris half birds can be purchased, both cooked and uncooked, but at Bordeaux this division of the fowl is carried out to a much greater extent, and in the octagonal market of the beautiful city on the Gironde can be seen peculiar looking carcasses offered there for sale—carcasses whose leading characteristic seems to be the absence of meat.

NUMERICAL VALUE OF POINTS. A perfect bird to count 100 points. Defects to be deducted, giving number of points for each; the total not to exceed 100.

WATERPROOF CEMENT. The best cement for stopping up cracks and leaks in the poultry house is to mix two parts of freshly slacked lime with one part of cement. Moisten it with skim milk to the consistency of mortar and apply it liberally in every crack and crevice.

STANDARD FOR BANTAMS. The Poultry Club's Draft for Japanese and Pekins—Varieties of the Japanese. The secretary of the Poultry Club, Mr. Alex. Comyns, sends out the following draft standards for the Japanese and Nankin bantams, asking for criticism and suggestions.

THE ORPINGTON.

The New English Rival of the Langshan—Meaty, Prolific, Hardy. This is a new breed of fowls, and, as is only natural, breeders are desirous of knowing what kind of birds they are; and many are the questions which are asked concerning them.

All new varieties must be made up of other, and it is also well known in the poultry world that the old birds are the birds of other breeds introduced into their veins, and yet their names remain the same.

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR. The Poultry Department Well Filled—The Awards. MINNEOLA, L. I., Sept. 29.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL: The most successful fair ever held in Queens County closed yesterday.

COCKS.—White—Fowls, Buerlein; chieks, I. Baltazi, Rosly; rose-comb fowls, Sherry, Brown-Fowls, Sherry; buff and partridge, Brown Bros.

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POULTRY AT MT. HOLLY.

Good Birds and Bad Caging—An Improvement Called for—The Awards. The poultry exhibit at the Mt. Holly Fair was large and good in quality, but for a society so prosperous as the Burlington County Agricultural and so boastful of its profits and successes, to permit such caging is well, to say the least, to be wondered at.

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PIGEONS.



THE CROPPER.

Rules for Flying it—Its Size, Color and Marking—Selection for Flight Gives Mismarked Birds.

Of all the pigeon family the cropper is the merriest, liveliest, and can be made the best familiar and the tamest. In the lot or out he is always on the move, and so long as he keeps in health he remains in show.

The properties of the cropper are size, shape, carriage, feather and flight. The latter is indeed the chief point with many, who, although they may admire all the others, consider them of little consequence if the bird can perform well in the air.

German writers mention certain peculiarities in the flights of certain continental pouter, but the English fanciers of a pure white variety had a similar code to guide them. These rules were:

A good bird should spring from his feet like an acrobat from a spring board and go off in a circle, loudly clapping his wings so that he can be heard from afar.

Its tail must be carried straight out like a fan, but depressed in the middle so that it has the shape of a scap. A well-spread scap tail is valuable because hard to get. Extra tail feathers are often found in croppers, some having fourteen or more. A well-carried tail is all the better to have these extra feathers. Like other breeds in which more than twelve tail feathers are often seen, croppers generally lack the oil glands.

A good cropper must have a rocking action in his flight, his head and tail going up and down like the movement of a rocking-horse. Then as soon as he gets enough way on his flight he must stop using his wings and raise them so that they nearly touch at the points, sail motionless through the air, and the longer he can sail the more valuable he is. A good bird will sail along for fifty yards, gradually lowering as he goes, then again using his wings with loud claps he will rise as much as he has fallen and go on alternately in this way until he pitches.

A cropper ought not to fly far or long at a time. He may go two or three times around in a wide circle and then pitch, play up to his head and fly off again. The time they fly best is the week or ten days before the hen lays when their courting is going on, but even when sitting or feeling young ones each will fly well alone, although not in as good style as during the time mentioned.

A good way to gain a light of croppers is to let out a lot of odd cocks and one proud hen, when good sport may be had.

There is nothing in the whole pigeon fancy from which greater pleasure can be derived than a flight of well-trained croppers. Beautiful in shape and feather, grand flyers, ever dashing about with spirit, both in the loft and out, the owner possesses in them a source of inexhaustible amusement.

SIZE AND COLOR.

The size of the cropper should be small, though not at any sacrifice of what goes to make up good shape. The best I have seen were medium in size.

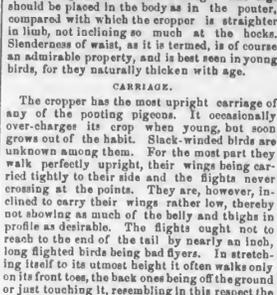
Length of limb and feather is not variable to any great extent. The cock taken for a flight average 5.5-16in. in limb and 15in. in feather. The variation was from 5.3-16in. to 5.4in. Nine hens measured 5.3-16in. in leg and 14.4in. in feather. There is, therefore, nothing like the variation in length of limb and feather there is in pouters. The average of limb to that in feather is only rarely attained by pouters. Many perfect models in shape may be found among them. A good cropper should feel no heavier in the hand than the ordinary common flying tumbler.

The crop of the cropper is, for the most part, better developed than in pouters, their respective sizes considered. Indeed, many of these beautiful little pigeons have crops that would be considered good in a large pouter. The crop, or bladder, as it is sometimes called, is often seen to be a ball, even filling out behind the neck, so that a splendid shape is sometimes attained by it.

LEGS AND FEATHERS.

The legs should be entirely free from feathers, but very many have short feathers down the outside of the legs and middle toes. This is considered faulty, the bare-legged being trimmer and of greater appearance. Flight being

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BREEDING FOR SEX.

Scarcity in Certain Colors—Suggestions for Overcoming the Difficulties.

The exceeding scarcity of birds of one sex or the other in certain colors in certain varieties is well known to every fancier as one of the difficulties which give zest to his work, and is the reason for the seeming anomaly to the beginner that the poorer bird of a pair is the most highly esteemed and commands the better price. Or, as it is not infrequently has happened, the bird, as it were, approaching the excellence the standard calls for, will almost be given away, while its mate which may not even have escaped this qualification, is held at a high price and favor.

For instance, good black carrier cocks are comparatively scarce, while black hens are so plentiful that they are almost given away, and it is not infrequently that a pair of black carriers will be had for less than a pair of black carriers of the same quality at reasonable figures, while red hens and yellow cocks are scarcely to be found.

One reason for the scarcity of black carrier hens, Dr. Cresswell attributes to the carelessness of breeders, who do not adopt the well-known plan of removing the first egg as soon as laid, during the forty-three hours of incubation before the second is laid. The egg first laid usually contains a cock squab, the second a hen, so that if nature is left to take its own course, the more vigorous constitution which usually belongs to the sex, but he has forty-three hours start in life of his sister fellow-nesting, of which he seldom fails to make such good use as to beget a pair of his own sex.

Of course the best of carrier hens are usually the pair, the hen being proportionately starved, and not infrequently perishing outright. But, if a hen is thus reared on a scanty supply of food, she will be the better for it, as a "spill of things," always looking as if a hearty meal would do her good, a disgrace to her breeder and an eye-sore to her owner. Worse than this, she will beget a pair of her own sex, and almost invariably inherit her small size and weak constitution, and should she ever breed two squabs of the same sex in any one nest, they are almost invariably sure to be cocks.

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WORDS OF PRAISE.

The FANCIER'S JOURNAL is the title of a new publication devoted to poultry, pigeons and pet bird interests, which made its appearance last week. The new-comer is a wonderfully clean, bright and handsome eight page paper, about the size of The Sporting Life, and in typographical appearance and make-up exceeds any similar publication that we have ever seen.

The literary part in keeping with its typographical part, the contents being bright, readable and well selected, all showing the handiwork of one skilled and authoritative in the matters of which the paper treats and to which it is devoted. If merit combined with good looks go for anything, the FANCIER'S JOURNAL ought to be an instantaneous, glowing success, and, with time, the leading journal of its class in the country. It is claimed that there is ample capital behind it to make it a lasting fixture.

The FANCIER'S JOURNAL, a paper devoted to the interests of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cage birds, has just made its appearance in this city. The first number contains quite a number of articles ably written, and detailed accounts of all the above having taken place during the last few weeks, giving every prize winner in every class. It is a bright and newsy sheet and will undoubtedly be long-lived, as no other journal gives such unbiased opinions and good advice to breeders. It will be published semi-monthly.—Philadelphia Evening Call, Oct. 6.

A copy of your neat and business-like newspaper lies before me. Glancing through its contents, I find that yours is a paper of interest to all who are fanciers of poultry, pigeons, rabbits and cage birds. Why not then call it THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—N. Y. Z. A.

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL gave me a good bit of pleasure, and hoping I may be as pleased with the future copies I enclose my subscription.—G. W. Eckert, Allentown, Pa.

I am glad to see we are to have a fanciers' journal and I wish it all success.—D. E. Newell, New York City.

The paper has my best wishes and I herewith send my subscription.—Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.

—At the Mincola, L. I., fair, O. L. Coles, Glen Cove, was first for fantails, and W. B. Sherry, Stony Brook, for jacobins and homers.

When early hatching begins it is best to see eggs from full matured hens, as it is often the case that pullets are too young to produce strong

chicks in January or February. The pullets will lay as well as hens but the latter are better for breeding purposes where early hatching is desired. If the early pullets of this year are selected, however, and mated with a cock not younger than eighteen months, the product should be strong and healthy.

The pigeon exhibit at Trenton, the first of the month, was large and fine, and appeared to advantage in the bright wire cages and good light. But the caging was by owners, and classification or comparison of specimens was almost an impossibility. The judge, Mr. T. S. Armstrong, Cambridge, had a tedious and difficult task, so far as we were informed, all were content with his verdict. The awards were:

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Oct. 11.

HOMING PIGEON NEWS.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

Messengers for Naval Service.—The Beginning Made—Donations Acknowledged.

U. S. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—I would like to acknowledge through the FANCIER'S JOURNAL the following homing pigeons for the left I have started for messenger service at this station and to heartily thank the gentlemen for their kind co-operation in the initial enterprise of this sort in the navy.

1.—From Jno. W. Bolton, Newport, R. I., 10 birds. 2.—From C. O. Barrett, Boston, Mass., 1 pair blue checkers. 3.—From W. H. Lewis, Newport, R. I., 3 birds. 4.—From Frank Downer, Fall River, Mass., 1 pair blue checkers. 5.—From W. Henderson, Fall River, Mass., 4 birds. 6.—From H. Hoxie, Fall River, Mass., 1 pair.

The birds belonging to this list are marked:—"U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I." My success so far has been beyond my expectations, and my thanks are sincerely given to all who have helped me, especially Mr. J. S. Bolton.—F. W. Nichols, Lieutenant U. S. N.

From the list of James McGahey, Philadelphia: 1.—To E. W. Twining, Yardley, Pa., young pair, Red Cloud and make. 2.—To J. McFadden, Philadelphia, 275 and 288 Mc. 3.—To J. A. Wimer, Philadelphia, 276, 281, 285, 287, 297 Mc. 4.—To Charles Adams, Philadelphia, 279, 282 Mc. 5.—To H. C. Ellis, Washington, D. C., 283 Mc.

From Charles Ritchie to Thomas Clark, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., the homing pigeons 176 V, 191 V, 195 V, 205 V.

From Charles Ritchie to J. Prior, both of Brooklyn, 207 V.

A Pope-Plastered Pigeon.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 2.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—Having occasion to examine some of my birds last evening I took into my hand a blue checker marked E X 267, and extending his wings was surprised to find imprinted on one of the flights:—"An honest man is the noblest work of God."

The bird was liberated with many others at Beverly, N. J., during the month of September, and on reference to my record I find it returned home three days afterwards, having been liberated in a storm, which was the cause of many birds being lost.

Now here that bird been and who has plastered him with Pope is a question I would like to solve. Then I should like to know who the disciple of Pope refers to in his "feather." If the owner, then, indeed, it is a commendation from an unknown source; if himself, then I thank God for the "noble work." But I would like to do more and ask the FANCIER'S JOURNAL, as the means to thank the breeder for his hospitality extended to one of my pets, which will hereafter bear the name of Pope as a cognomen.

"A wife is feather and a child a rod." As a honest man's the noblest work of God." One of the golden couplets of the poet has been used of the "feather" probably never dreamed of by the author. E. X.

Who Gets the Shaving Cup?

Boston of The Item.—Please inform the pigeon fanciers of America that the shaving cup that it is to be given by Chas. A. Smith, Jr., to the winner of 500-mile trophy race of 1888 is complete. Mr. Samuel W. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., is the successful competitor. The cup is in a small, fine flying basket made on the same principle as a large flying basket, but lined with light blue satin, with the following inscription on inside lid, in gold letters:—"Presented to Samuel W. Taylor, of Baltimore, winner of the 500-mile Trophy Race of 1888, from Chas. A. Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa."

The prize will be on exhibition at the show windows of Chas. A. Smith, Jr., 1219 Germania avenue, on next Monday and Tuesday, then to The Item office, thence to Germantown. From there it will be presented to the owner.—Chas. A. Smith, Jr.—Philadelphia Item.

But, Mr. Samuel W. Taylor, of Baltimore, Md., is not the winner of the 500 miles trophy, his claims having been thrown out by the executive committee of the Association under whose rules it was flown. Now who gets the shaving cup? A second time this modern Samanias has come to Philadelphia and, mistaking an undertaker's shop for a canteen, the young men have carried him out.

Homing Pigeons to Buffalo Locks.

The last journey of the youngsters of the Buffalo Federation was from New Philadelphia, O., September 30. The entry was nine birds. The start, at 8 a. m., central time, in favorable weather, the air

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No answers by mail. Write your questions clearly, concisely, and write only on one side of the paper, else no attention will be paid to your communication.

BUMBLE FOOT.—Question—What is the cause of a large lump, like a bunion, growing on the foot of a hen, two years old? It has lamed her very badly. It commenced by the leg swelling.—A. L., Mt. Pleasant, Md.

Answer—Bad perching. It begins with a bruise and with aggravation and neglect becomes an ulcer. When in the first stages paint with loline and place the patient upon a well-lit dry floor and without a perch. If matured, lance, clean and wash with a weak solution of alum water or anoint with kerosene.

CANKER.—Question—Please give a remedy for canker in pigeons?—A. M., Media, Pa. Answer—Remove all spots of canker, using the blunt end of a quill toothpick. Wash on syringe the affected part with borax water and apply an ointment made of powdered burnt alum mixed to a paste, with a weak solution of carbolic acid.

BLONDIETTE TAIL TURBILS.—Question—Is there such a class of pigeons as the blondinette tail turbil?—L. S. Clark, Philadelphia.

Answer—No.

SUNFLOWER SEEDS.—Question—Do you approve of sunflower seeds for poultry? What kind is best?—Emma L. Marvel, Rochester, N. Y. Answer—Yes, if given occasionally as a change. There is a great difference in the seeds. Some are meaty, while others are a mere husk. Choose the former.

The Antiquity of Cock Fighting.

Cock fighting was fashionable in Greece a least 500 years before Christ, and it was probably a very ancient sport in China, where it is still highly popular. In India, again, cock fighting is an institution of very great antiquity. Mr. Doyle, in his book on poultry, assumes that the Britons practiced cock fighting before the landing of Cæsar, from the statement of that author of the fact that the Britons only reared the fowls for amusement. Both Henry VIII and James I. were fond of "cocking." Oliver Cromwell legislated against it, but Charles II. revived it. The Royal cockpit at Westminster, which was the headquarters of cock fighting, was established by Henry VIII, and even in the present century mains have been fought in it. Newmark has been the scene of numberless cock fights. Indeed it may be said that for a long time cock fighting went hand in hand with racing, and it used to be reported in the official racing calendar, which was then called the Sporting Calendar. Taking up the Sporting Calendar of 1775, we read that at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, during the race meeting, the gentlemen of Durham and Northumberland fought a "main of cocks," consisting of 38 battles, and ending in "a draw main." It is said that 1,000 game cocks have been killed in fights during one week at Newcastle. The gentlemen of the same counties fought another main at the Durham races of the same year, when Northumberland won after 24 battles had been fought. Although the matches were sometimes made between individuals, it was more usual for the mains at race to be fought between cocks belonging to the gentlemen of two adjoining counties. Ten guineas each battle and one or two hundred, on "the odd" seem to have been the usual stakes; but there was an immense amount of betting, and the odds were calculated to a great nicety. Hoyle gives a table of odds which is quite appalling. Mr. Doyle mentions a cock fight in India for "a line of rupees" (£10,000), but it is probable that more money has been lost and won over cock fighting in England than in any other country.

BIRDS CAGES. Fine Singing Canaries, Cuban, Mexican and African Parrots; Bird Cages, Golden Fish, Globes, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Pet Animals of all kinds. THOS. BROOM, 49 N. NINTH ST., PHILADA. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Spratts Patent CHALLENGE Poultry Meal. The most successful food for rearing Poultry, and in conjunction with our PRAIRIE MEAT "CRISSEL" the best egg producer in the market. Thoroughly cooked. Easily digested. BONE MEAL. CALCINED OYSTER SHELL. "COMMON SENSE OF POULTRY-KEEPING." (Post free, 12c.)

BOOKS, ETC., FOR FANCIERS. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address FANCIER'S JOURNAL, Lock-box 948, Philadelphia, Pa. WRIGHT'S PRACTICAL PIGEON KEEPER (new). Lewis Wright. An excellent practical treatise upon the many varieties of Pigeons, and their management. \$4.00. THE PIGEON BOOK. W. B. Tegetmeier. The author's name is a guarantee of the excellence of the work. \$4.00. THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF PIGEONS. By Ludlow, Corbin and others. Illustrated with fifty colored plates of different varieties of Pigeons, and numerous wood cuts. The text is complete in every particular. Price, to express, \$4.00. SAUNDERS' DOMESTIC POULTRY, paper, 50c; cloth, \$1.00. WRIGHT'S PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPER. Lewis Wright. The best treatise on the keeping and care of poultry published. \$2.00. COOPER'S GAME FOWL. \$1.00. STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE for Judging Poultry. Revised edition. \$1.00.

We are prepared to furnish Rubber Stamps for marking Pigeons, Poultry, etc., etc., as follows: 2-LINE STAMP, giving name and place of residence. \$1.00. With Coloured Paper. \$1.50. Each additional line. \$0.50. FIGURES, set of 13 mounted separately. \$1.50.

THE SUN. FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1888. The Great Democratic and Independent Newspaper.

THE SUN is the People's Newspaper. From now until November brings the triumph of the United Democracy and the election of the Democracy's candidate.

CLEVELAND and THURMAN. THE SUN will print the most truthful, instructive, impartial and entertaining history of the campaign of 1888. Its ample resources enable it to get all the facts and to present them in incomparably compact and interesting style; while a good-natured philosophy and a tolerant habit of view in the minor affairs of mankind do not check its earnestness to working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, to be ensured by the lasting prevalence of the political ideas held by Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

SALES. A. H. CRAIG, 531 JEFFERSON ST., Philadelphia, Pa., offers a few young homing pigeons, bred from 416 and 510 miles, record stock, at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pair. J. A. STOVELL, 46TH and BALTIMORE ST., Phila., offers English stock for sale cheap. See Terms, all colors, Tail Turbils, black and blue; Owls solid, all colors; Owls called, black; Antwerp, 516 mile record, and young stock Inside Tumblers.

BUNTING HANKINS, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF HANKINS' SPECIFIC, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND LUMBAGO, WHICH IS A SAFE AND SURE CURE. 121 FARNSWORTH AVE., BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY.



IMPORTER AND BREEDER only of High Class Imported White Scotch Fantails, booted and plain. Imported Calcutta Fantails in all colors, booted and plain. Blondinettes, African, English and Chinese Owls in all colors. White African Owls, with black and blue tails. Inside or Parlor Performing Tumblers, in all colors. I IMPORT and breed birds for my personal pleasure and recreation from business, and only part with them to keep down accumulating stock.

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BREEDERS' CARDS. J. L. BURGESS, MAIRY HAMPTON, Fairford, Gloucestershire, England, author of "The Belgian Homing Pigeon," has for sale a number of his noted long-distance Homers. Mr. Burgess has during the past 15 years won upwards of 150 prizes in races from all parts of England and France. Estimates given on application for any number of young or old birds delivered to New York. Mr. Burgess has exported Homing Pigeons to all parts of the world, and will, if desired, purchase and ship birds on commission.

JESSE G. DARLINGTON, 53D and MRDIA STs., Hestonville, Pa., breeder of American Dominque, Black, Red, and Silver Duckwing Bantams and Fancy Pigeons. F. H. PLATT, 69 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK CITY, breeder and dealer in all kinds of Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock of all descriptions. All kinds of Song and Ornamental birds constantly on hand. Stock for sale or exchange at all times.

EXCHANGES. GEORGE S. PRATT, JR., BRIDGEPORT, Conn., will exchange a Silver and Yellow Owl each, Black Boated Tumbler hen, Black Dragon cock and a printing press chase 7x11 for pigeons.

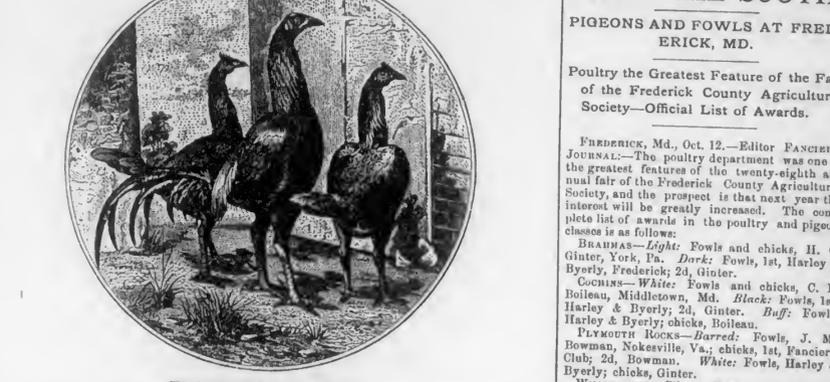
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Spratts Patent Pigeon Food. Invaluable for rearing young squabs. Pamphlet of pigeon rearing post free. Full particulars from S. P. C. L., 239-245 E. 56th St., New York.

FANCIER'S JOURNAL. DEVOTED TO POULTRY, FANCY AND HOMING PIGEONS, RABBITS AND CAGE BIRDS. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

STATE NEWS. THE POULTRY EXHIBIT AT THE DOYLESTOWN FAIR.

An Appreciative Society—New Poultry Quarters—A Good Show—Incidents and Events of the Show. DOYLESTOWN, Pa., Oct. 12.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Bucks County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute was opened the 3d inst., with a display of poultry, pigeons and pet fully up to the average of past years, if not ahead. The new president, Mr. J. M. Sheehy, takes an interest in poultry, and through him we have a powerful aid in carrying on this branch of the Institute, and I may here remark that nothing at a country fair attracts more attention than the fowl part of it. The judges selected by the Institute was J. D. Nevius, of Philadelphia, on poultry, and W. T. Rogers, of Doylestown, on pigeons. In looking over the poultry exhibit, I find that there were some very good birds and, the Lord knows, some very poor ones. Exhibitors should provide themselves with the American Standard of Excellence and post themselves in regard to the list of disqualifications; then they would save the entry fee and coop rent for birds that would disgrace a barnyard. It is astonishing how ignorant some American fanciers are. Some time ago one of our fanciers said to me—"Now, Mr. R., tell me something in regard to the standard on points. I suppose it means that the feathers should all point the same way." In 1887 the managers put up a good-sized building for the poultry and pigeon department, and furnished it with coops. This added greatly to the attraction of the show this year.



EXHIBITION GAMES, Imported by E. O. Damon, Northampton, Mass.

The principal exhibitors of poultry were Jas. Gunnigan, John Donnelly, William T. Rogers, Doylestown; Charles Beaumont, Dyerstown; B. S. Koons, Allentown; George Lewis, Edison; B. G. Thornton, Oak Lane; W. E. Keller, Now Britain; Geo. Watson, C. L. Smith, Norristown; B. F. Lewis, Wynned; John Ash, Holicong; W. H. Leidy and A. D. Long, Blooming Glen; F. C. Hight, Trenton; Dr. H. Mayer, Lansdale; Howard Gumbart, Leeport; and W. Albee Burpee, of Philadelphia.

THE CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

PETERBORO, Ont., Sept. 29.—The Central Exhibition closed to-night. The entry in the poultry classes was larger than was expected and was of good quality. The judge, George Pringle, did his work carefully and well. In light Brahmas John McClelland won all, but for dark Brahmas James Bapio was the lucky man. Buffs were the only representatives of the Cochins. In these McClelland was first and G. Breckenridge second. In Leghorns the entry was of brown and white. James Bapio winning all in the former, and William Speenley in the latter. The awards were—Black: Cook, 1st, hen, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 5th and 6th; 6th and 7th; 7th and 8th; 8th and 9th; 9th and 10th; 10th and 11th; 11th and 12th; 12th and 13th; 13th and 14th; 14th and 15th; 15th and 16th; 16th and 17th; 17th and 18th; 18th and 19th; 19th and 20th; 20th and 21st; 21st and 22nd; 22nd and 23rd; 23rd and 24th; 24th and 25th; 25th and 26th; 26th and 27th; 27th and 28th; 28th and 29th; 29th and 30th; 30th and 31st; 31st and 32nd; 32nd and 33rd; 33rd and 34th; 34th and 35th; 35th and 36th; 36th and 37th; 37th and 38th; 38th and 39th; 39th and 40th; 40th and 41st; 41st and 42nd; 42nd and 43rd; 43rd and 44th; 44th and 45th; 45th and 46th; 46th and 47th; 47th and 48th; 48th and 49th; 49th and 50th; 50th and 51st; 51st and 52nd; 52nd and 53rd; 53rd and 54th; 54th and 55th; 55th and 56th; 56th and 57th; 57th and 58th; 58th and 59th; 59th and 60th; 60th and 61st; 61st and 62nd; 62nd and 63rd; 63rd and 64th; 64th and 65th; 65th and 66th; 66th and 67th; 67th and 68th; 68th and 69th; 69th and 70th; 70th and 71st; 71st and 72nd; 72nd and 73rd; 73rd and 74th; 74th and 75th; 75th and 76th; 76th and 77th; 77th and 78th; 78th and 79th; 79th and 80th; 80th and 81st; 81st and 82nd; 82nd and 83rd; 83rd and 84th; 84th and 85th; 85th and 86th; 86th and 87th; 87th and 88th; 88th and 89th; 89th and 90th; 90th and 91st; 91st and 92nd; 92nd and 93rd; 93rd and 94th; 94th and 95th; 95th and 96th; 96th and 97th; 97th and 98th; 98th and 99th; 99th and 100th.

AWARDS AT COLUMBUS, O.

Through an oversight the awards in the Spanish and Minorca classes of the Columbus, Ohio, show were omitted from the list as published in the last issue. The awards were—Black: Cook, 1st, hen, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 5th and 6th; 6th and 7th; 7th and 8th; 8th and 9th; 9th and 10th; 10th and 11th; 11th and 12th; 12th and 13th; 13th and 14th; 14th and 15th; 15th and 16th; 16th and 17th; 17th and 18th; 18th and 19th; 19th and 20th; 20th and 21st; 21st and 22nd; 22nd and 23rd; 23rd and 24th; 24th and 25th; 25th and 26th; 26th and 27th; 27th and 28th; 28th and 29th; 29th and 30th; 30th and 31st; 31st and 32nd; 32nd and 33rd; 33rd and 34th; 34th and 35th; 35th and 36th; 36th and 37th; 37th and 38th; 38th and 39th; 39th and 40th; 40th and 41st; 41st and 42nd; 42nd and 43rd; 43rd and 44th; 44th and 45th; 45th and 46th; 46th and 47th; 47th and 48th; 48th and 49th; 49th and 50th; 50th and 51st; 51st and 52nd; 52nd and 53rd; 53rd and 54th; 54th and 55th; 55th and 56th; 56th and 57th; 57th and 58th; 58th and 59th; 59th and 60th; 60th and 61st; 61st and 62nd; 62nd and 63rd; 63rd and 64th; 64th and 65th; 65th and 66th; 66th and 67th; 67th and 68th; 68th and 69th; 69th and 70th; 70th and 71st; 71st and 72nd; 72nd and 73rd; 73rd and 74th; 74th and 75th; 75th and 76th; 76th and 77th; 77th and 78th; 78th and 79th; 79th and 80th; 80th and 81st; 81st and 82nd; 82nd and 83rd; 83rd and 84th; 84th and 85th; 85th and 86th; 86th and 87th; 87th and 88th; 88th and 89th; 89th and 90th; 90th and 91st; 91st and 92nd; 92nd and 93rd; 93rd and 94th; 94th and 95th; 95th and 96th; 96th and 97th; 97th and 98th; 98th and 99th; 99th and 100th.

The light Brahmas shown by James Gunnigan were the best on exhibition, and were awarded first premium. The male bird that was expressed to him from a down East breeder might have been better. The red-caps exhibited by W. Albee Burpee were very fine, and showed careful breeding. The Plymouth Rocks of C. F. Beaumont and Haubert were very fair, as is Plymouth Rocks go. Beaumont was awarded first on fowls, and Haubert first on chickens. I may note here that the Plymouth Rock class of Bucks county might be very greatly improved by more care in breeding. Breeders must remember that a good cock or cockerel of the Rock breed is a good thing, but it will not do to place an inferior lot of hens with him for breeding. John Donnelly entered some remarkably fine games. I doubt if there were ever better placed on exhibition. Dr. Maple had a fine display of bantams, of course. He is a true breeder of these beautiful poul.

THE AWARDS AT BEL AIR.

BEL AIR, Md., Oct. 20.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—G. C. Brown was judge of the poultry and pigeons at the Agricultural and Mechanic Society's fair, which opened at Bel Air, Md., the 10th inst. The awards were: Light Brahmas: 1st, R. H. Webster. Buff Cochins: Fowls, 1st, 2d, chicks, 2d, Edwin Haviland. Langshans: Chicks, 1st, fowls, 1st, 2d, Sterling Rosau. Wyandottes: Chicks, 1st, F. Craig; 2d, J. L. McConnell. Barred Plymouth Rock: Fowls, 1st, 2d, chicks, 1st, W. Light; 2d, J. C. Baker. White Plymouth Rock: Chicks, 2d, J. C. Baker. White Pouter: Fowls and chicks, 1st and 2d for each, Scarff. Black-red games: chicks, 1st, Webster. Irish gray games—Baker. Brown Leghorns: Fowls, 1st, chicks, 1st, 2d, Baker. White Leghorns: Fowls and chicks, 1st, 2d, Edwin Rosau. White and white-crested black Polts: Fowls, 1st, 2d for each, B. F. Minnick. Dominique: Fowls, 1st, chicks, 1st, 2d, C. Thompson. Bronze turkeys: 1st for young and old, McCormick. Pekin ducks, 1st, Scarff; 2d, Harokand. Fudde ducks and Rouen, each 1st, Rosau. Muscovy: 1st, Miss Ida A. Osborn. Guinea: 1st, Webster; 2d, Rosau. White: 1st, Minnick. The awards for pigeons were—Pantails, 1st; red ruff necks, 1st; wing turbils, 2d, all to August Fall.

POULTRY AT THE SPENCER FAIR.

SPENCER, Mass., Oct. 5.—The awards in the poultry class at the fair, which closed here to-night, are: Plymouth Rocks, Henshaw Brothers, E. J. Bemis and O. Wilson; Wyandottes, Henshaw Brothers, H. F. Dwyer, Lester Knight, North Brookfield; white Wyandottes, Henshaw Brothers, Dwyer and Bemis; brown Leghorns, Adams; Polish, Mrs. H. Mathewson; Black Spanish, C. L. Underwood; white Cochins, Bemis; Dragoon, Mrs. R. Adams; red caps, Bemis; Pekin bantams, H. L. Bean; black-red bantams, Peter Donnelly; Dwyer, silver duckwing bantams, E. L. Bailey; silver bantams, Bailey; Pekin ducks, Underwood, Bean and A. Collier; turkeys, Mrs. Adams.

A New Poultry Club.

NEWBURGH, N. J., Oct. 22.—A meeting has been called of poultry and pet-stock fanciers of the Valley of the Hudson, to be held in this city Nov. 17, to organize a new poultry and pet stock club, during the coming winter. The name proposed is the Hudson River Poultry Dog and Pet Stock Association.

Importation.

D. E. Newell, New York City, reports one pair black carriers and one pair each yellow white and dun barbs. All English birds and of high quality.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

PIGEONS AND FOWLS AT FREDERICK, MD.

Poultry the Greatest Feature of the Fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society—Official List of Awards.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 12.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The poultry department was one of the greatest features of the twenty-eighth annual fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society, and the prospect is that next year the interest will be greatly increased. The complete list of awards in the poultry and pigeon classes is as follows:

Brahmas—White: Fowls and chicks, H. C. Ginter, York, Pa.; Dark: Fowls, 1st, Harley & Byrly, Frederick; 2d, Ginter. COCHINS—White: Fowls and chicks, C. E. Bollean, Middletown, Md.; Black: Fowls, 1st, Harley & Byrly; 2d, Ginter. Buff: Fowls, Harley & Byrly; chicks, Bollean. PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred: Fowls, J. M. Bowman, Nokesville, Va.; chicks, 1st, Fanciers' Club; 2d, Bowman. White: Fowls, Harley & Byrly; chicks, Ginter. WYANDOTTES—Silver: Fowls, 1st, Bollean; 2d, R. F. Cochran, Cochransville, Pa.; chicks, 1st, Bowman. White: Chicks, Ginter. LEGHORNS—White: Fowls, 1st, Bollean; 2d, Bruce Howard, Frederick; chicks, 1st, Bollean; 2d, Ginter. Black: Fowls, Roop & Zie, Westminster, Md.; chicks, Ginter. Brown: All to Ginter.

White: The entry was of white crested white, white crested black, and golden. The awards were all to Ginter. Fagons—Houdans: Chicks, 2d, Ginter. Lu Flecker: All to Wilcox.

Dark: White: Fowls, Wilcox; chicks, 1st, Wilcox; 2d, Cochran. Silver gray: All to I. W. Dorsey, Frederick.

Games—Black-red: Fowls, 1st, J. A. H. Hargett, Frederick; 2d, Ginter. Brown-red: Fowls, Ginter. Yellow duckwing: Fowls, Ginter. Red: Fowls and chicks, Ginter. Black: Chicks, Ginter.

Bantams—Black-red: Fowls and chicks, 1st, the Fanciers' Club, Frederick; chicks, 2d, Harry W. Doll, Frederick. Brown-red: Fowls, Harry W. Doll, Frederick. Silver: Ginter; chicks, all to Doll; 2d, Ginter. Silver duckwing: Fowls, Bollean; chicks, Doll. Golden duckwing: All to the Fanciers' Club. Red: Fowls, the Fanciers' Club; chicks, Doll. Black: All to Doll. White: All to Doll. Golden sebright: Fowls, 1st, Doll; 2d, Ginter; chicks, 2d, Doll. Silver sebright: All to Doll. Buff Pekin: Fowls, Doll; chicks, A. V. Wilcox, Frederick. White rose-comb: All to Doll. White: Fowls, Ginter. White Japanese: Fowls, Doll. White Polish: Fowls, Doll.

ANY OTHER VARIETY—Langshans: All to the Fanciers' Club. W. F. B. Spanish: All to Harley & Byrly. Silver spangled Hamburg: Chicks, 2d, Ginter. Dominique: Chicks, 1st, Ginter. Black Java: Chicks, 1st, Fanciers' Club. Best display poultry, Ginter.

Turkeys—Bronze: 1st, Mrs. J. T. Best, Araby. GUINEAS—White: 1st, Cochran; 2d, Bollean. Common: 1st, Cochran. DUCKS—Pekin: 1st, 2d, Bowman. Rouen: 1st, 2d, R. T. Cramer, Frederick. White-crested: 1st, Cochran. White: 1st, Gessner. Bremen and Toulouse: Each 1st, Cochran.

The awards in the pigeon classes were: CARRIERS—Black: 1st, Leslie Cramer, Frederick. BARRS—The entry was in black, yellow, red and white. The awards were all to Leslie Cramer.

POUTERS—Blue pied: 1st, Hildebrand & Brieh, Frederick; 2d, R. T. Cramer, Frederick. FANTAILS—Black: Leslie Cramer. White: 1st, Hildebrand & Brieh; 2d, R. T. Cramer. Blue: 1st, C. E. Bollean, Middletown.

SHORT FACED TURKISHS—Black baldheads: 1st, 2d, Leslie Cramer. Red baldheads: 1st, R. T. Cramer.

JACOBINS—Blue: Albert McCardoll, Frederick. Yellow: 1st, R. T. Cramer. Red: 1st, R. T. Cramer; 2d, Bollean. White: 1st, Bollean.

TURBILS—The entry was of white, black, red-wing yellow-wing and silver-wing. The awards were 2d for each red-wing and yellow-wing to Leslie Cramer, all others to R. T. Cramer.

OWLS—The entry was of black, white, blue, silver, yellow, red and dun. The awards for all were to Leslie Cramer.

ANSWERS—The entry was blue, red checker and silver. The awards were to Leslie Cramer, all other awards to R. T. Cramer.

ANY OTHER VARIETY—Yellow dragons: 1st, R. T. Cramer. Black moorcocks: 1st, Hildebrand & Brieh. Trumpeters: Black, 1st, McCardoll; 2d, R. T. Cramer. White: 1st, Hildebrand & Brieh. Turtle-doves: 1st, 2d, Robert Kunkel, Frederick. Best display of pigeons—Leslie Cramer.

POULTRY IN IRELAND.

The Irish Hen—Interbreeding a Cause of Deterioration—The Remedy Proposed.

I have no wish to say a single word against the Irish hen as a laying fowl, for there seems to be little doubt that it is one of the most wonderful layers in the world. This is the result of generations of natural selection, and I doubt not, some of the best selection on the part of breeders in bygone days.

I have no wish to say a single word against the Irish hen as a laying fowl, for there seems to be little doubt that it is one of the most wonderful layers in the world.

The poultry of the country may be regarded as the small black fowls which in the West and South are almost unknown.

But it is sufficient for our purpose if we regard the black hen as the fowl of the country, for there can be no question that it is most generally seen where no system of breeding has been introduced.

