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Volume 2
March 14, 1889 -
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FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. 2, NO. 1.
WHOLE NO. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 14, 1889.

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{SINGLE COPIES, 6c.

HAPPY HOOSIERS.

A MODEL SHOW AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Good Attendance, Prompt, Impartial Judging and Satisfied Exhibitors—The List of Awards.

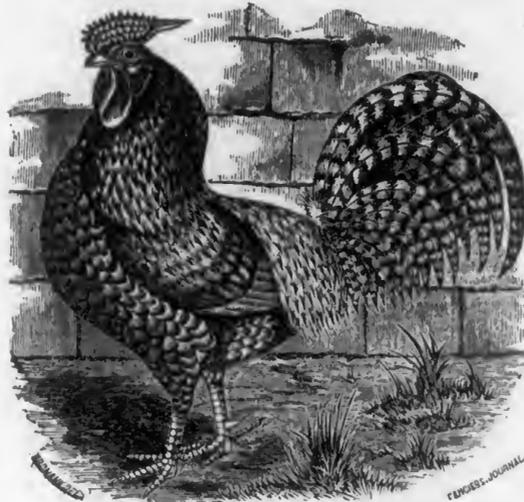
Special Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 6.—It would be difficult to get together as many more of as fine birds in certain varieties as were shown at the Indiana State Association's exhibition held in this city Feb. 5-9. The show was in every respect a success, the attendance being good, the judging prompt, awards following close and exhibitors pleased. To mention the birds worthy of special notice would be to catalogue the entry, for fewer second-class birds were never seen at a show. It is sufficient to say that the scores given were well deserved. The contest for the prize for heaviest sitting was won by Marmon & Pierce with Minorca eggs, but the sitting shown by Mr. Wright, which lost by a half-ounce, was much finer, and in the general opinion should have won. Eggs laid in the show room by Mr. Wright's black Minorcas were exact counterparts of the eggs exhibited, thus dispelling all doubts as to the eggs placed on exhibition being selected for the occasion.

The pigeons were in charge of George Ewald, Cincinnati, who in the capacity of judge gave even the losers satisfaction. In addition to his knowledge of pigeons, George is a hustler and a right good fellow. The judging was by the Messrs. B. N. Pierce and I. N. Barker, and gave entire satisfaction. The success of the exhibition did not come of itself, but is to be ascribed, first, to the untiring efforts of the hard-working secretary, Mr. E. A. Pierce, the excellent system of the superintendent, H. A. Bridge, and the hearty co-operation of every member and officer of the Association. The official scores are as follows:

BRAMMAS—Light: The four highest scores in the class were:—Cook 92, John M. Ross, Liberty; 92, Chas. A. Styer, Kokomo; 91, S. D. Hostetter, Mace; 91, Styer. Hens 94, 93, 91, J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill.; 90, Hostetter. Cockerels 94, 94, W. R. Clore, Trafalgar; 93, Styer; 93, Foot, 92, W. P. White, Rushville; 92, Jacob Norris, Crawfordsville. Pullets 94, for each, Styer, Foot and White; 94, Major Griffin, of Manzy, and W. P. White; 93, for each, Griffin (2), Hostetter, Clore, Foot, White, Billy Bolinger, of Pendleton, and E. M. McCaslin, Franklin; 93 (2), Ross, Styer, Foot (2), Bolinger (2). Pens 93.3 each, Foot and Ross; 93.2 each, Styer and Clore. The rating of the balance of the class was:—Ross, cockerel 91; pullets 92 (3), 92. Styer, cockerels 91, 90; pullets, 92, 92, 91. Hostetter, 90, 89, 87; pullets 91, 89, 88; cockerel 89. Clore, cockerels 92, 90; pullets 92 (2), 91, 91 (3), 90, 88. Foot, cockerels 92 (2), 90, 89, 88; pullets 92 (2), 91, 90; cock 90. Griffin, pullets 92, 91, 91, 90 (2); cockerel 90, 89, 88. White, pullets 92 (2), 91 (3), 90 (2), 88; cockerels 92 (2), 90, 88. Bolinger, cockerels 91, 91; pullets 92, 90. S. F. Gross, Atwood, cockerels 91, 90, 89. E. M. McCaslin, Franklin, cockerel 91; pullets 92, 91, 91. Jacob Norris, Crawfordsville, cockerel 92; pullets 92, 90 (2), 91 (4), 90, 89. P. S. Woods, Lebanon, Ind., cockerel 88; pullets 92, 91 (2), 90. **Dark:** The only scores were to McCaslin:—Cockerel 91; pullets 90, 89 (2), 88; pen 90.3.