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SPECIALIST CLUBS.

A Change Foreshadowed—The English Method Receiving Favor—A Code to Govern.

A change in poultry organizations seems to be pending, the tendency being to organize upon the English plan for the advancement and protection of single varieties.

It is easy to imagine the difference there would be against the Irish fowl merely to lay out they would fall far short.

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OLD ENGLISH GAMES.

The Standard as Endorsed by the Old English Game Fowl Club.

Cock—Head, narrow, of medium length; back slightly curved and strong at the base; eyes prominent and bright, with quiet and confident expression and strike in color; muffs, if any, to be short and thickly feathered; layback, if any, to be close to head and extend straight back; neck, rather long and very strong at junction with body; the hackle composed of long feathers, covering the shoulders, back, medium length, broad across the shoulders, tapering towards the tail; the saddle feathers long and flowing; breast and body, breast broad, full and straight; body medium length, firm and muscular, convex on the sides, broad at the shoulders and tapering towards the tail; wings, long, strong, and inclining to meet under the tail; tail, nearly upright, full and expanded; sickle feathers abundant, brown and well curved; main tail feathers abundant, broad, with hard and strong quills; legs and feet, thighs short and stout, shanks rather long of medium bone, flat and clean; scales smooth and close; toes long and spreading, the back toe standing well backward and flat on the ground. The whole body to appear symmetrical and muscular, and about an even balance when handled by the sides with the fingers round the thighs.

The hen to be similar to the cock in all points of symmetry.

Points of Color. Black-red.—Cock—Face, bright red; eyes, clear red; neck and saddle, dark golden red, free from dark streaks; breast and thighs, black; back, deep red; wings, deep red with a rich dark blue bar across; triangular space on closed wing, bay color; primaries and wing ends black; tail, black, with lustrous green gloss; legs, white, yellow, willow, etc.

Hen—Face, bright red; eyes, clear red; neck, dark red; neck and saddle, light golden red, free from dark streaks; breast and thighs, black, with an edging of brown on breast feathers; back, bright red; wings, brown bright red, in other respects similar to black-red; tail, black, with lustrous green gloss; legs, white or yellow.

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PIGEONS.

HEAD OF BARB, Prize Winner at Baltimore.



THE DRAGON. The Birmingham Standard—Suggestions for Mating and General Management.

THE DRAGON.

(Read before the Birmingham Columbian Association by Mr. C. Alltop.)

It is with much diffidence that to-night I venture my promise by presenting to you my views upon that popular and most interesting variety of fancy pigeons, that dragon, not inaptly termed the game fowl of the pigeon family.

I do not propose to weary you with an exhaustive explanation of the origin of the variety or the derivation of its name, but shall confine my remarks to the practical side of the subject, that is, to a general description of the ideal dragon and to its breeding and management.

Doubtless some of you remember twelve or fourteen years ago much difference of opinion existed, not only in the minds of fanciers and breeders, but also between the judges, as to the correct type of bird. Hence the necessity arose of a standard for the guidance of breeders.

One has been carefully compiled and I believe generally accepted by the great body of fanciers. As this may not be in the possession of all members of this society, I need make no apology for placing before you my own ideas, which I will endeavor to do as plainly as possible, which I hope will be found to agree with the opinions of the leading fanciers and breeders of this variety.

Taking the various properties of the bird in the order of their importance, I commence with the head.

The skull, viewed from front to back, should be wedge-shaped; that is, broader at the back than front, slightly tapering off to the neck, free from angles and flatness.

The beak is an important property and should be stout. Though I am an advocate of the pointed beak, too much stress should not be laid on this point. What is required is a beak proportionate to the other properties of the bird, so as to nicely harmonize with the whole and thus complete the head ideal.

If measured from the centre of the eye to the tip of the beak, the length should not exceed 1 1/2 inches. As a rule, the upper mandible is somewhat stouter than the lower, both being strong, straight and close-fitting. The beak in blue, blue checkers and grizzles should be as dark in color as possible.

In silvers I prefer it of a brown or horn color in preference to a white or flesh color, and occasionally in the hardness of wattle harmonizing more with the hardness of the wattle and plumage.

In yellows, reds and whites I would insist upon the beak being flesh-colored. I am not ignorant of the difficulty experienced in producing reds with perfectly clean beaks. Whilst a little latitude may be allowed for this color, I hope the desideratum will not be lost sight of by breeders.

Henk wattle, to my mind, is an equally important property. Nothing sets off a bird so much as a good-shaped wattle, and perhaps no other property is more difficult to produce. Let me ask you to pay particular attention to the shape and quality of the wattle, which should be egg-shaped, i. e., higher at the back, and nicely tapering from all directions towards the tip of the beak. There should be little or no wattle on the lower mandible.

The eye should be bold and prominent. I fear the color of the iris has not received from all the fanciers the attention it deserves. In blues, blue checkers and grizzles the nearer it approaches a deep rich blue-red color the better. In silvers, yellows, and reds a lighter shade is allowable. In whites the eye should be bright black. Let me caution you to avoid pearl or brown eyes. These are the most hereditary defects, and fatal to success in the show pen.

The eye-cere will be small in size, slightly pinched at the back and firm in texture, forming a complete network of facing. This is a valuable property, though difficult to obtain, but when a breeder does produce a bird with a finely leaved eye-cere he is on the right road to success and has something he may feel proud of. The color of eye-cere in blues, blue checkers and grizzles should be as dark as possible. I like what is termed the "dasson cere." The best illustration I can give you of the color is a diamond mine is to compare it to the bloom on a diamond freshly gathered. In silvers it is also desirable to get the eye-cere as dark as possible, and in silvers there is an opening for any enthusiastic fancier who will invest a few pounds in the purchase of a pair of birds to see to it that they are bred in the best possible manner.

enthusiastic fancier, Mr. R. Woods. This bird was exhibited at the Palace and other leading shows, and was afterwards, I believe, purchased at a big price by Mr. Wallace Smith, in whose hands it had a most successful show career.

The eye-cere of yellows, reds and whites is light in color, but must be hard in texture and as nicely leaved as possible.

Color.—In blues the body must be of a deep, sound blue, as uniform as possible throughout, i. e., on back, shoulders, rump and thighs. The neck should be iridescent, or the color of the rainbow. The bars should be moderately broad, black and well defined. Silvers, as the name indicates, should be silvery in color, on a minimum shade, with markings even and well defined. Grizzles I consider the most difficult color to produce.

Good birds of this variety are extremely handsome, each feather showing a peculiar admixture of blue or grey and white, which can perhaps best be described as a mixture of pepper and salt. There are various shades of grizzles, all of which may be tolerated so long as the markings are good and there is an absence of white blotches, rump and thighs. Yellows and reds should be deep, rich, sound and uniform in color.

The general structure of a dragon should be short, thick and cobby, commencing with a well-shaped, full neck, free from gullet, widening boldly to the shoulders, which must be prominent and gradually tapering off to the tips of the flights and tail. In a few words, the wings must be strong, back flat, legs short, thighs stout, flights and tail short and well carried off the ground.

Now as to the breeding and management of the dragon. I wish especially to urge the importance of mating with thoroughly good and well-bred birds; by all means purchase the best obtainable. I think it is utterly useless breeding from birds you know nothing of. I will now point out a few defects to be avoided, giving, as far as I am able, my reason for this advice. Sound-colored birds cannot be produced from light-colored parents, therefore, avoid such as are other than of the proper shade of color.

Soft, fleshy birds are utterly useless in the breeding of blues and checkers possessing light-colored beaks. Another great point to bear well in mind is length of feather. Avoid birds with excessively long flights and tails. The tail should be broad and carried off the ground, and well-bred birds should be as long as possible, but not so long as to be cumbersome.

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never obtain that hard, tight feather so essential to a dragon. Second, Do not overwash your birds. Better not exhibit at all, than show a dragon in bad condition.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

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Eye-cere small, fine in texture, nearly circular, slightly pinched at the back. Iris blue, silvery, prominent and watchful. In blues, silvers, checkers, and grizzles the irides of a deep rich red color. In other varieties an approximation to this color, except in whites, in which the iris is dark-colored.

Neck short and thick, without gullet, and widening boldly from head to shoulders. Breast broad and full. Back broad and as flat as possible; shoulders prominent. Wings strong, the flights carried above the tail.

Full short and running in a line with the back, carried clear of the ground, and extending quite half an inch beyond the tips of the wings. Legs short. The thighs stout and muscular. The whole length of the body, from the point of the beak, to the extremity of the tail, about 15 inches.

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Color of silvers.—A uniform and light silver tint. Neck of a deeper shade. Bars as black as in blues, but not so broad. Yellow and red, horn color.

Yellow and red, horn color. Beak of an even flesh color. Eye-cere, hard and white. Whites.—Beak pale flesh color. Eye-cere, same as in yellows and reds.

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The nun should be of medium size, with full deep breast, upright and carriage. Head round, resembling that of the pleasant-facium, with short stout straight beak.

Eye full, pearl or white, with small horn cere. Shell crest as high, wide and thick as possible, and continued equally on both sides until it meets the head rather below the level of the eyes, except in whites, when the feathers of the shell crest of the neck falling to the reverse way to the back, forming a small mane as in the turbit.

Bill full, deep and regular, being the continuation of the head marking, and joining it at the base of the cere, extending behind the shell. Flights to lie close to the tail, in no case to be crossed over the top.

Wing butts carried well forward and away from the body. The whole body should taper from the shoulders, the tail being as narrow as possible. Legs clean and set well back to give that slightly hollow appearance between the shoulders which imparts so much smartness to the carriage.

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POINTS IN JUDGING. Shell.—Height, 7; breadth, 6; thickness, 6; shape, 6. Right leg.—By 8, 10, 8 by 9, 11; 8 by 10, 12; 9 by 9, 15; 9 by 10, 17; 10 by 10, 20. Bill.—By 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22. Color.—By 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22. Head.—Shape, 5; beak, 3; cere, 3; eye, 4. Body.—Size, shape and carriage, 5. Freehold from four feathers.—Thighs, 2; wing butts, 2; body, 1.

*NOTE.—Nuns, any other color than black.—Add 5 points to color, making 18. Points to be deducted from beak and 2 points each from eye and cere.

Birds having bill, orange, broken or odd eyes, blue tails, spotted beaks, shell cracking or odd, or less than seven colored flights a side are unfit for exhibition, and should be passed.

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A. H. CRAIG, 531 JEFFERSON ST., Philadelphia, Pa., offers a few young homing pigeons, bred from 410 and 510 miles, record stock at \$1.50 and \$2.00 per pair.

J. A. STOVALL, 40TH AND BALTIMORE AVE., Phila., offers surplus stock for sale: cheap Solid Florida, all colors; Tuffed Turkeys, black and blue; Owls, all colors; two-tailed black; Antwerp, 516 mile record; and young stock Indian Fantails.

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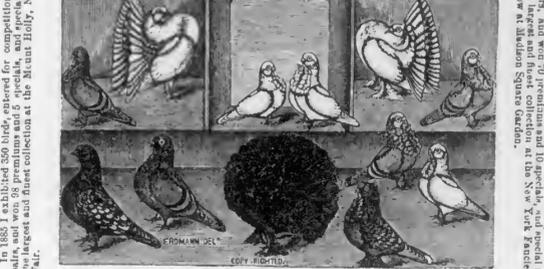
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER only of High Class Imported White Scotch Fantails, booted and plain. Imported Calcutta Fantails in all colors, booted and plain. Blondinettes, African, English and Chinese Owls in all colors. White African Owls, with black and blue tails. Inside or Parlor Performing Tumblers, in all colors.

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BIRD STORES. LEADING AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND.

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Spratts Patent Dog Cakes.

The Best and Cheapest Dog Food in the Market. Beware of worthless imitations, same shape, and see that each cake is stamped: Spratts X Patent.

SPECIALTIES FOR PUPPIES AND LADIES' PETS. Dog Soap, for all canine diseases. Medicines for all canine diseases. "COMMON SENSE OF DOG DOCTORING." (Post free, 25c.) Order from your dealer. Full particulars from S. P. C. L., 230-240 E. 56th St., New York.

EXCHANGES. L. S. CLARK, 1305 GIRARD AVENUE, Colts Bitch for Fancy Pigeons.

BANDS FOR MARKING PIGEONS. THE SPORTING LIFE Seaside. Attractive, light, durable and not to be tampered with. For use upon young birds in the nest. Birds to be recognized as youngsters for 1888, for either record or prize winning, under either THE SPORTING LIFE or Federation rules, can be certified as such by wearing these bands. Every bird wearing a band is registered.

D. E. NEWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BARBS AND CARRIERS OF HIGH QUALITY. Winners At All Shows When Exhibited. FOOT WEST 19TH ST., New York City.

Spratts Patent Pigeon Food. Readers who wish to know more about the genial sunset land of the Pacific slope, its rare goods and wonderful resources and climate, will do well to send fifty cents for a map and 12 sample copies (worth \$1.25) of the (Illustrated) Pacific Rural Press, the largest and best agricultural weekly in the West, and one of the freshest and most original home farm papers in the world. Eight copies, 25c. (or three copies, 10c.) Established Jan. 1, 1870. Address, PACIFIC RURAL PRESS, 230 Market Street, San Francisco.

FANCIER'S JOURNAL. DEVOTED TO POULTRY, FANCY AND HOMING PIGEONS, RABBITS AND CAGE BIRDS. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

CANADIAN NEWS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN FAIR. Reduced Entry—Increased Quality—The Exhibit Good—The Awards.

WELLINGTON, Ont., Oct. 25.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The Great Northern fair closed at 2. The poultry exhibit was late in getting into shape, as a good part of the entry was sent also to London. This year, for the first time, was charged. This had the effect of reducing the number of birds shown and of keeping out all but really meritorious specimens.

BRAMMAS—Light: 1st, W. Peter; 2d, W. Peter; 3d, W. Peter; 4th, W. Peter; 5th, W. Peter; 6th, W. Peter; 7th, W. Peter; 8th, W. Peter; 9th, W. Peter; 10th, W. Peter.

AMERICANS—Plymouth Rocks: 1st, Peter; 2d, Peter; 3d, Peter; 4th, Peter; 5th, Peter; 6th, Peter; 7th, Peter; 8th, Peter; 9th, Peter; 10th, Peter.

AMERICANS—Fowls and chickens, 1st, W. J. Bell; 2d, W. J. Bell; 3d, W. J. Bell; 4th, W. J. Bell; 5th, W. J. Bell; 6th, W. J. Bell; 7th, W. J. Bell; 8th, W. J. Bell; 9th, W. J. Bell; 10th, W. J. Bell.

AMERICANS—Duck: 1st, A. Fisher; 2d, H. S. Shears; 3d, H. S. Shears; 4th, H. S. Shears; 5th, H. S. Shears; 6th, H. S. Shears; 7th, H. S. Shears; 8th, H. S. Shears; 9th, H. S. Shears; 10th, H. S. Shears.

AMERICANS—S. C. white: 1st, J. H. Macdonald; 2d, W. Patterson; 3d, W. Patterson; 4th, W. Patterson; 5th, W. Patterson; 6th, W. Patterson; 7th, W. Patterson; 8th, W. Patterson; 9th, W. Patterson; 10th, W. Patterson.

AMERICANS—Langshans: 1st, W. A. Hoag; 2d, W. A. Hoag; 3d, W. A. Hoag; 4th, W. A. Hoag; 5th, W. A. Hoag; 6th, W. A. Hoag; 7th, W. A. Hoag; 8th, W. A. Hoag; 9th, W. A. Hoag; 10th, W. A. Hoag.

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AMERICANS—Turkey: 1st, W. A. Hoag; 2d, W. A. Hoag; 3d, W. A. Hoag; 4th, W. A. Hoag; 5th, W. A. Hoag; 6th, W. A. Hoag; 7th, W. A. Hoag; 8th, W. A. Hoag; 9th, W. A. Hoag; 10th, W. A. Hoag.

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AMERICANS—S. C. white: 1st, W. A. Hoag; 2d, W. A. Hoag; 3d, W. A. Hoag; 4th, W. A. Hoag; 5th, W. A. Hoag; 6th, W. A. Hoag; 7th, W. A. Hoag; 8th, W. A. Hoag; 9th, W. A. Hoag; 10th, W. A. Hoag.

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AMERICANS—S. C. white: 1st, W. A. Hoag; 2d, W. A. Hoag; 3d, W. A. Hoag; 4th, W. A. Hoag; 5th, W. A. Hoag; 6th, W. A. Hoag; 7th, W. A. Hoag; 8th, W. A. Hoag; 9th, W. A. Hoag; 10th, W. A. Hoag.

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POULTRY AT NORTHAMPTON.

The Entry Good and of More Varieties Than Provided for.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The number of entries in the poultry class of our county fair, held here the 15th and 16th inst., was the largest number of varieties competing the prizes were cut down to 75 cents for first and 50 cents for second. The awards were:

BRAMMAS—Fowls and breeding pair, F. E. Melindy, Hatfield; chicks, C. R. Clapp, Bay State.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pen, 1st, Melindy; 2d, E. C. Bowditch, West Farms, Chicks, G. G. Graves, No. Amherst; 2d, Bowditch. WHITE: 1st, Graves.

WYANDOTTES—White: Fowls and chicks, Graves.

COCHINS—Partridge: Chicks, G. D. Howe, No. Hadley.

LEONORAS—Broom: C. P. Jewett, Polham; chicks, 1st, Jewett; 2d, L. H. Bishop, Northampton; White: 1st, Melindy; 2d, Jewett; chicks, Melindy. Black: Fowls, 1st, G. Henry Clark, Northampton; chicks, Melindy.

BANTAMS—Game: 1st, J. McCarthy, Northampton; 2d, M. Shea, Northampton. White: Clapp.

GAZES—Black-red: 1st, 2d, G. Henry Clark, Northampton.

ANY OTHER VARIETY—R. C. dominique: Jewett. S. A. Hamburg: 1st, G. C. Bolter, Northampton. W. C. black Polish: Melindy.

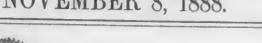
DUCKS—Pekin: 1st, Melindy; 2d, C. K. Childs, Conway. Breeding: 1st, Melindy; 2d, L. A. White, Whately; 3d, G. D. Howe, No. Hadley. TURKEYS—Broom: 1st, White.

LOUISIANA STATE FAIR. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 27.—The display of poultry at the Louisiana State Fair is the largest ever made in the vicinity, and is exciting the greatest interest. The exhibit is of all the different varieties, but those best suited to the South predominate. The prize for collection and the majority of the single prizes go to Mr. W. W. Garig, of Baton Rouge. He will take away over a hundred prize cards. Rev. R. W. Thifford, of Greenville, Miss., has the next largest Southern exhibit. Mr. H. P. Clark, the game breeder of Irvington, Ill., makes a fine display. It is impossible to estimate the influence this show of fine birds will have on Southern poultry.

THE ONTARIO SHOW. Special to SPORTING LIFE. ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 1.—The Ontario Poultry Association will hold its fifteenth annual show in this city, beginning, Jan. 8 and closing the 11th. The judges selected are S. Butterfield, of Amherstburg, for the Asiatics, game, bantams and ducks; L. G. Jarvis, Port Stanley, for Leghorns, Dorkings, Polish, Houdans, Wyandottes and turkeys; T. H. Snellet, Exposition Building the 13th inst., and the building will be the north half of the State Board of Agriculture has arranged to be removed except for sanitary reasons until the evening of the show's close. The judges committee having the difficulty in getting the exhibition asked for the buildings, and it is doubtful if they would have succeeded if it had not been ready to give all that was asked for.

THE CARDINGTON SHOW. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. CARDINGTON, O., Oct. 31.—The Union Poultry Association of Morrow County, O., will hold its second annual exhibition in this city from Dec. 24 to 29. The premium list is promised for the first of December. Philo J. Keller is named as judge. The society has already had many special premiums promised. W. F. Schatz, of this city, is secretary.

THE FAR WEST. THE COLORADO STATE FAIR. The Best Exhibition Ever Given in That State—List of Awards, Etc.



BUFF COCHINS.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ROCKTON, Ont., Oct. 27.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—The World's Fair, as the exhibition of Beverly township is rather pretentiously called, was well up in everything but poultry. Of this it was, as one local scribbler says, anything but the square thing. A township that can show better horses than Kentucky, finer cattle than Durham, finer sheep than Scotland, better pigs than Ireland, to thrust upon a crowd eager to admire everything a lame Dorking, a rheumatic Houdan, a consumptive game, a silly Hamburg, and a bandy-legged duck, labeled Rosen, should be sorry. The hens were away behind and this is a weakness which should be remedied. The exhibit was not as bad as this would indicate, but it was not equal in quality to other departments of the exhibition. The awards as published are:

ANY OTHER VARIETY—W. f. black Spanish: All to Flager. Red caps: All to Flager. Langshans: All to Craft. Houdans: All to Flager; pair 1st; cockerel 1st; cock 1st; pullet 1st; 2d, Mrs. Shute. Pullet 3d, Mrs. Shepard. Black-red games: All to Thomas S. Smythe, Pueblo.

DUCKS—Pekin: Male, female and pair, each 1st, Marston; 2d, Mumma. Aylenburg: All to Mrs. Wm. Howell, Pueblo. Rouen: Male 1st, Marston; all other awards to J. O. Bartlett, Denver. Game: All awards to Marston; pair 1st; pair 1st; cockerel 1st; cock 1st; pullet 1st; 2d, Mrs. Shute. Pullet 3d, Mrs. Shepard. Black-red games: All to Thomas S. Smythe, Pueblo.

TURKEYS—Broom: Male 1st, 2d, pair 2d; male 2d, Bartlett. Two 1st, D. A. Toof, Wigwam. Male 1st; pair 1st; hen 3d, Mumma. Male 3d, Fred Aldige, Pueblo. Game:—Toulose: All awards to Bartlett.

CLEVELAND'S SHOW. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28.—A score of gentleman members of the Cleveland Poultry Association met at the Windsor Cafe this evening to discuss the details of the forthcoming show. The date was named as Dec. 15, 22, inclusive. A letter from Mr. H. A. Bridge, Columbus, the expert show manager, who had been named as superintendent, expressed his regret that the date, conflicting with that of the Cincinnati show, where he had engaged to take charge, would prevent his being present at the Cleveland exhibition. He would, however, do all he could for the Cleveland society by allowing them to make use of his system. This offer was accepted with thanks. A communication from the central committee was to the effect that the State treasury would not permit medals to be distributed among poultry breeders. A letter from Mr. T. Nixon, Ingersoll, Ont., promised a large entry in the Leghorn classes and asked if any special prizes were to be offered. To increase the interest in the class Mr. Dudgeon offered a special of a silver cup for the best pair of single comb brown Leghorns.

THE BARRIE ASSOCIATION. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. BARRIE, Ont., Oct. 27.—An invitation was extended to all interested to meet the members of the Kempenfelt Poultry and Pet Stock Association at their annual meeting, Oct. 3, at the Barrie Exchange, with the purpose of extending the operations of the society. The Barrie fair was held at the time and many fanciers availed themselves of the opportunity to be present and to become members. The new officers elected were:—Hon. president, William Lount, Q. C., Barrie; president, Rev. W. H. Barnes, Barrie; vice presidents, W. C. G. Peter, Angus, W. O. Wilson, East Ontario; secretary, George H. Carley, Barrie; treasurer, R. J. Fletcher, Barrie.

THE UNION ASSOCIATION, of Monroe county, O., will hold its second annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock at Cardington, O., opening Dec. 24. Philo J. Keller is named as judge. The premium list will be ready about the middle of November. The officers of the Association are George S. Singer, president; W. F. Schatz, secretary. Both are of Cardington.

The Merrimac Club is a new organization for pigeon flying made up of Lawrence, Mass., fanciers. The officers are:—President, Benj. Eastwood, vice president, George H. Ward, treasurer, Samuel Jepson, secretary, Benj. W. Ward. A five mile fly the 20th inst. had result as follows:—The first prize, a cano, won by Jepson; second, a pipe, by Eastwood.

The Frederick County Md. Pet Stock Club, has secured Junior Hall, Frederick, Md., from January 10 to 15, for its second annual exhibition. The secretary is Mr. Leslie Cramer.

The Mississippi Valley Poultry Club will hold its fourth annual exhibition in St. Louis, Mo., December 5 to 11. The judges are to be F. W. Hitebock and F. E. Schiel. The premium list will be ready the 15th inst. at Cardington.

The Central New York Poultry Association was lately organized by combining several local societies. The first show is to be held at Syracuse, January 16 to 23. When this date was named it was supposed that the Buffalo show would open January 3. The judges named are G. O. Brown, Baltimore, and J. G. Hicknell, Buffalo. The secretary is Mr. E. A. Howell.

Special Notice. The fanciers and breeders of poultry, pigeons, dogs and pet stock of the valley of the Hudson are requested to meet the Messrs. E. L. Requa, of Highland Mills; J. H. Davenport, of Washingtonville, and Dr. E. W. Deyo, of Monticouly, at the Common Council rooms in Newburg, N. Y., at 1 o'clock Saturday, the 17th inst., to organize for the promotion of mutual interests as breeders of fancy stock and for holding exhibitions each year in Newburg.

CHOLERA OF FOWLS.

M. Jouin in "La Pousin" Describes the Disease and Tells What Scientific Investigation Has Done for It.

There has been until lately a disease which has proved to be not only incurable, but preventable, its nature not being understood, and, always fatal, it has been the most disheartening element with which breeders of poultry have had to contend.

M. Pasteur was the first to think the subject was worthy of investigation and it is to his efforts that the evils attending it have been overcome. In describing the disease M. Pasteur says: "A bird the victim of the so-called cholera becomes nervous, staggers, its wings fall and it ruffly feathers make it look like a ball. It seems to be overcome with sleepiness and when one attempts to rouse it, it seems to have been disturbed from sound sleep.

After having obtained reduced poison apt to give a light disease instead of a mortal one, and thereby to place the inoculated bird forever out of the power of the latter, M. Pasteur described himself the following experiments: I take eighty chicks which are perfectly healthy and cholera either naturally produced or communicated artificially. Twenty of these I inoculate with the poison in a very virulent state.

It may be said that such proceedings are impracticable. The answer to this may be found in the following condensation of an account published by me more than twenty years since: At the show of fat poultry at Paris, instituted by the Minister of Agriculture, in December, 1854, there were more than 500 contributors, and between two and three thousand specimens of poultry, including fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks, all killed and ready for cooking.

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FANCY VS. MARKET POULTRY.

Tegetmeier Makes Broad Assertions in the London "Field"—Poultry Shows an Injurious.

I am not about to denounce the breeding of fancy varieties of poultry; it would be as absurd to decri the merits of the Horticultural Society because it offers prizes for flowers that are not good to eat.

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POULTRY KEEPING FOR PROFIT.

Movable Houses—Wire Fencing, Unfit for Poultry, Perfect for Garden.

Most of the weak points about poultry farms have to do in some way with the obsolete fact that the ground which many chickens live on will get unhealthy.

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NEW BREEDS.

Harrison Weir Does Not Favor New Varieties—The Langshans the Best Layers.

Mr. Harrison Weir, the oldest and best of the fancier artists, has never favored the production of new varieties. A practical breeder, he knew from experience that the old varieties held enough of difficulties to satisfy all the needs of the most ardent of fanciers.

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TIGHT BINDING. TEXT CUT OFF.

PIGEONS.



SHORT-FACED BEARD TUMBLERS. THE JACOBIN.

John Waters Gives the Value of Points—Color the Finishing Touch.

I do not think it is necessary to describe the points of a Jacobin, but the value that is to be given the different points is not so well understood by either breeders or judges...

Head is the great point, and the most difficult one to get of proper length, shape and quality. It should reach well forward to the point of the skull, be close down on the head and even at the edge, with a great wealth of feather at its junction with the mane...

Next to these points is a short face and beak; yet it again follows that a short-faced bird is generally short in feather also...

Color I regard as the finishing touch to the otherwise completed work, and many beautiful birds, for, for no matter how good a Jacobin may be, if its color is deficient it offends the eye...

Of the three principal Jacobin colors, yellow is the most difficult one to breed, and I am inclined to think that yellows are by far the most difficult birds to breed for other points also...

I have found the same thing where there has not been a real cross for years; the latter color, when it crops up, being best, especially in hood and face. Yellow Jacobins have deteriorated to a great extent during the last four years...

THE SHORT-FACED ANTWERP.

The Change in Type—The Prize-Winner of the Present.

(Read Before the Birmingham Columbarian Society by J. J. Bradley.)

Any remarks upon the Antwerp in Birmingham, especially when addressed to our Columbarian Association, may appear to savor of presumption; but when the object is part of the endeavor to strengthen the interest in our monthly gatherings, and, if possible, to cement into solid effort the scheme as to pigeon breeding embodied in the rules of our society, a few words become admissible for several reasons...

THE TUMBLER.

The Weather for Flying—An Ideal Bird.

A great difficulty with beginners is to know the weather in which their bird may be put up. They know that they want a clear, calm atmosphere, but experience soon teaches them that the state of the atmosphere close to the earth is not in the regions where these birds are to be sent is not always the same, and they hesitate to trust to appearances...

CARRIAGE.

Carrriage is one of the finest points in a Jacobin, and I cannot forgive a bird—no matter how otherwise good it may be—if it fail in this important particular. It is the one, thing above all others that proves the quality of the bird; for high carriage shows off at once all the imperfections of shortness of hood, birds that are too high or open chain...

Transfers of Stock.

From the loft of D. E. Newell, New York City: 1.—To Henry Erdmann, Philadelphia, two red barb cocks, one red and one dun barb hen. 2.—To W. W. White, Baltimore, one red barb hen. 3.—To Albert Yeas, Mexico, two pairs black carriers, two pairs black hatters...

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John G. Howland, Worcester, Mass. Now that the breeding season has closed, I will sell at a low price some of my best breeding stock of White Fantails, either Crested, Smoothbeak or hooded.

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Send Cure for Gapes.—Question—Can you give me what is known as the seed cure for gapes. I have looked in all the poultry books, but cannot find it. I heard of it long ago as being a sure preventative.—B. B.

Answer—We do not know of a remedy by that name, but it may possibly be the following:—To one ounce larkspur seed add two ounces of alcohol. Let it stand for a week, giving it two or three more shakings each day. Anoint the head of each chick when removing them from the nest. Take care that none gets into either eye, nose or mouth. A little lard or kerosene oil answers the same purpose, and either should have the preference in being harmless.

Route.—Question—My pigeons make a rattling sound in the throat and in the mouth is a mucus not frothy, but like jelly. What is a remedy? Is it contagious?—B. Brown, New York City.

Answer—A form of roup, and results probably from being in a draught at night, or maybe the loft is damp. Capsules of coposin balsam are recommended, one each day, and wash the throat with a very weak solution of carbolic acid, or with kerosene oil, taking care that the bird swallows a little.

Sons of Noah.—Question—My ovary seems to have difficulty in swallowing. I examined the mouth and found the throat to be inflamed and quite swollen. What is a cure for it?—Mary M. Ovid, N. Y.

Answer—Dissolve a bit of gum arabic size of a bean in two tablespoonfuls of water. To four drops of the solution add two drops glycerine. Hang a strip of fat boiled cork in the osage.

Goose Louse.—Question—My pigeons began a week ago to fall, and the other day I found four dead. They have a greenish diarrhoea and an appetite. Is the disease contagious, and what is the remedy?—A. M. Kirby, Jr., Philadelphia.

Answer—Remove the affected birds from the others, giving them a warm, dry place. Let them have water only long enough to drink once in the morning and once at night. Give each two pills made of butter and powdered charcoal, then follow with "No. 6," two at each morning and night. The recipe is: Pulv. capsici One drachm Capsic One-half drachm Hyro. phos. iron One drachm Quinia Fifteen grains Extract gentian to make sixty pills.

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W. J. ROBERTSON, 718 N. ARLINGTON ST., Wash., D. C. Will hold the First Annual Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, &c., at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 22 to 26, 1889.

FRED. BOWERS, 70 STAFFORD ROAD, Fall River, Mass. To make room for long distance hoppers, will sell my Jacobins and Wing Turbits at \$4.00 per pair. Blue and Silver English Eggs for \$3.00 per pair.

W. H. GREENE, 113 WILLIAMS ST., Providence, R. I., has the following pigeons for disposal: 40 Jacobins, all colors; 16 White Crested and Banded Fantails (Hankins), 3 pair; Doves, 1 pair; Black W. Turbit, 1 pair; Black E. Carriers, 1 pair; Black W. Turbit, 1 pair; White cock, 1 pair; Black and White, 2 pair; Blue and White, 2 pair.

S. K. WILCOX, SMYRNA, N. Y., BREEDER OF REGISTERED DEVON CATTLE, Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Swine and Premium White Leghorns and Colored Dorking fowls. Stock for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited.

H. A. JONES, WORCESTER, MASS. Offers for sale two pairs of each White, Colored and Silver Gray Dorkings, one trio and one pair W. C. Black Polish; one pair White Polish; one pair Pearl Guinea; one pair each Aylesbury, Lavage, White Call, Vein and Rosen Ducks, and one White China Gander. Exhibitions stock, and to be sold cheap.

H. A. JONES, WORCESTER, MASS. Offers for sale Brauns, four pair; Black, Red and one pair White. Also one Cuck and one pair Buff Pekins, one Japanese Cuck, three pairs Black Rose-comb and one cock, four hens Golden Sebrights. The above are first-class exhibition birds and to be sold cheap.

W. A. KIGGINS, 37 E. SCOTT PLACE, Elizabeth, N. J., offers for sale 23 Homing Pigeons. All breeders whose young have returned from 60 and 100 miles this fall, as far as sent. Lack of room the reason for selling.

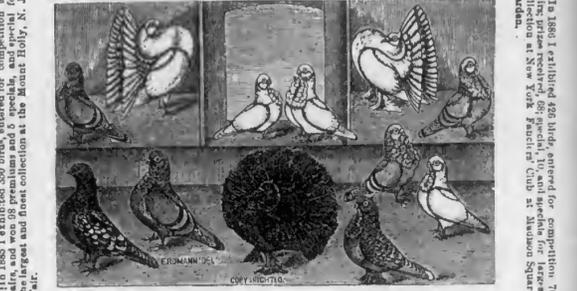
H. A. BRIDGE, BREEDER OF LIGHT BRAHMAS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, COLUMBUS, Ohio.

Fantail Scotch, English and Pigeons Peerless Whites.

FRANK M. GILBERT, Evansville, Ind. PARROTS AND CAGE BIRDS.

LOUIS STEFFENS, 45 JOSEPHINE ST., New Orleans, La., offers Parrots for sale by the dozen or the single bird. Send for price list.

BUNTING HANKINS, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF HANKINS' SPECIFIC, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND LUMBAGO, WHICH IS A SAFE AND SURE CURE. Send for TESTIMONIALS OF THE WONDERFUL CURES it has made. 121 FARNSWORTH AVE., BORDENTOWN, NEW JERSEY.



The New York World contained the following flattering and truthful notice of Mr. B. Hankins' grand display of high-class pigeons at the county fair last week: "Mr. Bunting Hankins, the Manufacturing Chemist and Proprietor of Hankins' Specific for theumatism, Gout and Lumbago, of Bordentown, N. J., has the finest pigeon display on the grounds, comprising 500 birds, and making one of the finest exhibits of his kind ever shown in this country or Europe. The exhibit consists of 100 pure White Fantails, 75 White African and English Owls of the finest grade, about 150 African, English and Chinese Owls in all imaginable colors and shades, two coops containing 20 Oriental birds, Bloodfaced, Satinets and Bluettes of all colors, from Turkey to A-la-Mimor. The most remarkable feature of his exhibit lies in the fact that it does not contain one bird of an inferior quality of breed. Some of the birds are valued as high as \$150 per pair, and the entire exhibit is estimated by experts as being worth at least \$5,000, making it a most desirable and attractive feature of the fair. Mr. Bunting Hankins entered 112 pairs of pigeons for competition and was awarded 110 prizes and 8 medals, for the best exhibit ever shown in this country or Europe."

BIRD STORES. LEADING AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND. Fine Singing Canaries, Mocking Birds, Red Birds, Goldfinches and all other Fancy Cage Birds. Talking Parrots, Fine Bred Fowls, Pigeons, Dogs, Pet Animals of all kinds. EGGS FOR HATCHING, Poultry Supplies, Foods, Seeds, Etc. Cages of every description, Goldfish Globes, Aquariums, Etc. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. W. VAHLE, 319 MARKET ST., 46 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Spratts Patent Dog Cakes, The Best and Cheapest Dog Food in the Market. Beware of worthless imitations, same shape, and see that each cake is stamped: Spratts Patent.

F. A. COLWELL, SHERBURN, N. Y., breeder of Light Brahmas (Flesh and Willams), Dark Brahmas (Massholt, Ballou & Sanford), Langshans, (true Good), Buff Cochins (McGrew), and American Dominiques. Birds for sale at all times. Eggs for hatching in season at \$1 per 13. Mention Journal.

F. H. PLATT, 69 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK. Will hold the First Annual Exhibition of Homing Pigeons only, comprising strains of the highest quality. Correspondence solicited. Free reasonable.

CHARLES LEINHARD, 438 W. COURT ST., Cincinnati, O., breeder and fancier of Flying Performers exclusively. Birmingham Rollers marked as Rollers and Badger; Tumblers in all colors, banded and clean-legged; all strong flyers and good performers.

S. H. BEARDSLEY, ZANESVILLE, OHIO. Breeder of pure bred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Partridge Cochins; also, high class Carriers, Tumblers and Homing Pigeons.

D. E. NEWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF BARBS AND CARRIERS OF HIGH QUALITY. Winners At All Shows When Exhibited. FOOT WEST 19TH ST., New York City.

Spratts Patent Pigeon Food, valuable for rearing young squabs. Pamphlet for sale for 5c. Full particulars from S. F. C. L., 230-245 E. 56th St., New York.

L. S. CLARK, 1505 GIRARD AVENUE, Philadelphia, will exchange an 18 months old Cuck for Fancy Pigeon.

IMPORTANT MOVE.

THE SOUTH AWAKENING TO POULTRY INTERESTS. A State Poultry Association Organized in South Carolina.

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, which promises to develop into a matter of considerable importance, in introducing our people to an industry of which they have hitherto known only in the abstract. The speech of Judge Graham was very much in the light of a revelation, and he has so plainly shown that this poultry industry is peculiarly adapted to the conditions and means of our people that the greatest interest is felt for it. Judge Graham has been looking the matter up for some time past, and ten days ago he issued a call to all interested in poultry, either for stock or market purposes, to meet him at noon of Thanksgiving day, to consider the advisability of organizing for increasing and extending that interest throughout the State, and for holding a show, which should bring the stock into the State and should educate us to an appreciation of quality and in methods of breeding. At the time appointed there was present Messrs. F. W. Dawson, Rudolph Siegling, W. P. Colson, W. T. Reynolds, J. C. Hemphill, Elber Hodgett, E. P. Welch and Dr. Ben. McInnes, Jr., all of Charleston; John A. Graham, of Chester, and the Messrs. H. S. Wainmaker, F. C. Coughman, Judge G. T. Graham, Senator H. A. Messer, Hon. J. H. Counts and Hon. J. K. Davis, all of Lexington. The meeting was called to order by Captain Lawson, and Judge Graham made chairman, with Mr. F. C. Coughman, secretary. Judge Graham gave the object of the meeting and urged the organization of a State Poultry Association in an actual necessity. His address was briefly as follows: This is an age of progress, and he who would keep up with the times must improve his poultry. South Carolina has long needed a permanent exponent of its rapidly growing poultry interests, and if we organize a poultry and pet stock association to-day I predict for it a useful and brilliant future. There are always, of course, drawbacks and discouragements in establishing an organization of this kind in a comparatively new poultry country, for the South, like the extreme West, has never been thoroughly alive to the magnitude of the economic and commercial value of fine poultry. The establishing of a poultry and pet stock association, together with the awakened interest in thoroughbred fowls, will be a potent factor in promoting and extending that interest until the farms and villages of our pleasant State will be dotted all over with variegated flocks of the feathered creation. South Carolina needs to be educated to value the poultry product. To this end we need to be taught the value of improved practical-purpose poultry. Two factors will be potent in our speedy education—poultry literature and poultry exhibitions. We do not need more poultry papers, or better papers, for we need, rather, to be taught to value and support the papers we have now published in these United States. But we do need more exhibitions. Our need here is better poultry shows. To this end we need to concentrate our purpose, energies and efforts in South Carolina upon one point—to hold annual exhibitions. I wish one were held annually in South Carolina. I think that should be in Charleston. Poultry exhibitions, when successfully managed, are the most effective agencies in advancing poultry culture. Culture by the fancier awakens the interest of the farmer, and all practical breeding in improved breeds of fowls. Therefore, exhibitions are the best agencies for promoting poultry culture, fancy and practical. The time has gone by when men seek at poultry raising as a small business. Talk it up, write it up, circulate your papers, get everybody you can to become breeders of thoroughbred poultry. It is a grand business and an instructive one. As a recreation it is an innocent and enjoyable one. Don't be ashamed to talk "hen" to any one. Small as the old hen is, she is the cause of more exhibitions in one year than all the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep combined. She is ahead and will stay there. One of the grandest and best exercises known to people who are not in good health, is the study of fine poultry, mating them and breeding them. It gives the exercise required, and the mind is drawn away from the shades of gloom that will steal over a weak system, and is led out into a forest of simple, grand nature. There are thousands of farmers who barely make a good living, and some don't even do that, raising cotton, grain and vegetables, when if they would devote a small part of the time to the raising of poultry, could make some-

thing to lay up for a rainy day. Any good laying hen will equal her own weight in eggs in from thirty to forty-five days. We have heard of profits of 30, 40, or even 70 per cent. from flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, but it is a poor breed of hens, or poorly managed, that will not pay 200 per cent. on the investment after paying for a first-class bill of fare for herself. So long as America imports annually over one million dozen of eggs there is no prospect of overdoing the business, and I think that it is almost a national disgrace that our farmers and poultrymen are not entreprising enough to supply our own country with what eggs and poultry she consumes. The following statement from the bureau of statistics of the treasury department of Washington as to the importation of eggs into the United States shows conclusively that the hen business is far from being overdone, and strongly suggests the idea of a tariff on imported eggs:

Table with columns: Dozens, Value. 1876. 4,993,771 \$409,383 1877. 5,048,271 617,222 1878. 6,053,649 720,037 1879. 6,222,507 646,735 1880. 7,773,492 801,932 1881. 9,378,071 1,206,067 1882. 11,929,355 1,396,535 1883. 15,279,965 2,077,604 1884. 16,487,204 2,677,300 1885. 16,998,450 2,476,672

I think I can safely say that the value of the eggs sold in the United States annually is much greater than the cotton crop, to say nothing of the value of the fowls raised for market. There is a little town in the State of New Jersey—Hamorton—which has 3,300 inhabitants, and about 60 of its inhabitants (several ladies being included in this number) are engaged in the broiler business—that is to say, they raise chickens exclusively for market. These people hatch out and place upon the market every ten weeks about 10,000 chickens, which weigh from two to four pounds apiece. These chickens usually sell for 20 cents per pound, and sometimes they bring as much as 30 and even 35 and 40 cents per pound. Suppose we say that these chickens would weigh two pounds apiece, which is a low estimate, then, at 20 cents per pound, they would bring \$4,000.

There is nothing connected with poultry raising, either for exhibition or for market, which an average woman cannot do better than the average man. Any person who lives in a town or city and owns one-sixteenth part of an acre of land can have all the eggs and raise as many chickens as she wants.

When South Carolina realizes the importance of the poultry product and takes hold of poultry culture in earnest and intelligently, the business will be lucrative to individuals and a source of wealth and prosperity, produce the poultry meat and eggs in mid-winter in abundance, and the market will be readily found for all the product at lucrative prices.

The poultry supply of the United States will ultimately be largely produced South. When that good day will be depends upon ourselves. Let us make a good start this season by having a great Southern poultry and pet stock exhibit in Charleston next January.

Those present were desirous of organizing at once, but Judge Graham and others were anxious that the society should not be local, but should represent the State in its charter membership, and it was therefore decided to keep to the temporary organization until the State could be thoroughly canvassed.

A second meeting was held this evening and the new names enrolled were—J. H. C. Waller, H. W. L. Sturt, J. Alger Smith, F. G. Michel, L. W. Blossie, J. M. Kennedy, F. M. Moore, J. O. Cameron and R. M. Solomon, all of Charleston; M. J. Aroman, F. E. Rawl, R. W. Cayce,

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the newly organized Hudson River Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock Association held here yesterday it was decided to hold an exhibition in Columbia, Rink, in this city, Feb. 7 to 12, which should replace the show usually held in New York City on about these dates. A large number of special premiums have been arranged for. Among others there are two to be known as the president's cups, offered by E. L. Regu, of Highland Mills, one to be offered to the cockerel scoring highest, the other to the best dog in the show. The membership already numbers about 170 names, and it is only a fortnight since the society was organized.

The building selected offers every advantage Madison Square Garden can give, in being roomy, heated by steam and lighted by gas, and the arrangements for the accommodation of exhibitors are certainly superior. Arrangements have been made with Spratts Patent for both the poultry and the dog departments to furnish their best, both in caging and care.

The Cincinnati Show. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 3.—The Ohio Valley Fanciers' Club has completed all arrangements for the opening of the poultry show at Music Hall Dec. 2 to 19. Entries from the East, North, West and South, even Canada, have promised to be on hand with a fine display. The premium list is well arranged and is claimed by great breeders to be the best seen this season, giving all a fair chance to compete for the large cash prizes and the many specials offered by leading business men of the town. The best judges in the country have been engaged and will see that each bird is given justice, and as to the pigeons, this department will outshine any display ever seen in this country. W. C. Reiding, 276 Dayton street, is secretary.

Judges Influenced. Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. ONTARIO, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the County Agricultural Society held here to-day, a protest signed by W. H. Atkinson, J. B. Keith, Henry Barnard, Jr., and P. L. Marriott, was entered against awarding certain premiums to H. A. Caswell. It is claimed that certain poultry belonging to several persons was entered at the last show of the society under Mr. Caswell's name with only single entry fees paid. It is also claimed that the judges were unduly influenced. It was resolved to pay Mr. Caswell premiums won by his own poultry.

The statement showing the declared exports from the consular district of Hamilton, Ont., to the United States during November, give eggs to the value of \$14,319. This value was exceeded only by barley. The value of this was \$48,618. Apples were to the value of \$12,618. We got almost even on the eggs and apples in sending them \$28,231 worth of tobacco.

NEW ENGLAND.

A GOODLY SHOW AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Awards at the Autumn Fair of the New England Agricultural Society.

Special Repo t.

The poultry department of the last fair of the New England Agricultural Society was the best, both in number of entries and quality of stock, the association has ever known. The accommodations were not what they should have been, nor what they will be another year, but were so much better than have been afforded in the past that but few complaints were made. Mr. H. S. Ball was judge. The full list of the awards is as follows:

Brahmas—Light: Fowls and chicks, each 1st, E. E. Albee, Millville, Mass.; 2d, E. E. Fish, Worcester. Dark: Fowls and chicks, each 1st, 2d, C. A. Ballou, Worcester. Cuckoo—Buff: Fowls, 1st, H. A. Jones, Worcester; 2d, H. J. & H. E. Reed, Worcester. Partridge: Fowls, 1st, 2d, Jones; chicks, 2d, Ballou. White: Fowls, 1st, Reed. Black: 2d, Jones. Dorkings—Silver gray: All to Jones. Colored: All to Jones. Hamburgs—Silver spaniel: All to D. F. Bigelow, Petersham, Mass. Gold penitiled: All to Bigelow. Black: All to Bigelow. Lancers—White: Fowls, 1st, Albee; 2d, G. W. Ball, Upton. Chicks, 1st, 2d, Albee. Brown: Fowls, all to Albee. Black: Fowls, 1st, A. W. Andrews, Worcester. Chicks, 1st, Andrews; 2d, H. B. Durfee, Norwich, Ct. Plymouth Rocks—White: Fowls, 2d, H. H. Andrews, So. Woodstock, Ct. Chicks, 1st, G. W. Ball, 2d, Andrews. Barred: Fowls, 1st, M. J. Ellis, Norwood, Mass.; 2d, John B. Brooks, Worcester. Chicks, 1st, D. J. Lambert; 2d, Ellis.

Wyandottes—Laced: Fowls, all to M. F. Kelsey, Worcester. Chicks, 1st, Bigelow; 2d, Albee. Polish—W. c. black: 1st, Dawson; 2d, Jones. Golden: 1st, Dawson. Silver: Fowls, 1st, C. E. Carr, Berkeley; 2d, Andrews. Chicks, 2d, Andrews. Games—Black-red: 1st, E. R. Mott, Stateville, R. I.; 2d, W. J. Wheeler, Worcester. Red pinner: 1st, Mott; 2d, Wheeler. Chicks, 2d, Andrews. Yellow duckwing: 1st, Mott. Chicks, 1st, 2d, W. J. Wailly, Worcester.

Bantams—Black-red: Fowls, 1st, B. S. Upham, Wilsonton, Ct.; 2d, Ballou. Chicks, 1st, Ballou; 2d, Upham. Yellow duckwing: Fowls, 1st, Massachusetts Yard, Danvers, Mass. Chicks, 1st, Jones. Black rose-comb: All to Jones. White rose-comb: All to Jones. Japanese: All to Jones. Golden sebrights: All to Jones. Silver sebrights: All to Jones. Silver duckwing: 1st, Upham; 2d, Jones. White: All to Reed. Any other variety—Black Spanish: Fowls, 1st, Thomas A. Dawson, Worcester; 2d, C. L. Underwood, Chicks, 1st, Dawson. Dominiques: Fowls, 2d, Dawson. Black Java: All to J. L. Sheldon, Central Village, Ct. Houdans: 2d, Bigelow. Andalusians: All to F. L. Allen, Worcester. Russians and Rumpless: All to Carr.

Turkeys—Narragansett and buff: All in each to Carr. Cream: Fowls: 1st, Carr; 2d, Andrews. Embled: 1st, Carr. White China: Old, Carr; young, Jones. Brown: 1st, Massachusetts Yard. Ducks—Rouen: 1st, Jones; 2d, Dawson. Aylesbury and Cayuga: 1st, East 1st, Massachusetts Yard; 2d, Jones. Guinea: White: 1st, E. C. Libbey, Lynn. Pouters—Black and blue pied: Each 2d, Ellery C. Libby, Lynn.

Cantons—Black: 1st, Libby; 2d, Jones. Fantails—White: 1st, 2d, Ballou. Black: 1st, Libby. Blue: 1st, Ballou; 2d, Jones. Jacobins—Black: 1st, F. L. Allen, Worcester; 2d, Libby. White: 1st, 2d, C. A. Laurens, Worcester. Red: 1st, 2d, Allen. Yellow: 1st, 2d, Allen.

Turkeys—Black: 1st, 2d, Jones. Blue: 1st, Jones. Red: 1st, 2d, Laurens. Nuns—Black: 1st, 2d, Libby. Maopis—Black and blue: Each 1st, 2d, Libby. Owls—Black: 1st, 2d, Jones. White: 1st, Jones; 2d, Jones. Blue: 1st, Jones; 2d, Laurens. Silver: 1st, Jones; 2d, Laurens. Barbs—Black: 1st, 2d; red, 1st, white, 1st, Libby.

Answers—Blue, silver and red: Each 1st, Ballou; silver, 2d, Allen. Dragons—Black: 2d; blue, 1st, Libby. Any other variety—Red numbers: 1st, Jones. Brown archangels: 1st, 2d, Libby. Turtle doves: 1st, 2d, Ballou.

Cantons—Best collection, A. H. Vaughn, Worcester. Rabbits—White: 1st, Charles S. Thayer; 2d, Bertie W. Smith. Angora: 1st, O. F. Lancaster, Worcester.

The Lizard canary will not bear crossing. Any admixture spoils it.

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and pigeons that will be of interest or use to fanciers is solicited. Communications should be brief as possible and must invariably be written on only one side of the paper.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

Subscriptions must begin with No. 2, the issue of No. 1 being exhausted.

We want live agents in every town in the country. Good commissions. Address us at once for full particulars.

CLASSIFICATION OF PIGEONS.

Baltimore is conceded to be the centre of the fancy pigeon interest in America, and even Cincinnati will yield this point, and as it is to be looked for the best of birds and the fullness of information concerning them. What then must be thought of the classification in the pigeon department of its forthcoming show?

It is without doubt an oversight, this grand division into high class and toys, and the management only intended to draw the line between birds to be shown singly and birds to be shown and judged as pairs.

This is all very well and as it should be, the society having the right to place its prizes as it pleases, but it should have said so and not have made the opportunity for entirely routing both sides when the Mount Holly list is to be made up for another year.

The old classification gave three orders, the high class, the fancy and the toys. The first comprised only the short-faced tumblers, the carriers and the pouters, birds having their merits and their difficulties in structural points. The toy was the name given to those varieties where color points ruled. All other varieties were classed as fancy pigeons! None of these classes included birds for performance as high-flyers, flying tumblers or homing pigeons. But, within a century the requirements in the standard of certain of the so-called fancy pigeons has been raised, in structural points being made to enter into the calculation, and these have been elevated to the merit of high class, while others have had their varieties increased and are given a separate class, as the frills.

Of the old classification it was said, the toy fancy is but the entered apprenticeship degree; of the fancy birds it is that of the fellow-craft, and the high class ranks as the master degree. One may understand both the first and second, and never rise to the dignity of the third, but one cannot know the last thoroughly without holding the first two as the mere stepping stones to knowledge.

MINORCA STANDARD.

Minorca promise to fill many eyes in the show rooms this winter and the competition will be so keen that good birds must be shown to have a chance to win.

The delay in the issue of the new edition of the "American Poultry Association's Standard of Excellence," and which is to contain for the first time the points for judging the variety has made it necessary for societies to name the standard compiled by the Minorca Club as the guide for the judges. This is as follows:

THE RECOGNIZED VARIETIES. Black and white. DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Birds not matching in the show pens; combs twisted or falling over to either side in cock or cockery; ear-lobes all or one-half red; white in face of cockery; crooked back; wry tail.

For blacks—Feathers any other color than black in any part of the plumage; legs other than dark slate or nearly black.

For whites—Feathers any other color than white in any part of the plumage; legs other than white or pinkish white.

THE COCK. Head—Of medium length and deep; eyes, dark and full; face, coral and free from white.

Beak—Short, of medium length. In blacks, black or dark brown color. In whites, white in color.

Comb—Bright red, large, single, well set on head, upright, erect, evenly serrated and extending well over the back of the head, free from twisted, side sprigs and excrescences.

Ear-lobes and wattles—Ear-lobes, pure opaque white, pendant, smooth, thin, and fitting closely to the head; wattles, bright red, and in length to correspond with size of comb, thin, smooth and pendulous.

Neck—Of medium length and well arched; the hackle full and flowing over the shoulders.

Back—Broad, strong and slanting evenly to tail. Breast and body—Breast, full, round and prominently body, deep, carried well forward, and slightly tapering from front to rear.

Wings—Medium size and smoothly folded against the body. Tail—Large, expanded, and rather upright, but free from appearance of scurred tail sickle feathers, large, of good length, and well curved; tail coverts abundant.

Legs and toes—Thighs, stout and of medium length; shanks, to correspond in size and length with thighs, and in color dark slate or nearly black.

Plumage—In blacks, rich glossy black throughout. In whites, pure white throughout.

THE HEN. Head—Of medium length and deep; eyes dark and full; face, coral red and free from white.

Beak—Stout. In blacks, black or horn color. In whites, white in color.

Comb—Red, large, single, drooping to one side, the front forming a loop and falling to opposite side of head; evenly serrated and fine in texture.

Ear-lobes and wattles—Ear-lobes, pure opaque white, pendant, smooth, thin, and fitting closely to the head; wattles, bright red, pendulous, smooth, thin, and in length to correspond with size of comb.

Neck—Medium length, slightly arched and graceful. Back—Medium length, broad and slanting evenly to tail.

Breast and body—Breast full, round and prominent; body deep, broad and carried well forward.

Wings—Medium size and well folded. Tail—Upright and full.

Legs and toes—Thighs, stout and medium length; shanks to correspond in length and size with thighs. Color—In blacks, dark slate or nearly black. In whites, white or pinkish white.

Plumage—In blacks, rich glossy black throughout. In whites, pure white throughout.

Table with columns for Symmetry, Size, Condition, Head 3 and face 5, Comb, Ear lobes 6, wattles 4, Neck, Breast and body, Wings, Tail, Legs and Toes, Total. Values range from 10 to 100.

Other Standards. WHITE FLYMOUTH ROCKS. Disqualifications—Birds not matching when shown in pairs; feathers shanks or any color than yellow, enameled white in ear-lobes; combs other than single, twisted or falling over to either side, deformed backs, crooked backs, wry tails, twisted feathers in wings, brassines or colored feathers in any part of the plumage—crean color in cocks objectionable, and to be cut severely.

Standard Weights—Cock, 9 lbs. Hen, 8 lbs. Cockerel, 8 lbs. Pullet, 6 lbs. Deducting two points per pound for any deficit from the standard weights.

THE COCK. Color—White throughout. Head—Of medium size, and carried well up; beak, yellow, short, stout and regularly curved; eyes, bright bay, large, clear and bright; comb, Comb—Bright red, single, fine in texture, small, perfectly upright and straight, with even and well-defined serrations, and free from side sprigs.

Wattles and ear-lobes—Wattles, bright red, medium size, well rounded; ear-lobes, bright red and medium size.

Neck—Of medium length, well arched, tapering, with abundant hackle.

Back—Broad, with medium length, and with saddle feathers abundant.

Breast and body—Breast, broad, deep, full and well rounded; body the same, nicely curved; wings—Of medium size and well folded against the body; wing bows and points well covered by the breast and saddle feathers.

Tail—Medium to small, not too upright, short feathers, moderately expanded; sickle feathers and tail coverts well curved.

Legs and toes—Thighs, large and strong, well covered with soft feathers; shanks, medium short in length, stout in bone, set well apart, and yellow in color; toes, straight and strong, medium length, well spread, and yellow in color.

THE HEN. Color—Same as cock. Head—Of medium size, and carried well up; beak, yellow, short, stout, and regularly curved; eyes, bright bay, clear, large and bright.

Comb—Bright red, single, small, low, erect, perfectly straight, with small serrations and free from side sprigs.

Wattles and ear-lobes—Wattles, of medium size, bright red and well rounded; ear-lobes, bright red and of medium size.

Neck—Medium length, and tapering nicely. Back—Broad and of medium length, slightly cushioned from center of back to tail.

Breast and body—Breast, broad, full, deep and well rounded; body, broad, deep, full and compact.

Wings—Medium size and snugly folded against the body. Tail—Small, comparatively upright and rather pointed.

Legs and toes—Thighs, large and strong, and well covered with fluffy feathers; shanks, medium short in length, stout, set well apart, yellow in color, and of fine bone; toes, medium length, well spread and yellow.

Symmetry. 10 Back. 10 Weight. 10 Condition. 6 Head. 6 Comb. 8 Wattles and ear-lobes. 8 Neck. 6 Total. 100

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Disqualifications—Comb other than rose, or falling to either side; crooked backs; wry tails; shanks feathered, or in color other than yellow, or yellow shaded with pink; any feathers other than white, or creamy white, in any part of the plumage; solid white or yellow ear-lobes.

Neck—Of medium length and well arched; the hackle full and flowing over the shoulders.

Back—Broad, strong and slanting evenly to tail. Breast and body—Breast, full, round and prominently body, deep, carried well forward, and slightly tapering from front to rear.

Wings—Medium size and smoothly folded against the body. Tail—Large, expanded, and rather upright, but free from appearance of scurred tail sickle feathers, large, of good length, and well curved; tail coverts abundant.

Legs and toes—Thighs, stout and of medium length; shanks, to correspond in size and length with thighs, and in color dark slate or nearly black.

Plumage—In blacks, rich glossy black throughout. In whites, pure white throughout.

THE HEN. Head—Short, crown, brown; face, bright red; eyes, red; beak, short, flat, curved and rich yellow in color.

Comb—Rose, low and short, well arched and even on the head, not tapering like the skull, springing in front to the sides evenly, from centre to tip; the entire comb conforming to shape of head; the top covered with small points.

Wattles and ear-lobes—Wattles, fine in texture, pendant, of medium length, well rounded on lower edges, and bright red in color; ear-lobes fairly developed; cock, bright red.

Neck—Medium length and well arched; back, full and abundant.

Back—Short; broad and flat at shoulders; saddle, broad and rising with a concave sweep to the tail.

Breast and body—Breast, full and round; breast bone, straight; body, short, deep and oval at sides.

Wings—Medium sized and nicely folded. Tail—Fairly developed, of medium length and well spread; back, sickles, of medium length and gracefully arched.

Legs and toes—Thighs, short and stout and well covered with soft, almost weblike feathers; shanks, rather short and stout; in color, bright yellow, or yellow shaded with pink and free from feathers; toes, straight, stout and well spread; same color as shanks.

Plumage—White, or creamy white throughout; free from a decided yellow tinge.

THE HEN. Head—Short; crown, broad, face, bright red; beak, short, well curved and rich yellow in color. Comb—Rose, resembling that of the cock, but smaller and looser.

Wattles and ear-lobes—Wattles, fine in texture, rather short, well rounded on lower edges, bright red in color; ear-lobes fairly developed; cock, bright red.

Neck—Medium length and well arched; back, hackle abundant.

Back—Short, broad and flat at the shoulders. Breast and body—Breast, full and round; breast-bone, straight; body, short, deep and oval at sides.

Wings—Medium in size and nicely folded. Tail—Fairly developed, of medium length and well spread at base.

Legs and toes—Thighs, short and stout and well covered with soft, almost weblike feathers; shanks, rather short and stout; in color, bright yellow, or yellow shaded with pink and free from feathers; toes, straight, stout and well spread; same color as shanks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Feeding Poultry.

CHERWIL, Del., Nov. 26.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—I have been for fifteen years a fancier of thoroughbred poultry. At present my flocks consist of light Brahmas, Jacob Wyandottes, Langshans, black Minorcas, w. c. h. Polish and Pekin ducks. Each variety has its yard, house and an open shed. Under the latter they dig most of their living in the winter, where it is scattered in clean, bright straw. I feed no poultry in the roosting houses. I don't believe in it from a sanitary standpoint.

My farm is composed of fifteen acres, most of which is used in growing vegetables and small fruit plants for market. But of late years a goodly portion has been used for growing poultry and rabbit feed. I like the idea of allowing my flocks to help themselves to the ripening crops; so especially for them a patch of oats, Russian sunflowers, buckwheat, cabbage and tomatoes are planted. Some of these are 200 to 300 yards away from the poultry quarters, and on purpose to attract the fowls away from their quarters. I learned when a boy on the farm that the fowls which roamed the farthest away were the healthiest and grew the fastest.

By this plan there are five months in the year in which I have but little feeding to do. When the sunflowers are ready to begin on, which is about the 20th of August, I let to the patch two or three times a week and break down a supply for them.

I usually break up my breeding pens on June 1st, giving all my female birds free range of the place, and they soon learn to find such crops as I have planted for them, as well as a thousand other things they naturally pick up. And, my! How the young chicks do grow! The male birds are put in one yard for economy sake, and to get acquainted with one another without fighting. I crowd them all into one room for a day or two, then let them out into the yard. By managing this way they rarely fight. After they get well accustomed to living together I begin to let them out half a day at a time about every other day, keeping the hens in. I think it is cruel to allow the roosters to run with the hens during their molting season, even if I had no other motive in managing in this way.

Make it a point to raise a good supply of sunflowers, as I can throw a few heads to my fowls two or three times during the week the whole winter through. There is no more wholesome food for fowls than sunflowers, and no poultry food is easier grown. I feed my poultry bones and oyster shells the whole year round, and a plentiful supply of pure fresh water. In the winter I give warm feed of ground oats, bran and potatoes. I use salt and occasionally cayenne pepper well stirred in, for morning feed. At noon, wheat screenings, and at nights, corn, oats, buckwheat, or sunflower. Almost the only medicine I use is a little copperas in the drinking water. I have no cholera, roup, or croup, and lice are rarely found on my fowls. I don't believe in all the medicines that are advertised in the papers. My experience is that with proper management but little medicine is needed, and I have been feeding, setting and rearing poultry for thirty-five years.

W. O. MELVIN.

Good for Wyandottes. BRADFORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—In the issue of the 8th ult., there is a communication in which the Wyandotte is spoken of as a rather poor fowl. Let me say in their favor. I have bred them since 1883 and like them better than when I began. My first strain was the Whitcomb, and since then I have added some of the best blood I could find. A good many have tried them only one year, and they will tell you they do not breed true to feather, that they are great sitters and do not dress well for market. Now, I have kept from twelve to sixty every winter since I started with them, and there has never been a time since but what we have had plenty of fresh eggs. They have been laying when my neighbors could not get an egg from their fowls. I have had no trouble in disposing of surplus stock. This year I have raised 150 chickens and disposed of the surplus marked ones for a good price, the pullets for laying and the cockers for market. I have bought some half-bred Brahmas and half-bred Cochins and sent them dressed to market with Wyandottes and the Wyandottes brought the most per pound. They make quicker than the Cochins or Brahmas and are not such sitters. I have some birds in my yards that are a year old and never have offered to sit. I do not claim they are the best bred in the world, but I shall stand by them as long as I keep fowls, and I intend to keep them for years to come. F. O. MELVIN.

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL, a fortnightly newspaper that has just begun its course from the Philadelphia publishing office, should prove an excellent adjunct to the library of the gentleman farmer or professional poultry-keeper. It is neatly printed (and illustrated), containing intelligence from all quarters on the special topic to which it is devoted, numerous reports of stock fairs and announcements of the awarding of prizes, and the like. The pigeon fancier will find a large department for his pursuit. The journal's subscription is only \$1 per annum.—The Independent, Nov. 28.

Our hearts are warm within us, And we can thankful be, For we have been the gobblers; The gobblers one was he.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

POULTRY.

FIXTURES.

Dec. 5-11, Mississippi Valley Poultry Club, St. Louis, Mo. Fred S. Timberlake, secretary.

Dec. 7-11, Quinsboro Valley Poultry Association, Danversville, Ct. W. H. Hamilton, secretary.

Dec. 10-13, Tennessee Poultry Association, Nashville, Tenn. F. F. Hager, secretary.

Dec. 10-13, Zionsville Poultry Club, Zionsville, Ind. N. L. Lusk, secretary.

Dec. 11-13, Attleboro Poultry Association, North Attleboro, Mass. George Bent, secretary.

Dec. 11-13, Champlain Valley Poultry Association, George E. Wright, secretary.

Dec. 12-19, Baltimore Poultry and Pigeon Stock Club, Thos. W. Hoopes, secretary. Judge G. O. Brown and W. J. Stanton.

Dec. 12-19, Ohio Valley Fanciers' Club, Cincinnati, O. W. G. Riedinger, secretary. Judges, C. J. Ward and Charles Taulman.

Dec. 15-22, Cleveland Poultry Association, Cleveland, O. G. C. Scholtenstranger, secretary.

Dec. 17-21, Western Poultry Association, Atlantic, Iowa. Geo. W. Franklin, secretary.

Dec. 17-22, Iowa State Poultry Association, Marshalltown, Ia. Volney Kent, secretary.

Dec. 17-22, Eastern Middlesex Association, Stoneham, Mass. G. W. Cromack, secretary.

Dec. 18-21, Western Connecticut Association, Winsted, Conn. J. D. Adams, secretary.

Dec. 19-21, Marion County Association, Marion, O. C. J. Nichols, secretary.

Dec. 19-23, Texas Poultry Association, Dallas, I. N. Barker, judge; E. A. Decker, alternate; secretary, O. E. W. Parker, secretary. Entries close Dec. 24. B. N. J. Keller, judge. Entries close Dec. 19. Premium list ready. W. L. McConnel, superintendent. J. B. Hinton, secretary.

Dec. 24-28, Union Poultry Association, Carlisle, O. Dr. W. F. Schatz, secretary.

Dec. 25-28, Milton Poultry and Pigeon Stock Association, Ohio. John Dowry, secretary.

Dec. 25-28, Michigan Valley Association, Dayton, O. E. W. Parker, secretary. Entries close Dec. 24. B. N. J. Keller, judge. Entries close Dec. 19. Premium list ready. W. L. McConnel, superintendent. J. B. Hinton, secretary.

Dec. 25-28, Mohawk Valley Association, Fort Plain, N. Y. W. C. Home, secretary. Fry's Bush.

Dec. 25-29, Western Valley Poultry Association, Mount Carmel, Ill. C. C. Harper, secretary.

Dec. 26-29, New Bethelam Poultry Association, New Bethelam, Pa. J. D. Nertus, judge; W. M. Andrews, secretary.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOWS. Jan. 16-21, International, Buffalo, N. Y. Otto Volger, secretary.

Jan. 22-25, Bay State, Worcester, Mass. H. A. Jones, secretary.

Feb. 7-12, Hudson River Poultry and Dog Association, Newburg, N. Y. J. H. Broceton, secretary.

WASHING FOR EXHIBITION.

Where Beginners Often Fail—What Experts Say of It.

It is in washing, says Mr. Lewis Wright, that an amateur's difficulties and discouragements begin. He may know that his fowls are the best that are likely to be sent to a show; he may have succeeded in keeping them in fine health and general condition; they may, in fact, be such that a professional poultryman would win with them; and yet he may lose for want of experience in washing them.

The great secret of good washing is to insure the thorough drenching of the birds; the most frequent cause of failure being an attempt to keep the under plumage dry.

Many good washers prefer to dry the fowls after washing in a cage or box of ample size, littered with clean and well-broken straw. This box is to be wired in the front and top, but closed at back and sides to prevent draught, and placed with the open front at just such a distance from an ample fire that a general warmth may fill the box, but avoiding a scorching heat. It is in drying that judgment and experience are chiefly required, as too strong a heat withers up the plumage and makes it ragged, while too little causes it to hang together and appear drabbed, but if the right temperature be hit upon and the soap has been thoroughly washed out, by a few hours the birds assume their "company clothes." Some are unusually clever in drying fowls, and by holding them near the fire and carefully removing them for a little whenever they appear distressed with the heat, can dry a pen of Cochins in about two hours, but I can not pretend to give the precise details of such management, which can only be successfully practiced after great experience has been attained.

A COCHIN BREEDER'S WAY. Mr. Elijah Smith, the Cochin breeder, says:—Take a wash tub or a large tub or bucket deep—oval shape is the best, on account of the bird's tail, and large enough to hold the bird comfortably. Then of clean soft warm water fill the tub about three parts full, so that the bird, when pressed down by the hand in the water, will be covered over its back, up to the neck. Then take white soap, and a sponge, and rub it in the water until you have good suds, and rub the bird well with soap on all the wet parts, and keep on rubbing the bird well until you can see that it is quite clean, when you will be able to see very plain when wet. Do not be afraid to keep the fowls as long as it will do them no harm, as long as you do not lay on so heavily as to break them. If the bird is rough in the water, as some that have never been washed before sometimes are, keep one hand across the bird's back and another under its wings, and keep on rubbing and holding it tight. Be sure and rub your hand well among the fluff and feathers about the breast.

To wash the head, take it between both hands, and rub it well backward and forward, as if you were washing something in

the balls of your hands. Do not be afraid of the water going into its mouth, as the soap and water will do it no harm whatever, but on the contrary, as it will tend to clear it out; in fact, I have often washed birds when I could not get anything else to cure them of disease, and it has answered remarkably well on many occasions.

When the bird is quite clean, rinse it thoroughly with clean cold water, using plenty until the soap is well out, for if you leave any soap in, the feathers will not come right in a reasonable time. When clear of soap, let them stand to drain a little, and don't be afraid of their taking cold, as the cold water prevents that by closing all the pores of the body; then press as much water off the feathers with your hand as possible, and, as I said before, don't be afraid of parting the feathers, as they come all right again as they begin to dry and will begin to web again in the course of an hour. When this is done, take the birds and put them before a nice fire—not too hot, but what we should call a good fire, which will warm them well, and the wet parts towards it, taking care not to have them so near as to blister their faces and combs, as they soon blister after washing. When the birds are nearly dry, you may put them in baskets that have flues in, such as we use for exhibition; and, if night, you may put three or four together, if the baskets are large enough for them to lie down comfortably. By this means it will create a warm steam, that will pass through the whole of the body-feathers and cause them to web beautifully, and the bird will be quite ready for exhibition in twenty-four hours.

If the birds are looking very ill after rinsing, keep them in one yard for economy, by getting hold of it under the breast with one hand and lifting it up, when it will use its wings freely and this will cause the blood to circulate; also give one or two warm baths, which will warm them well. This is when you see a bird that goes black in the comb and looks as if it would die, which heavy birds sometimes do; also handle them pretty freely, as it will do them good. Sometimes a bird will faint when put in warm water to wash; in that case I always throw cold water on it, when the bird will recover at once, and after a minute or so you may put it in again and finish washing it without its showing any symptoms of being unwell.

WASH THOROUGHLY. The chief point in which beginners fail, says Mr. E. C. Comynes, is not being thorough. A half wash is much worse than none at all and simply gives the bird a general appearance of being washed, but is almost as hot as can comfortably be borne, and the bird's plumage should at the first be soaked through to the skin, when a good lather of some white soap should be applied. If the bird is not really dirty, a good lather and rubbing with a sponge will be sufficient, but otherwise nothing short of scrubbing with a nail brush is of any use. The operator need not be afraid of anything, as the feathers, provided he does not rub in such a way as to break them off. In the case of feather-legged birds, special attention should be given to the foot-feather, which is frequently overlooked by beginners in the art of washing, in consequence of its being concealed in the water in which the bird is standing. If the bird is very dirty, a second lather of fresh water is desirable, but in all ordinary cases one water should be sufficient for the more washing operation. The washing must go to the skin also, as unless the fluffy parts of the under-plumage are thoroughly cleaned they will not fluff out properly and the bird's appearance will be inferior to that of a well-washed bird.

The rinsing process is just as important as the washing. It can be best done by first rinsing out as much soap as can be got out in the tub, and then dousing the plumage with the grain well with warm water. This process should be continued until every trace of soap is removed. The bird may then be rinsed for the last time in water in which just the smallest quantity of blue has been dissolved, but care should be taken not to give the fowls any more soap than the plumage. I have seen a bird with sappy yellow plumage made almost green by the free use of blue in the rinsing water. This, of course, would spoil any chance of a prize which such a bird might have.

THE DRYING. Next comes the drying. This should be done in a freshly lined exhibition hamper, from which about a third of the lining has been removed or turned back in front of a good fire. The bird should be near enough to be warm and to dry fairly quickly, but not near enough to scorch the plumage or blister the bird's skin. Fresh clean straw should be in the bottom of the hamper, and care should be taken that the bird does not soil itself again during the drying process. It is by no means a bad plan to hang a clean cloth over the top of the hamper, and leave the open side next the fire, allowing the birds to perch on the cross bar of the table, or supplying them with a low perch. This avoids the risk of their soiling their plumage, as they are only available for the drying process. They should be examined occasionally through the drying process, so that their wettest parts may be turned to the fire, and their plumage combed out a little if necessary. They should, of course, be thoroughly dried, and their feathers with clean cloths before being placed in

front of the fire.

People at first have no idea how thorough the washing of the feet for exhibition has to be. They give their birds a very mild soap over with a sponge, rinse them, and think they are washed. Not a bit of it. Think a little about washing, say, a pair of hands. If they are tolerably clean, and you plunge them in a lot of black mud, they will come out black enough, but you can wash this dirt off with very little trouble. But suppose your hands have not been washed for a good while, and you have been in contact with a lot of things, including a little bird-grass—for a specimen, let us say an engine-ditcher's hands, at the close of a day's work. Carefully wiped, they will show far less dirt than the muddy hands before mentioned; but this kind of dirt will take long and persistent scrubbing to remove. Now, the dirt on a fowl's feet is no less than this. It is old; it is well worked in; and it is incorporated with the oil of the plumage. And it takes downright thorough washing to get it off.