Cocquins—Partridge: The prize winning scores were:—Cook 93, Foot; 92, each Foot, D. C. Plank, Logansport, and W. A. Scott, Whiteland. Hen 94, each Foot and Plank; 93, Burton & Shadrick, Peoria, Ill.; and Plank. Cockerel 94, Plank; 93, Burton & Shadrick; 93, Grimes; 92, each Scott, Major Griffin and M. G. Runners, Peoria, Ill. Pullets 95, W. S. Grimes, Manteno, Ill.; 95, Plank; 94, (8 birds.) Pens 94.1, 93.2, Plank; 93, Foot; 92.8, Burton & Shadrick. The rating of the remaining birds of the class was:—Foot, cock 90; cockerel 90, pullets 93, 89. Plank, cockerels 91, 91, 90; hens 92, 90, 89; pullets 93 (5), 93 (3), 92 (2), 92, 91, 91, (2) 90, 88. Scott, hens 91, 88, 87; pullet 91. Burton & Shadrick, cockerel 90; hen 90; pullets 91 (2), 91. Grimes, pullets 91, 90, 89, 88; cockerels 91, 91, 90. Pullets 91, 89, Runners. B. T. Pace, Salem, cock 90; hens 92, 90; pullets 92, 91, 91. **White:** The winning scores were:—Cook 90, Scott; hen 94, Scott; cockerel 92, Geo. F. Bean, Cincinnati; 91, Scott. Pullets 94, 93, Hen; 92 (2), Scott. Pen 92.4, Bean; 91.7, Scott. Other scores in the class were:—Pullets 92 (2), 91, Bonn; 89, Scott. **Buff:** The prize winning scores:—Cook 91, Dr. J. B. Harlan & Son, Danville; 90, Frank Fraley, Forest Hill; 87, Mrs. S. E. Burt, Orange; 86, J. D. White, Nineveh. Hen 93, 94; White; 92, Chas. Johnson, Rushville, and Dr. Harlan. Cockerel 93, each Johnson and Dr. Harlan; 93, each Johnson and W. H. Jones, Liberty. Pullets 94, 94, 93 (2), Jones, 93 (2), Frank Fraley, Forest Hill. Pens 93.4, Jones; 92.5, White; 92.4, each Dr. Harlan and Fraley. Other scores of the class were:—Dr. Harlan, pullets 92, 91, 91 (2). Fraley, pullets 92, 91;



CUCKOO DORKING COCK.

cockerel 92, 91, Mrs. Burt, cockerel 92; pullets 92, 91 (2), 88, 99; hen 88. White 91 (2), 91; cockerel 92, 91, 91, 90; pullets 61, 91 (2), 90, 88. Johnson, cockerel 89. Jones, pullet 91. H. L. Harlan, Crawfordsville, cockerels 90, 89; pullets 91, 89, 88, 87, 87. C. C. Canary, Indianapolis, cockerel 90; pullet 89. B. A. Richardson, Indianapolis, pullets 88, 86. **Black:** The prize winning scores:—Cook 93, B. F. Hill, Indianapolis; 91, 88, Edward Woodward, Rushville. Hen 95, 94, 92, Woodward; 94, Hill. Cockerel 95, 93, C. H. Rhodes, N. Topeka, Kansas. Pullet 95, each Woodward and Hill; 95, each Hill and Rhodes. Pen 94.5, Rhodes; 93.9, Hill; 93.2, 90.7, Woodward. Other scores in the classes were:—Woodward, hen 90; pullets 94, 91, 88; cockerel 91, 91, 90, 90. Hill, cockerel 92; pullets 94, 94. Rhodes, pullets 94, 93, 93. Albert Lieber, Indianapolis, pullets 93, 91.

Leucosons—Single comb—Brown: The winning scores were:—Hen 95, 93 (2), 93 (2), E. A. Pierce, Indianapolis. Cockerel 95, Pierce; 94, Chas. D. Pinkerton, Huntington; 92, Pierce; 92, Geo. O. Anderson, Homer. Pullet 95, Pinkerton; 95 (2), Hagedon; 95 each, Pinkerton (3), Pierce, Anderson and H. E. Wells, Pleasant Grove, O. Pens 94.8, 93, Pierce; 93.6, Pinkerton; 93.3, Hagedon. Other scores in the class were:—Pierce, hen 93; pullets 94 (2), 93 (2), 93 (3), 92, Pinkerton, pullets 94, 93. Hagedon, cockerel 92; hens 93, 92. Anderson, pullets 94, 94, 92. Wells, 94 (3), S. B. Lane, Spiceland, pullets 94, 93 (2), 92. **White:** Prize-winning scores:—Cook 95, 92, Wm. Tobin, Indianapolis; 93, Albert K. Warren, Lebanon. Hen 96, Tobin; 93, Warren; 95 (2), Tobin. Cockerel 96, Tobin; 94, Warren; 93, each Hostetter and Tobin; pullet 97, Tobin; 96 each Warren and Tobin (2). Pens 96.1, 95.4, Tobin; 95.07, Warren. Other scores in the class were:—Tobin, hens 94 (2); pullets 95 (2), 93. Warren, hen 94; pullet 95 (3). Hostetter, cockerel 91; hen 94, 93. E. G. Binford, Carmel, cockerel 91; pullets 95, 93, 93. **Black:** Cockerels 93, 90; pullets 96, 95, 95, 94, 92; pen 94.3, J. R. Craig, Indianapolis.