You must have a large tub, at least a foot deep, and fill it half full with water, say 90 degrees. Make this water into strong suds by rubbing a good large cake of soap into it till it lathers well. The suds must be good and strong, or it is no use. Then put your bird in and rub it thoroughly, taking an occasional rub of the sponge on another piece of soap. You must never rub up the feather; but otherwise rub away freely, not only down, but a little across in both directions; not furiously, of course, but still as if you meant to clean, but first down to the skin. For the head and legs you must take a brush, which brings out the freshness of the combs wonderfully, if there is any in them. Remember this one simple thing—That your birds may look rough and untidy, because you are inexperienced in drying, but that if after washing, they still look dirty, it is for no other reason than that you did not wash them enough.

When washed lift into another tub of clean warm water, and with a clean sponge rinse out as thoroughly as possible, using the sponge often to scrub all the water that is on, and when you see fowls with the plumage appearing to hang in filaments, instead of webbing out smooth as before, the reason is that soap has been left in. The first rinsing in cold water will get out all as it should be, but should get all the strong suds out. A third

THE INDIAN GAME.
Precis of a Varied Experience All Favoring the Bird.

STRENGTH BEARS.—The Indian or Cornish game fowl is one of the best birds for table purposes we have, leaving out the dorkings and the very best of the French varieties. It is handsomer than the Malasy, which it resembles in some respects, and is not nearly so quarrelsome, while the quality of meat is much finer. There is both length and breadth of keel, and though the breadth of breast is not equal to what may be found on some breeds, yet this is to be expected from the conformation of the bird. And of course there is a greater weight of bone than with the dorking or creve, in proportion to the entire weight of the body; but if it is unable to claim an equality with the breeds named, it is superior to nine-tenths of the other varieties. For crossing, it is invaluable, and where table fowls are the object, I know of no better variety than the Indian game and the dorking. When in Ireland some time ago, I found a breeder who has introduced these two varieties with the greatest success, and those who adopted the cross find a rapid-growing, large-fleshed fowl so produced. The Indian game crossed with the Langshan, or the Plymouth rock gives progeny first-rate for table purposes. With the Wyandotte should think it would answer equally well. The leading points to be sought for in this breed are:

- General shape—More after the full-sized game than Malasy, but resembling each.
Head—Bears strong affinity to the Malasy, and the expression of the eye cruel.
Neck—Long in both sexes, the color in cock dark reddish, with black streaks or tips; hen velvety black, with greenish shadows.
Body—Varies from light to dark red; breast black or partridge brown, sometimes splashed with semi-oval spots, far more beautiful being of a rich pheasant color and prettily laced on breast.
Tail—Not strongly sickled, but well defined and more abundant than the Malasy, of a dark bronzed black, and sometimes slightly grizzled.
Legs—Yellow, and rather long.
Size—Cock about seven pounds, hen five.
Flesh—White, and of an excellent flavor.
Eggs—White, smooth, and of a larger size than buff or chocolate tinge.—Country Gentleman, Nov. 8.

H. S. BARCOCK.—As I was one of the first American breeders to import this variety, and my experience and observation of the breed do not wholly coincide with that given by Mr. Beale, I think it may be of interest to your readers for me to give an account of the fowl as I know it.
I was first attracted to the Indian game by the flattering notices given in its number of English publications, where its claim for eminence as a table fowl was endorsed by such men as Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, Mr. Comyns, and others scarcely less well known in poultry circles. Last December I accordingly imported a trio from Mr. J. G. Moxham, the founder, and at that time honorary secretary of the Indian Game Club, having previously imported two settings of eggs which failed to hatch. The birds were 22 days on their journey, but arrived in perfect condition, apparently, not the worse for an ocean voyage. From this trio I have raised this season six cockerels and one pullet, and had the misfortune to lose the cock early in the season.
I think Mr. Beale's statement of the weight much too low. The cock I imported weighed nine pounds the day I took him from the coop, and the hens will weigh about seven pounds each. I have weighed three of the six cockerels—the youngest one weighing 5 1/2, the next 6 1/2 and the oldest 7 1/2 pounds. The oldest cockerel is only seven months old, and the youngest less than six, I think I feel justified in estimating that these male birds, when fully developed, will reach the weight of their sire, 9 pounds. The oldest hen has not fully obtained her hackle and saddle feathers, while the youngest is still in chicken plumage. I had by reference to the standard adopted by the Indian Game Club that my figures are corroborated.
I am inclined to think that Mr. Beale gives the variety scant justice as layers. I have found my hens to be very good layers, and to lay an extraordinarily large egg. If weight rather than number of eggs is considered, the Indian game hen will take rank among the best layers of the larger breeds. I know of but one other importer of this variety, and he says: "As layers, I have found the hens A No. 1; not only do they 'shell out' well during the winter, but also through the heat of summer." I think these birds will prove to be the best winter layers of the game family. I cannot understand how Mr. Beale should state that the eggs are "rather small;" for I have never kept a variety that laid a larger egg, and I have kept Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., having sometimes as many as nine or ten different varieties at once. It seems as if this were a mistake, or else my experience has been strangely exceptional.

I think Mr. Beale's description is not so clear as that of the English Standard. This reads: "GENERAL APPEARANCE OF BOTH SEXES.—Powerful and broad, very active, sprightly and vigorous; flesh to be firm in handling; plumage short and cannot be too level and close; carriage upright, commanding and courageous; the back sloping downwards towards the tail."
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.—Head and neck—General appearance of head rather long and thickish, not so keen as in

English game nor as thick as in Malasy, yet somewhat beetle-browed, but not nearly as much as in the Malasy; skull broadish; neck, medium length and slightly arched.
Head—Horn-color, or yellow striped with horny, strong, well curved, stout where set on head, giving the bird a powerful appearance.
Whole face—Smooth and fine in texture, including deaf-ears; throat not as bare as in Kingfish game, being dotted over with small feathers.
Comb (in undoubted birds)—Irregular, near-comb; the more regular, however, the better; small, closely set on to head; deaf-ears small and wattles very scanty.
Eyebrows—Very slightly beetle-browed, but not giving such a cruel expression as in the Malasy.
Eye—Full and bold; of yellow color.
Neck—Medium length and slightly arched.
Hackle—Short, just covering base of neck; twisted hackles objectionable.
Body—General shape—Very thick and compact; very broad shoulders; the shoulder-blades showing prominently, but the bird must not be hollow-backed; body tapering towards tail. Elegance is required with substance.
Back—Flatish, but the bird must not be flat-sided; broadest at shoulders.
Breast—Wide, fair depth and prominent, but well rounded.
Wings—Short and closely carried to body; well rounded at point and nicely tucked at ends; carpal rather high in front.
Legs, feet and thighs—Legs very strong and thick; thighs round and stout, but not as long as in the Malasy; feet strong.
Shank—Medium length and well sealed; the length of the shank must be sufficient to give the bird a gamey appearance, but in no case should it be as long as in the Malasy, or in any way stiltly.
Toes and nails—Toes long, strong, straight and well apart; the back toe low and nearly flat on the ground; nails well shaped.
Cock's tail—Medium length, with a few short, narrow, secondary sickles and tail covers. Carriage of tail drooping. Tail to be close, hood and glossy.
Hen's tail—Rather short; carried low, but somewhat higher than cock's; well vented, but close.
Size and weight—Large; weight in cock 8 to 10 pounds or more for adults; weight in hen 5 1/2 to 7 pounds or more for adults.

COLOR.—Cock—Breast, under body and thighs, a green glossy black; neck hackle, green glossy black with brown crimson shafts to the feather; back saddle and saddle hackle a mixture of rich, green, glossy black and brown crimson, the former predominating greatly; wing by chestnut with metallic green, glossy black wing bar; tail green glossy black.
Hen—Ground color chestnut brown, with beautiful bluish of medium size, lacing of metallic green glossy black. This should look as if it were embossed or raised.
Shank in both sexes yellow or orange, the deeper the color the better. Face, deaf-ears, wattles and comb a rich red.
Concerning variety as a cross for the production of table poultry, Mr. Beale has spoken in a manner which is invaluable. With the smallest possible amount of offal, and a very large amount of meat, most advantageously disposed on the parts of greatest value, it furnishes a most valuable cross to the producer of table poultry for market. Other English breeders, however, have gone further than Mr. Beale in extolling its merit, when pure bred, for the table, ranking it equal to the best, even though the dorking be so called.
In regard to the disposition of these fowls, I can only say that, so far as my experience has gone, I have found the Indian game chickens no more quarrelsome than an equal number of Cochins. The hens are admirable sitters, faithful, and very gentle to handle.
I believe that this fowl will, upon further trial, be found a valuable addition to the poultry of this country.—Ibid. Nov. 22.

HARRISON WEA.—With regard to the controversy as to whether it is to be considered indigenous to India or, as some would make us believe, to Cornwall, I had a pretty good proof the other day that its home is India. A working man, who has been in the army and seen service in India, visited my yards, and on being shown the pens of Indian game he said:—"Why, I've seen lots of them in India, and the natives fight them." This showed him portraits of Malasy and Aseels, but he said those were not the birds he had seen. "These are the birds, there," pointing to the Indian game cocks. On inquiring in what districts he had seen them, he replied, "Jullundur on the plains near Kangra in the Himalayas." As India is the acknowledged home of the original or wild fowl and as this was no doubt more approaching to a game fowl in appearance than any other kind, I think the hypothesis that they should be more than one breed of "Indian game fowls," of quite distinct type, is quite rational. I do not for a moment contend that the Aseel is not a true Indian game fowl, but I assert that the Indian game fowl is equally a native of India.

Poultry—(Editorial): Speaking of Indian games in reference to the master of classification reminds us that we have for some time intended to say a word as to the unsatisfactory way in which the Indian game classes, more especially the hens and pullets, are frequently judged. The very pale brown ground color with intensely dark lacing, and it may be also pencilling on each feather, is what the breeders of Cornish or Indian game have for years been striving to obtain. The chestnut ground color, with a sort of half-moon marking rather than a lacing, is dis-

THAT IRISH HEN.

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Good management means bringing the fowls again into good laying condition by winter, when they will continue to produce eggs. The winter season if properly housed and provided with food. This does not mean that "biddy" shall be left to scratch for all her food and gravel, to go to roost superfluous at night, nor to gorge herself in fatness in her corn, nor to slake her thirst with the best she can. Still, she must be able to obtain their value. The quantities sent out during March from Cavan were 18 tons of dead fowls and nearly 40 tons of eggs. But in the winter season, just before Christmas, the export of fowls will probably be equal to, if not in excess of, the eggs. However, if we regard the export of fowls alive and dead, as being in value about one-tenth that of eggs, which is the proportion between foreign eggs and poultry, we shall not be very wide of the mark. This being so, we will find that the value of the exports from the various ports and the whole country are, reckoning the eggs as averaging 6s 8d per long hundred net. The price is rather below the average of the foreign eggs, but with most Irish the boxes have to be returned, and there is not the cost of boxes every time, so that there is only the cost of packing and of carriage to be deducted.

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THE GOOD LAYER.

Proper Food and Care Necessary.
The marks of a good layer are—Shank rather short and fine-boned; body square and symmetrical; head small, with prominent eyes and comb. The good layer is lively, ready to play and fight with her companions. Such birds may be found in all breeds, but especially in the Leghorns, Minorcas and the Canada hens. Although they are rather small, they excel as layers.
To lay well fowls must feel at home. Even the best layers will not do so if frightened and chased by dogs or children. If moved to new quarters, no matter how comfortable they may be, hens will not lay until they get accustomed to the place and feel at home.
The food must be of such a nature that it will not tend to fatten, but rather to encourage egg production, and must necessarily vary with the locality. In the morning give a warm mash of bran or middlings and potatoes all mixed in proper proportion with a rich broth of boiled meat or bones. In the middle of the day, give a little oatmeal and cold water. The skin of birds and fowls has the advantage of being supple, delicate and vascular, and is readily adapted to the surface of a wound, where it adheres without undergoing absorption. In a case of severe burn of the feet, eight months' standing in a child two years old had obtained rapid electrization by means of grafts from a fowl. The wound measured 3 inches by 2 1/2, and completely healed in two months.

CHICKENS IN SURGERY.

The Paris Academy of Medicine has received from Dr. Redard a communication regarding the advantages of the skin of birds for grafts on wounds of human beings. He takes up the skin from beneath the wing of a chicken, carefully securing the subjacent cellular tissue, but avoiding the adipose tissue. The transplanted tissue varied from a sixth to a third of an inch in size, and was maintained in position by means of a little cotton and iodolium gauze. The skin of birds and fowls has the advantage of being supple, delicate and vascular, and is readily adapted to the surface of a wound, where it adheres without undergoing absorption. In a case of severe burn of the feet, eight months' standing in a child two years old had obtained rapid electrization by means of grafts from a fowl. The wound measured 3 inches by 2 1/2, and completely healed in two months.

RAISING EARLY BROILERS.

The Extra Labor Brings the Extra Price.—Greatest Percentage From Small Broods.
The work of hatching chicks is usually deferred until after the winter has passed and warmer weather appears, but the largest profits are secured from early operations. Many persons seek to avoid the extra care required during severe weather, but it is the labor that is really paid for when chicks are sold. Remove all obstacles and the supply of early broilers would be greater than the demand, with prices correspondingly low. In all cases it must be considered that to realize the highest prices one must earn them.
But much of the labor of raising early broilers may be saved by making proper arrangements. It is not proposed here to speak of incubator and brooder methods, as the majority of readers are familiar with their use, but to explain some of the causes of failures with hens. All hens are not alike, as some are quiet while others are nervous and excitable. In cold weather the quiet hen makes the best mother, as she settles often in order to hover her chicks, which is the most important matter in raising them, warmth being more essential than food, though the latter should not be overlooked. A hen will provide warmth for a large brood in summer, but she cannot do it in March. How often it happens that thirteen eggs are placed under a hen; she hatches perhaps ten and raises five. The number in a brood raised to a marketable age seldom equals one-half of all that hatch. The hen can hover the chicks when they are very small, but as they grow a few must take their chance on the outside. The result is that on the average only eight chicks survive, putting one chick of rice to one quart of water, and one quart of milk and let it simmer slowly. The rice will swell out and each kernel be nearly separate. When milk is not convenient, a few pieces of meat will add flavor to the water. Let anyone eat of this himself, especially after it has stood a few hours, and he will find it a very nutritious dish if often partaken of. I have bred poultry for many years, and never have any trouble with raising chicks. I have never had a case of gapes or cholera, and only once three cases of roup occasioned by birds being kept in a house that was too warm, but the house was too cold. These cases of roup were very slight, and easily controlled, as they were promptly looked after.—Racine Agriculturist.

NOTES.

It is the broiler out of season that brings the profit, and the incubator is the sitor to be depended upon. A hen may and then again she may not, but an incubator once set is there. Now there is such a thing as being too forward in "making the beds after the fowls is up in the morning." In these days of cold storage they're a way of carrying over last fall's broilers to the high prices of the spring, and it is not until these are out of the way that the real spring chicken has its chance. And this bird is worth all it brings.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

There is always a difficulty in keeping the floor of a poultry house clean, and unless it is accomplished in some way the birds will not do well.
The way is to set the roosting poles a foot apart and three feet from the ground, and about a foot below the poles place a light wooden platform, wide enough to catch all the droppings. Nail boards around the sides of this so as to make it a trough, say two inches deep, and keep it well sprinkled with sifted coal ashes or road dust. The droppings will be caught on this wooden pan and the dust will deodorize them and prevent the escape of ammonia and other gases that poison the air.
This platform can be easily cleaned and should be attended to regularly and covered with earth or ashes after each cleaning. Then, if the floor is frequently littered with road dust and chaff, there will be little trouble from impure air.
Another important point is to have a dust bath always ready. This is imperative. Shallow pans or boxes must be provided, and the dust in them frequently changed. If they are raised two or three inches from the floor, so that the air will circulate under them, it will be much better. Wood ashes are excellent for the dust bath. If there is a good dust bath, the birds are not apt to be badly troubled with lice, and will be healthier in every way than those that do not.

FEEDING FOR PROFIT.

The secret of success in producing size and condition, if any, is in the judicious use of a variety of foods, and as often as the birds have a good appetite for them. Not the least particle must be left about, nor must birds be fed a constant quantity of the same food. Eggs are brought from all the Northwest States and sold in this market at about half the price of fresh California eggs. Now if people can live in Nebraska on the profits of eggs at 22 cents a dozen they cannot be content with a keener competition in the dozen. It is probable that to many people who have come to California with grand ideas the egg business seems small. There may be a good living in it, but certainly not the fortune many expect to realize sooner or later in this State. Merely a raising is a good thing to have. The fresh California egg is now worth twice as much in this market as the Eastern product.—San Francisco Call.

THE LITTLE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

The little town of Hammonton, with its sandy soil, seemed to be just the place for us," said Mr. Nevius, "so we got a house there and sent down all our incubators and mothers. We were going to grow the chicks there, then bring them up on the farms out on other places. The experiment was a success in its way, but that way wasn't ours. Of 7,000 chicks hatched only two saw the lawn at Swarthmore."

THE INDIAN GAME.

STRENGTH BEARS.—The Indian or Cornish game fowl is one of the best birds for table purposes we have, leaving out the dorkings and the very best of the French varieties. It is handsomer than the Malasy, which it resembles in some respects, and is not nearly so quarrelsome, while the quality of meat is much finer. There is both length and breadth of keel, and though the breadth of breast is not equal to what may be found on some breeds, yet this is to be expected from the conformation of the bird. And of course there is a greater weight of bone than with the dorking or creve, in proportion to the entire weight of the body; but if it is unable to claim an equality with the breeds named, it is superior to nine-tenths of the other varieties. For crossing, it is invaluable, and where table fowls are the object, I know of no better variety than the Indian game and the dorking. When in Ireland some time ago, I found a breeder who has introduced these two varieties with the greatest success, and those who adopted the cross find a rapid-growing, large-fleshed fowl so produced. The Indian game crossed with the Langshan, or the Plymouth rock gives progeny first-rate for table purposes. With the Wyandotte should think it would answer equally well. The leading points to be sought for in this breed are:

- General shape—More after the full-sized game than Malasy, but resembling each.
Head—Bears strong affinity to the Malasy, and the expression of the eye cruel.
Neck—Long in both sexes, the color in cock dark reddish, with black streaks or tips; hen velvety black, with greenish shadows.
Body—Varies from light to dark red; breast black or partridge brown, sometimes splashed with semi-oval spots, far more beautiful being of a rich pheasant color and prettily laced on breast.
Tail—Not strongly sickled, but well defined and more abundant than the Malasy, of a dark bronzed black, and sometimes slightly grizzled.
Legs—Yellow, and rather long.
Size—Cock about seven pounds, hen five.
Flesh—White, and of an excellent flavor.
Eggs—White, smooth, and of a larger size than buff or chocolate tinge.—Country Gentleman, Nov. 8.

H. S. BARCOCK.—As I was one of the first American breeders to import this variety, and my experience and observation of the breed do not wholly coincide with that given by Mr. Beale, I think it may be of interest to your readers for me to give an account of the fowl as I know it.
I was first attracted to the Indian game by the flattering notices given in its number of English publications, where its claim for eminence as a table fowl was endorsed by such men as Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, Mr. Comyns, and others scarcely less well known in poultry circles. Last December I accordingly imported a trio from Mr. J. G. Moxham, the founder, and at that time honorary secretary of the Indian Game Club, having previously imported two settings of eggs which failed to hatch. The birds were 22 days on their journey, but arrived in perfect condition, apparently, not the worse for an ocean voyage. From this trio I have raised this season six cockerels and one pullet, and had the misfortune to lose the cock early in the season.
I think Mr. Beale's statement of the weight much too low. The cock I imported weighed nine pounds the day I took him from the coop, and the hens will weigh about seven pounds each. I have weighed three of the six cockerels—the youngest one weighing 5 1/2, the next 6 1/2 and the oldest 7 1/2 pounds. The oldest cockerel is only seven months old, and the youngest less than six, I think I feel justified in estimating that these male birds, when fully developed, will reach the weight of their sire, 9 pounds. The oldest hen has not fully obtained her hackle and saddle feathers, while the youngest is still in chicken plumage. I had by reference to the standard adopted by the Indian Game Club that my figures are corroborated.
I am inclined to think that Mr. Beale gives the variety scant justice as layers. I have found my hens to be very good layers, and to lay an extraordinarily large egg. If weight rather than number of eggs is considered, the Indian game hen will take rank among the best layers of the larger breeds. I know of but one other importer of this variety, and he says: "As layers, I have found the hens A No. 1; not only do they 'shell out' well during the winter, but also through the heat of summer." I think these birds will prove to be the best winter layers of the game family. I cannot understand how Mr. Beale should state that the eggs are "rather small;" for I have never kept a variety that laid a larger egg, and I have kept Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Dorkings, Leghorns, Hamburgs, etc., having sometimes as many as nine or ten different varieties at once. It seems as if this were a mistake, or else my experience has been strangely exceptional.

I think Mr. Beale's description is not so clear as that of the English Standard. This reads: "GENERAL APPEARANCE OF BOTH SEXES.—Powerful and broad, very active, sprightly and vigorous; flesh to be firm in handling; plumage short and cannot be too level and close; carriage upright, commanding and courageous; the back sloping downwards towards the tail."
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PIGEONS.



JACOBINS.

DISEASES OF PIGEONS.

Mr. E. O. Crosswell Writes From an Experience Extending Over Many Years—Treatment for Diphtheria.

I will explain, as far as I am able, the causes, symptoms and treatment of the diseases of pigeons, as observed by me during the many years I possessed a large stud. First, catarrh—that is, cold and sore throat. The symptoms of this, which is more prevalent in the autumn and moulting season than at other times, are a chilliness, with cough and sneezing; the mouth open, and a discharge of mucus of an adhesive character from the nostrils, mouth and throat. In some cases almost filling the same, especially when acute disease of the parts occur and signs of diphtheria are displayed. As a remedy I have given the following composition:—One drachm each of capsicum, two drachms powdered gentian root and one-half drachm gray powder, with sufficient soft soap to give consistency. This I divide into small pills, giving one night and morning. These will be found beneficial in checked or heavy moults. A small pinch of salt, powdered nitre or saltpetre should be administered twice a day. In the latter stages glycerine may be used with benefit, to which in bad cases a small portion of belladonna may be added. When diphtheria (which can be detected by the disagreeable smell from the parts) is present, or large external swellings take place on or about the throat, place a piece of wadding previously immersed in cold water round the throat, keeping it in its place by means of a piece of linen sewed over it. No hard food should be given at these times. Eggs boiled with milk or arrowroot rubbed through a fine sieve I would recommend, and this may be given by means of an India rubber bottle as used for diffusing insect powder. No attempt should be made to remove hard substances from the parts in the early stages of the attack.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis may be recognized by the ruffled feathers of the bird and the depressed and uncomfortable appearance, cough, increased action of the heart and breathing, accompanied by abnormal sounds, such as wheezing, rattling in the throat, etc., which are audible at some distance. Birds suffering from this disease are frequently found moping in a corner of their loft, or, to use a homely but expressive phrase, all of a heap, and become emaciated in a few days. For treatment I recommend one capsule daily, also the careful introduction into the larynx and trachea of a soft lard feather dipped one day in spirits of turpentine, and the next in weak salt and water. This may be continued for three or four days. I have found the following pills very beneficial in some cases:—Assafetida, one and one-half grains; ginger, one grain; sulphur, one grain. Mix with soft soap or treacle and give twice a day. Bichloride of mercury ointment in a mild form should be applied over the surface of the ribs under the wing where there is a scarcity of feathers, and repeated if necessary. Cod-liver oil capsules may afterwards be given with advantage.

PNEUMONIA.

Inflammation of the lungs is characterized by shivering fits, loss of appetite, increase and difficulty in breathing, and a similarity to the symptoms described in bronchitis, though of a more severe nature. The treatment I adopt is to place two drachms of nitrate of potash or saltpetre in a pint of water for the drinking fountain; or, three-fourths drachm of tincture of acetate to a quart of water to be substituted for this purpose. Pills containing one-fourth grain belladonna extract, one-fourth grain camphor, and one-half grain carbonate of ammonia, divided into four, I administer twice a day. Bichloride of mercury ointment in a mild form may also be applied over the surface of the ribs, as recommended in bronchitis, and repeated for three or four days. In the course of a few days a cod-liver capsule may be given at night. The disease is occasionally associated with acrofia, and causes the destruction of the lungs through their becoming a cheesy nature, differing from a purely inflammatory deposit in its uniform white color and freedom from any blood-coloring matter, as well as in the defined

limits of extension. It is produced by hereditary predisposition, unhealthy habits, and other causes. There are other diseases known amongst us only too well, one of which, inflammation, attacks the eye or eyes with severity, and not infrequently terminates in destruction or an unfavorable fungoid growth. The method I have found successful is to give the following in a pill, according to the size of the bird:—Aloes, two grains; ginger, one grain; gray powder, half a grain, and sufficient treacle to give consistency. A piece of wadding soaked in cold water should be placed on the eye and kept in its position by a piece of linen sewed over it. This prevents the bird brushing the part either with its claw or by rubbing it on the body, which must be avoided. After a few days, when the swelling has subsided, a lotion of black wash may be applied by means of a very soft feather carefully passed over the organ once a day. I have applied a weak solution of nitrate of silver in the same way, but this requires great care. This disease, no matter what is done to prevent it, will at times extend and envelop the eye and its surrounding tissues as well as the bones of the orbit.

CANKER.

The ear is subject to an affection of a tedious nature termed canker, which is, I consider, of a scrofulous form, and requires great care and perseverance in its treatment. I would first recommend the administration of a purgative. The one I prefer is a compound aloes pill as before described. The purgative may be repeated occasionally if deemed necessary. Clean out the mucus with warm water and inject a solution of sugar of lead composed of three grains to an ounce of water, which should be worn to prevent as far as possible any shock or extraneous irritation. This may be continued for a few days, and then substituted for a solution of sulphate of zinc of equal strength and applied in the same way. A very weak solution of carbolic acid may at times be used. I have frequently introduced into the ear at night a piece of wadding soaked in cold water, covering it with a dry piece and removing it in the morning, finding this gives relief by softening the discharge.

RHEUMATISM.

Another disease to which the pigeon is subject is rheumatism and in the joints, more particularly in the wings, legs and feet. This most frequently occurs at moulting time, through cold and inclement weather. In these cases I give a compound aloes pill two or three times a week at night, and following in the morning with a cayenne pill. Potash or carbonate of ammonia introduced into the drinking water in the proportion of one drachm to a pint of water is attended with good effect in correcting the acidity in the blood and in its tendency to remove the deposits. The application of biniodide of mercury ointment to the joints affected, or the passing of a seton through the skin over the parts by means of a needle and a piece of worsted, are methods I can recommend. In all cases the birds should be removed to some place distant from the loft, and kept free from draughts and damp.

MEASURES.

Before concluding my list of diseases I must not omit to mention one that at times affects our feathered friends—viz., megrims. This is an affection of the brain arising from a derangement of the digestive organs produced by irregular and overfeeding, also by want of water. The symptoms are giddiness and stupor, in which the birds move around in a staggered manner, with their heads inverted, the latter being caused probably by an effusion in the ventricle of the brain on the opposite side to which the head is inclined. These cases usually terminate fatally, but may sometimes be successfully treated as follows:—In the early stages by the administration of castor oil or compound aloes pills until the bowels are relieved. When the crop has been distended I have opened it with a knife and removed the contents, with good results. This I can recommend, care being taken to sew up the opening with a needle and silk. Pills composed of a half grain of carbonate of ammonia, a quarter grain of camphor and one grain carbonate of soda, divided into eight, may subsequently be given two or three times a day as the case may require. A seton inserted under the skin only, across the back of the head, in the hollow space between the bones of the neck, will prove useful, and will also some form of blister. Refrigerating applications (ice, ether, etc.) to the head in the early stages have a tendency to relieve.

With regard to the general health, I would offer a few suggestions. In the first place, a dry loft, well ventilated in the roof to allow the escape of noxious vapors and protected on the northeast side, should be secured. Great care should be given at the moulting season to protect the birds from cold and inclement weather, as these are, in my opinion, the causes of the greater number of the ailments to which the birds are subject.

With regard to birds confined to lofts, I would strongly recommend a plentiful supply of grit, as without this the digestive organs become impaired and disease is the consequence. At breeding times carbonates and phosphates, such as are con-

tained in oyster shells and old mortar are indispensable for the proper formation of the shell. With regard to diet, I recommend a good supply of vegetable food, cooked or otherwise, and bread once a day. This I consider necessary, as the exclusive use of hard food produces disease of the digestive organs and generally impaired health. I also recommend an occasional change of diet, peas or corn soaked in water for three days and given moderately, being usual with this species.

THE FULTON STANDARD.

The Classification at Baltimore—The Standard of the Several Varieties.

The pigeon classes at the Baltimore show opening the 12th inst. are to be judged by the Fulton standard; that is, by the standard as given by the Illustrated Book of Pigeons. As this work is not yet reduced to pocket size and exceeds the dimensions of the ordinary pigeon fancier's pocket book we give below the summing up for the leading varieties, saying, however, that in scarcely a class are the proportions those by which English birds are rated. What Mr. Fulton would say to the classification at this show we cannot but wonder. Two grand divisions suffice for the family. In the one, High Class, are theouters, carriers, short-faced tumbler and barba. In the other, known as Toys, are trumpeters, but whether shield or slipper or long snuffed, a wide spread ridge of white inverted feathers rising from the neck forming a nicely snelloped, clear ridged and well-raised shell crown, upper mandible dark, lower white, upper part of head black or colored from a line drawn from opening of beak through eyes and terminating at base of skull or rise of crown; wing entirely black or colored unless barred; legs black or colored from the hocks, rest of feathering white, eye dark, intensity of color and distinct markings in the aestivation.

- BEAKS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.
CARRIERS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.

- TOYERS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.

- TOYERS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.

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THE FLYING TUMBLER.

A Scotch Expert Tells What They Are Like and How They Do It.

The common house and air tumblers are generally small, dapper and trim, and are to be found of almost every color. Red, or red and white, however, is the most common, and generally, contains the best birds; at least I have known two first-class house tumblers of red or red and white color for one of any other color. Blacks and yellows probably come next in numerical strength. Almost all are not numerous, are still found. All are part-eyed. Irregularly marked birds and beards are often bred in a most uncountable way, and I have even seen very well marked birds appear where the pedigree was known for several generations, and in which no sign of the marking could be traced. Whites with pearl eyes I have seen exhibited, but whether they have continued pure in color after their next moult in the hands of a purchaser, I cannot say. There would, however, be so difficult in breeding the color, as there is an abundance of very light marked birds to be found which, if persistently matched together, would soon produce pure white, but probably all tumblers are a bird's eye and blue eye alike in their work, being all tumblers, not rollers—that is, tumbling in single turns; birds which roll are, no doubt, occasionally bred, but are not characteristic of the breeds, and are not esteemed valuable.

All tumbling is a purely involuntary action—a disease, if you will, but only to the same extent as the huge crop of the pouter, the wattle of the carrier, or any other point in a fancy pigeon, which in no way interferes with the general health of the bird, and which the fancier is entitled to cultivate to the highest possible degree of excellence. For tumbling alone, in some instances among house tumblers, the faculty has reached a point which can scarcely be improved upon; but as an immense crop does not make a perfect pouter unless combined with other qualities, nor a huge wattle a model carrier, so in the case of a perfect tumbling bird I should wish other qualities combined with that of mere tumbling. My idea of what would constitute a perfect performer is a bird whose tumbling might occur either inside or out, high or low, once in about every three feet of flight, with the regularity of clockwork; the tumble to be single, clean, that is, right over, and under, no twisting, quirk, or dash of lightning, and to be no impediment to progress, but allowing the bird to soar; and last, of all, and by no means least, the performance never to be of doubtful fulfillment, but certain to come off on every occasion. Such a bird is purely ideal, as I confess I never saw one such as all the requirements, good performers should tumble at a rate of not less than thirty times a minute; if they can do a greater number all the better, provided they can keep in the flight, but I would rather have a bird doing a forty times a minute, taking flights of half an hour, than one which could do sixty times per minute, but only be able to keep in the air about that length of time altogether.

The tumbling should also be regular, not a great deal at one time, and nothing at another, and as quick as thought; and it is a test of these points that I think there is nothing to equal the minute hand of the watch, for a really good bird when once fairly settled to his work should be so steady that if the eye be fixed it, for any one minute the result obtained by the watch should give a fair average of what he will do throughout the whole time of flight. The watch is also most useful to train the eye, and to give uniformity of ideas among different breeders, for unless the bird make the somewhat very great rapidity it will never count very well by time. Indeed, I have seen birds which seem to be tumbling without the aid of any instrument, or falling out of the flight seemingly through perfect excess of it, and yet when timed these would not exceed twenty times a minute, but we find the birds which do forty times and more in the minute without falling out of the flight in the slightest farther than taking care to keep the inner circle. The former bird, however, loses time in the little extra sweep which it gives when going over, which also tends to bring it down out of flight.

I find that birds which do not do from thirty to fifty tumbles a minute go quite high enough for my idea, for although I live in the centre of a manufacturing town where houses are high and close, they soar sufficiently to enable me to watch their movements without having my view of them much interrupted, and although I am quite the reverse of being short-sighted, they go high enough to make it difficult to note the performance of each individual bird, unless there be a considerable variety of marking and coloring exists; and for this reason, which has been kept merely for their tumbling, I think that it is not only allowable, but desirable to keep a number of regularly marked or splash-birds of many colors as possible, and I have little doubt it is because fanciers of former times have found the same thing necessary, that we have now amongst tumblers a wider range of color and marking than amongst any other breed of pigeons whatever.

Although I approve of variety in color and marking, I am no advocate of bad color, but desire to have every color rich and good—a thing in no way difficult to accomplish with tumblers of any kind to any one who has a knowledge of breeding for color. Indeed, it seems no easy matter to breed bad color in tumblers, for we do find such blacks, reds or yellows as in this breed, in spite of their being often bred on strong principles for the purpose of matching for tumbling properties? As to the length of

carriage 4, head 3, beak and wattle 3, eye 1, size smallness 1. Total, 22.
Beak 6—shortness 2, thickness 1, shape 2, color 1. Skull 7—roundness of profile 4, width 3. Gullet 6—fullness and depth. Frill 6—quantity and regularity. Size 3—small in African, large in English. Body 3—shape and carriage. Eyes 1—color. Color—blue 3, silver 2, powdered blue 3, powdered silver 4, color of bars 3. Total without color 34.
JACOBS. Head 3—thickness 1, shortness 1, down face 1. Head 6—size 1, soundness 2, high cut marking 3. Hood 6—shape and close fitting 4, size or length 2. Mane 5—shape and depth. Chin 5—closeness, length, regularity. Rose 2—size, clearness, regularity. Flights 4—correct number and evenness. Color 6—body 4, dark thighs and vent 2. Eye 2—color. Plihts and tail 1—length. Size 2—smallness. Carriage 2—upright and strutting. Total 44.
NUSS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.
SWALLOWS. Head 3—Shape and size. Beak 2—Shape and color. Eye 2—Color, clear pearl or white. Crest 6—Size and shape. Bill 3—Depth. Plihts 6—Number, equality on each side. Tail 2—Color 4—Of marked portions. Size 2. Total 30.

HOMING PIGEONS.

From London to Boston—A Wonderful Journey—A Possible Occurrence.

The story of the birds started from London, England, and arriving at the loft of Henry Wagner, in Boston, and even continuing on to the summit of the Alleghenies is again being told. Western papers are telling it now and giving credit to a Signal Service officer. The London Stock-keeper lately telling it as news for the fourth time says:—"We think it time to protest. We give below an extract from the *Illustrated Pigeonier*, which certainly is beyond our powers of understanding. It is a pity that so long an interval should have been allowed to elapse before such a miracle was made known. If we had been informed of this, we might have made inquiries, and ascertained the name of the ship and her captain which the birds availed themselves of on the return journey.

A LONG FLIGHT.—An exceedingly interesting account has been given by Mr. James Wagner, of Boston, Mass. He sent nine carrier pigeons to London by mail steamer, on October 9, 1886. Shortly after their arrival they commenced their long flight home across the Atlantic Ocean. Up to January 10, 1887, three of these birds had returned. One arrived in Boston direct, a second was recovered near New York City, and a third was reported from the summit of the Allegheny mountains, etc.

The journey was certainly one of the most remarkable in which birds were ever engaged, and this, too, without the concomitants of the ocean journey.

The start was by Mr. W. K. Garner, secretary of the Ontario Poultry Association, at 8 A. M., November 13, 1886. The birds all got away in good form," wrote Mr. Garner at evening, "and pretty well together, taking a southeasterly direction. A short time afterwards they returned almost to the starting point, and subsequently struck off in the same direction. The morning was very fine and the wind was in their favor, blowing steadily from the northwest. I hope that some at least will reach their destination, but I have my doubts, as I learn by this evening's papers that a severe storm is in progress in New York State."

All through Central New York a snowstorm prevailed, and in Massachusetts there was rain and contrary wind. But while the plain red-checker, passed the life of the home loft the second morning of the 15th. Garner, the second bird, stopped at a store at Stillville, N. Y., until the storm was over, then resumed his journey, arriving at home the 20th. Benson, a bird, was picked up exhausted in Knoxville, N. Y., on the 16th, and Dr. Benson, the first physician of the town, and a pigeon flyer as well, was sent for. Through his skill and his kind hands the bird recovered sufficiently to travel home by express.

A fourth bird, Hasmah, was caught in the town of Hasmah on the summit of the Allegheny mountains. Its wings bearing the address of the race secretary of the Federation of American Fanclers of Pigeon Flying in New York, under whose direction the journey was made, gave the clue to the bird's identity. This bird was sent home by express, the season being unfit for such a long journey. It was afterwards sold to Mr. G. W. Tanglor, Brooklyn. The journey was remarkable for the distance by which it was made in a very short period, and that the bird returned should have beaten its way through the severe snow-water raging across its course seems almost a miracle. The same thing necessary, that we have now amongst tumblers a wider range of color and marking than amongst any other breed of pigeons whatever.

GRAINED LIGHTNING.