Plymouth Rocks—Prize-winning scores:—Cook 89, John Sellers, Mooresville; 88, Daniel Christian, Roanoke. Hens 92, 90, 90, Christian; 90 for each Frank M. Baldwin, Marion, A. J. Forsyth, Nineveh, and W. H. Flagg, Ben Davis. Cockerels 94, 93 (2), Christian; 93, Baldwin. Pullets 95, 94, 93, Christian; 95, Baldwin. Pens 94, 93.3, Christian; 92.7, Baldwin; 91, Flagg. Other scores:—Christian, cockerels 92 (2), 91 (2); pullets 93 (2), 92 (2), 91, 90. Baldwin, cockerel 91; hen 88; pullets 93, 92, 90, 89, 88. Grimes, cockerel 91, 88; hen 86; pullets 90, 88, 85. Sellers, cockerels 91, 89, 88; hens 89, 87; pullets 92, 91, 87. A. J. Forsyth, Nineveh, cockerels 92, 88, 87; hen 90, 85, 84; pullet 89. W. H. Kells, Andersonville, cockerel 89; hens 87, 87; pullets 90, 85. Flagg, cockerels 91, 89, 88; hens 90, 86; pullets 91 (2), 91. J. T. Wright, Indianapolis, cockerel 90. **White:** Cockerels 91, 89, Forsyth. Hens 93, 92, Anna Hinckman, Rushville. Pullets 96, Anna Hinckman; 91 (2), 93, 92, Forsyth. Pen 92, Forsyth.

Wyandottes (winning scores)—Silver: Cook 92, B. T. Pace, Salem. Hens 92 (2), A. Tyner, Greenfield; 92, 91, R. M. Foster, Tipton. Cockerels 91, Ben S. Myers, Crawfordsville; Ezra F. Schock, Huntington, and A. Tyner. Pullets 94, 93 (2), Pace; 94, 93, Tyner; 93, Schock. Pens 92.0, 90.9, Tyner; 92.5, Pace; Schock. Other scores:—Pace, pullets 93, 91. Tyner, hen 90; pullets 93 (2), 92, 90. Schock, pullets 93, 93 (2), 92, 92. S. F. Gross, Alwood, Ill., cockerels 89 (2), 87. Foster, hens 91, 88. Myers, pullets 93, 92, 91, 90. **Golden:** Cocks 90, D. H. Jenkins, Indianapolis; 89, W. H. Schoonmaker, Joliet, Ill. Hen 91, Jenkins. Cockerels 92, 91, Jenkins; 91,

Schoonmaker. Pullets 93, 91, 90, Jenkins; 92, Schoonmaker. Pens 91.8, Jenkins; 90.6, Schoonmaker. Other scores:—Pullets 89 (2); 85, Schoonmaker. **White:** Cook 93; cockerel 92; pullets 96, 95, 94, 92, Myers. **Minorcas—Black:** Cocks 93, Marmon & Pierce, Indianapolis; 90, 87, J. T. Wright, Indianapolis; 86, F. C. Randel, Crawfordsville. Hens 94, Pace; 94, Wright; 93, Marmon & Pierce; 92, Ren W. Crockett, Delphi. Cockerels 93, 92, Marmon & Pierce; 91, 90, Wright. Pullets 97, 96, 96, 95 (3), Marmon & Pierce; 95, each, Wright and Crockett. Pens 94.8, 94.2, 92.5, Marmon & Pierce; 92.3, Wright. Other scores were:—Marmon & Pierce, hen 90; pullets 95, 94 (3). Wright, cockerel 88; pullets 93, 92 (3), 92, 91 (3), 90, 90, 89. Randel, cockerel 86; hens 91, 91, 90, 90; pullets 94, 93, 93. Crockett, hen 91. Pace, hen 91 (2); pullet 91. **White:** Cockerel 90; pullets 91, 90, 90, H. M. Galey, Crawfordsville. Hens 90, 89, Crockett.

GAMES—Brown-red: Cockerel 93; hen 95, Twells & Scotten, Montmorenci. **Black-red:** Cook 96 (2), 94, 90, Twells & Scotten. Cockerel 97, 92, Twells & Scotten; 90, Crockett. Hens 97, 95, 95 (2); pullets 97, 96, 95 (2); pen 97, 95.7, Twells & Scotten. Other scores, hen 92, Crockett. **Red pile:** Cook 88; cockerel 81; hens 94, 93, 92, 92; pen 92, F. R. Sheppard & Bro., Indianapolis. **Pit:** Cockerel 1st; pullets, 2d, 3d, 4th, A. E. Dorsey, Indianapolis. Cockerel 2d; pullet 1st, Sheppard & Bro.; cock 1st; W. H. Fry, Indianapolis.