The birds seen in our picture are what are known as carrier pigeons, from the fact that they are sometimes used for conveying messages from one place to another. This practice belongs principally to Eastern countries. The first bird used as a messenger was doubtless the dove which Noah sent out from the ark, and which returned with an olive leaf. In later times an actual post system, in which pigeons were the messengers, was established, and as recently as 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, they were used by the besieged residents of Paris. Carrier pigeons can convey their messages very quickly, and can go long distances, some having been known to travel as far as 2,700 English miles in a day. It requires, however, much time and patience to train them for such work.—Our Merciful Brigade.

Arrived at Liverpool, he carried it to his home a little way out and made a pot of it. The bird actually flew out and about, returning to the house again. One day a child picked up the bird, and it was supposed to be a New York address. This led to examination and resulted in the return of the bird to its owner in Brooklyn. If when this bird was given its liberty it had gone away and been caught by others, the marks upon its wings would have given every chance for the anticipation that it had made the journey across by wing power.

Naval Messengers. The use of pigeons as messengers between ships far apart upon the broad seas, with the ulterior purpose of communication between vessels during an engagement is being tested. A pigeon cote has been built upon the despatch boat St. Louis and the school ship Couronne. Birds at home on one vessel were carried away by the other and liberated, returned at once to their own homes. The experiment began with short distances, but has been repeated successfully for over 200 miles. The birds become so accustomed to the noise and smoke of the guns that they are not in the least disturbed by it.—Le Petit Journal.

Transfer of Stock. From the loft of W. S. Leuts, Allentown, Pa., to H. S. Mechlign, Germantown, Pa., one pair yellow tumblers, one pair blue owls, one pair silver owls.

Importation. By the S. S. Spain. To the loft of D. E. Novell, New York City. Two pairs black barbs, one pair black carriers, one pair dun carriers.

A Shipping Coop. Take two barrel hoops and six slats or pieces of lath; cross two of the pieces in the bottom hoop; fasten them together in the middle with a cloth or string, making a fastener at the top of the top hoop with slats; fasten the lower ends of the bottom hoop by driving two small nails through them into the hoop and into the ends of the crossed laths and your frame is completed. Take a piece of coffee sack, or similar stuff, and stuff it round and a little larger than the bottom hoop; lash or sew it to the bottom hoop and to the cross pieces. Take canvas, muslin, ticking or whatever you wish to cover it with, and draw it around and lash it to the bottom and top hoops; cut a piece of cloth round to cover the top; cut the top piece in two across the middle after it is put on; this will give an opening to put the fowls into the coop, after which the aperture can be laced or sewed together. If the fowls are to go any distance, feed will be necessary, of course. To provide for this, sew a pocket on the outside that will hold a pint or more; inside sew another pocket, with the bottom just even with the bottom of the outside pocket, the inside pocket to be a good form; write Mr. Garner at evening, "and pretty well together, taking a southeasterly direction. A short time afterwards they returned almost to the starting point, and subsequently struck off in the same direction. The morning was very fine and the wind was in their favor, blowing steadily from the northwest. I hope that some at least will reach their destination, but I have my doubts, as I learn by this evening's papers that a severe storm is in progress in New York State."

A coop 20 inches across and 22 inches high will weigh 35 pounds, and be large enough for a trio of games. If the fowls are to go on a short journey do not put in the feed and drinking out.—California Cocker.

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PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

THE ANNUAL MEETING for 1889 of the American Poultry Association will be held at Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Jan. 18.

Subscriptions must begin with No. 2, the issue of No. 1 being exhausted.

We want live agents in every town in the country. Good commissions. Address us at once for full particulars.

SHOW REPORTS. The poultry press is frequently taken to task because the reports from the shows either do not appear in them or are very late—sometimes months after the show coops are put away.

The press can not, in justice to the public give the reports place in the order they are received, but the latest news takes precedence.

Our reports will be official when it is possible to have them so, otherwise we shall make public the best we can obtain, and will make additions and corrections as needed.

JUDGING AT SHOWS. Will American shows ever so far approach the English methods as to have the judging concluded and the cards up before the public is admitted?

What is done elsewhere may be done with us, and why will not some one show make the beginning? Americans are not a patient people, and that they permit themselves to be imposed upon in so very much that pertains to show management is, for

one reason, because they do not know to what they are entitled, and, for another, because, as a rule, the work of a show falls upon one or two and they are manifestly so worried and so hurried the pity for them breeds forbearance.

Still it remains an injustice to the public that its money is taken at the gates of an unfinished show, and to the exhibitor that his birds are not passed upon when in the pink of condition incident to the first placing in the show pen. Especially is it so at shows where catalogues are not issued and where by rule the owner shall not be known (the owner's name shall not be on the cages) until the judging is done.

SHOW HONORS.

A prize card is a very relative honor. There is a difference between shows that can scarcely be appreciated save by those who have had some experience in them. We could without over-repeating divide those which are well known in at least five classes. The first-prize birds in the lower would, as a rule, have little chance of a bare commendation at those of the first class.

There are small shows where the judge simply chooses the birds with least glaring faults, and where the highest winners are not worth taking away. A notice of a first-class show is generally a reliable guarantee that a bird is a good specimen of a certain distinct type, but purchasers are too apt to think that a prize card wherever obtained gives intrinsic worth to the bird.

It is well known that poultry have carried disease from one district to another. Some years ago diphtheria of a most malignant type raged through a district in France and investigation traced it directly to a pen of fowls brought as breeders from a market in Paris, two of the birds dying of the disease. Later a village in Germany developed the disease, but of a milder form, and this was also traced to live poultry brought from another neighborhood.

The birds had no indication of the disease when they first arrived, but shortly afterwards all died from it. Referring to tuberculosis Dr. Klopheft quoted from the report of the committee appointed by the Privy Council of England to enquire into bovine contagious pleuro pneumonia—"It has been calculated that of all deaths among human beings, 14 per cent. of all deaths among human beings. The proportion among animals has not been so fully made out. It is much more common among milking cows than other kinds of stock, and it is found that the lowest percentages occur in herds fed in the open air most of the year, the higher death rate being among dairy cattle inhabiting sheds.

The relative frequency of this disease appears among fowls seems to be not generally known, except to veterinary surgeons of large cities. Both from direct experience and from (clinical) observation, it is now proved not only that fowl may contract the disease from man by reason of its swallowing the expectorations, but that it thereby forms a vehicle for the further transmission of the disease to man and the lower animals.

Preventive measures should include improved hygiene of cattle sheds, isolation of suspected animals, precautions against the flesh or milk of diseased animals being given to others as food—e. g., to pigs or fowls, etc; care that fodder, litter and water should not be taken from diseased to healthy animals.

Of the danger from the disease an incident was reported about two years ago by Dr. De Lamallere, of France. In a little hamlet of a few cottages, in the midst of a large forest, and always hitherto from any cases of consumption, a young soldier returned home affected with tuberculosis; his wife also in time became tuberculous. A neighboring woman in the hamlet, who had eaten some of the soldier's chickens, "which had died rather strangely," also became tuberculous (or consumptive). It was found upon further investigation that the chickens had not been thoroughly cooked before being eaten. These chickens were thus the means of spreading tuberculosis, having become diseased themselves by eating the expectorations of the soldier, who had just returned.

Our new advertising column—the prize-winners—will give exhibitors a chance to tell the story of their success in their own language, and to keep it up after the day of the show is past, and when the information will be of most use to those wishing to purchase birds.

With THE NEXT issue we will begin a series descriptive of the homing pigeon lofts of America to which the record-makers belong.

The Central Ohio poultry and pigeon show is to be held in Mt. Pleasant, O., Jan. 5-11.

WING DISEASES.

Lack of Proper Exercise a Cause—Not Transmissible.

Nature supplies an almost transparent substitute for the purpose of lubricating the joints in man, beast and birds. When a pigeon that has enjoyed a fair share of freedom, and has brought into full play a large secretion of this lubricant, suddenly loses that liberty, as very many active working homing pigeons do at certain seasons, the secretion ceases, and, not being used up as hitherto, it accumulates and becomes a disease. This disease may be all but entirely prevented by keeping them prisoners in a long and narrow, rather than square, loft and a large, so constructed and arranged that the birds are a straight fly from end to end, which can easily be done by having the main resting boards placed at the ends. The disease itself may be cured by an incision and the removal of all the secreted fluid, and then placing the bird in such a loft as described. This disease is found occasionally in combination with strumous enlargement. It is not at all hereditary or transmissible, therefore birds suffering from it may be freely used for stock purposes.

DISEASE SPREAD BY POULTRY.

"Is public health in jeopardy from dressed meat?" was the title of a paper read before the Butchers' National Association, lately held in St. Louis, by Dr. Buchanan Klopheft, of Memphis, Tenn., and the mention made in it of the diseases incident to poultry and conveyed by them to human beings may prove to be suggestive.

It is well known that poultry have carried disease from one district to another. Some years ago diphtheria of a most malignant type raged through a district in France and investigation traced it directly to a pen of fowls brought as breeders from a market in Paris, two of the birds dying of the disease. Later a village in Germany developed the disease, but of a milder form, and this was also traced to live poultry brought from another neighborhood.

Fractures of the wing occasionally occur, and of them unknown to the owner of the bird, and being unattended to, unite irregularly, in nearly all cases producing lameness and more or less unsightliness of the wing.

A Good All-Round Paper.

We are obliged to select one publication for habitual and careful reading to the exclusion of all others. Where the weather gets very cold it will be well to have the whole flock glazed and have a stove inside. Hens cannot lay unless they are kept comfortable, and when the temperature falls to ten or lower they require a little artificial heat. This heat must be carefully managed; a little fire only should be kept, and it should be as steady as possible. Uniformity of temperature is what is wanted. The houses must be kept clean and neat. The floors should be swept every day, and be dusted over with dry earth, ashes, chaff, straw or litter of any kind that can be easily removed. Every hen house should have plenty of suitable roosts. There should be a shallow box or bin in one corner—a sunny corner is best—containing dry earth, ashes, dry chip dirt, or a mixture of them for the hens to wallow in; they enjoy their bath in winter as much as in summer. Where oyster shells cannot be easily procured there should be a box containing gravel within reach of the fowls. A sufficient number of nest-boxes with glass nest eggs in them, several shallow pans for water, and a feed trough will complete the necessary outfit for the hen house. A very important adjunct to the hen house is an open shed where the fowls can stay at pleasure when the weather is not too cold. Such a shed should protect the hens from the prevailing winds.

Treatment of Canaries.

A FEW PLAIN RULES. A pair of canaries I give to your care. Don't build them with sunshine, or starve them with air. Keep them out late in the cold and the damp. And then be surprised if they suffer from cramp; Or open the window in all kind of weathers. They breed in the cage, till they puff out their feathers. The birds that are free fly to bush and to grove, if the wind be too cold or the sun too hot. But in winter for warmth, and in summer for shade. When they chirrup, and ceaselessly hop to and fro. Some want or discomfit they're trying to show; When they scrape their bills abruptly on perch or air wire. They're asking for something they greatly desire; When they set every feather on end in a twinkling. With medical rustic like water-sprinkling. In rain or in sunning, with sharp, call-like notes, They see beggins for water to freshen their coats. Cages, perches, and vessels, keep all very clean. For fear of small insects—you know what I mean!—They breed in their feathers, and leave them no rest. In buying them seed, choose the cleanest and best. I feed my canaries (excuse me the hint) On hemp and Canary, rape, millet and lent. I try them with all I'll find out their taste—The food they don't care for they scatter and waste. About their gay cases I hang a gay bow. Of sheep's red pure, black, and ground in flower. At a root of ripe grass they will peck with much zest. For seeds and small pellets they need to digest. But all should be ripe, and well seeded, and brown— Few leaves on the ground, but plenty of down. Of the large breeds the most important are the best layers. A cross of a Leghorn cock with light Brahma hens will be satisfactory. When one wishes to make eggs a specialty only pullets should be kept for the purpose, and the earlier they are hatched the better. Don't keep hens over more than one winter unless for some good reason.

When the proper accommodations are furnished and the proper breeds selected, the next and most important step is the feeding. Egg production is hard work for hens, especially for those that are large layers. An egg is a highly organized and complex substance. It is for the most part composed of albuminous matters and oils of fats, together with fibrin, phosphorus, sulphur, iron, etc., in small, but appreciable quantities. An egg is a potential chicken. The hatching process adds nothing to the contents of the egg, but only envelops the chick from the substance already

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No one, so far as I know, has succeeded in any business undertaking without giving it a share of his time and attention proportionate to its importance. This is true in reference to egg-production as in any other kind of business. Hens require the same care and attention. Unless their owner is willing to see to his hens he had better not have them.

Hens must have comfortable and convenient quarters in winter. Most people keep too many hens for the accommodations they furnish them. Hens are naturally quarter birds, and when confined in winter quarters require plenty of room. Fifty hens and four coops, of all ordinary breeds, should have a house 24 by 16 feet in the clear, and 10 feet high in the clear. This will allow 70 cubic feet of space for each fowl, which is little enough. No class of animals is so susceptible to the ill effects of crowding as the feathered class. Hens will lay when too much crowded, but they will remain healthy long if too many are kept together. The building should be well ventilated without admitting any gusts or draughts of wind. It should face the south if possible and have several windows in front. Where the weather gets very cold it will be well to have the whole flock glazed and have a stove inside. Hens cannot lay unless they are kept comfortable, and when the temperature falls to ten or lower they require a little artificial heat. This heat must be carefully managed; a little fire only should be kept, and it should be as steady as possible. Uniformity of temperature is what is wanted. The houses must be kept clean and neat. The floors should be swept every day, and be dusted over with dry earth, ashes, chaff, straw or litter of any kind that can be easily removed. Every hen house should have plenty of suitable roosts. There should be a shallow box or bin in one corner—a sunny corner is best—containing dry earth, ashes, dry chip dirt, or a mixture of them for the hens to wallow in; they enjoy their bath in winter as much as in summer. Where oyster shells cannot be easily procured there should be a box containing gravel within reach of the fowls. A sufficient number of nest-boxes with glass nest eggs in them, several shallow pans for water, and a feed trough will complete the necessary outfit for the hen house. A very important adjunct to the hen house is an open shed where the fowls can stay at pleasure when the weather is not too cold. Such a shed should protect the hens from the prevailing winds.

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SILVER-GRAY DORKINGS.

T. C. Burnell Gives His Idea of the Variety and How to Deal With It.

The silver-gray dorking is really a beautiful variety, and, combining the usual qualities which are attractive to fanciers, it is to be regretted that this breed is so little patronized, as I am sure no other purely fancy breed can compete with it where fowls have to find their own food; nor do they ever look to greater advantage than when working hard for their living by the way of the farm. "The shape of the silver-gray dorking cock differs from the dark Dorkings solely in the color, and as this is a fancy breed, color is of greater importance than in the dark variety. The comb of the dark Dorking may be either double or single, but the comb of the silver-gray should be single. This is well recognized, though I have never seen it mentioned. The plumage of the silver-gray cock must be solely of black and white feathers, any red or parti-colored feathers being a disqualification. The neck hackles should be a clear white, but a slight penciling of black down the centre of each feather is allowed, provided it does not produce a dark appearance. The back, shoulders, saddle and saddle hackles should also be of a pure white, while the breast, tail and thighs should be black, any white in those parts being a disqualification, except on the thighs, where a little grizzling in an old bird will pass. The black wingbar should be distinct and clear, and this makes a pleasing contrast to the white of the remainder of the wing. The plumage of the silver-gray hen is exceedingly pretty, the whole of the body, feather, and wing being of a clear silver-gray color, while the breast is a rich robin-red. As in the dark dorking, the shaft of each feather should be distinctly white; only, in the silver-gray variety, this should not extend to the wings and shoulders, or it rather spoils the general appearance. The cock hackles should be white, with narrow and distinct black stripes down each feather. Although good silver-gray hens are by no means easy to breed, the cocks are far more difficult to obtain perfect; and I often think when I see judges withholding prizes in the silver-gray classes while they give prizes to nearly Cochins and white-throated Brahmas, that they do not make due allowance for the very great difficulties which silver-gray dorking breeders have to contend against. It is by the way, that the white point in a silver-gray cock is a yellow hackle or saddle; it spoils the whole beauty of the bird. The smallest speck of white in the breast of the cock or in the tail is considered a disqualification, though I would far rather see this than a yellow hackle. The back and shoulders must be free from red or chestnut feathers; this is positive. The ear-lobes should be red. The defect most difficult to avoid in breeding the silver-gray hen is a red comb or saddle. This showing this defect should be avoided either by breeding or the show pen, as cocks bred from them would be sure to breed rusty-winged pullets. I should not regret to buy hens of the correct color to cross with, as by this means size will wear away a little with age; but a white breast or tail in a cock will infallibly become worse with the moult, though in the cockerels the hackles become lighter up to about seven months old. The silver-gray dorking seldom or never attains the size of its darker brother; but cocks of ten pounds in any breed are quite large enough for all useful purposes, and I should be glad to see the judges look to mere size. "Sooty feet" are not uncommon, and they must be carefully avoided. I have seen it remarked that the "sooty" feet so common in dark dorkings have been caused by the over-breeding for the heavy feet, so now in the dark feet are quite as common with the silver-gray. To breed silver-gray, perfect birds should be obtained, though they be small, and the importance of obtaining cocks of a good strain cannot be over-rated. Birds of different strains sometimes produce very badly colored chickens if the two strains do not amalgamate, or "nick," as it is called; in commencing a strain it will be far better to procure the cockerels and pullets from the same yard, and afterwards to buy hens of the correct color to cross with, as by this means size may be kept up with less danger of the whole yard being spoiled. To obtain early chickens it will be necessary to breed from cockerels, and two-year-old cocks are not to be trusted till the warm weather appears.

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PIGEONS.



SMOOTH-HEAD MAGPIES.

THE ENGLISH POUTER.

Read Before the National Peristeric Society by Captain Norman Hill.

The English pouter is unquestionably the most imposing both in appearance and in origin of all the members of the fancy pigeon family. The erect graceful stature, the abnormal size of inflated gull or crop, and the finely balanced figure and form, cause it to stand out perceptibly in bold relief, when congregated with the other varieties, as the most striking of the fancy.

One of the great designs and pleasure in life is to endeavor to attain perfection, whether it be in the vegetable kingdom, or by artists and manufacturers in the material world. In all these efforts great strides in the present century have been effected towards supreme excellence. In my retrospect of over half a century, I note great improvement in this pigeon, having seen, bred, and possessed some of the best living specimens; still the perfect pouter I have not yet beheld in the flesh. The beautiful ideal bird has only been vivid in my mind's eye. This fact, however, ought not to dampen the ardor and energy of the aspirant breeder; on the contrary, it should stimulate the desire of being some day soon the highly-favored one by the standard pouter. This achievement I must confess, old as I am, is still my hope and aim.

I find after careful study of the subject I cannot, in justice to the pouter or my views of it, reduce the total number of points to less than 100, or the essential properties to fewer than 9. These I list in the order of merit as follows:

- Value of points. 1st, slenderness of body 18 2d, size and shape of gull 15 3d, length, shape and position of limb 13 4th, length of feather 12 5th, carriage, with height 12 6th, action with condition 9 7th, symmetry of form 9 8th, markings 5 9th, color 5

The chief characteristics of the pouter are the long proportions of all its members, its height, with the excessive development of gull (oesophagus), commonly called the crop, or more properly the pout, from which peculiarity it derives its name. All the movements, attitudes, and actions of this aristocratic-looking pigeon, are stately and dignified; its immature pride is innate, and is visibly displayed in the desire to puff up and elevate itself above its less exalted fraternity, by inflating the pout in the utmost degree at the same time mounting the highest look or object within its reach, and looking down like an autocrat proclaiming himself "monarch of all he surveys."

The improved English pouter of the present day, like all other superior fancy stock, is composed, that is to say, it has been brought to its present state of perfection by judicious crossings with other varieties, by skillful selection from the best progeny having the desirable properties required for the improvement of the particular species. In this manner has the English race horse been improved by Arab and Barbary blood, and the English greyhound by a cross with the bulldog, so in like manner has the pouter, with the admixture of carrier and runt blood, inherited certain desirable points which are typified in the long neck and upstanding, bold carriage of the elegant carrier, and with length of other properties from the other coarse bird. But at the same time I would impress strongly upon all breeders of the pouter that the further it is now bred away from these crosses the better, there being too many defective points already requiring to be bred out, without propagating these so very detrimental and objectionable.

Pouters are naturally of a very sociable, sensitive and fine disposition, becoming very tame and familiar, even showing a considerable amount of intelligence when attention and kindness are bestowed upon them. I have known them instantly to distinguish at a considerable distance their master, and even the sound of his voice, when not in sight, in a crowded exhibition, by suddenly changing to expressions of pleasure from being sulky or shy to strangers around them.

By penning them up when young for short intervals, and talking much to them, the secret of training for the show pen is arrived at. Under this ordeal the hen birds, as a rule, are the best pupils, becoming more amiable and familiar than the cocks, who dislike imprisonment much more, not unfrequently resenting it by showing a little temper. No one, however, can form a just estimate of the true merits and

winning attractions of this noble bird by seeing it at an exhibition, except in a narrow show pen. It must be seen strutting out majestically at home in the loft or aviary, ready and pleased to respond to the salutations of its master. This disposition renders it a most appropriate pet for the sedentary professional or mechanic, whose occupation confines him to home, whether his labors be mental or physical—an hour in the loft with his pouter brings complete change of thought, which as an innocent and soothing recreation to the mind must prove salutary, especially to brain workers. Those also suffering from neural would find a certain and infallible cure by keeping and attending personally to a few pairs of pouters.

The modern dragon, from its trim appearance, bold and watchful eye, hardness and closeness of feather, has been by many considered to be the "game cock" of the pigeon fancy. I also think a choice and stylish young standard-pied pouter, fully moulted off, clothed in his new suit by parallel analogy may equally well be compared to a Bend street "heavy swell of the first water," and when retired from the show pen having arrived at mature years, with portly figure and corporation, this identical bird may be looked upon as the "John Bull" of the same fancy.

In this inadequate attempt to delineate and classify the characteristics, properties, and points of the pouter, I shall direct attention more particularly to the standard-pied variety, so much marked and colored being by far the most difficult to produce, consequently the most highly valued.

One of the great designs and pleasure in life is to endeavor to attain perfection, whether it be in the vegetable kingdom, or by artists and manufacturers in the material world. In all these efforts great strides in the present century have been effected towards supreme excellence. In my retrospect of over half a century, I note great improvement in this pigeon, having seen, bred, and possessed some of the best living specimens; still the perfect pouter I have not yet beheld in the flesh. The beautiful ideal bird has only been vivid in my mind's eye. This fact, however, ought not to dampen the ardor and energy of the aspirant breeder; on the contrary, it should stimulate the desire of being some day soon the highly-favored one by the standard pouter. This achievement I must confess, old as I am, is still my hope and aim.

I find after careful study of the subject I cannot, in justice to the pouter or my views of it, reduce the total number of points to less than 100, or the essential properties to fewer than 9. These I list in the order of merit as follows:

- Value of points. 1st, slenderness of body 18 2d, size and shape of gull 15 3d, length, shape and position of limb 13 4th, length of feather 12 5th, carriage, with height 12 6th, action with condition 9 7th, symmetry of form 9 8th, markings 5 9th, color 5

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concluding these remarks on the monarch of fancy pigeons:

"Too gracefully their breasts they blow, Their limbs are long, the warts are small, The bravest bird is ever so, And King o' Doves—the Pouter."

ANSWER TO COMMENT. The fervor of the fancier shown in the above paper was commented upon from all sides. In answer Captain Hill said:

In reply to remarks upon my reference to Pliny, I beg to present the passage, which reads as follows:

"But to return to house doves; it is generally held that they have a certain sense of glory. A stand, that they have a knowledge of their gay feathers, and how they are changeably colored. Moreover, they seem to take a pride in their flying, keeping up a clapping of their wings and cutting the air in every direction, as if they were in a state of exultation, in which vanity of their, while flapping with their wings, they make a glorious noise, which can only be produced by beating their pinions together."

The above description is the first notice of any fancy pouter in this great Latin author's account of pigeons, and it is my belief that this refers to none other than the ancient pouter, as no other pigeon we know of in the present day possesses the same amount of pride in parading its figure before a spectator, besides exhibiting that ecstasy of delight when at liberty, by flapping and smiting its wings over its back, producing that loud and sharp noise which, pouters, and then sailing away, as it were, through the air with uplifted pinions in various directions.

Now that we are with Pliny, not having noticed it in any published account, I think it may interest some of your readers to know what this famous ancient naturalist says respecting the habits of pigeons of his day, and the purposes for which they were employed during war.

"Moreover, doves have served for post and courier, and employed in great affairs. Notably captured Ostend, as this event did not take place until 1694 it is not hard to believe that the white garments assumed this color, which was thereupon named Isabel in her honor. English breeders have lately made great attempts to breed pied pouter, and, as far as I can judge from their show reports, without much success."

Mr. E. S. Gibson, a breeder of many prize-winners says:—"A standard show pouter should be a miniature pouter both in shape and style, and pied as the large pouter; slim in growth; round in pout, which should be well inflated when the bird is playing; straight and close in limb, of which I like a little length and stand like a Belgian canary. I like well-covered limbs like the Isabells, which bird ought not to compete with the pouter, being a different variety."

The pouter has been bred all colors, but the standard colors ought to be the same as in the large pouter—blue, black, red, yellow, mealy, white and splash. I like the mauve, but cannot class it as a standard color, neither can I the creams, which are nothing but Isabells. What we are striving for in the miniature pouter, is a high-class pout. To this I will now add:—"The past reveals it, the present proves it. Every one must acknowledge there must be a great amount of prosperity in a land where such sums as £50 and £60 each can, to my certain knowledge, be eagerly given for first-class exhibition pouters by persons not by any means wealthy or independent, while in the countries I select the piers in preference to the whole feathers, and should allow a little for size, as it is impossible to get them as small as the Isabells."

Mr. Edward J. Hicks says:—"I believe the discrepancy of opinion in the judging and breeding of pouter pigeons arises from there being two distinct classes. One sort, that of the Isabella, possessed of long legs, and well-feathered legs, of good carriage something like the letter T; the other represented by the Austrian type, of splendid carriage, good crop, but with short legs, feathered, if not bare, legs. When an attempt is made to throw feathering on the leg by the crossing of these two varieties the very excellent carriage of the Austrian is impaired, if not lost. It is a curious fact that when you inbreed the progeny the Austrian type asserts itself and the feathering deteriorates. Most of the prize pouters lately have been crosses of these two strains. It is easy to perceive that if one judge prefers feather and another the Isabella, while others and myself consider "good" the most suitable and expressive appellation, even taking into account the cross of manufacturing and adding another common noun to the vocabulary of the English language, a process which has long been a bad, and must continue to go on with the Anglo-Saxon race."

—A Birmingham man purchased from a well-known fancier in London a pair of honors, but marked, and brightest colored, which he found to be found but whose deficiencies and superiorities may be likely to counteract each other, and whose best points antagonized may produce perfection in their progeny.

Before closing I think it only right to mention that what pleasure I have derived within the last few years pouters becoming more popular in England, but at the same time a deep debt of gratitude is due to Scotland for having done so much by adopting and fostering this bird during a lengthened period when neglected in this "fatherland," England; and I think I can not do better than cite the descriptive and laudatory words of one of its "conny" sons in

PIGMY POUTERS.

The Standard for the Variety—The Opinion of Experts and John D. White's Comments.

In writing of the origin of this, or in fact of any variety of pigeons, we American fanciers have to rely upon the statements of our European brothers, for we are indeed young in the fancy, and our history may be written on a single page. What I present, except the notes on my own breeding, will therefore be gathered from other fields.

Fulton considers pigmy pouters as the result of crossing the old Dutch cropper upon some of the German toys; his argument being that in form they somewhat resemble the former, while they sometimes have white wing-bars, which suggest the latter. Mr. Tagenstein, however, claims the honor of first producing them, but the "how" of the process he does not explain. I think that though he may have done much toward perfecting these "little puff-balls," they were originated years before he was born.

Pigmy pouters have, in addition to their other good points, a charm possessed by no other fancy pigeon, viz., the fact that they are copied in miniature of a large standard variety; in fact they are the *bantams* of the pigeon world.

Many of them also are of a color quite unique among pigeons, no others, I believe, being similarly colored. I refer to the Isabel. This is a very pretty and distinct color, and a "taking" name; but on the whole I prefer "cream" as a name to Isabel. Perhaps the reason why the latter name was given to cream color is not known to all of you, so I will relate it.

It is stated that in the year 1601 the Princess Isabel, wife of Archduke Albert, of Austria, made a vow that she would not change her clothing until her husband had captured Ostend, as this event did not take place until 1694 it is not hard to believe that the white garments assumed this color, which was thereupon named Isabel in her honor. English breeders have lately made great attempts to breed pied pigmy pouters, and, as far as I can judge from their show reports, without much success.

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Upon this Mr. W. H. Webb makes comment:—"I agree with him that the pigmy should be a large pouter in miniature, but should they stand like a Belgian canary? What do our large pouter breeders say to that? Instead of showing their shoulders like the canary, the crop of the pouter should hide them; but some fanciers make a standard for their birds, instead of breeding their birds to a standard. Mr. Gibson says were he to judge, he should allow little for size. If he did, what would be the use of calling them pigmies? Surely he would not pass a small and stylish white, and give the prize to a large, coarse pied because it is well-marked. If the birds were as good in every respect as the whites, then the pied should win."

In comment upon the above Mr. John D. White says:—"My own ideal of a pigmy pouter does not require him to be pied like his large brethren; but rather he should have the exact shape and carriage that they present."

As long as we have fine solid colored birds ready at hand, I think we should devote our efforts to perfecting them before we introduce the pied marking. There is no doubt that there are two types of pigmy pouter, as pointed out by Mr. Hicks in the letter just quoted, and if, as he asserts, the Austrians or the legged type will predominate over any cross with the Isabells or vulture-headed birds, it would seem to be useless to cross them, but better to try and preserve them as they now exist. I do not, however, coincide with all his remarks, as they do not agree with my own experience in breeding altogether.

The standard for the Austrian type should be mainly the same as Fulton gives for white English pouters, which is as follows: 1 Head, shape and smallness. 1 2 Girth—Smallness 3, length 3. 2 3 Hollow curve in back. 2 4 Thighs—Length and shape. 2 5 Legs—Length from foot to hook. 4 6 Feet—Closeness together. 2 7 Foot and leg feathering. 2 8 Flight—Length and shape. 3 9 Color of eyes. 1

Total. 16 In addition smallness of size. 10 40

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case the black, white and yellow or red, which usually are found each alone in some one pigeon, have somehow been infused into one breed, so have various colors, in still more beautiful, because more regular, forms, been mingled in the birds before us. In consequence, their breeding greatly resembles tumbler breeding; and two exhibition class specimens are rarely so good a match for breeding as various colors. As in the tumbler, one color will show preponderance, which has to be checked by the infusion of others in greater strength; and, still resembling the tumbler, it is these accidental preponderances, now of one color or marking, and now of another, which form sub-varieties, answering to the mottle, the agate, or the kite.

Transfers of Stock. From the loft of Frank M. Gilbert, Evansville, Ind. Fantails—1.—To G. W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col., five pairs of "peerless whites."—George E. Lund, Romeo, Mich., two pairs of banded and crested whites. 3.—G. W. Utke, Patterson, La., one pair peerless whites. 4.—Joseph G. Meitz, Memphis, Tenn., one pair crested whites. 5.—George S. Benjamin, Seymour, Ind., two pairs peerless whites. 6.—H. Meirze, Wabash, Ind., one pair crested whites.

To the loft of Charles Klemm, from George B. Hart, both of Baltimore, one yellow, white barred Klemm.

To the loft of George B. Hart, from Charles Klemm, the 2d prize white barred, black walled cock, as mate to the 1st prize white barred hen.

To the loft of Herman Poesche, Washington, from F. A. Hamel, three Russian trumpeters, one pair white, and one dark mottle, granddaughter of the "Century Cock."

You couldn't get me to go into the homing pigeon fancy again. The last year I flew my birds I spent \$642 and some cents for training and carrying three hundred birds.—John D. Abel, Baltimore.

How Did He Do It? You couldn't get me to go into the homing pigeon fancy again. The last year I flew my birds I spent \$642 and some cents for training and carrying three hundred birds.—John D. Abel, Baltimore.

NOTES. —O. Falkenstein gives us an oriole for megrims, plucking the feathers from the head and caging the bird in a quiet place.

—Lime water—water in which lime has been steeped.—Mr. Becker's remedy for all the forms of roup and canker developed in the pigeon loft.

—Plain-head archangels were shown at Baltimore. The bird itself is attractive, but without the crest the archangel type is lost. It is an addition to the type, but should have another name.

—The toy fancy had its origin in Germany, where it is carried to the greatest perfection. The object is to combine the colors and marking to produce certain effects and the colors to retain their brilliancy.

Taffy. The Fancier's Journal is the title of a new publication devoted to poultry, pigeons and pet bird interests, which has just made its appearance. The new-comer is a wonderfully clean, bright, handsome, eight-page paper, and in typographical appearance and make-up exceeds any similar publication that we have ever seen. The literary part is quite in keeping with its typographical part, the contents being bright, readable and well selected, all showing the handwork of one skilled and authoritative in any similar publication that we have ever seen. The object is to combine the colors and marking to produce certain effects and the colors to retain their brilliancy.

Disappointment Because of Misunderstanding—Peculiarities of the Class. The main stem represented by the owl or turbit type of pigeon has, in the hands of Eastern fanciers, which is the form of it, or handed it down from immemorial antiquity, branched out still further into even more beautiful sub-varieties. These are broadly distinguished from the foregoing by the addition of what we may perhaps call "feather" properties, using here the word "feather" as distinguished from merely "color," and as implying marking of a more or less detailed character; and in most cases, also, by the addition of grouse or leg-feather, but all retaining the short owl-like head, the shape of body, and the frill. Most of these varieties, if not all, are of exquisite beauty, and many can remember yet the furore when the first really good satinettes arrived in England, shortly followed by other sub-types. All of such birds that could be obtained were eagerly purchased; but too often disappointment followed in breeding them—the progeny being found to vary considerably. Hence many have ignorantly come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a fixed type, and that, as a consequence, for instance, a pair of good satinettes did not breed, as they often will not, similar satinettes, the satinettes itself was but a mere "sport," and as such of no fixed value. But this has all arisen from ignorance of the real nature of the birds. We hope better understanding on the point must extend the cultivation of these exquisite birds, which have all the properties of the owl and turbit, with added beauties of their own. To say nothing of the well-known fact, which surely ought to have been remembered, that even the colors in pigeons are to a great extent variable and interchangeable. It must be clearly understood that the whole satinette and blondinette tribe, with their numerous offshoots, greatly resemble almost invariably in being the result of the mingling in one bird of three colors. The precise process by which this was accomplished no one now knows, any more than we know the precise history of the tumbler; but as in that

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To the loft of Herman Poesche, Washington, from F. A. Hamel, three Russian trumpeters, one pair white, and one dark mottle, granddaughter of the "Century Cock."

You couldn't get me to go into the homing pigeon fancy again. The last year I flew my birds I spent \$642 and some cents for training and carrying three hundred birds.—John D. Abel, Baltimore.

How Did He Do It? You couldn't get me to go into the homing pigeon fancy again. The last year I flew my birds I spent \$642 and some cents for training and carrying three hundred birds.—John D. Abel, Baltimore.

SPECIAL OFFERS. Twenty-five cents for album, address and one variety. Ten cents for each line additional.

J. M. MONTFORT, PERUVILLE, N. Y., has for sale White Wyandottes, 30 birds (2 cocks), \$25.00. Plymouth Rock, 20 birds (4 cocks), \$20.00. All yearlings. In the lot two pens scoring 91-93 by Heknell.

J. C. SINGLES, STRICKERSVILLE, PA., to reduce stock for winter will sell Wyandottes, Laced, per trio, \$3. to \$5. White, 5. Minoras, White, each, 5. Exhibited three times at Wilmington, Del., and won three first prizes.

R. T. PATTERSON & CO., BRIDGEPORT, Ct., offers for sale Partridge Ouchins, 6 pens (9 birds each), \$13. Brahma, 1 pen (9 birds) Dark, 10. 1 pen (9 birds) Light, 10. Plymouth Rocks, 1 pen (9 birds), 10. White Leghorns, 1 pen (9 birds), 10.

S. W. STINEMETZ, KENNESAW AVE., Mont. Pl. Pleasant, Washington, D. C., offers for sale Pouter, 1 pair White, 2 White Cocks, 1 Red. 1 Hen, Silver Cuck, the lot, \$12. Fantails, 4 pairs Blue Owl, 2 pairs Blue, 1 pair White African, the lot, 15.

H. A. JONES, WORCESTER, MASS., offers for sale Partridge Ouchins, 10 pairs, from \$3. to \$10. Exhibition stock and cheap at that.

TWINING'S POULTRY YARDS, YARDLEY

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL. PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER THURSDAY BY THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL PUB. CO. (LIMITED).

No. 202 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa. P. O. Box 948.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (Cash Invariably in Advance.) Twenty-four numbers..... \$1.00 Single copies..... .06

ADVERTISING RATES. (Cash In Advance.) TWELVE LINES TO THE INCH. No advertisement less than ten lines will be inserted except in our columns of small advertisements, in which we will insert forty words or less, at 50 cents, a single insertion, or three insertions for \$1, and two cents for each additional word in excess of forty.

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SPECIAL NOTICE. Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and pigeons that will be of interest or use to fanciers is solicited. Communications should be brief, readable and must invariably be written on only one side of the paper.

REPRINTS AT FIFTH PER CENT OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER. COPYRIGHTED. PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 3, 1899.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR 1899 OF THE American Poultry Association will be held at Music Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., at 10 A. M. Jan. 11. Walter Elliott, secretary.

We want live agents in every town in the country. Good commissions. Address us at once for full particulars.

THE BALTIMORE SHOW.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—We feel surprised and hurt that you should go so far out of your way to reflect on the character of the place where we held our show. We do not know from whom you got the misinformation, and at any rate would suppose your reporter could draw the distinction between a place and its occupants. Personally I know nothing of the former occupants of the place, and think it bad taste, or worse, for anyone who did to inform you of it. We had a better pigeon show than for years, and many of our "better class" attended our show sublimely ignorant of any delinquency or impropriety. In addition I think your representative was informed of us as anticipated opening a fancier's supply store and general commission business there after the show was over, and such statements as you have been led into making might do us great injury.