BANTAMS—Black game: Pullets 91, Sheppard & Bro. **Yellow duckwing:** Cook 92; cockerels 93, 93; hens 95, 94; pullets 94, 92; hen 93, Twells & Scotten. **Silver duckwing:** Cook 89, Sheppard & Bro. Cockerel 95, Twells & Scotten; 89, Dorsey. Hen 95, Twells & Scotten; 92 Sheppard Bros; 91 Dorsey. Pullets 91 (2), Dorsey. **Black-red:** Cocks 96, 95, Twells & Scotten; 92, Crockett; 90, Dorsey. Hens 96, 96, 94 (2), Twells & Scotten. Cockerel 92, Dorsey. Pullets 96, 94, Twells & Scotten; 93 Crockett; 93 Dorsey. Pen 95, Twells & Scotten. Other scores were: Pullet 92 (2), Dorsey. **Red pile:** Cockerel 93, Twells & Scotten; 92, Dorsey; 91, Sheppard. Pullets 96, 95, Twells & Scotten; 94, 93, Dorsey. Hen 93, Sheppard. **Japanese:** Cook 93; hen 93, Dorsey. **Black rose-comb:** Pullets 97, 96; Charles A. Nelson, New Paris, O.; 94, Dorsey. Hen 96, Nelson. **Pekin:** Pullet 93; Dorsey.

LANGSHANS—Cocks: 94, 93, Woodward & Sewell, Evanston; 93, Pace; 90, Meyers. Hens 94, Woodward & Sewell; 94, Meyers and H. A. Bradshaw, Lebanon (2). Cockerels 95 (2), 93, Woodward & Sewell; 94, Meyers; 93, Fyner. Pullets 95, 94, Woodward & Sewell; 93, each, Pace and Myers; 94, Fyner. Pens 94.8, Woodward & Sewell; 93.8, Fyner; 92.9, Bradshaw; 92.8, Pace. Other scores were:—Woodward & Sewell, pullet 93 (2), 92 (2), 92, 91 (2), 90; cockerels 91, 87. Pace, pullets 92, 91; cockerel 91. Meyers, cockerels 92, 92, 91, 91, 89; hen 90; pullets 93, 93, 92, 90, 89. Fyner, cockerel 92; pullets 82 (2), 91; hens 93, 92, Bradshaw, cockerels 92, 91; pullets 93, 92, 92 (2), 91. Frank Farquar, Kennedy, O., cockerel 90; pullets 93, 92.

OTHER VARIETIES—Silver spangled Hamburgs: Cook 93, A. B. Meredith, Indianapolis. Hens 94, 94, Frank Aldag, Indianapolis; 92, 92, 90, Meredith. Cockerel 88, Aldag. Pullets 94, 89, Aldag; 92, Meredith. Pen 93.1, Meredith. **Black Spanish:** Cockerels 96, 93; hens 95, 94; pullets 96, 95; pen 95.6, John Bennett, Sunman. **W. c. black Polish:** Cook 91; cockerels 92 (2), 92, W. A. Scott, Whiteland. Cockerel 93, B. A. Richardson, Indianapolis. Hens 95, 93, 92, 90; pullet 94; pen 93.3, Scott. Pullet 93, Richardson. **Dominique:**

SOUTHERN STOCK.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOW DESPITE DRAWBACKS.

South Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock on Exhibition—The Full List of Awards, Etc.

Special Report.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—The show of the South Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Association closed Saturday night. Its dates were late and there was some expression of doubt as to its coops being filled, the best birds being wanted at home at this season, Northern fanciers being especially unwilling that breeders should be sent so far away when about settling to their best work. But in spite of the prophecies the exhibition was satisfactory and a success and South Carolina has the hen fever bad.

The entry included poultry, pigeons, pets and dogs. The awards in the feathered classes were: **BRAMMAS—Light:** Cockerel 1st, John Reid, Sumter. Cockerel, hen and pen 2d, G. T. Graham, Lexington. Cockerel and hen each 1st, 2d; pen 1st, S. C. Grant, Charleston. Hen 1st; cockerel 3d, A. P. Hazard, Georgetown. **Dark:** Pen and cockerel each 1st; cock and pullet each 1st, 2d; hens 1st, 2d, 3d, T. Farrar Rockham, East Orange, N. J.