Our comment upon the place of holding was "Up to this year the show has been held in Osterio Hall and at a heavy outlay, but the chance there was for display was worth it. Poultry men sometimes grumbled that pigeons had the best places and too much prominence, not remembering that it was their beauty, and their light, attractive cages, that drew the crowd and led them on to the more practical fowls. This year, however, the committee, economically inclined, made a new departure and one not altogether to be approved, and that to find a cheaper place. But, unfortunately, the business building selected had lost reputation through its previous occupants, and although the three hours of the "warehouse," as by courtesy it was called, gave the opportunity for a good display and good care of the birds, very many of the Baltimore fanciers were unwilling to have their birds appear in it or themselves to be associated in connection with the place.

There are many things to be considered in show-making which may not seem to have a bearing upon the result, but prove to be the controlling influence. One of these is the character given by the place of holding, and to the mistake in selecting the particular place in which this last show was held is due the absence of that better class in the audience which had made previous shows to be the fashion."

The first question our representative asked after looking over the entry was, "Where are the Baltimore birds?" Why is there such meagre entry in the pigeon classes in this head and heart of the pigeon fancy of America? And in poultry, also, is every body given up birds? A large

WYANDOTTES ABROAD.

The English Club—The Object and Rules—The Standard of Male and Female—The Officers.

It is a little curious that English fanciers continue to perform an American-made breed better or the Lancaester lofts either showed as many, as good and almost as great a variety. We naturally asked, why. The attendance was not of such as have visited previous shows, or as visit the shows in other cities. The reason was given known to the public as a concert hall and, moreover, the proprietor had been interested in pigeons—and the reports remained to the resort.

It was a mistake, the choice of the place, which the after-use some of the show committee intend to make of the place cannot excuse. If the show is considered as the opening of a fanciers' emporium, an individual enterprise, it is another matter entirely, and with this the FANCIER'S JOURNAL has nothing to do. But if, as we were led to understand, the show was a public exhibition, and in the interest of the poultry and pigeon fancy at large, and of Maryland in particular, then we say an injury was done to that fancy in the choice of place. Even the exterior and the crowd which gathered about the doors was evidence of this.

The National Columbarian Society, of New York City, came to its death through just this mistake. It was prosperous and respected, and its shows at the Aquarium were to be compared with those Baltimore has known. The Aquarium meant out-going income, and for economy's sake the offer of a museum, which would put money into the treasury, was accepted. Place of holding and the association of fanciers were there for the first show but the freaks and curiosities were not congenial, and their friends could not see the birds in quite the same light if they would see them at all. It was a mistake, the verdict—when too late.

Fanciers hold the poultry and pigeon interests in trust, and it is the light in which they place them before the public that has as public will hold and esteem them. As to leaving out all criticisms, etc. This is not the FANCIER'S JOURNAL'S method. There has been too much conservatism upon the part of the fancier press, too much catering for support, and the result is a method in show management that would disgrace and ruin in business matters, and we do not wonder that "shows are not what they used to be."

EFFICIENT SECRETARIES.

Our thanks are due to the secretaries of the shows of the season to date for the prompt response to our request for official reports. We only regret that so many came together at the last moment, and we were obliged to give the space that remained to those of latest date, since, in THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL, news has the right of way.

THE AWARDS AT THE CARDINGTON, O., AND ROCKFORD, ILL., SHOWS AND THE OFFICIAL SCORES AT THE ST. LOUIS SHOW ARE LAID OVER TO THE NEXT ISSUE.

THE BUFFALO SHOW.

The premium list for the International show to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15-21, although odd and not altogether to be approved in the classification of the varieties, is the best in general make-up of the year. Entries are announced to close at 5 P. M. of the 15th inst., and error in making entry will be fatal to competition unless corrected by the executive committee. Borrowed birds may not compete. The one mistake in the arrangements has been to grade the prize list without correspondingly grading the entry fees. The effect of this will be a large entry in certain classes, with but a meagre showing in others, and the birds holding the greatest interest for the public will be in fewest numbers. This is especially to be regretted for the bantam and pigeon classes. The judges are to be B. N. Peirce, G. O. Brown, J. Y. Bioknell, C. McClare, G. E. Peer and E. R. Spaulding.

The awards to red pills game bantams at Augusta, Ga., were omitted from the list as given in the last JOURNAL. These were—Cock 1st, hen 1st, John Filkin, East Orange, N. J. Cook 2d, cock 1st, hen 2d, 1st; pullets 1st, 2d, 3d, B. O. Thornton, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. The judge was H. S. Ball, Shrawsbury, Mass.

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Jan. 7-13, Rhode Island Association, Providence, G. W. Carpenter, secretary. Jan. 7-12, Eastern Michigan Association, Detroit, W. H. Runney, secretary. Jan. 8-10, Spooner Fanciers' Club, Spencer, Mass. F. W. Wilson, secretary. Jan. 8-11, Central Ohio Association, Mt. Pleasant, W. Russell, secretary. Jan. 8-10, South Jersey Association, Bridgeton, N. J. W. Hainesworth, secretary. Jan. 9-15, Cincinnati, O., Association, Cincinnati, O. Chas. A. Christman, secretary. Jan. 10-15, Frederick County Poultry and Pet Stock Club, Junior Hall, Frederick, Md. Estelle Coates, secretary. Jan. 10-15, Northern Ohio Association, Columbus Hall, Akron. Under the H. A. Bridge system. Entries close Jan. 12. Judges, J. Y. Bioknell, S. H. Witson and John Blum; superintendent, Geo. Blunt; secretary, Nathan Morse, Akron. Jan. 14-18, Central Illinois Association, Jacksonville, Ill. D. T. Hettlich, secretary. Jan. 15-23, Indiana State Association, Indianapolis, Ind. Dr. L. M. Fisher, secretary. Jan. 22-28, French Creek Association, Venango, Pa. Dr. W. M. Johnson, secretary. Jan. 23-30, Michigan State Association, Bay City, Mich. F. W. Hise, secretary. Jan. 30-Feb. 3, Central New York Association, Syracuse. E. A. Howell, secretary. Jan. 31-Feb. 3, Wisconsin State Association, Fond du Lac. Dr. L. A. Blesop, secretary. Feb. 4-8, Colorado State Association, Denver. Robert James, 747 Grand street, secretary. Feb. 5-7, Newton Fanciers' Club, Newton, Mass. Geo. Lindoh, Jr., secretary. Feb. 13-20, Genesee Poultry Association, Batavia, N. Y. P. H. Fisher, secretary. March 5-9, South Carolina Association, Charleston, S. C. Dr. De. McInnes, Jr., secretary.

GRAND CENTRAL SHOWS.

Jan. 16-21, International, Buffalo, N. Y. Otto Volger, secretary. Jan. 22-26, Bay State, Worcester, Mass. H. A. Jones, secretary. Feb. 7-13, Hudson River Poultry and Dog Association, Newburg, N. Y. J. H. Drenstedt, secretary.

FOODS AND FEEDING.

How the Chemical Composition is Determined—The Uses of Food—Value of Feeding Stuffs.

(Extracts from the latest bulletin of the New Hampshire Experiment Station.) The two factors with which we have to deal in stock feeding are plants and animals, and we will briefly consider the principles of their growth and composition.

Plants and animals are mutually dependent on their existence. Without plants animals would perish, and without animals plants would in time die for lack of an atmosphere suited to their wants.

A kernel of corn planted under favorable circumstances produces a stalk and ear that may weigh five pounds. It is evident that the little kernel, weighing but a small fraction of an ounce, could not have furnished all the material from which the stalk was produced, and the soil and atmosphere must have made up the deficiency.

The leaves of the growing plant absorb from the atmosphere what is known as carbonic acid gas; the roots take up water, in which potassium, iron, sulphur, lime, phosphoric acid and magnesia are dissolved, and the roots and leaves both take up nitrogen in combination with other elements.

Within the plant the simple substances are combined in wonderful ways, forming many compounds having unlike properties. For example, the carbonic acid taken in through the leaves and the water taken up by the roots furnish the elements from which starch, sugar, oil, vegetable acids, mucilage, gum, etc., are produced; by the action of iron, nitrogen and sulphur a class of compounds are produced which resemble the white of eggs. Wheat gluten is an example of this class. One of the chief characteristics of plants is this power of taking the elements contained in the soil and air and from a few forming an almost endless variety of substances having the most diverse properties. Sugar and acids, starch and oil, strychnine and quinine are a few of the many. This power is not found in animals. Not a grain of starch was ever produced from the elements of carbonic acid and water except by plants; animals are dependent upon plants for their food.

During the growth of plants they are constantly taking in carbonic acid, using a part of it in the production of starch, sugar, etc., and giving off oxygen. The result of this is to use up the carbonic acid of the atmosphere and to overcharge it with oxygen. Animals, however, produce just the opposite effect; they take in and use the oxygen and give off carbonic acid. This is the one thing that keeps nature's books balanced.

The word food means any substance that can support life. Plants need food when growing, and find it in the air and the soil. The food of animals consist of any and all substances which can be taken into the system and which contribute towards supporting life, or causing growth, and is prepared for them by plants. A food may be complete, that is, capable of furnishing all that an animal requires, as grass, or it may be incomplete, or not capable of sustaining life, when fed alone, e. g., starch, sugar, oil, etc. These are just as much food, however, as grass.

Plants are made up of unlike parts, or constituents, and as the first step towards an understanding of the use of food is to

POULTRY.

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know what the food is, the chemist must be consulted in determining this. It is true that the eye detects differences in the external appearance of food, but if some one should ask for the exact difference between corn meal and shorts, it would be impossible to answer him, without knowing the chemical composition of the two. In the machine shop the mechanic learns the peculiarities of different machines by taking them apart and noting their construction. In the laboratory the chemist learns the characteristics of various plants and foders by taking them apart, so to speak; instead of the vice he uses the crucible, in place of the monkey wrench he uses various acids, alkalies, etc., to tear apart the plant and separate it into the constituents of which it is made up; instead of the accurate rule measuring to the 1/10000 part of an inch he uses delicate balances, which weigh to the 1/283502 part of an ounce. The object of both the mechanic and the chemist is to get a knowledge of the internal structure which simple inspection cannot give. If plants were made up of but one kind of material, there would be no need of chemical analysis. But such is not the case. If we press out the juice of a stalk of corn and evaporate it we get sugar; if the dried kernels are ground into a paste, with water, and then manipulated in certain ways a large per cent. of starch is obtained. If another sample of this corn meal is mixed with water and the ether poured off into a clean dish and evaporated there will be found a clear, yellowish oil, or fat, which the ether dissolved out of the corn. If when dough is washed until the starch is removed, a tough, sticky mass left, this is known as gluten. These four substances represent the most important constituents found in foders.

The chemical composition of feeding stuffs is determined and expressed in the following way: Water exists in all plants; the amount is determined by weighing a sample of the given substance and then drying it at 212 degrees, until it ceases to lose weight; the loss is water, the part which remains is called water-free substance, and is made up of—1st, albuminoids, or substance resembling albumen or the white of eggs, wheat gluten or "wheat gum," already alluded to, is the most familiar illustration of this class. The albuminoids contain not far from 16 per cent. of nitrogen, and in account of this they are spoken of as nitrogenous constituents. 2d, nitrogen free extract includes starch, sugar, substance resembling gum, mucilage, etc. 3d, fibre, the woody matter found in all plants; in the fax exists in all plants; the amount is given us the material from which linen and cotton cloths are made. 4th, ash, determined by dissolving with ether, leaving the fat or oil to be weighed. In the seeds of some plants—for example, cotton seed, and many of the large quantities, and is pressed out and used for numerous purposes. 5th, ash, the part left after burning a sample of the substance.

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known of the food is, the chemist must be consulted in determining this. It is true that the eye detects differences in the external appearance of food, but if some one should ask for the exact difference between corn meal and shorts, it would be impossible to answer him, without knowing the chemical composition of the two. In the machine shop the mechanic learns the peculiarities of different machines by taking them apart and noting their construction. In the laboratory the chemist learns the characteristics of various plants and foders by taking them apart, so to speak; instead of the vice he uses the crucible, in place of the monkey wrench he uses various acids, alkalies, etc., to tear apart the plant and separate it into the constituents of which it is made up; instead of the accurate rule measuring to the 1/10000 part of an inch he uses delicate balances, which weigh to the 1/283502 part of an ounce. The object of both the mechanic and the chemist is to get a knowledge of the internal structure which simple inspection cannot give. If plants were made up of but one kind of material, there would be no need of chemical analysis. But such is not the case. If we press out the juice of a stalk of corn and evaporate it we get sugar; if the dried kernels are ground into a paste, with water, and then manipulated in certain ways a large per cent. of starch is obtained. If another sample of this corn meal is mixed with water and the ether poured off into a clean dish and evaporated there will be found a clear, yellowish oil, or fat, which the ether dissolved out of the corn. If when dough is washed until the starch is removed, a tough, sticky mass left, this is known as gluten. These four substances represent the most important constituents found in foders.

The chemical composition of feeding stuffs is determined and expressed in the following way: Water exists in all plants; the amount is determined by weighing a sample of the given substance and then drying it at 212 degrees, until it ceases to lose weight; the loss is water, the part which remains is called water-free substance, and is made up of—1st, albuminoids, or substance resembling albumen or the white of eggs, wheat gluten or "wheat gum," already alluded to, is the most familiar illustration of this class. The albuminoids contain not far from 16 per cent. of nitrogen, and in account of this they are spoken of as nitrogenous constituents. 2d, nitrogen free extract includes starch, sugar, substance resembling gum, mucilage, etc. 3d, fibre, the woody matter found in all plants; in the fax exists in all plants; the amount is given us the material from which linen and cotton cloths are made. 4th, ash, determined by dissolving with ether, leaving the fat or oil to be weighed. In the seeds of some plants—for example, cotton seed, and many of the large quantities, and is pressed out and used for numerous purposes. 5th, ash, the part left after burning a sample of the substance.

The following table shows the chemical composition of corn meal and shorts:

Table with 3 columns: Substance, 100lbs. corn meal, 100lbs. shorts. Rows include Water free substance, Albuminoids, Nitrogen free extract, Fibre, Fat, Ash.

Water free substance 66.84 85 8.66 Albuminoids 11.15 88 14.17 Nitrogen free extract 69.92 94 64.78 Fibre 2.50 34 .85 Fat 3.87 76 2.94 Ash 1.36 100lbs. shorts. Total com. Digestion amount position, co-efficient, digestible

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POULTRY.

FIXTURES.

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THE CINNAMON CANARY.

Jerome, in English "Poultry," Gives Interesting Notes Upon the Variety.

What is in a name? Much. What is in blood? Much more—especially in cinnamon blood. All sorts of theories have been started as to what cinamons come from.

It is nevertheless true that cinamons have been bred from greens, as will be shown further on; but, then, the ancestors of these greens had been crossed with cinamons in years gone by, and it was simply the cinnamon blood reasserting its irrefragable power and producing the pink eye.

A breeder once had a clear yellow bird with a single cinnamon feather, yet it had the pink eye, and when paired with a dark cinnamon he produced some of the loveliest cinamons we ever saw, and all had pink eyes.

Let cinnamon breeders pair a dark cinnamon with a brilliant yellow, and again pair the offspring with a yellow, and the third year pair with a yellow, and they will be delighted with the result. The yellow birds must not have dark feathers or a particle of dark underfeather.

In the most beautiful greens there is always a tendency to break into a bright yellow. This is often encouraged by a yellow cross for evenly marked birds the following season. The action of cinnamon blood is just the reverse. Should, however, the cinnamon show the least predisposition to go lighter in color in any part of the body, or a white tail feather put in an appearance, cross these birds with a dark cinnamon, and the tendency will disappear. It is only the outbreak of some wrong cross in previous years, and which caused the cinnamon blood had not altogether absorbed.

To those who may be about to start a cinnamon strain, ever bear in mind this one fact, that the pink eye is only transmitted when the cinnamon bird is the male, and much disappointment will be avoided; that a cinnamon cock when crossed with a Norwich hen will often throw greens, which greens will be cocks, and the cinnamon-variegated birds. These green cocks, when paired with the following year with a Norwich hen, will produce perfect cinamons with pink eyes, and also variegated cinamons.

The following points were allowed by Mr. Baker, when judging these birds: CLEAR YELLOW OR BUFF. Color, depth and purity. 30 Richness and warmth of tone. 5 Transparent brilliancy. 5 Back level, and free from dark stripes. 45 Body feather and compact wings. 15 Tail. 20 Shape, neat head and neck. 5 Good wide back. 5 Fall breast. 15 Size. 10 Condition, health and cleanliness. 20

Neither a yellow or a buff cinnamon should show any shade of green, and feather should have all the sickness of a first-class yellow Norwich.

Our Descents.

I like the JOURNAL very much and hope it will live long amongst us, and that fanciers generally will contribute to its support. It is well edited and is doing as good service.

D. E. NEWELL.

—Mr. C. H. Gale, Detroit, Mich., hopes soon to have flying notes of Michigan homers. His latest purchase is II 216 from the Barrett loft, Boston. This he has mated with a son of Fargo, one of the winners of the Chelsea cup. Other of his Barrett buds are a son of Othello and sister to Leslie P.

HENRY LANCASTER, 750 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

will sell a few pairs Blue and Silver Wing Turbills and All of his Bids and Yellows. Also, 2 pairs Yellow Pouters, 2 pairs Blue Pouters, 1 pair Black Pouters, 1 pair White Pouters, 3 Red Cocks, 3 Black Hens. Also a number of Italian Runts from imported stock.

D. E. NEWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER

CARRIERS AND BARBS. Winner of thirteen firsts and one second prize in an entry of fourteen birds at Baltimore. In every color, full head, and plain head. Won at the last Baltimore show—1st 2d, for cock; 1st, 2d and 3d hens, 1st pullet; red pile bantams, 1st on cock, 2d and 3d hens, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d, pullet, golden duckwing bantams, 1st on cock, 1st and 2d hens, 1st on cockerel; silver duckwing bantams, 1st on cock, 1st and 2d on hens.

FOOT WEST 19TH ST., New York City.

BIRDS CAGES

Fine English Canaries, Cuban, Mexican and African Parrots, Bird Cages, Goldfish, Globes, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and Pet Animals of all kinds.

Fine Bred Fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, Seeds, Food, Tonics, Etc.

THOS. BROOM,

49 N. NINTH ST., PHILADA.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW OF THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD IN COLUMBIA HALL, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Feb. 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, 1889.

This show promises to be a grand success and will take the place of the New York Show. Premiums are liberal. Large number of Special Cages to the highest scoring Birds and Dogs. Premium list ready Dec. 15.

J. H. HAVENHURST, Secretary, Washington, New York.

THE BAY STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION

OF WORCESTER, MASS.

Will hold its First Annual Exhibition of Poultry, Pigeons, &c., at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 22 to 26, 1889.

The skating rink has been engaged for this winter show, which will be second to none. Come from far and near. You will be well pleased. Your birds will be well cared for. Adm. F. Stevens and Harry B. Ball will judge. Lists out about Dec. 15. Apply to A. E. SMITH, Pres., II. A. JONES, Sec'y, G. A. BALLOW, Treas., Worcester, Mass.

GEORGE B. HART, 1123 No. Central Ave., Baltimore, Md.

BREEDER OF SWALLOWS ONLY.

Has forty birds, with room for twenty, and must sell the surplus. Birds are

Plain and White Barred Full-heads.

All good. Also one pair White Fantails, good birds, price \$5.00.

SALES.

W. A. KIGGINS, 37 E. SCOTT PLACE, Elizabeth, N. J., offers for sale 25 Homing Pigeons. All breeders who young have returned from 50 and 100 miles (ide fall, as for a nest. Lack of room the reason for selling.

JOHN R. HUNSBERGER, CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., to reduce stock offers for sale two pairs well-bred Homing Pigeons. All A. A. birds, from State stock. Several with records for distance, others untraced. Prices moderate. Full pedigrees given.

W. E. VERNER, 1842 WYLLIE ST., Philadelphia, Pa., breeder of Homing Pigeons. Birds raised 1887 and 1888 made records to compare with the best. A few birds for sale.

A. A. HEROUX, LAWRENCE, MASS., wishing to reduce his stock of Pouters, offers at reduced prices for the next thirty days breeding pairs and old birds, all colors. Bred from top stock to excellence.

GEO. W. ECKERT, ALLENTOWN, PA., offers for sale to make room, 10 pairs White Owls, 4 pairs Black Owls, 4 pairs Red Owls, 2 pairs Silver Owls. Also, 15 pairs Outside Performing Tumblers at 90c. per pair.

M. KLEASEN, ROCHESTER, N. J., OFFERS for sale 1 pair of each Black, Blue, Red, Yellow and White Pouters, slow birds. Some from English stock. Price, \$15 per pair or five pairs at \$80. Send stamp for reply.

M. KLEASEN, ROCHESTER, N. Y., OFFERS for sale 1 pair each Standard Black, Blue, Red, Yellow and White Pouters. Slow birds. Some of them imported. Grand birds. Price, \$50 per pair. Send stamp for reply.

M. KLEASEN, ROCHESTER, N. J., OFFERS for sale Oromouk's Bantams at \$5 to \$8 per pair; Golden Scherries, White and Black Rose-combs, Pouters, White and Black Game Bantams; 1 pair White Fantails, price \$5. Send stamp for reply.

PRIZE WINNERS.

One cent per word first insertion. One-half cent per word for each time after without change.

B. C. THORNTON, STATION A, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., importer and breeder of game and game bantams. At Augusta, Ga., 1st Black game cock, 1st, 2d and 3d on hens, 1st white game cock, 2d and 3d hens, 1st pullet; red pile bantams, 1st on cock, 2d and 3d hens, 2d cockerel, 1st, 2d, 3d, pullet, golden duckwing bantams, 1st on cock, 1st and 2d hens, 1st on cockerel; silver duckwing bantams, 1st on cock, 1st and 2d on hens.

JOHN LOEFFLER, 1504 HARFORD AVE., Baltimore, Md., breeder and fancier of high class pouters. At the late Baltimore show won 2d for Red Pouter Hen, 1st for Sandy Cock, 1st for White, 1st for Hen; Young Cock 1st and Hen 1st, 2d; Young Blue Hen 1st; Young Red Hen 2d.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondence on the subject of poultry and pigeons that will be of interest or use to fanciers is solicited.

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PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 31, 1890.

We want live agents in every town in the country. Good commissions. Address us at once for full particulars.

THE A. P. A.

The American Poultry Association has held its fourteenth annual meeting, but what has it availed to the poultry fancy?

Of what value was its presence to the show at Buffalo? Fifteen years ago, January 16, 1875, the Association held its second meeting, and this at Buffalo, and its president, Mr. W. H. Chittenden, Delaware, addressed it as "the strongest, most prosperous and dignified body of men ever assembled together for any honorable purpose."

And, answering the insinuation that "this Association was composed of a clique or ring—never was there such a preposterous idea entertained by any human mind that God Almighty gifted with the power of thought and reason."

These forefathers were very much in earnest, and they had had experience too. At that very first meeting there was trouble. For cause they had ruled that no stenographer should be present, that no one but the secretary should take notes.

Not because their work would not bear inspection, but because they were there to make a standard that was to be the property of the Association, and they had no idea of having their deliberations made somebody else's property in being copyrighted and issued before they could be fairly adjourned.

But, in spite of the precautions taken "they" were there, but his object was "nipped in the bud" while Mr. Halsted, in whose company "they" came, was expelled.

There were very many present at this last meeting whose names were put down "for life" at that second session, but there are very many also who "are not."

The meetings of 1889—and there were many, for as the *Courier* said of it, "the American Poultry Association adjourned every fifteen minutes through Friday and Saturday," if not instructive, had Jacobs and Conger as end men, and were entertaining. But if one seeks to find what of practical value to the poultry fancy was accomplished, or in fact to find for what these people came from near and from far to do, he will perform be reminded of the *mae ridiculus* for which the mountain labored.

Never was there such need as now of an association for work. The entire show system is falling into disgrace from the loose methods practiced in it. "But what can

we do about it?" asked Mr. T. F. McGrew. Nothing, individually, but everything by combined effort. The American Poultry Association could work a revolution in a single season and gain control of the entire interest, if it was at all inclined that way, or had any practical purpose in its existence. Let it make rules governing shows, ordering the entry fees, dates for closing of entry, the value of the prizes, and the method for providing them, the rules governing the judges and all pertaining to the show, and name the dates at which shows shall be held in certain sections, so that leading shows shall not conflict. Then let it offer from its treasury a certain sum to a certain number of shows through a season, which should be conducted under these rules. The societies to make application for the bonus and a special committee to decide which should receive the aid for the year.

GRADES VS. THOROUGHBREDS.

One tendency in the poultry fancy should receive the attention of all interested in the preservation of true types—pure breeds. And that, the admission to the standard and to the show pen and the company of thoroughbreds, of what can only justly be termed grades.

Not that the grade is valueless, in its way it is more valuable than the pure breed, but because in being so placed it is p-ising for that which it is not and which it never can be, and maintain its excellence—a thoroughbred.

Scientists would have us believe that our A-sticks and Ham-burges and Leghorns and Polish and all the rest are descendants from the *Gallus bankiva*—or some other. That is, but one sort is in Adam's day, and but the one pair landed with the good man Noah. This we will not question except to say, the original type exists, try with the wisdom of these latter days and with the type to be worked up to produce a Brahma or a Polish for life!

But, we have various types that have been perfected within our recollection, not by the introduction of alien elements, but by selection from within its own.

Now, to vary the type of any one of these, an alien element must be introduced, and this done, the true type no longer remains. The result is not the original, but a cross, a grade.

Years ago the Plymouth Rock was sent out for acceptance, and a hard battle was fought before it was admitted to the ranks. The bird proved itself a grade in every one's hands by resolving itself into its original elements upon the least provocation, and it continues to do so unto this day. Later, the Wyandotte was accepted. And why? Because it could be bred reasonably true to a prescribed type and marking. Unfortunately for it, it made its debut before a metropolitan audience, and the reporters eager for news, seized upon it and boomed it to the skies. So great was the furor these scribers created, that the supply could not begin to meet the demand, and it is safe to say that, that it was so, was the greatest surprise the poultry fancy has ever known, and to none was it more so than to those who knew the bird best.

The bird was the result of a cross, hence is a grade. It is scarcely a half dozen years since it was introduced, and yet we now have it in black and white, in yellow and black and in white.

How does the action of the American Poultry Association in admitting these grades to the ranks of the thoroughbreds compare with that of associations for maintaining the true type in other animals? What will be the result if such action is continued?

The Baltimore Show.

We have received volumes in approval of the opinion we expressed as to the choice of place for holding the late Baltimore show, but while we would be glad to give evidence that the right-minded are in the majority, we cannot spare the space. Two letters we have received, however, are interesting in the relation of each to the other and to the society's methods, and from these we will give extracts.

Mr. T. W. Hooper, secretary and treasurer of the society under whose direction the show was held, writes under date of the 21st: "The only mistake is for a few individuals to

give their time, money and brains to get up an exhibit for others to show to what extent they have been able to breed good stock, make sales and acquire experience for future use. As to the payment of prize money, we have paid all outside of the members of the club, and the outside public have no interest and no rights; but to assess members to pay members is a kind of finance we do not propose to indulge."

Mr. G. W. Doll, Frederick, Md., under date of the 22d, writes: "It was one of the exhibitors at Baltimore. I sent ten pairs of bantams and paid \$10 entry fee. I won sixteen first prizes, and by the provision of the premium list am therefore entitled to \$16. But I did not get one cent, and about a week ago I received a letter from the secretary asking for an assessment of \$1.50 to help meet expenses."

The Baltimore Poultry Club has a by-law peculiarly its own—that every Maryland exhibitor to the payment of his entry fee becomes a member of the club. Another by-law, or rule, is in effect that prizes to outside exhibitors shall be paid in full before those of members are at all considered. All this is very satisfactory, and doubt, to those who have agreed to be satisfied with it. But, as Mr. Hooper intimated in his letter, which in justice to his side we gave without abbreviation in a previous issue, the society rented the building in which the show was held for a term of several months, and two or three of us propose carrying on a fanciers' business after the show has closed. It might be interesting to know just when the public interest ceased and the individual began. And further, why with so large an exhibit and so large an attendance, as they claim, with the management making the mistake of giving their time, money and brains; what became of the income that it did not suffice to pay expenses, that an assessment of \$1.50 is necessary? If the society does not assess to pay members either home patronage must have been meagre, or the expenses enormous, or some kind of finance puzzle puzzles sometimes.

Mr. John D. Abel, concerning the management of the show, writes: "I was one of the managers of the place of holding a warehouse. He will find that mention in the secretary's handwriting as furnished to the Baltimore *Sun* and possibly to other of the daily press as the report from the show."

THE PIN MONEY FROM IT.

Mrs. W. W. Stevens Gives Advice From Her Experience.

There are but few energetic fanciers' wives who do not try to earn money by raising fowls, and many of them try for market, some of them with poor success, some with indifferent and some with excellent. Success in this undertaking depends upon two things, breed and feed, and neither can be ignored. To be sure the early chick brings the highest price, but the average farmer does not provide the necessary boxes, incubators and brooders for the earliest chicks, and his wife does her work later on and, as so many of them go at it, blindly.

Byamoo Leghorns—and there seems to be more of them than any other breed—lay well, they are crossed upon the mongrels and are kept to the exclusion of everything else, and the mistaken breeder wonders why it is that her spring chickens do not get ready for market sooner.

It is just as foolish to think that a Jersey cow is just as good a beef animal as a shorthorn as to think that a Leghorn or cross is as good or as profitable for broilers as a Plymouth Rock. I never know of a pure breed, but the average farmer does not provide the necessary boxes, incubators and brooders for the earliest chicks, and his wife does her work later on and, as so many of them go at it, blindly.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A National Association.

CARRINGTON, O., Jan. 16.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—Will try to explain more fully my idea of the object and necessity for the formation of State and national associations. These should not interfere with existing organizations, as the real object is different. The object of the State society should be to get every breeder in the State interested in county or district associations, and these should send each year, at a stated time, say three or five delegates to the central or State association, such delegates to be instructed as to their action at the State meeting. The State association would in such case virtually represent the breeders of the State, and whatever rules or laws they would make would be to the interest of breeders and members of the local association. They could, for example, pass resolutions requesting better rates and terms from express companies for shipment of fowls and eggs to market; could request the State Legislature to enact laws that will give poultry breeders more protection in the eyes of the law, and, in fact, manage everything that will be of interest, benefit and protection for our interests, which, we must confess, does not now exist. A petition signed by several thousand breeders, or the State association backed by that number, will have more influence with our law makers than individual requests. From the State it is easy to lead to a National association composed of delegates from all State associations, and what a glorious thing would that be! An organization backed by over one hundred thousand poultry breeders in the United States! What could they not accomplish from Congress?

You are no doubt aware, without my informing you, that the society does not assess to pay members either home patronage must have been meagre, or the expenses enormous, or some kind of finance puzzle puzzles sometimes. Mr. John D. Abel, concerning the management of the show, writes: "I was one of the managers of the place of holding a warehouse. He will find that mention in the secretary's handwriting as furnished to the Baltimore *Sun* and possibly to other of the daily press as the report from the show."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

A National Association.

CARRINGTON, O., Jan. 16.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—Will try to explain more fully my idea of the object and necessity for the formation of State and national associations. These should not interfere with existing organizations, as the real object is different. The object of the State society should be to get every breeder in the State interested in county or district associations, and these should send each year, at a stated time, say three or five delegates to the central or State association, such delegates to be instructed as to their action at the State meeting. The State association would in such case virtually represent the breeders of the State, and whatever rules or laws they would make would be to the interest of breeders and members of the local association. They could, for example, pass resolutions requesting better rates and terms from express companies for shipment of fowls and eggs to market; could request the State Legislature to enact laws that will give poultry breeders more protection in the eyes of the law, and, in fact, manage everything that will be of interest, benefit and protection for our interests, which, we must confess, does not now exist. A petition signed by several thousand breeders, or the State association backed by that number, will have more influence with our law makers than individual requests. From the State it is easy to lead to a National association composed of delegates from all State associations, and what a glorious thing would that be! An organization backed by over one hundred thousand poultry breeders in the United States! What could they not accomplish from Congress?

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C. O. BARRETT, 165 SUMMIT STREET, BOSTON, MASS. LOFT AT DORCHESTER, MASS. BREEDER AND FLYER OF HUNTING PIGEONS.

Actual distance. Time out. Speed per min. 160 miles, 16.2 miles, 4hrs. 19min. 114yds. 223. 235.4 5 13 130 1/2

THE PROFILE OF THE GAME, AS ACCEPTED BY THE EXHIBITION GAME FANCIERS' CLUB.

BIRDS CAGES. FINE SINGING CANARIES, CUBAN, MEXICAN AND AFRICAN PARROTS, BIRD CAGES, GLOBES, HERRING, GUNNERS AND PET ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.

FINE BRED FOWLS. EGGS FOR HATCHING, SEEDS, FOOD, TOILETS, ETC. THOS. BROOM, 49 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW OF THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY, DOG AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION. WILL BE HELD IN COLMBIA HALL, NEWBURG, N. Y., FEB. 7, 8, 9, 11 AND 12, 1889.

GEORGE B. HART, 1123 N. CENTRAL AVE. BALTIMORE, MD. BREEDER OF SWALLOWS ONLY.

JOHN R. HUNSBERGER, CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA. BREEDER OF HUNTING PIGEONS. BIRDS DURING 1887 AND 1888 MADE RECORDS TO COMPARE WITH THE BEST.

W. F. VERNIER, 1842 WYLLIE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. BREEDER OF HUNTING PIGEONS. BIRDS DURING 1887 AND 1888 MADE RECORDS TO COMPARE WITH THE BEST.

A. A. HEROUX, LAWRENCE, MASS. OFFERS FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM, 10 PAIRS WHITE WINGS, 4 PAIRS BLACK WINGS, 2 PAIRS SILVER WINGS.

GEO. W. ECKERT, ALLENTOWN, PA. OFFERS FOR SALE TO MAKE ROOM, 10 PAIRS WHITE WINGS, 4 PAIRS BLACK WINGS, 2 PAIRS SILVER WINGS.

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BUNTING HANKINS, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF HANKINS' SPECIFIC, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND LUMBAGO, WHICH IS A SAFE AND SURE CURE.



THE NEW YORK FOWL containing the following interesting and truthful notices of Mr. B. Hankins' grand display of the finest fowls at the county fair last week.

BIRD STORES. LEADING AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND. FINE SINGING CANARIES, MOCKING BIRDS, RED BIRDS, GOLDFINCHES AND ALL OTHER FANCY CAGE BIRDS.

H. W. VAHLE, 319 MARKET ST., 46 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. BREEDERS' CAIDS. JAMES MCGAHEY, 1515 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

F. H. PLATT, 69 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK CITY. BREEDER AND FANCIER OF HUNTING PIGEONS ONLY, COMPRISING STRAINS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

CHARLES LEINHAARD, 438 W. COURT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA. BREEDER AND FANCIER OF HUNTING PIGEONS ONLY, COMPRISING STRAINS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

E. A. HORNELL, 1400 CENTRAL AVE., BALTIMORE, MD. BREEDER OF RUSSIAN TRUMPETERS ONLY. A VERY FINE BIRD ONLY FOR SALE.

A GOOD DISPLAY. SATISFACTORY RESULTS AT NEWBURG, N. Y. THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL EVENT—THE AWARDS, JUDGING, ETC.

SPECIAL REPORT. NEWBURG, N. Y., FEB. 13.—THE SHOW OF THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION OPENED IN THIS CITY ON THE 7TH INST., WITH SOME 1,300 ENTRIES.

THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL EVENT—THE AWARDS, JUDGING, ETC. SPECIAL REPORT. NEWBURG, N. Y., FEB. 13.—THE SHOW OF THE HUDSON RIVER POULTRY AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION OPENED IN THIS CITY ON THE 7TH INST.

THE DENVER SHOW. DENVER, CO., FEB. 7.—THE SHOW OF THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION HELD IN THE DENVER THEATRE IN THIS CITY CLOSED TO-NIGHT.

THE INDIANA STATE SHOW. INDIANAPOLIS, FEB. 9.—THE SHOW OF THE STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION, NOW IN PROGRESS HERE, HAS OVER 1,500 ENTRIES.

THE SHOW AT SIDNEY. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., FEB. 3.—THE DELAWARE AND SUSQUEHANNA POULTRY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED LAST AUGUST, HAS JUST CLOSED ITS FIRST ANNUAL SHOW, HELD AT SIDNEY.

FOR STATE AID. TRENTON, N. J., FEB. 1.—MR. P. H. JACOBS, OF HAMMONTON, N. J., APPEARED BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE YESTERDAY IN BEHALF OF THE POULTRY INTERESTS OF NEW JERSEY.

THE NEWTON SHOW. NEWTON, MASS., FEB. 7.—THE SHOW NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS TOWN IS IMMENSE. THERE ARE FULLY A THOUSAND BIRDS ENTERED AND THE GREATER



SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

HAMBURG—Black: Fowls, pen 191; pair 192; C. S. L. Marlor, Brooklyn, Ct. Chickens: Pen 187; pair 189, Seely & Nichols. Pair 189; pair 190, Seely & Nichols. Pair 189; pair 190, Seely & Nichols.

OTHER VARIETIES—Andalusians: Fowls, pen 185; pair 186, Seely & Nichols. Pen 178; pair 180, Richard C. Knight, Camden, N. J. Chick: pair 184, Seely & Nichols. Silver cup to 95 hen of Seely & Nichols.

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EASTERN FANCY. NEW BEDFORD FAIRLY EXCELS HERSELF. ONE OF THE BEST SHOWS EVER HELD IN SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS—THE COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS.

OFFICIAL REPORT. NEW BEDFORD, MASS., FEB. 11.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SHOW OF THE SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY ASSOCIATION WAS HELD IN THIS CITY JANUARY 10-19, AND WAS ONE OF THE BEST THE SOCIETY HAS EVER KNOWN.