Cocquins—Partridge: Pen, pullet and hen each 1st; cockerel 2d, Rockham. Cockerel and pullet each 2d, 3d; pen 3d, Judge Graham. Cockerel and hen each 1st; hen 2d, 3d; pen 2d, Hazard. **Buff:** Cockerel 1st; hen 1st, 2d; pullet 2d, W. P. Colson, Charleston. Pen 2d; cock 2d; hen 3d, J. M. B. Kennedy, Charleston. Pullet 1st, 3d; cock 1st, Hazard. **Black:** Cockerel 2d; hen 1st, 2d, Judge Graham.

Plymouth Rocks—Pen and cockerel each 1st; pullets 1st, 2d, E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. Cock 2d; pullets 2d, 3d; hens 2d, 3d; pen 3d, Hazard. Hen 1st; pullet 2d; pen 2d, Rockham. **White: Pen 1st; hens 1st, 2d; pullets 1st, 2d, Hazard.**

Wyandottes—Silver: Pen 1st; cockerel 1st; hen 1st; pullets 1st, 2d, 3d, Thompson. Cockerel 2d; pen 3d, Hazard. Hen 2d, 3d, H. Miscally, Waverly. Cockerel 3d; hen 3d; pen 2d, Judge Graham. **White:** Pen and hen each 1st; cock 2d; pullets 2d, 3d, Hazard. Cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, Judge Graham.

Leucosons—White: Pen 1st; cockerel 1st, Hazard. Hens 1st, 2d, 3d; cock 1st, J. S. Iyer, Charleston. Pens 2d, 3d, W. H. Pemberton, Charleston. **Brown:** Cook 1st; pen 1st; hen 3d, Ross A. Smith, Charleston. Hen 1st, Iyer, 2d, Hazard. **Dominique:** Hen 1st, 2d; cockerel Benj. McInnis, Jr., Charleston. **Black:** Pen 1st, D. W. Ohlandt, Charleston. **Rose-comb brown:** Cockerel 1st; hen 1st, Rockham.

GAMES—Black-red: Cockerel 1st; hen 1st, A. W. Jager, Charleston. Cockerel 2d, W. E. Nolte, Charleston. Cockerel 1st; pullet 2d, J. Hamilton Wilson, Charleston. **Pit:** Cook 1st, J. A. Johnson, Weldon, N. C.; 2d, R. W. Cayce, Columbia; 3d, Frank E. Robson, Charleston. Hen 1st, W. E. Nolte, Charleston; 2d, F. Hortman, Charleston. Cockerel 1st; pullet 2d, Wilson. Cockerel 2d; pullet 1st, F. W. Wagener, Charleston. Pen 1st, Cayce; 2d, Wagener.

OTHER VARIETIES—Langshans: Pullets 1st, 2d, Hazard. Hen 2d, Iyer. Cockerel 1st; hen 1st, S. C. Grant, Charleston. Pullet 3d; cockerel 1st, Judge Graham. **Red-caps:** Cockerel 1st, A. M. Moore, Charleston. **Black Minorcas:** Cook 1st; hen 2d; pen 2d, Rockham. Cockerel 1st; pullets 2d, 3d; pen 1st, Hazard. Hen, cockerel and pullet each 1st, J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo. **Silver-spangled Hamburgs:** Cook 1st; hen 1st, Judge Graham. Cockerel 1st; pullet 1st, W. A. Schrock, Camden. **Houdans:** Cook 3d; hens 2d, 3d, Wm. Schultz, Charleston. Cockerel 3d; pullets 2d, 3d, Judge Graham. **Black Javas:** Pens 1st, 2d; cockerels 1st, 2d; pullets 1st, 2d, 3d; hens 1st, 2d, 3d, Ross A. Smith, Charleston.

BANTAMS—Golden seabright: Cook 1st; hen 1st, 2d, Hazard. **Black-red:** Cockerel 2d; pullet 3d, C. F. Colson, Charleston. Cockerel 1st; hen 1st; Bicknell. Hens 2d, 3d; cockerel 2d, E. T. Geller, Charleston. Cockerel 2d; pullets 1st, 2d, Judge Graham. **Silver duckwing:** Cockerel 1st; hen 2d, Wilson.

Ducks—Pekin: 1st, R. W. Cayce; 2d, Ross A. Smith, Charleston. **Gray call:** 1st, Cayce. **Cayuga:** 1st, 2d, Rockham. **Colored Muscovy:** 1st, Rockham.

TURKEYS—Bronze: 1st, Judge Graham. **GREENS—Emden:** 1st, Cayce. **Toulouse:** 1st, T. S. Horlbeck, Charleston.

Pigeons—Best display, John Reid, Sumter; 2d, Blisell & Jaeger, Florence; 3d, H. E. Blisell, Charleston.

OTHER AWARDS—Fawn: To Nellie C. C. Wightman, Charleston. **Squirrels:** White and gray each 1st, J. P. Meehan, Columbia; gray 2d, H. C. Keller, Charleston. **Rabbits:** 1st, 2d, P. R. Paine, Charleston.

Change of Date.