HAMBURG—Light: Cock, cockerel, hen and pen each 1st, 2d, 3d; pullet 2d, 3d, Mrs. J. C. Mara, Fairhaven. Pullet 1st, C. E. Chase, East Freetown. Dark: Cock and cockerel 2d; hen and pen 2d, 3d; pullet 1st, 2d, P. P. Luby, Fall River.

COCHINS—Buff: Cock 1st, R. G. Buffington, Fall River. Cockerel, pullet and pen each 1st; hen 1st, 2d, E. W. Lincoln, Hingham. Hen 3d, C. E. Manchester, Smith Mills.

WANDERING—Silver: Cockerel and pen 1st; pullet 1st, 2d, 3d; Joseph Stafford, Fall River. Cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d; pen 3d, Edward Staples, Taunton. Cock and pen each 2d; cockerel 3d, Joseph H. Shepley, Fall River. Cock 3d, G. L. Fish, New Bedford. White: Cock 2d; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d, 3d; pen 1st, R. G. Buffington. Cockerel 1st; pullet 1st; C. S. Calhoun, New Bedford.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Cockerel 1st; pullet 3d; R. W. Ropes, Salem, Mass. Pullet 2d, W. H. Gray, South Dartmouth. Cockerel 2d, 3d; hen 3d, W. C. Earwell, New Bedford. White: Cockerel 1st, W. H. Deane, North Dighton. Pullet 3d, H. V. Davis, New Bedford. Cockerel 2d; pullet 2d, W. H. Gray.

GAMES—Black-red: Cock 1st; hen 1st, 3d; pen 1st, C. T. Brownell, New Bedford. Cockerel 2d, B. McQuinn, New Bedford. Cockerel 2d; pullet 1st, F. F. Guilford, New Bedford. Cock 1st, 3d; cockerel 1st; hen and pen each 2d, B. F. Dexter, Marion. Red pile: Pullet 1st, 2d, W. A. Thomas, South Dartmouth. Black: Cock, cockerel and hen each 1st, W. A. Thomas. Males: Cock 2d; hen 2d, W. A. Thomas. Chick: hen 1st, Joshua Dunbar, New Bedford. Cock 2d, W. A. Thomas. Hen 2d, M. J. Murphy, New Bedford.

HAMBURG—Gold spangled: Pen 1st, Enoch S. Bennett, Acushnet. Silver spangled: Cock 1st, Charles M. Willett, New Bedford. Silver pencilled: Pen 1st, 2d, Myrta N. Branscomb, Saugus. Black: Cock, cockerel, hen and pen each 1st, 2d, 3d, C. S. Calhoun. Cockerel and pullet each 1st, 2d, 3d; hen and pullet 1st, 2d, R. W. Ropes. Brown: Hen 1st; pullet 1st, 2d, R. G. Buffington. Black: Cock 1st; hen and pullet each 1st, 2d; hen 1st, R. G. Buffington. Pen 2d, J. Charles Stever, Sandwich. Rose comb—Brown: Cock, hen, pullet and pen each 1st, George L. Field, Taunton. Pouter—W. e. L. Cockerel, pullet and pen 1st, Robert McKenzie, Jr., New Bedford. BANTAMS—Black-red: Cock 2d; cockerel 1st, 2d; pen and hen 1st; pullet 1st, 3d, F. G. Tripp, New Bedford. Cock 1st; pullet 2d, C. B. Chubbuck, New Bedford. Golden duckwing: Cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, F. G. Tripp. Silver duckwing: Cock, cockerel, hen and pullet each 1st, 2d; pen and hen 1st; pullet 1st, 3d, F. G. Tripp. Red pile: Cock and hen each 1st, 2d; cockerel 2d; pullet 1st, W. N. Jewett, New Bedford. Cockerel 1st, C. B. Chubbuck. White pile: Hen 1st, C. B. Chubbuck. Golden egg: Pullet 1st, 2d, E. H. Coggeshall, New Bedford. Silver egg: Hen 1st; pullet 3d, E. H. Coggeshall. Cockerel and pullet each 1st, 2d, James T. Merritt, Holbrook. Pekin: Pullet 1st, W. B. Hayward, Taunton.

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER THURSDAY BY THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL PUB. CO. (LIMITED)

No. 202 S. Ninth St., Phila., Pa. P. O. Box 948.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED RIGHT UP TO THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ENTRANCE BY PHILA. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

We would live agents in every town in the country.

THE PIGEON STANDARD.

We have been asked our opinion of the object of the American Columbian Association—the new standard—and, with all respect to those engaged in the work of it, find no need for it.

How different from this the growth of the Peristerion Standard. This was not the work of the day or of the individual, but years were spent upon it; and not in annual meetings, but the discussions were continued from month to month and with living specimens of the variety in question, and the best that could be found were present to be used in explanation.

Whoever thinks so might enter such birds at, say the Palace, if he wishes to hasten the test and an immediate disqualification. If better, he can count upon an exchange for almost their weight in the coin of the realm.

American fanciers, as a whole, are at the very beginning as compared with those of Great Britain, and the slipshod, methodless and oftentimes dishonest practices that are the rule with us are so great a bar to progress that, so far from advancing, we are on the retrograde.

CORRESPONDENCE. BUFFALO'S BOTCH.

Good But Not Strong Enough—No Prize Money—Successful Exhibitors Must Borrow to Get Home.

NEW YORK STATE, Feb. 7.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—"Buffalo's Botch" is good, but only hints at the proper term for it—in these days of improved methods of doing everything—and when larger shows are properly conducted, the officers have no excuse for the hap-hazard, slipshod, behind-hand manner in which this show was conducted.

THE GAME CUP WINNER. Explanation does not need the Twells-Scotton Spaulding transaction at Buffalo. Mr. Twells says that he bought the cockerel last September, but up to the time of the Buffalo show it had not been delivered, and he wanted to enter it in the competition until he had seen it, as he "didn't want to be baten."

It is somewhat of a reflection upon the good judgment of Mr. Spaulding that a bantam to which he gave the Game Cup's special as best in the show and the society's 1st was sold previous to being passed upon to a Canadian yard for \$10.

THE GENERAL EXPRESSION REGARDING MR. SPAULDING AS JUDGE IS THAT HE HAS "PASSED IN HIS CHECKS," and the time has come to write.

His Own Breeding. Mr. T. F. McGrew was very proud of his success at Buffalo, and no sooner did he know the scores than he was tabulating his medals, honors, and counting how much more he would have won had he lost less, sent word about—

"Quite Just." I think you are quite just in one statement. Where you intimate that those of us who are instrumental in driving profits and the second clause of instruction to judges from the standard, waited until those otherwise interested had left the room, and then moved to reconsider. I think the report will show more votes in the room at that time than when the first vote was taken, but not so many lookers-on.

Langhans at Fort Plain. In some way the scores of the winners of 1st in the Langhans class at Fort Plain were lost. The awards were—1st for cock, hen and pair, 1st, 2d for pullet, John Ellis, Schenectady, N. Y. Cook 2d, 94; hen 2d, 93; K. P. Kirby, East Chatham, N. Y.

POULTRY. FIXTURES.

Feb. 12-14, Ayer, Mass. W. F. Bice, L. K. Peck and A. F. Stevens, Judges; A. A. Filadelfia, secretary. Feb. 12-20, Gloucester, N. Y. P. H. Fisher, secretary.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The Egg, Its Component Parts and What to Feed to Make It. The following reasonable and practical paper upon the egg and its manufacture we copy from the Poultry Keeper, that it may be preserved in our files for reference.

Of course, all eggs are not exactly alike, but we will take one of 1,000 grains, so as to give the proportions in round numbers. We would have, white 600 grains, shell 300, white 100.

Class — Birds to be shown in pairs. (Naming all the varieties and colors.) First premium, \$2.00; second premium, \$1.00; for the largest collection in variety and merit, \$25; for the best collection (any one variety) in merit, \$5.

There is a great deal said about the different classes for pigeons. This, it seems to me, is easily settled, if we look to the characteristics of the different varieties. The old masters ranked those as high-class whose chief properties depended upon structural points, upon the ground that it was impossible to breed to the point of perfection.

THE COMPONENTS OF THE EGG. The white of the egg contains water, fat, albumen, sugar and mineral matter in the following proportions:—Water, 84 per cent.; albumen, 12 per cent.; mineral matter, 1 per cent.; sugar, etc., 2 per cent.

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PIGEONS.



ENGLISH OWL.

THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

C. J. Denne Gives Valuable Advice to Breeders—The Value of the Eye.

When a man enters into a business of any sort with the intention of conforming his practices to the requirements of that business. The more the greater the need of knowledge to enable him to hold his own and succeed.

Any farmer can breed ordinary cattle, but few have the necessary knowledge to enable them to make their mark breeding race horses, this requires more skill. By the same rule, while common pigeons will flourish and do well in any ordinary cage if supplied with food, high class pigeons kept under the same circumstances would never become worth, as such, the food they ate.

In no variety is there such knowledge required to breed and keep to perfection as in the carrier. The requirements are so great to make a first-class bird that no single point can offer the slightest advantage must be overlooked by the breeder, who hopes to succeed.

The advantages of flying is one of the little points, apparently unimportant, but really the opposite, that are overlooked by many breeders who could, from their situation, do so with ease and safety.

for beak-wattle and beak, yet they by no means undervalue its great importance. On the contrary, it is seldom absent from the throat. Although it is so easy to be worked upon, yet it is, in one sense, a difficult point because of the latent power in the breed of the bird, which can never accurately gauge, and therefore his calculations are frequently upset.

There is a very small, thin, hard-walled even eye which is frequently seen in slow making up birds that are very long-faced, and very stout in beak wattle. Frequently birds like this will grow to an immense size in the beak wattle, while the eye wattle will be about the size of a four-penny piece.

Birds of this type were much more plentiful a few years ago than they are now. They were a hardy, good constitutioned type, valuable as breeders on this account, and also from the property of large beak wattle and good jawing, which they imparted. And also because many of them were long in face, a point of great advantage in a carrier.

In no variety is there such knowledge required to breed and keep to perfection as in the carrier. The requirements are so great to make a first-class bird that no single point can offer the slightest advantage must be overlooked by the breeder, who hopes to succeed.

(To be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No answers by mail. Write your questions clearly, concisely, and on one side of the paper, else no attention will be paid to your communication.

Bronchitis.—Question.—Is bronchitis in pigeons contagious? Please give a remedy.—R. A. P. Buffalo.

Answer.—No, if bronchitis; but your reference is probably to roup. Separate birds with this disease from the rest and place in a warm, dry and not too light cage by themselves.

Meal Worms.—Question.—I am a fancier of cage birds, and have been accustomed to giving certain varieties raw meat chopped fine. I am advised to give meal worms instead. Where can I, in the country, get them?

Answer.—Breed them. You can get a stock from a flouring mill or bakery. Place these in a jar with a small quantity of meal, a few scraps of leather, some old woolen rags, and cover with a cloth wet with oil and keep in a warm place.

Training Pigeons.—Question.—Is 75 miles too far to send birds for their first journey, that are over a year old, perfectly acquainted about home and well bred?—C. M. G. Philadelphia.

Answer.—No, but it is not advisable. It has been fully proven that "training" is not to teach the homing pigeon to find the way to its home, but to make it understand what is expected of it. That is, when put in a certain basket and carried away, when let out it is to make all possible haste in getting home.

Canker.—Question.—Sometimes when pigeons are just beginning to feather a hard substance forms in the throat and suffocates them, what is the cause and the remedy?—C. B. Johnston.

Answer.—There is no need of any medicine, but they are too young to be treated. The trouble lies with the food of the old birds being too heating. Do not give either corn, hempseed or buckwheat. Add a small piece of bread to the drinking water and hang several strips of fat raw bacon where the old birds can get at it. Provide rock salt in the loft.

Whoever the orchard and poultry yard have been combined the trees grow fast and the hens lay well. The trees afford shade to the hens and permit their scratching during all hours of the day, while the trees are and only protected from many kinds of insects but the droppings serve to fertilize them.

PIGEONS AT CINCINNATI.

A Large Display and Good—New Names Among the Winners.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 11.—The pigeon department of the Standard Pigeon Show held in this city this season, and which closed January 15, was one of the best ever held in the West. The quality, particularly that of the high class varieties was good, the Jacobins, red, black, black-headed, black-headed, blue badge each lot; silver baldheads 1st, 2d, G. A. Reinhard & Son, Buffalo. Red-headed 2d, black and white-plashed 2d, almond 3d, H. D. Kirkover, Jr., Buffalo. Dracoon—White 1st, Pierce; dun 1st, John Gatchell, Buffalo.

Answers.—Short-faced: Silver dun 1st, Ewald; 2d, Tippenhauer; 3d, Behn. Long-faced: Black checker 1st; red checker 2d; blue checker 2d, Harris. Blue 1st, Samuels.

Other awards.—Blue 1st, Samuels. Buffalo, red priest 1st; black 2d, both white barred.

George H. Sweet, Buffalo, 1st for each red, yellow and black and white American runs; Roman runs and black and white runs; 2d for Isabel pigmy pouter.

Joseph Grimm, Buffalo, 1st for each porcelain, firebrakes and red and black self-colored spalls.

Wm. Kraft, Newark, N. J., 1st for each black barless snells, black w. b. shield trumpeter, white rose ruffenecks, black ruffeneck monstrosities, Saxbians, black rose and red snip white-barred priests; 3d for black w. b. stallings.

Joseph C. Schieder, Buffalo, 1st for black shell helmets, red helmets; 2d for each black peak and yellow helmets.

John A. Behn, Buffalo, 1st for each blue checker and light bronze Archangels, 2d for medium; A. F. Peirce, Winchester, 1st for blue black pigeon.

Geo. Steyer, Newark, N. J., 1st for each black and yellow, 2d for each white and red shield trumpeter, all white barred, 1st for black and blue priests, 3d for black, all white barred, 1st for black, 2d for Isabel white barred pigmy pouters.

Dr. Matt. Cook, Utica, 1st, 2d for white Bruner pigmy pouters, 1st for each yellow stork and Isabel, 1st for red, 2d for black white strip pouters.

For the best display of Russian trumpeters, Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.

For the best short-faced almond tumbler cock to George Tippenhauer, Cincinnati.

For the best headed owl, to George Ewald, Cincinnati.

For the best collection of wing turbits, to A. P. Mack, Rochester.

For the best collection of performing tumblers and Birmingham rollers, to G. A. Reinhard, Buffalo.

[While giving credit to Mr. George E. Peirce, Rochester, for his excellent management of the pigeon department at Buffalo, it must not be overlooked that Mr. W. J. Onik was a most efficient and painstaking assistant, and that the Buffalo Federation of Homing Pigeon Fanciers had at least one member always on duty to see that the birds were comfortable and the show successful.—Ed.]

Pigeons at New Bedford.

The winners in the pigeon classes at the New Bedford Show were as follows:

A. M. Sloan, New Bedford, 1st for 2d trumpeters, black tumblers, blue created mops.

Fantails—White, black, blue, black jacobins, solid blue turbit, black nose, white dragon, 1st, 2d, for red baldheads; 1st, for each blue and blue-headed baldheads. Also silver cup for largest and best collection.

Fred Bowers, Fall River, 1st for white Albion owl; 2d for black; 1st for blue-wing turbit; 1st for black, red and white pouters.

Smooth-head saddle-back fans; blue English owl 1st; 2d; silver 1st, 2d; red check Antwerp Ring dove 1st, 2d; Wm. Turner, New Bedford.

Brooder with chicks 1st, E. A. Turner, New Bedford.

Wm. J. Cash, Fall River, 1st, 2d for each blue and silver English owl, red checker and blue Antwerp.

Wm. Turner, New Bedford, 1st, 2d for blue and white, black, b. r., red, yellow fantails.

—Candor compels me to confess I have not only my milk teeth, but a pigeon fancier. I shall enter seven pairs at the Denver show, and am confident that though others may send exhibitors, superior in quantity, mine will be superior in quality.—G. W. Vedette, Colorado Springs.

MOORHEADS—Black 1st, blue 2d, Storch, black 2d, blue 1st, Samuels.

TUMBLERS—Inside: Yellow 2d, yellow mops 1st, black 3d, J. L. Harris, Cincinnati, N. J. Red 1st, yellow 1st, Stovell. Black-plashed 2d, Samuels. Long-faced: Blue-headed 1st, black mottled and banded, Harris. Red, yellow, blue, black, black-headed, blue badge each lot; silver baldheads 1st, 2d, G. A. Reinhard & Son, Buffalo. Red-headed 2d, black and white-plashed 2d, almond 3d, H. D. Kirkover, Jr., Buffalo. Dracoon—White 1st, Pierce; dun 1st, John Gatchell, Buffalo.

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THE A. C. A.

The Proceedings at the Third Annual Meeting of the American Columbarian Association.

The meeting was called to order in the parlors of the Tilt House, Buffalo, N. Y., upon the evening of January 17, 1899, the president, Mr. George G. Brown, in the chair.

The attendance was large and much enthusiasm manifested over the proposed new standard. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the report of the financial standing of the Association by the secretary and treasurer, Mr. George E. Peirce, and the election of new members, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows:—President, D. E. Newell, New York City; vice-presidents, G. Taunman, J. W. Acton, A. B. Hoskins, G. O. Brown, Jesse M. Rutter, Henry Lancaster, Philander Williams, H. V. Crawford, Dr. W. W. White, Herbert Lyman, Amos F. Mack, Lynn Soddard; secretary and treasurer, George E. Peirce, Rochester; executive committee, H. S. Babcock, W. J. Onik, G. Ewald, S. Cassidy, W. B. Hunsdale, D. A. Nichols, Oscar Seifert.

The Association at its last meeting unanimously voted to publish, own and hold exclusive right and title to whatever standard was adopted by the various committees that were placed upon the different varieties, and it was also thought advisable at that time that the Association to proceed immediately to publish, own and hold exclusive committee to form a standard upon the following ten varieties, which it did as follows:

English pouters, Charles Taunman, J. W. Acton; carriers and barb, J. G. Long, Jr., D. E. Newell; short-faced tumbler, W. B. Hunsdale; jacobins, H. V. Crawford, A. B. Hoskins, Geo. E. Peirce; fantails, Jesse Rutter, Wm. J. Onik, Philander Williams; turbits, Joseph G. Taunman, Amos F. Mack; owls, Samuel Gossard, George Ewald; snappers, Oscar Seifert, F. A. Rommel; trumblers, Dr. W. W. White, T. S. Gaddes, Philander Williams.

Out of the ten varieties named, the first seven headed in their reports to fall, and in addition to these Mr. Charles Linhard and Mr. Herbert Lyman handed in their standard for long-faced flying tumblers, which was accepted. In order that the standards upon owls, snappers and trumblers might be added to the list before publication, the following named gentlemen were appointed upon these committees:—Owls, Charles Taunman, George Ewald; snappers, Oscar Seifert, A. P. Mack; trumblers, Dr. W. W. White, Philander Williams, Geo. G. Brown, and they were instructed to report within three months to the secretary.

After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned until the next afternoon.

The adjourned meeting was called to order in the Music Hall at 5 o'clock P. M. on Jan. 18, and the meeting at once proceeded to the discussion of how and when to edit and publish the new standard. This caused a lively discussion, which ended in the secretary being instructed to reduce to the various committees their reports, requesting that they rearrange the same, conforming to the following rules, which were adopted in order that the standard on all varieties be uniform, viz:

That disqualifying clauses be placed first; second, that a full description of what constitutes a perfect specimen be made; third, the full scale of points, 100 being the standard of perfection.

After the various committees have rearranged their reports in full, according to the above schedule they are requested to return them immediately to the secretary, who in turn is to send them to the executive committee for revision and the final report to be forwarded to Mr. Chas. Taunman, who is to edit and publish them in book form for the Association, who will then copyright them and see that they are placed on the market for distribution. It was earnestly hoped that every member of a committee would see to it personally that his share of the work is immediately performed and returned to the proper source.

Transfers of Stock.

From the lots of F. M. Gilbert, Evansville, Ind., white fantails, to 1.—Willard Wilson, Wallace, Neb., 1 pair "Peerless." 2.—To Albert Christian, Zanville, O., 1 pair "Peerless." 3.—To C. H. Bradley, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., 1 pair white Calentia, 1 pair pure Scotch, 1 pair "Peerless."

NOTES.

Wing disease when it afflicts the shoulder joint may be cured if taken in time, by plucking the feathers about the affected part and painting the under side of the joint with turpentine.

The pigeon department of the Columbus Pigeon Show, was in charge of Mr. A. L. Baker. The principal owners were S. A. Eastwin, A. H. and L. P. Schauwecker, J. H. Stayle and E. G. Rice.

Seventy carriers were shown at the National Peristerion of January meeting, and fourteen and dragons were almost as numerous. The Messrs. Marsh and Hart.

Mr. H. P. Carides, writing from Smyrna, Turkey, says "the breed of pure Satinettes which was delivered to the late veteran President by his ancestors was the same as that I kept from age by the President himself to Manchester, England. The beauty of that strain has never been equal."

Mr. Ewald, of Cincinnati, O., made his entry for the pigeon classes at Buffalo, too late for

Poultry and Pigeon Fanciers

ATTENTION!

A New Market For Your Surplus Stock.

There can be no doubt that the trip of the base ball players to Australia and all around the world, under the auspices of Mr. A. G. Spalding, is one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of American sports. By means of it everything pertaining to America and its institutions has been once more prominently thrust before the entire civilized world.

The enterprise, undertaken by a single courageous individual, was so stupendous that it could not fail to make a marked impression upon Australia, as well as upon the minds of illustrators, as it did most thoroughly, American pluck and enterprise. We propose to supplement this great American enterprise with another equally important and novel departure, calculated to give American pluck in another and most notable direction, American journalism. With this object in view we have made arrangements to publish a special Australian edition of the SPORTING LIFE of not less than 100,000 copies, of the entire edition will be sent to Australia, where the paper will be carefully distributed by our agents at all the marts, games, races, fairs and sporting events of all kinds, as well as through the dealers.

This is the largest undertaking ever fathered by a sportsman, and it is unprecedented in its history. It is sure to attract a great deal of attention at the hands of the press, and will be a splendid means of introducing your birds in a field that is but little occupied. We think it will pay you to take a large space in this special edition, and hope to hear from you favorably at an early date.

Space is \$5.00 per inch (1,200,000 lines of advertising for \$500. Do not let this opportunity pass you by.

THE SPORTING LIFE PUB. CO. 202 South Ninth St., PHILADELPHIA. Circulation of 100,000 Copies Guaranteed.

right, and had no young till May 12, whereas I had eight nests full on the 22d and 24th of April.

A breeding cage should be 22 inches long, 18 high, and 10 1/2 wide. A platform 11 inches long and the width of the cage, should be fixed inside, 8 inches from the bottom, and a perch put across the top of it, so that neither the old or young birds should slip off when jumping up or down, and the nest box should be placed in the middle of the platform, and should an egg by any mischance get thrown out of the nest the perch will stop it rolling into the sand and breaking. A slide should run underneath the platform, and the nest box should be placed in the large nursery cage to put the youngsters in in case the old birds should pluck them.

The wires of the slide should be wide apart, so that the parents can easily get in and out, and perch on each side of it must be conveniently arranged for the birds to stand on to be fed. I give the hens only cow hair and a little dried moss to build with. The first two eggs I took away with a teaspoon as they were laid, and put them in a bran. Never take them out with the fingers, or some are certain to be broken. The morning the third is laid, after taking away the egg, I gently lift the nest out of the box, without in the least disturbing it, thoroughly dust the bottom with Keating's insect powder, replace it and sprinkle some powder on it, which shade in among the hair; then replace the egg and the hen will begin to sit. In thirteen days from the date the eggs if fertile, will hatch. Some cooks are egg-setters, and in this case it is necessary to take the cook away altogether before setting the hen. She will bring up the young.

Of course you will continue the egg food during the time the hen is laying, and during sitting. When the young are hatched it is necessary to give it fresh three times a day—morning, noon and night—and as much green food as the birds will eat, fresh twice a day, taking all the stale away when fresh is put. Watercress is far the best.

To make egg food, boil an egg twelve minutes, take only the yolk and mix it dry with crackers that have been crushed to powder. Add a little fresh water should be put each morning, all the stale emptied away, and the tin washed clean. The sand trays should be taken out and cleaned twice a week while the hen is sitting. This, if done quietly, should not disturb the hen in the least.

The light should be shaded from the hen when sitting by putting a piece of paper or calico on the side of the cage, but it must not be made dark. When the young are fourteen days old put a fresh clean nest. Don't touch it after that, as it is advisable to keep them in the nest to the latest possible moment. They will be fit to leave the parents when thirty days old.

When taken away they must have egg food, crushed hemp, crushed canary, linseed and mawseed, and green food, and they will soon grow fat.

There should be a door large enough to easily get your hand in at each end at the top of the cage, and one at each side at the bottom, at the front, not one in the middle, as is usually put there.

(To be Continued.)

It is thought by some old dealers that there will be a scarcity of eggs later in the summer. They believe in the theory that a hen lays a certain number of eggs in a year, and if she lays many in an early season season will lay few later on, or stop altogether.—New York Times.

Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Hammon, N. J., is responsible for the excellent poultry column in the Sportsman, N. H. Atkinson, Manchester, and Mr. A. F. Hunter for that of the New England Farmer.

South Water street commission merchants have notified the trade that the practice of supplying shippers with coops for poultry and cages for eggs will be discontinued.—Phila. Record.

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(From the Bordentown Register, October 19, 1888.) The New York World contained the following flattering and truthful notice of Mr. B. Hankins' grand display of high-class pigeons at the county fair last week...

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. (LIMITED), HOMER CITY, PA.

NOTICE THE SHOW RECORD. First premiums at St. Louis, Mo., 1889; Great St. Louis Poultry Show, Dec. 1889; Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1887; Titusville, Pa., Dec. 1887; New York, N.Y., Dec. 1887; Adams, Pa., Feb. 1888; Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1888; Food St. Ind., Wis., Feb. 1888; Pennsylvania State Fair, Sept. 1888; Indiana, Pa., Oct. 1888; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 1888; Mt. Holly, N. J., Oct. 1888; 1887; San Antonio, Texas, Fair, 1888; Baltimore, Md., 1888; Frederick, Md., 1889; Great National Poultry Show, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 1889.

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offers for sale to make room, 10 pairs White Silver Owls, 4 pairs Black Owls, 2 pairs White Silver Owls. Also, 15 pairs Outside Performing Tamblers at 90c. per pair.

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W. M. BROMBER, 1762 BELAIR AVE., Baltimore, Md. Breeder of Archbalds exclusively. At the last Baltimore show won three prizes: Bronze Cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 4th. Menor: Cock 1st; hen 1st. Yellow: Cock 1st; hen 1st. White: Cock 1st; hen 1st. On account of removal will offer some thirty birds for sale at very reasonable prices.

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FANCIER'S JOURNAL. DEVOTED TO POULTRY, FANCY AND HOMING PIGEONS, RABBITS AND CAGE BIRDS.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 28, 1889. [24 NUMBERS, \$1.00. SINGLE COPIES, 6c.]

ONE OF THE BEST.

FINE POULTRY EXHIBIT IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

"One of the Best Shows Ever Held in America," the Universal Verdict—The Awards, Etc.

Official Report. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The exhibition under the direction of the Central New York Poultry Association, held in this city from Jan. 30 to Feb. 9, was undoubtedly one of the best ever seen in America, both in point of numbers (there being nearly 2,000 birds shown) and also in quality. There was scarcely an award on a score of less than 90 points, even the fourth premium birds sometimes exceeding that figure.

FROM THE WEST.

A RATTLING GOOD SHOW AT ST. PAUL. The Fourth Annual Exhibit of the Minnesota State Poultry Association—The Prize Winners, Etc.

Special Report. ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—The exhibition of the Minnesota State Poultry Association was held in this city, January 22-25, E. S. Comings, Judge. The official scores of the winning birds follow: BANTAMS—Light: Cook 88; hens 92, 91; cockerel 94, 94, 94, 93; pullets 95, 94; pens 94, 93, 92, 92, G. P. Ritt, St. Paul. Cook 87; hens 92, 89, F. A. Gray, Redwood Falls. Cook 86, B. Baker, St. Paul. Pullet 95; pen 92, Henry Rother, Winona. Pullet 94; pen 94, E. V. McKey, St. Paul. Dark: Cockerel 92; pullet 92, Louis Thurston, Winona. Cocks: Partridge: Cook 89; hen 91; pen 89, W. P. Myron, St. Paul. Hens 95, 93, 95; cockerel 92, G. D. Holden, Owatonna. Cockerel 92; pullet 91; pen 89, R. W. Robinson, St. Paul. Cockerel 86; pullets 90, 90, 89; pen 87, Gus Miller, Minnetka. Buff: Cook 87, G. P. Kruger, Winona. Pullet 95; pen 92, Henry Rother, Winona. Pullet 94; pen 94, E. V. McKey, St. Paul. Dark: Cockerel 92; pullet 92, Louis Thurston, Winona. 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One cause for complaint, mistrust and dissatisfaction in American shows has been the extension of the time of entry. This is unwarranted and an injustice, and would not be as attempted abroad. Another is the opening of an incomplete show to the public, and permitting judges to be hampered by visitors and the decisions qualified by the presence of the owners.

The list made up by Mr. Bridge is not intended to be the conclusion of the whole matter, but simply a basis upon which to build from the suggestions and criticisms of those interested for the show of the future. Two comments we would make. One, that the gate money cannot be safely counted upon to meet expenses. The chicken show in certain localities will always be well attended, but in the majority of cities the general interest for it is past. Another is upon the limited purpose of the show of the past. Mr. Bridge's method is an improvement, but even this can be bettered. We would say, all birds entered for competition and classify as 1st, 2d, etc. class according to the standard's rating. Then offer the money prizes to the highest, second and third scores in each class.

Breeding for the Show Room.

One cannot simply procure a strain and trust to the stock therefrom being equal to the requirements of the show room. There is an art in breeding prize birds, and only experience can guide the breeder in the mating of birds as to be able to go in the show room with any chance of winning. It is not the best stock that produce prize winners, but the best-mated flock. Take, for instance, brown Leghorns and partridge Cochins, to which we may also add dark Brahmans. If a beginner should secure a flock of such birds he may, by chance, have some first-class young birds from them, but the difficulty is that one cannot get prize pullets and prize cockerels from the same yard. If the male bird is a prize winner he may produce some elegant cockerels for you, but your pullets will be lacking in the pencilling necessary for a compliance with standard requirements. The best mode of securing prize winners is to have two yards, one headed by a standard male with the black points predominating, and the other headed by a male that is rather off color, such as light on the wings and mottled on the breast. The male that sire prize pullets of the breeds mentioned would not stand any chance at all in the show room. We mention this matter of breeding for the show room in order that beginners may know that they should study the breed and become familiar with all that pertains to them.—P. H. Jacobs in N. H. Mirror.

"Nothing New Under the Sun." For the first fortnight feed chickens with barley meal made into a paste and mixed with green feed. In that case there is no fear of barley swelling in the crop, thereby producing indigestion.—Terentius Varro. To make a good floor for poultry, dig the ground well and saturate it with amaranth; pulverize the above level 1/2, and heat it down, sprinkle more amaranth, and let it dry. By this system ants are prevented from swarming, and grass from growing.—Cato. Any woman with the slightest amount of intelligence may rear fowls. It is sufficient to observe that they require a dung-hill, dust and ashes.—Palladius. Half-cooked barley makes fowls lay often, and give much larger eggs.—Palladius. When a hen sits on the eggs of a pea-ben care must be taken to turn the eggs, for the sitting hen could not do it very well herself. The eggs must be marked, so that it may be known that they have been regularly turned. For this purpose large hens must be chosen, for, if small, a fewer number of eggs must be given.—Palladius.

Breeding for Eggs. In the same flock, out of the same litter of pure bred fowls, will be some that have a greater capacity for egg production than others. Save the eggs from those for setting. Keep on in this direction for egg products, while most breeders are distracting their efforts by giving their attention to dozen less important points. In a few years you may thus create a distinct breed, whose special excellence will be in the production of more eggs in a year than the hens ever produced before. When this excellence is assured in any breed, its owner can get fancy prices for eggs whose progeny will prove true to this characteristic, though fancy prices for eggs will not be needed to enable the owners of such fowls to make them profitable. But take care when you begin not to handicap yourself with your present poor stock. Get the eggs of the best laying breeds to begin with and make your experiments with as much of an advance as breeders up to now have been able to give you.—American Cultivator.

The business of expert poultry judge is one of the best paid professions in America. Both Mr. B. N. Pierce and Mr. I. N. Barker now officiating at the show here receive \$20 a day for their services and have more business than they can possibly meet during several months of the year.—Indianapolis Journal.

A MODEL PREMIUM LIST.

Mr. H. A. Bridge Gives His Idea of a Premium List—Entry Fees and Classification.

It may not be opportune to say anything regarding poultry shows or the rules governing them so far in advance of another season, but coming as I do fresh from several shows, and reading accounts some of the best-managed, also some of the best mismanaged shows in the country, leads me to suggest a few improvements that should be made in the premium lists and rules. I would therefore submit the following rules for criticism, with the idea of their ultimate adoption by every poultry association in the United States:

- Rule 1.—During the exhibition all specimens shall be under the control of the superintendent and cannot be removed except by his consent, which consent will be given when required for sanitary reasons, fire, or sickness, and at exhibitor's risk. Rule 2.—An entry shall consist of anything for which a premium is offered. Rule 3.—All entries for competition must be received by the secretary before 6 o'clock, p. m. The secretary is hereby instructed by the executive committee to positively refuse all specimens for competition not received within six hours after the time named for close of the same. All entries for competition received after the time named, if proven, shall be barred from competition, and no award shall be made. Rule 4.—All entries for competition or exhibition only must be delivered to the superintendent at the exhibition hall, which will be open at the reception of exhibitors at 10 o'clock the morning of the exhibition. All specimens received by 12 o'clock, noon; of (second day of show) will be deemed from competition not in the exhibition hall within six hours after time specified. (The executive committee consider that specimens delayed for any cause whatever, will be the misfortune of the exhibitor and not the fault of the organization.) Rule 5.—It is not necessary (yet very desirable) for exhibitors to accompany their stock. It can be sent direct to the superintendent, and the superintendent is hereby instructed to positively refuse all specimens for competition not in the exhibition hall within six hours after time specified. (The executive committee consider that specimens delayed for any cause whatever, will be the misfortune of the exhibitor and not the fault of the organization.) Rule 6.—The American Standard of Perfection as revised by the American Poultry Association will be the guide for all judges in awarding premiums. And in no case will premiums be awarded where the specimen does not come up to the following scale of points:—For First premium, birds must score not less than 90 points. Second premium, birds must score not less than 87 points. Third, fourth and fifth premiums, birds must score not less than 85 points. The term "specimen" implies anything for which a premium is offered. Cock—A male specimen hatched prior to— Cockerel—A male specimen hatched during— Hen—A female specimen hatched prior to— Bantam—A female specimen hatched during. The discovery of any false statements in regard to age will exclude the entry from competition. All birds that do not take a regular premium and score 90 points or over shall be termed birds of the first class and shall be awarded a V. H. C. (very highly commended) card as such; all birds scored under 90 and over 87 points shall be awarded an H. C. (highly commended) card, and be termed birds of the second class; all birds scored between 87 and 85 points shall be termed birds of the third class and be awarded the C. (commended) card. Rule 7.—The report of the judge will be final after having been accepted by the executive board, and no appeal will be entertained, except in case of fraud. Rule 8.—Exhibitors whose entry fees amount to \$2 will be furnished with free season tickets, not transferable. Rule 9.—Exhibitors will not be allowed to change birds from one coop to another without permission of the superintendent. Rule 10.—(State in this rule whether the association furnish coops or not, also coop fee, if any, and give instructions regarding cages for pot stock, ornamental birds, etc.) Rule 11.—Cards showing the number and name of exhibitor will be attached to each coop as soon as placed in position. The premium and score cards of prize winners will be attached to the coops as soon as possible after the awards are endorsed. Rule 12.—The weighing of birds by a competent person will commence the morning of the exhibition, and birds not in their coops at that time cannot compete for prizes offered. Rule 13.—All sales must be reported to the superintendent and by him to the secretary. The association will charge 25 cents for each bird sold while on exhibition. The superintendent may allow a bird that is sold to be taken from the hall if said bird was not entered, for comments and does not in any way interfere with the exhibition. SPECIAL RULES. Entry fees—The entry fee shall be 50 cents for each specimen for which a premium is offered. The entry fee for pens show breeding pens, shall be \$1; for pens made up for breeding cockerels or pullets \$2. Premiums—the premiums shall be 50 per cent. for first, 30 per cent. for second. The association retaining 20 per cent. If only one entry is

in the class and the specimen is worthy of first prize, the entry fee less 20 per cent. will be refunded. If worthy of second prize, the entry fee less 50 per cent. will be refunded. The premium on show breeding pens shall be 60 per cent. for first; 40 per cent. for second; if no competition, entire entry fee will be refunded.

Breeding pens—Show breeding pens shall be composed of cock and five hens, or cockerel and five pullets. Breeding pens mated for cockerels or for pullets shall be made up: Class A, one male, eight females; classes B and C, one male, nine females; classes D, E, F, one male, ten females; class I (bantams), one male, five females. All birds in show breeding pens shall be entered singly; the highest scoring male and five highest scoring females shall compose the pen.

In breeding pens mated for cockerels and breeding pens mated for pullets at least five female and the male shall be entered in the single classes. No entry fee will be charged for the balance of females, but exhibitors shall designate by a numbered leg band the females to be entered singly (the female entered singly only will be scored). Awards on pens mated for cockerels or for pullets shall be made by comparison by the judge, who may at his option call to his aid breeders of the variety who may be present. Exhibitors shall select and designate by numbered leg band the birds intended for these special mating pens. These pens can be composed of cock or cockerel, hens or pullets, as the exhibitor may select. Entry fee—pen mated for cockerels, \$2; same for pen mated for pullets. Premium—60 per cent. for first, 40 per cent. for second. Entire entry refunded when no competition.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to inform themselves in regard to all rules, as errors may be fatal to successful competition. Entries for competition will positively close at 6 o'clock, p. m. Entry fees in full must be forwarded with entry blank. No entries will be accepted on any other terms. This is positive. The (name them) express companies have kindly offered to return free of charge all stock that has paid full fare over their lines to the exhibition. Owners' cards can be placed on coops the entire time of the show. The management pledge themselves to exhibitors that all specimens will be received, exhibited and cared for with the utmost care and attention. Further than this they cannot be responsible. Exhibitors are requested to place their name and address and the express company they ship by on top of each coop. Color of 1st premium, red; 2d, blue; 3d, yellow; 4th, white; 5th, green; V. H. C. red; H. C. blue; C; yellow.

CLASSIFICATION.

Entry fee, single birds, 50 cents. Breeding pen, \$1.00. First premium, 50 per cent; second, 30 per cent. First premium show breeding pen (no bird to score less than 85 points), 60 per cent; second, 40 per cent. of entry fee. Class A—Asiatian.—Light Brahmans, dark Brahmans, buff Cochins, partridge Cochins, black Cochins, white Cochins, Langshans. Class B—Dorkings.—White Dorkings, colored Dorkings, silver-gray Dorkings. Class C—Hamburgs.—Silver spangled, golden spangled, silver pencilled, golden pencilled, black, white. Class D—Spanish.—White-faced black Spanish, white Leghorns, brown Leghorns, rose-comb brown Leghorns, rose-comb white Leghorns, buff Leghorns, Dominque Leghorns, Andalusians, black Minorcas, white Minorcas, red caps. Class E—French.—Houdans, Creve coeurs, La Fleche. Class F—Polish.—Bearded white, white-crested black, silver, golden, white, buff, bearded golden, bearded silver. Class G—Game.—Black, brown, red, black breasted red, red pulle, silver duckwing, yellow duckwing, white, Sametree, pit. Class H—American.—Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques, black Javas, mottled Javas, pea-comb Plymouth Rocks, Jersey blues, silver Wyandottes, golden Wyandottes, white Plymouth Rocks. Class I—Bantams.—Game, white-boated, golden sebright, silver sebright, Japanese, Pekin, rose-combed white, rose-combed black, wattle-tailed white Polish. Class J—Turkeys.—Black-breasted red Malays, Russians, silkies, sultans, frizzles, rumpless, black Wyandottes, Indian games, Guinea fowls, or any not in the standard. Class K—Fowls.—Bronze, white, black, buff, slate, Narragansett, old and young, male and female; show separately. Aquatic Division. Entry fee on single specimen, 50 cents. First premium, 50 per cent; second, 30 per cent.

WATER IN WINTER.

Remember, we found 84 parts in 100 of the eggs to consist of water. The hen must have it but not as ice and snow. Snow creates thirst, instead of allaying it, and also causes loss of warmth of body. Early in the morning, in cold weather, give your hens warm water to drink. After they have drunk throw it out, to prevent freezing, and give water at noon and at night, and in other words, three times a day. Be careful to give water so that none of the birds get their wattles wet, or they may become frosted. When a cock or hen becomes frosted on the comb or wattle it is then sick or in pain, and the hen will not lay until the injured member is thoroughly healed.

OTHER CONDITIONS.

There must be no lice, no sickness. Do not forget that the hen house must be warm—no draughts from top ventilation, no freezing of the birds by what is called ventilation. You will find more fresh air to steal in than you can keep out in the winter season. CONDITION POWDERS. Do away with them. There is no condition powder but a variety of food. A sick bird who

have medicine, but the only condition powder a healthy bird requires is sharp grit, and food. Douglas's mixture, sulphur, red pepper, also, cannot make eggs. A writer, and an authority on poultry, actually recommends that sulphur be fed to hens, because, he said, the eggs contained sulphur, and would not hatch unless sulphur was fed to the hens. Now, readers, there is more lime, more soda, more potash, more sulphur, and more iron, in a balanced ration, than the hen requires, but not in grain alone. 1. The hen must be given bulky food. Give her all the chopped clover, soaked, that she can eat. If she is fat, the clover, with one ounce of lean meat per day will soon compel her to lay. 2. Separate the layers from the others. You cannot keep old hens, pullets, fat hens and lean hens together any more than you can keep dry cows, heifers not yet in milk, and fresh cows together, for they do not require the same food. 3. Grain is deficient in lime and mineral matter, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter. 4. Beans and peas, cooked and thickened with bran and fed twice a week, is an excellent food for laying hens. 5. Lined and cotton seed (cake or meal) is excellent, but all oily foods are liable to cause moulting. 6. The best food for laying hens is clover, finely chopped and soaked. A bucket of chopped clover, soaked with bran, middlings, linseed meal, or oatmeal, (changing the substances so as to afford variety,) with beans twice a week; and meat or ground fish, will furnish more egg food than the hen can utilize. Bear in mind we cannot tell you how much to give a flock of hens. No one can do so. You must find it out. When you notice that the hens seem to refuse the food you have been giving, but readily eat something else, it indicates that they have an abundance of certain elements and a lack of others that may be needed. This is the reason that hens will refuse corn, for instance, and eat wheat, yet after a short time refuse the wheat and again take the corn. It is the appetite—the promptings of nature, the instinct of endeavoring to balance their food. It is always well to change the food entirely for a few days, and a variety is always welcome. A quart of beans, cooked and thickened with bran and middlings, is an agreeable change. Sunflower seed, given twice a day, for one day in the week, is an excellent substitute. Potatoes twice a week will be accepted. Bear in mind that when a hen is producing eggs she is manufacturing crude material into an edible article. You cannot feed her too much if she is laying, unless you allow a superabundance of heat or fat formers. The laying hen should have food highly nutritious.

If you wish to fatten for market, simply feed all the grain the hens will eat, but give a proportion of nitrogenous food also, as it repairs waste of tissue, and promotes the digestion of the grain. Sell as soon as they are fat, as there is a loss in endeavoring to exceed a possible limit. If the hens are poor in flesh feed them in the same manner as the laying hens, but give more grain for about ten days, and then feed nitrogenous food principally. Growing stock require little or no grain if fed on a variety of other food. The point to observe is to feed at regular periods. Do not be always feeding, but give them their breakfast warm, and feed no more until nearly night. Let the hens become hungry, and scratch. Until hens begin to lay they will become fat very easily; hence give them more clover than anything else. After they begin to lay the eggs, take the surplus away. In houses of cases hens are made to lay, they begin to lay, and especially pullets, which become fat and sometimes do not begin to lay until they are nearly a year old. Over one-half of the food will be wasted, the hens will not digest it, and they will suffer from bowel disease unless you always provide "teeth"—grit. Not round gravel, soft oyster shells, or ash, but hard, sharp-edged grit, such as powdered glass, crockery ware, or broken flint, and the harder and sharper the better, as it is passed out of the gizzard as soon as the sharp edges are worn off. This is why a hen will pick up a piece of broken oyster shell and refuse ground oyster shell meal. But oyster shells are not hard enough, and do not fully answer the purpose. No food will be digested until it is first ground (masticated) in the gizzard.

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*Mr. J. C. Harris, Venango, Pa., says the golden Wyandotte originated from a cross of the American sebright and the Winnebago, a red dish yellow fowl with clean yellow legs and feet comb, at home in Winnebago county, and about Winnebago Lake, Wisconsin.

POULTRY.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

The Egg, Its Component Parts and What to Feed to Make It.

(Continued from Page 3, No. 11.)

In winter give the laying hens all the clover they can eat, twice a day. As it is bulky they cannot eat too much, as with grain. Fill a long trough with it, so that each hen can eat all she wishes, and then remove that which is left, after the last hen walks away. Cut the clover into lengths of half an inch, and soak it with just enough water to answer the purpose. Never feed wet food to poultry. It may be moist, but they dislike wet food. A pound of clover hay, chopped fine, will make about a bucketful, and will suffice to satisfy 40 hens, so far as bulk and moisture food is concerned, and it assists to digest the grain that may be added. You can sprinkle a little bran over the clover to make it more palatable, and feed whole grain, or you can give a mixture of one pound clover, one pound bran, four ounces ground dried meat (one pound of less meat from the butcher, cooked and chopped, is better), and four ounces of linseed meal. If you prefer, you can give wheat or corn at night. The object of the above is to supply the white, yolk, shell and warmth. Never leave food in a hopper continually, but if the above is not enough for all, give more and then remove the remaining portions. Provide some coarse litter and throw in a few grains of bran, to induce the hens to scratch and peck. Bear in mind we cannot tell you how much to give a flock of hens. No one can do so. You must find it out.

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BUFFALO'S BOTCH.

Full List in the Brahma Class—Additional Scores.

(Continued from No. 11, page 2.)
Brahmas—Light: Cock 1st 93, 2d 95, 3d 92, 4th 91;...

YARMOUTH'S SHOW.

The Winners Score High—Bad Weather, But the Premiums Are Paid—The Official Scores.

YARMOUTH, Me., Feb. 10.—The three days' show of the third annual exhibition of the Yarmouth Poultry Association closed Jan. 4, with the awards all made and the prizes paid....

THE NEWBURG SHOW.

Additional Awards and Official Scores.

(Continued from Page 1, No. 11.)
Special Report.
BANTAMS—Red pile: Fowls, pair 1811, T. C. Van Wyck, Foughkeepsie, 2d, L. B. Gunn,...

THE WARM BREAKFAST.

G. Q. Dow Finds No Profit In It.

I have come to the conclusion that warm food for poultry does not pay. That is, that a man does not get sufficiently paid for the extra trouble of cooking the feed and for the fuel that is consumed....

THE JACOBS INVIGORATOR.

It is vexatious to have a flock of common hens lay more than the pure breeds, yet this is just what happens often, especially if the pure breeds are Asiatics and are confined. The cause of the failure on the part of the pure breeds to lay is extra fire to do it, to say nothing of the extra fuel. I do not believe that he gets a return for the same. It may be well enough once in a while to cook a kettle full of potatoes, turnips or something of that kind, but even these are not good for the fowls. It has cost me considerable and many days' labor to prepare this warm feed, and I do not believe that I am one cent better off or that my fowls are in any better condition. Last winter I experimented a little, but fed about a hundred of my Plymouth Rocks on nothing but whole grain, raw meat, scraps, and raw vegetables, and they did exactly as well as the others that had their breakfast cooked. Their eggs hatched just as well, chickens just as strong, and these few to-day are in just as good condition. Of course I changed their food, giving them corn, wheat, barley, buckwheat, oats, etc., no one feed more than a day or two at a time. I believe that while grain, corn or hay, and mixed with some kind in their natural food, and none other is required. Another season I intend to feed my whole lot of fowl entirely this way, and by so doing I shall save a big expense item. I do not mind the labor and expense of cooking feed if there is any gain by so doing, but I fail to see any. It has been recommended so much and so often in every agricultural paper in the United States, that people have been justly led to believe that it is absolutely necessary. Just try it the other way for a while and see if your fowls do not just as well. The advice to feed warm or cooked feed all comes from people with small pens of poultry, who save enough leavings from the table to put in a milk pan, warm up on the stove and take out. Really no trouble or expense, and no cost of the feed itself. Such a mess as this would go but little way with the brooder of many fowls. Neither would I give my fowls warm water. I don't see any sense in so doing. Good, clear, cold water, fresh from the well, is about as acceptable to a pen of fowls as any drink you can offer them, and will do them more good than a lot of warm water. There are too many notions and hobbies about poultry raising. Good, plain, North American sense is the best aid. Treat your fowls naturally, and don't be hunting up all sorts of foolish and crazy ideas to try. Keep their quarters clean and neat, give them plenty of food and water and a warm building to live in, and they will do all right without so much fussing. Antwerp Eggs. The commission house of Obertreis, New York City, began importing eggs from Europe in 1884, the consignments of that year being 1,200,000 dozens. Mr. Obertreis says his firm prefers to handle the imported over the home-laid for several reasons. First—Because it takes less time from Antwerp than from the West. Second—Because foreigners, by their better methods in packing, get more eggs in a box and thus save space. Third—Because there is less difficulty in gathering the eggs in thickly settled Europe than from farms and barnyards in the vast territory of the West. "Look again at the vast tract of American territory," said Mr. Obertreis, "with only 60,000,000 of inhabitants. Now place side by side with this the contracted European territory, with its 300,000,000 of inhabitants! Wherever there are human beings there are hens, and wherever human beings are crowded together, there are hens crowded. Civilization and population are ever accompanied with these fowls. Hence when on a great shipping point was decided upon, the rest was readily accomplished. Further investigation showed that in 1884, the first year of importing eggs to this country, 14,400,000 were sold at an average of 21 cents per dozen. During 1885 about 18,720,000 foreign eggs were sold at an average of 19 cents per dozen. But last year such a number of importations had been engaged in the business that many shippers were further attracted by importing eggs, the price, owing to competition, having fallen to 16 and 17 cents per dozen. There was only one firm that did not give up the business, and last year they began with October and have shipped not only to New York, but with profit to dealers in Chicago, Pittsburg and elsewhere. The Poultry Market. What some dealers consider an unusual condition of the poultry market at this time of the year is causing a great deal of interest. At this season the price of fowls is low. It has usually been heavy, but just now they are so light as to make the market comparatively bare at the end of a day's business. The only reason assigned for this scarcity is that last spring the

NOTES.

"Damaged grain or fermented soft food will cause disease akin to cholera.
Over 60,000 turkeys were sold for home consumption in Pittsburg and Allegheny Christmas week.
"May seed, clover hay litter and the rakings of the barn loft make excellent scratching for fowls.
"England, during Christmas week, used 14,700,000 foreign eggs and \$45,000 worth of French poultry.
"Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Wausau, Wis., will have charge of the poultry department of the next Wisconsin State Fair.
The English Stock Keeper says of the profiles of the Game Club—"An impossible creature, being much too long and reachy and greatly exaggerated."
The fourth annual exhibition of the Yarmouth, Me., Association, will be held January 16, 1890. F. W. Bacon, Cambridgeport, Mass., judge.
"Mr. B. C. Thornton, Oak Lane, Pa., lately received from his agent in England the black-gamed bantam variety of second at the Palace Fair at Birmingham.
The Frederick County, Md., Poultry and Pet Stock Association, will hold its next annual exhibition in Frederick, Md., January 7-10, 1890. Leslie Cramer is secretary.
"Mr. H. A. Bridge, Columbus, O., secretary of the Light Brahma Club, says that there are many applications for membership and the indications are for a very strong Association.
The Wabash Valley, Ohio, Railroad, during last year, carried from the one station of Wausau, 84,500 pounds of live poultry, 361,681 pounds of dressed poultry, and 1,740 barrels of eggs.
"Mrs. John T. Voss, the wife of a successful lawyer in Grand, Kan., is proprietor of the Greenwood House, at Manhattan, Kan., and owner of the Highland poultry and Jersey cattle farm at Grand.
"Broken crockery or earthenware cannot be put to more profitable use than to be crushed small and kept in boxes where poultry can get at it. It is a better aid to digestion than the ordinary gravel.
"Poultry may be kept within bounds by clipping the primaries of one wing. The bird's appearance will be in no wise marred, and the secondaries cover the primaries naturally when the wing is closed.
"All fowls that feather slowly are usually the birds for instance, the Brahmas, for it is owing to the fact that the drain on the system occasioned by quick feathering does not weaken them. Slow feathering while growing is indicative of hardiness.
"The keeping of poultry may be a small business, but it is nevertheless an occupation of considerable importance, and one that demands the attention of all who engage in it. This employment is greatly helping to feed the world, and it helps support a large number of men and women.
Pea fowls are grown for ornament and for their feathers. They are edible, but they are small in size in proportion to their appearance. They are good foragers, and when matured are ornamental, though their song is far from musical. In some localities they may be made profitable, but only in exceptional cases.
"Has been asserted that a given amount of food and attention will produce as many pounds of fresh flesh as it will of hog flesh. If so, why cannot farmers make poultry raising profitable and eat nutritious chicken meat instead of so much bacon? A pound of fowl flesh will produce more physical strength and muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it.
None need hesitate to raise eggs and poultry for the New York markets. Several millions of eggs are annually brought into the country from Canada and from Europe, which the home producer should be able to produce. For several weeks of every year New York State contributes no eggs to the public demand. The offerings at the same time from New Jersey are very small. Last February New Yorkers ate eggs from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.
Mr. Rankin's View of It. At the December meeting of the Farmers' Club, held in Boston, Mass., Mr. James Rankin thinks the poultry interest is not run out in New England when 200 tons of fowl flesh must be brought to the Boston market for Christmas week, and which ought to have been produced here at home. He told of a Vermont farmer he had met a short time since, who told him "the farmers up there were very blue over their prospects with frost-killed crops, hay worth only a few cents a ton, and a ton when pressed to ship to Boston, and that the young people are all leaving that section to go to the cities or West." He said that "a few farmers up there had gone into poultry somewhat, and he noted that such were a little better dressed than formerly and drove a little better looking team, and that he was satisfied there was more profit in ten or a dozen hens than in a cow."
"Spoken of the quick returns of poultry compared with other products he said:—"It takes four or five years to mature beef, and six to ten months to mature pork, while ducks are ready for market in three months and cost less per pound to produce and bring three times as much as either beef or pork."

MANAGEMENT OF SHOWS.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 20.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—In your editorial of Jan. 31, you mention me as saying, "What can we do about it," and answer, "Nothing individually, but everything by combined effort." In this you are correct, but how to combine the effort is the point.
The system of poultry exhibitions in our country is in its infancy and most of our associations are organized by a few who never had any experience. They step in and are so completely new up by their first effort that they step down and out for the next victims, who come fresh, to be used up in the same way, and so the association ends its existence and the poultry interest of that locality is gone.
The exhibitors are usually a jolly, good-natured set, who come to the exhibition for five or six hours a day, and get blown up for not scoring five or six hundred birds by the end of the third day, when in fact he has only worked about nine hours.
Reform must and will come. My notion is, to procure the judges right before the show, to let that everything will be in order all ready for him early the next day, but usually he gets to work on the afternoon of the second day in a dark hall, where he can only work five or six hours a day, and gets blown up for not scoring five or six hundred birds by the end of the third day, when in fact he has only worked about nine hours.
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PIGEONS.



BLACK CARRIERS.

THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

The Value of the Thin Eye, or Other Things Being Equal.

(Continued from page 6, No. 11.) There is a large, thin, hard eye-wattle belonging to a slow making up type, which when accompanied by other good points, and with large size and good shape and carriage, fetches off at five or six years old into a beautiful bird. This type is not much prized, because it takes so long to mature. Breeders and exhibitors alike; also, there are not many with the necessary knowledge to be able to rely upon themselves to purchase and keep it until it matures. It is essentially a breeder's bird, very valuable in a loft where the breeder does not care to pay the large prices for stock birds of the first-class birds, the result of a cross. When such birds can be bought of breeders who have first-class stock, and their true age be known, they are well worth attention, because from them can first-class be bred, provided they are properly mated. It is therefore necessary in purchasing these birds to be sure of several things.

That they are of first-class blood. That they are long-faced and have good beaks; and, particularly, that the under mandible is thick towards the point. That the beak wattle is a good shape and well filled up, although it may not be large or soft. That they are of good shape and carriage, and, in particular, have their necks when young. This latter is a very important point in considering what a bird of this type will ultimately fetch to. If it is at all thick in the neck as a young bird it is sure not to make a good old bird for the reason that all pigeons thicken with age; but the carrier, which has to support on its head a mass of wattle, is bound to have a strong neck; therefore, as the weight of the wattle increases with its size, so does the substance of the neck increase, but if the bird starts with a fine long, well-shaped neck, this, although it increases in bulk, will keep in proportion relatively to the increase of wattle.

There is also a rather thick but hard eye wattle, which does not grow larger, but keeps in its capital shape. This is a useful class in many instances where the bird has good points in other respects. Birds with this eye are of usually robust constitution; they are slow makers-up, and it is therefore not surprising that they frequently reach a great length of face and good shape outwards in a cross their hard wattles.

There is a small, thin but rather soft eye wattle belonging to birds that are very mean-looking when young, but as they grow, with age grow to be very stout in beak and wattle, and, as they are of strong constitution, and of a lasting sort, increasing in size of wattle year by year, some of these finish into capital birds, provided they have good points to start with, in all but eye, and are kept free from canker at the point of the under mandible, which if neglected, causes it to shrivel. Many birds of this type are sold by breeders for a trifle because they are so long before they finish, which, if kept until they had finished, would pay their way handsomely. But room to a carrier breeder, on account of their pugnacious—I had almost said ferocious—disposition, is often of more value than a moderate bird.

There is a thin wattle not often seen, with serrated outer edges, that looks very pretty, is generally even in shape, but does not grow to be very large; it has no special value in a breeding point of view, and is called the face eye. There is a medium-sized soft eye, thin on the side, which belongs to a fine type of carriers, but it is unfortunately inclined to "spout" even in quite young birds, and on this account requires much attention; but this type is very valuable in the breeding loft, as it is just the eye to work with for several important points in breeding.

There is an eye-wattle of medium size and thickness which shows very much of the eye-ball, and on this account birds are said to be stare or bolt-eyed. This is a very beautiful type and is a very seldom seen except in birds of the highest breeding. It is a fast-developing type, arriving at perfection quickly.

There is another, a very large and fleshy "eye," which with age falls over the sight of the eye from its excessive thickness and weight, and the bird is said to be "beetle-browed." There are two forms of this—one in which the upper part of the eye gets extremely thick, and, falling over in forming the beetle brow, gives a very ugly appearance to the bird from its apparently increasing the width of skull to ugliness. The

other is formed by two folds of wattle, one immediately over the upper lid, the other in a thick collar beyond that. These birds are perfectly useless for the show pen as soon as they reach this stage, and on this account some, to secure as long as they can the comfort of the bird and its services as a stock bird, cut the heavy folds of the upper half of the eye. When this is done too close to the skull it can frequently be easily detected by the wattle shooting up again into a number of small points, which stand almost clear of each other, looking like the heads of small pins. But when the eye is cut round, thereby reducing it to a medium size, which allows it to retain a good shape, it is difficult for an inexperienced man to detect, and the great essential to the carrier is, in consequence of the seam formed by the healing of the eye, forming a kind of cleat round it, the eye is preserved in very good form.

There is a very fine eye which keeps in good shape in its inner circle, which breaks up into small knobs like the knobs of a head of cauliflower. There is no way of breeding this eye. Breeders like it much on account of its being so full of wattle and nice looking.

The finest eye is very large in diameter, extremely full of wattle and full of small folds; the eye rolls over the head in its growth, and in so doing the centre appears to be the fullest. When this eye has reached maturity and has kept its shape without spouts, it is perhaps the most beautiful of any, and is called the rose eye. The other is of similar formation, but of less diameter. There is a similar eye called by the same name which does not fold so much over the head, but stands upon its outer edge, forming, when looked at full, a flatter eye than the other. This is also very beautiful and is usually seen on flat-skulled birds. Its chief disadvantage is that with age it frequently degenerates into a "cheese brow." While it keeps its shape perfect there is no fault to be found with it, as it is usually very true in diameter, and more nearly the same width all round than any other eye. The difference in these two types of eye is, the first seen on birds with slightly concave skulls from back to front, while the latter is generally seen on straight, flat-skulled carriers. There are eyes similar in form and size to these, but which, not being so full of the small folds or true in build, are simply spoken of as good eyes, while they are kept in good shape, and are not called rose eyes.

It will thus be seen that there are many types of eyes which look very handsome in the carrier. The great essential to their beauty is that they should be true in diameter, and on their inner lid circles.

No carrier which has been operated upon for spouts should be eligible to receive a prize. This may seem a hardy, but it really would not be so. Particular birds would of course at times be prevented from being exhibited, which their owners would be sorry for, but there is no difficulty whatever, with proper care and judgment, used in breeding, in making white retaining great beauty in their eyes will not spout.

With the eye of smaller diameter, it would be much firmer in all ways, and by this clinging tighter to the eye-ball, from its less weight, presents the six passing down between the lid and the ball, which causes inflammation and thus forms a spout. Anyone can test this upon himself by merely pulling one's lower eyelid away from the ball, when irritation of the eye will be in, and, which, if continued, would result in bad eyes, exactly as is caused in the carrier. Spouts are sometimes caused by accidents and sometimes by fighting, but these are incidents more likely to happen to large soft-eyed carriers, because when the bird's opponent has seized it by the eyelid, it being so large, it can pull it and stretch it to a greater degree than when it is smaller and of firmer constitution. Again, the greatest cause of spouts is the use of the eye in work. He can always ensure breeding a good eye in no long time. But, though facile, it yet carries with it conditions which no part of the breeder can alter, because beak-wattle, which is a point infinitely more important to a breeder to attain good, is governed to a very great extent by the eye. The larger the latter, the thicker and heavier in folds and the finer in shape, the more is the size of the beak-wattle reduced. This is particularly noticeable in the large, flat "rose eyes," or straight, flat-headed birds. It is extremely rare even in the finest specimens of this type of carrier to see a large, well-shaped beak-wattle, proportionate to the size of the eye; whereas, it is much more common to see this, even to an extent that is beyond the proportion to the size of the eye. The smaller rose-eyed bird, either of flat or concave skull, frequently carries the most beautiful shaped beak and beak-wattle. It is almost a question whether a rose eye does not govern beak to a certain extent, as it will be frequently noticed that the large rose-eyed, flat-skulled birds are very rarely seen in the first-class class beaks, but are usually of a medium class away at the point. The smaller eye has also another advantage which breeders and fanciers cannot value too highly. It is accompanied in birds of fair length of face, with such good distance as to allow both eye and beak-wattle to arrive at its fullest development at maturity without crowding of either, and this advantage to the beauty of a bird cannot be over-estimated, for when it is accompanied with great length of face, a good box beak, good "kick," fine neck and fine shape, the perfection of a carrier is reached. Such birds are not often seen.

(To be Continued.)

Registers Pigeon.—Question—To whom was hand A 047 issued?—Louis Schmid, Washington, D. C. Answer—To A. H. Kruger, Germantown, Pa.

HOMING PIGEON NEWS.

THE SHOW HOMER.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Cinnaminson, N. J., Gives His Idea of the Working Bird For the Show Pen.

The homer with show and flying qualities combined may be either crouched or plain. The head should be oval in shape; the beak of medium length and substance, measuring from the tip to the corner of the eye, and slightly down-curved. The eye should be nicely set in the lid and a deep orange in color, as this denotes strength. I do not object to pearl eyes; birds with them are generally very high flyers. The eye should be very fine and dark, giving the bird a neat, clean appearance. The neck should not be too long, and should be thick in proportion to the size of the bird. The bird in itself should be of medium size, broad across the chest, and with the good depth of keel that shows strength. The shoulders should be thick and carried well forward. The flights should be broad, especially at the end, and well overlapping each other. Tail of medium length, the feathers lying close together. The legs should not be long. The condition should be hard and firm, with good plumage. Colors sound all through.

Blue Gown.

Mr. Louis Schmid, Washington, D. C., lately purchased from Mr. J. Power, Clifton, N. J., the bird Blue Gown, and wrote to Mr. E. S. Starr, as race secretary of the Federation of Pigeon Flyers, for certificate of record for its 715 mile journey. The answer was in substance as follows:—Last January, over four years after the start was made, Mr. John Abel, Baltimore, told me personally that the bird had never made the journey; that it had stopped at his loft in Baltimore when on its way from that start, and had been shipped by him to its owner, Mr. Samuel Hunt, Fall River, Mass., by express. The proof of this he would give me next day. I immediately communicated with Mr. Hunt, who gave denial in toto, declaring further that the bird had never been returned by express from any journey for record. I therefore wrote to Mr. Abel asking again for the proofs he had promised but had not furnished as agreed, and to this date have not received reply.

It is very curious that Mr. Abel, at that time a pigeon-flyer, should not have reported the visitor to his loft and that he had forwarded it by express, and that he should have allowed the published report—which he admitted to be had seen—to pass unchallenged. That he should wait until over four years have passed to tell of it.

The bird's distance journeys, as proven by the rules at that time in force, are—From Craigville, Va., about 500 miles. Start, June 3, 1884. To the city, Gladstone, Hermit, Blair Athol, and Blue Gown. The returns, Gladstone and Hermit, next morning; Blair Athol, June 16; Blue Gown, June 17. From Jonesboro, Tenn., about 715 miles. Start, July 5, 1884. Entry same. Gladstone reported July 13; Blair Athol, July 14; Blue Gown, December 4. Hermit, not reported. Blue Gown, blue hen; registered number, 125; loft No. 79. Said to have been hatched the previous autumn, and a month or two when liberated in Jonesboro. Sold in 1886 to J. Power, Clifton, N. J.

The Hayes Breeders.

The loft of R. H. Hayes, Philadelphia, is on the roof of the residence, and one of the best managed we have ever seen. There are not many birds kept, but the stock has proven itself in actual work as worthy. The breeders for 1889 are:—White Shoulder, r. c., 525M, next day with Hero, b. c., a hen of Heaton's strain. A splash bird by E. H. Conover, brother to Lippencott's Jimmy, 760M, with Betty, a b. c. hen of Conover's strain.

Item, 525M, r. c., with White Head, Conover, with Thistle, r. c., daughter of White Shoulder. Schnapps, r. c., half brother to White Shoulder, with R. C. Allen, a b. c., from A. A. Allen, of Newark. Young Whizzer, r. c., with Three Spot, 380M, youngster, b. c.

That Challenge to England.

Mr. William Hoop, Manchester, Eng., thinks the distance of the Whiteley challenge too short. He says, through the English Stock Keeper:—"Your correspondent, Mr. E. Whiteley, who, I presume, is an American, seems anxious to try conclusions with some of our English lofts, and proposes that we should have a 525 mile race, time to be taken from liberating to entering box wire. Such a match would be highly interesting, but I am afraid he will have considerable difficulty in arranging one for such a short distance. If, however, he means business and is desirous of trying the long-distance birds for which America is so proud to be famous, I am willing to fly him a "home and home" match for £1,000 a side, and am prepared to sign articles any time he likes."

Answers to Questions.—Where can I get salt cat for use?—W. N. Morris. Answer—Write to W. J. Stanton, 29 New Church street, New York City. White Homers.—Question—Where can I get a white homing pigeon hen?—C. Burggraf. Answer—Enquire of H. Dienelt, 1506 Howard street, Philadelphia. Registered Pigeon.—Question—To whom was hand A 047 issued?—Louis Schmid, Washington, D. C. Answer—To A. H. Kruger, Germantown, Pa.

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Part 9, Issued January 17, 1889.

AWARDS AT SHOWS—Cincinnati's 1st; Cincinnati's 2d; St. Louis; Rockford, Ill.; Zionsville, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlantic, Ia.; Newcastle, Pa.; Bridgton, N. J.; Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Cardington, O.; Winsted, Ct.; Marion, O. EDITORIAL—The A. P. A.; The Glory and Advertisement of It; Two More Idols Shattered; Protection. CORRESPONDENCE—Registry of Pigeons; One of Many; Who Did It. Poultry—Pennell's Hamburg Cock (Illustrated); Poultry Ailments; Hobbies; Diphtheria; Home-Made Incubator; Poultry in Broadway; Cholera Abroad; Poultry Keeping Pays; New Breeds; Egg Case Company. PIGEONS—Fair Swallows, Illustrated; Barbs; Pigeon Bait; Rock Island Loft; Rules Governing Records; The Pangborn Flight; Homing Club Election; Crescent; Crop-Bound Pouters. CANARIES—Blakston's Suggestions for Canaries; The Cinnamon Canary. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE—Homing Pigeons; Symmetry; Date of Entry; Loft Number; Barred Rocks.

Part 10, Issued January 31, 1889.

AWARDS AT SHOWS—Buffalo's Boteh; St. Paul, Minn.; Grenada, Miss.; Worcester, Mass.; Milton, Ont.; Plattsburg, Mo.; Hiram, N. J.; Frederic, Md.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Fort Plain, N. Y.; Waltham, Mass. EDITORIAL—The A. P. A.; Grades vs. Throughbreds; The Baltimore Show; The Cup Game. CORRESPONDENCE—A National Association; No Scores at Bridgton; No 984; Rabbits at the Quinebaug. PIGEONS—Nubs, (Illustrated); Barbs; Magpies; The Turbit Standard; Subans; Hamsberger; The Turbit; The Homing of Pigeons; Long-Faced Tumblers; Canker in Pigeons. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE—Seed Cure for Gape; Roup; Sore Throat; Giving Light. AWARDS AT FAIRS—The Industrial, at Toronto; C. J. Silverport, La.; The International, at Doylestown; Grey, Me.; Naps, Cal.; San Jose, Cal. EDITORIAL—Poultry Training; Seasonable Suggestions; New Judges; The condition should be hard and firm, with good plumage. Colors sound all through. Poultry—Partridge Cochins (Illustrated); Silver Spangled Hamburgs; Japanese Silks; Size and Well-Flavored Fish; The Real Value of Fowls; Duck Everyday Layers; Mr. Atherton's Way; Ducks; Poultry for Ireland; Minorca; John as a Poultry Farmer; As Crustiers; Not Food; Late Moulting; Poultry Droppings. CORRESPONDENCE—So Called Breed; Helping the Hatch; For Soft-Billed Birds; Diphtheria; Tally. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE—Seed Cure for Gape; Roup; Sore Throat; Giving Light. AWARDS AT FAIRS—Day State Show; Hudson River Association; Women as Poultry Keepers; Syracuse Society; Rockford, Ill. Club; Nashvillians Society; Bridgton Club; Milk as Food; Vegetable Diet; Eggs From Winners; Storage in Indianapolis; Deadened Brooders; Grain for Ducks; Cross Breeds for Laying; At First, the Chickens; Oatmeal for Canaries.

Part 11, Issued February 14, 1889.

AWARDS AT SHOWS—Newburg, N. Y.; Denver, New York, Mass.; Indianapolis, Middleton, N. Y.; New Albany, Mass.; Venango, Pa.; Decatur, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Pigeons at Cincinnati; Pigeons at Buffalo; Pigeons at New Bedford. EDITORIAL—The Pigeon Standard; The Game Cup Winner. Poultry—Sobright Bantams, (Illustrated); The Egg—Its Component Parts; The True Standard; Anconas; Two Egg Stones; Vaseline for Frozen Cakes; Scores at Detroit; Creve Coeur; Bantams; Best Foundation; Light Brahmas; Club's By-Laws; Nerzie's Letters. PIGEONS—English Owl, (Illustrated); The A. C. A.; Wing Disease; Theo. P. Green's Birds; International; The English Carrier; Pure Satinettes. CORRESPONDENCE—Buffalo's Boteh; Pigeon at Autumn Fairs. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE—Bronchitis; Measles; Training Pigeons; Canker. MISCELLANEOUS—For State Aid; Columbus Club; The Warm Breeds; The Canary Room. Part 12, Issued February 28, 1889.

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AWARDS AT SHOWS—Yarmouth's Scores; Bay City, Mich.; Newburg, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn.; Buffalo's 1888. EDITORIAL—The A. P. A.; The Glory and Advertisement of It; Two More Idols Shattered; Protection. CORRESPONDENCE—Registry of Pigeons; One of Many; Who Did It. Poultry—Pennell's Hamburg Cock (Illustrated); Poultry Ailments; Hobbies; Diphtheria; Home-Made Incubator; Poultry in Broadway; Cholera Abroad; Poultry Keeping Pays; New Breeds; Egg Case Company. PIGEONS—Fair Swallows, Illustrated; Barbs; Pigeon Bait; Rock Island Loft; Rules Governing Records; The Pangborn Flight; Homing Club Election; Crescent; Crop-Bound Pouters. CANARIES—Blakston's Suggestions for Canaries; The Cinnamon Canary. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE—Homing Pigeons; Symmetry; Date of Entry; Loft Number; Barred Rocks.

Part 13, Issued February 28, 1889.

AWARDS AT SHOWS—St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, O.; Baltimore, Md.; Augusta, Ga.; Waltham, Mass. EDITORIAL—Show Reports; Show Honors; Disease Spread by Poultry; Wing Diseases; Eggs in Winter; Early Broilers; The English Minorca; A Health Indicator; Poultry vs. Western Farmers; Both in New Hampshire; Weight of a Stock Hen; Premium List at Buffalo; Chicken Cholera; Pullet Breeding; Working With a Purpose; Green Foot in Winter; South Carolina Society; Bantams at Buffalo. PIGEONS—Smooth-head Magpies (Illustrated); The English Pouter; Wing Diseases; Pigeon Pouter; Oriental Puffs; Neagrims; Lime Water; Archangels; Baltimore Lofts. MISCELLANEOUS—Cleveland Show; Newton Club; Treatment of Canaries; Ferret Breeding; How are Eggs; Prizes at Dayton; Frederic's List.

Part 14, Issued February 28, 1889.

AWARDS AT SHOWS—Cleveland, O.; Dayton, O.; Danielsonville, Ct.; Stoneham, Mass.; Weymouth, Ct.; Newcastle, Pa. EDITORIAL—The Baltimore Show; Efficient Secretaries; The Buffalo Show. CORRESPONDENCE—Dan Harbs at Baltimore; My First Year With Ducks; Pouters at Baltimore; Homers Preferred. Poultry—English Brown Leghorns, Illustrated; Foods and Feeding; Wyandottes Abroad; The English Standard; Western Frye; A National Association; Eastern Poultry in the West; Millions in It; Poultry for the Show Pen; Well Packed, Half Sold; Poultry in Winter; Eggs in Cold Storage; The Leghorns; Eggs vs. Oranges; Don't Hurry. PIGEONS—White Barbs, Illustrated; Colors in Breeding; Pigeons at Baltimore; The McGahey Flyers; German Pigeons in France; Regatta Pigeons; Barbs and Carriers at Baltimore; Pigeon Services in the West Indies; Training Pigeons at Orinomy. MISCELLANEOUS—The Hamilton's Society; Great Barrington's Officers; The Charleston Show; Augusta, Ga.; Akron's Show; Newcastle Show; Barb and Carrier Marking; Not Great, But Good; Another Lewis, Items.

Part 15, Issued February 28, 1889.

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FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

Part 16, Issued February 28, 1889.

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Part 18, Issued February 28, 1889.

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Part 19, Issued February 28, 1889.

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**End of
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