The next show of the Frederick County, Md., Poultry Association will be held Dec. 31 to Jan. 3, inclusive, instead of Jan. 7 to 10 as previously announced.

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 14, 1889.

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

PET STOCK AT AUTUMN FAIRS.

The interest that is shown in the conditions to be made for the poultry and pigeon classes at autumn fairs, now while the premium lists are being made up, augurs well for the entries when their season arrives.

Mr. HENRY I. BOND, Secretary Burlington Co. Agricultural Society, Dear Sir: I hear that the premium list of the Burlington County Agricultural Society for this year's fair will be ready in June, and am reminded of a conversation with one of your officers, and the request to put in my subject into writing before your next exhibition.

In comment upon the above we will suggest that the exhibit of the youngster in the nest and of different ages was not the least interesting portion of the exhibit; not only in themselves, but in showing that the nest could be changed about and yet the parents would not desert the eggs and young.

Our suggestion to the Mt. Holly management is, give Mr. Hankins all the space and all the incentives to occupy it. His exhibit is not, and has not been, the least of the attractions for this fair, then allow for each other variety all given Mr. Hankins for his specialties. It must not be overlooked that the interest felt in and for pigeons at Mt. Holly is due to Mr. Hankins' efforts and untiring exertions through many years.

MEAT FOR PARROT.—Question—I was advised to give my parrot meat at least twice a week. Is it proper food?—B. B., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPOT TURBIT COCK.—Question—Where can I get a spot turbit. Who has them?—W. S. L., Allentown, Pa.

SPRINGING LAYERS.—Question—I want to fly my birds for record, how do I go about it?—Will there be prizes this summer.—A. B., Denver, Colo.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.—English pigeon flyers are inclined to consider the offer of Mr. Francis Whiteley, Newark, N. J., to fly any English loft from 500 miles, as a bluff, but nothing could be more easily arranged than such a race, and nothing would tend more to increase the interest in each other's birds and methods than such a competition. Let The Sporting Life rules govern, and the Stock-keeper to act for England and The Sporting Life for the American loft.

any distance? Even those who are able to compete for these premiums must subject their young birds to an unusual exposure, very hard on full-grown ones and certainly fatal to many of the young. If instead of these premiums you could see your way clear to offer premiums for the best collection of each of the different high class varieties, it would encourage many fanciers who believe that the best results are obtained by keeping only one variety of birds, and who do not find sufficient inducement to exhibit their birds under the present system.

THE BIRD FOR WAR.—The establishing of the military pigeon loft at Key West is really an experiment, and if even a modicum of success is attained other plants will follow.

AN EXPERIENCE.—DETROIT, Mich., March 6.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—Last December I received from Mr. Barrett the hen C O B 116, sister to his long-distance Leslie P. I clipped her wing and weighed her, she weighed 10 lbs. 10 oz.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

OVER-FAT.—Question—A partridge Coochin hen, one of the finest in every point I ever saw, did not hatch a chick through all of last year, although sitting faithfully in four lots.

EGG-EATING.—Question—One of my best hens, a black Minorca, has developed the double habit of feather and egg-eating.

TRANSFERS OF STOCK.—From A. H. CRAIG, Philadelphia, to Frank N. F. B. Stevens, Newburyport, Mass.

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 ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED RIGHT UP TO THE DAY OF PUBLICATION.

All cheques, drafts, postal orders and remittances must be made payable to THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO. (LIMITED).

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.

ENTERED AT PHILA. POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
 COPYRIGHTED.
 PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 4, 1889.

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

NOT OUR WAY.
 The editor (not publisher) of one of the best of the American poultry magazines writes, urging us to forego the publication of scores, etc., unless paid to do so, and continues—"I propose to publish list of shows to occur, give list of officers, etc., the prizes won by our advertisers, but no more show awards and scores, unless paid for. No more score awards in the Dry reading, anyhow. Have written other editors. What say you?"
 Our answer was—"You and other editors of magazines and web of newspaper are working to such different purposes that the JOURNAL must be counted outside the combine. We consider it waste of space to publish awards without the scores, but, as the best we can get in this not fully enlightened age, are obliged sometimes to do so. But another season we shall probably make it the rule to publish the awards only when scores are with them, and shall endeavor to obtain the scores of all the shows, even if we must needs dig them out, as with the late Buffalo exhibition."
 The poultry magazines of America are the best in the world, since there are no others, but in their conservatism in the fear and favor of advertisers and for the influence of the high and mighty among the rulers of it, they are responsible for that growing dishonesty, and leech upon the American poultry fancy, the American Poultry Association, and for all the carelessness and mismanagement that culminated in the late Buffalo show.
 Of the Buffalo show there was not one of them all that was not fully informed as to all the details, and very many gave their opinion of it by word of mouth as the grossest piece of mismanagement America has ever known; but that expression, when it flowed from the pen tips into the lines of cold type, told only of the beautiful and altogether lovely. One of the fraternity, however, showed his valor for the cause in giving space to complaints against little Bridgeton! To be sure, it was straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel-leopard, but then it shows an appreciation of evil that may possibly be developed.
 What wonder that show management is careless; that judges cannot read their titles clear in the same birds, the same rules the same season, when assured that the pol-

try press will stand between them and either censure or adverse criticism!

INCUBATORS.
 In reply to many inquiries as to which is best we say frankly—Each maker's own. But Miss Williams, the poultry authority in New Jersey, says—"The Prairie State is doing grand work for us in Hammon. Of all I have ever used, this is the simplest and most satisfactory." Euk-litstown, N. J., says quite as much for its own Pineland, and the Buffalo Incubator's Club—no relation to the Buffalo show—place their machine low enough in price to warrant their claims being tested. We saw the Pineland Brooder at Bridgeton, and thought well of it.
 Owing to the removal of our office and composing rooms from 202 South Ninth street to 34 South Third street during the last week of March, the issue of JOURNAL No. 14 was deferred from March 25 to April 4. Publication day hereafter will be every other Wednesday, instead of Thursday.

THE Messrs. J. H. Nellis & Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., in the supplement to their annual circular compliment the American Poultry Association by nailing the yellow flag at the door of Sid Conger, Fiat Rock, Ind., its vice president and only "H. n."

AN ORIGINAL EATON LETTER.
 From J. Matthews Eaton to T. S. Gaddess—His Opinion of the American Fancy.
 Mr. T. S. Gaddess, Baltimore, is, so far as known, the only American with whom that most able and eccentric pigeon fancier, John Matthews Eaton, has held correspondence, and our readers—especially among the old pigeon lovers—will appreciate the favor it is that Mr. Gaddess permits us to copy for their edification one of the quaint and curious letters of that correspondence. Mr. Gaddess, in sending the letter, said:
 "After a long search I have failed to find the first letter received from Mr. Eaton in answer to mine. Later I will send an account of his death, which is in the hand-writing of Mr. D. Wolstenholme, his friend.
 "Most of the birds mentioned by Mr. Eaton as sent to Mr. Gaddess, fall in my possession I think in about 1857. I got them from Mr. Tom Allen, who then lived on Marshall street above Master. They were left in his charge to be disposed of."
 P. 17th Dec'r 57.—Sir—Your leg has been most respectfully to inform You I am advised by my Brother Fanciers to circulate my Work & Portraits as extensively as possible to induce Gentlemen to engage in so innocent, pleasing & Amusing a Fancy, besides the fact that it is the very great outlay in getting up the Work. They argue the Many can help The One while while The One cannot help The Many, I have Rack'd my Brains to the utmost to endeavour to Help The Many.
 Originally The set of 6 Portraits Sold at All The Print Sellers for 27s. if singly 5s, each having at considerable expense purchased The Plates I have Bro't out my Work & The Portraits for 10s. The colored Diagram of Building a Pigeonary is. More I am sorry to say I cannot afford to do for The Gentlemen of the Fancy. Almost All the Purchasers assure me They have The Portraits Framed and Gilded. Have Kindness to Distribute Testimonials of Press (if not to much trouble) Shall feel Grateful to Yr & Friends support to The Author.
 J. M. EATON.
 7 Islington Green, London, N.
 Should you or any of Yr Brother Fanciers stand in need of Good Books or Birds to Hatch of either Almonds or Almond bred Birds, viz. whole feather or self Color Yellow Red or Black, Agates, Duns or Kites, Mottled Yellow Red or Black, Tumblers, Carriers or Pouters I am over (?) to believe I can assist You & will endeavor to Use You & Yr Brother Fanciers well. From a Brother Fancier.
 J. M. EATON.
 7 Islington Green, London, N. (To Mr. Gaddess)

P. 2. To Mr. Thos. S. Gaddess 17th Dec'r 57.—Da Sir—I beg leave respectfully to inform You it might appear because You are out of sight You are out of Mind. In destroying a last accumulation of Letters I fell across Yrs of the 13 Jan'y 1854. I believe I never answered it & how it came to Me I am at a loss to tell. It is said better Late than Never. I will now endeavor to answer Yr Letter now before me.
 I feel Honer'd by Yr Complimenting Me on my Work & Portraits on Pigeons which You obtained through Agency in New York. About 2 Months ago Mr. Henahav an excellent english Fancier, He has resided in America for The last 12 or 15 Yrs. He was Over Here for a Short Time to purchase Goods but Gone Back to America. I heard Him say He Never saw a Good American Fancier in His Life. I think He ought properly to have stated He never saw Them with All Birds. He

seports a consignment of over 3000 chickens, which were sold at 1s. 4d. each. They were plump and good eating. Illiherot the Russian Empire has not been looked upon as a competitor in the poultry market, but if poultry can be reared at profit at this place it will be a very formidable one.
 *Buckwheat is fattening, and if there are voracious tendencies latent it will develop them. No other seed or grain is so productive of evil. The only time it is admissible is when the birds to which it is fed are in the open air, in the dry, cold, biting days of winter. Sunflower seed, however, is useful at all times, if given in small quantities. Some varieties, however, are more bunk than meat and wortless.
 *The object of the English Poultry Club is—1.—The promotion and the breeding of poultry. 2.—The suppression of fraud and dishonesty connected therein. 3.—The advancement and protection of the interests of poultry breeders and exhibitors. The club has framed rules to be used at shows, which have been adopted by many leading societies and are being more numerous adopted every year.
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 *Vegetable food is a necessity to poultry, and it is now coming to what I consider the right stage of development; that is, that the birds should get at naturally, but as they are not reared, and therefore beats, turnips and the like are naturally out of their reach, and all others should be produced by their amalgamation. As I before said, the mating of two dark birds together produces several black ones, provided the cock is not a chance dark bird from light parents. I now come to what I consider the real reason of not being able to breed black birds with yellow legs and perpetuate it from the same stock. As two dark birds of cuckoo color will usually throw dark cockerels and black pullets, it shows a tendency in the cockerel to run lighter in shade and color than do pullets, and as the getting darker is only a question of increasing the dark or black and thus decreasing the light or white, the mating of two black birds causes a still greater increase of black, and most delicate of chicken dainties. The maggot still brings in the unaccountable of the earth's surface will soon be alive with the richest and most delicate of chicken dainties. The maggot still brings in the unaccountable of the earth's surface will soon be alive with the richest and most delicate of chicken dainties.

seports a consignment of over 3000 chickens, which were sold at 1s. 4d. each. They were plump and good eating. Illiherot the Russian Empire has not been looked upon as a competitor in the poultry market, but if poultry can be reared at profit at this place it will be a very formidable one.
 *Buckwheat is fattening, and if there are voracious tendencies latent it will develop them. No other seed or grain is so productive of evil. The only time it is admissible is when the birds to which it is fed are in the open air, in the dry, cold, biting days of winter. Sunflower seed, however, is useful at all times, if given in small quantities. Some varieties, however, are more bunk than meat and wortless.
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PIGEONS.

THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

The Full Arched Wattle—Counteraction in Breeding.

(Continued from Page 5 No. 13.)

There is a wattle which has many admirers—the full arched wattle, that comes very far on towards the point of the beak.

It is also very difficult to breed carriers with beaks a little short of this—good thick beaks of say, a fair length and shape.

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PEERLESS WHITE FANTAILS.

respects, because the wattle is such a difficult point to keep up to the highest pitch, and requires to be continually bred with the closest attention.

The principle of counteracting in breeding is matching to assist deficiency on one side by superabundance of the same point in the other.

This governs all breeding, or should do so, up to the point of the greatest development of the type, but the breeder must always bear in mind that when the point he is trying for is developed, he should not finish well at development.

Of course, amid these wattles, when first-rate, look very imposing, but all carry with them inherently the two faults I mention, which are bad both for the show pen and the breeding loft.

In the latter, I believe, they have led many a fancier not an expert at matching into making a mistake with an otherwise good breeding bird which he has matched with such as I have described, under the impression, perhaps, as both were full of wattle, he could not have too much of good to what.

The proper match for a bird of this class is one that is high behind and quite hollow watted, as may be, with as good a beak as can be got, but if such a bird cannot be found with a good beak, then select the best that can be had, provided it is thick towards the back half of it, but not one that is thin throughout its whole length; by this match young ones will be thrown that are strong in the beak, particularly under the wattle, to support it, and while the long and short counteract each other the hollow wattle will, as it usually does, raise the back part.

It is a matter of great importance to the breeder of carriers to be able to tell which of his young stock will make the best birds, and which will make that one so highly prized and sought for—the good "show bird"—likely to win in the best company.

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THE NATIONAL COLUMBIAN STANDARD

General Description—The Varieties—The National Columbian Standard For It.

The general form and size resembles the starling. Body, broad, plump and compact, the neck rather short; and the head adorned with a double crest, that at the back being composed of inverted feathers rising up from the neck in other day, such as ground and watercress, or lettuce to those birds that like it.

What is the record of the 17, 304 miles and was the one of the four from 416.0 miles with certified time (average speed 1097 yards), making the greatest distance in the day through the season and winning the George W. Child Cup.

Philadelphia April 4.—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Homing Club, held last Saturday evening, these officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, John McFadden; vice president, Gottlieb Hatt; secretary and treasurer, Charles Adam; recording secretary, Geo. S. Fell; chairman race committee, Jacob Eberle.

The officers of the Champion Club, Philadelphia, for the ensuing year are:—President, Samuel Simons; vice president, John Shuch; secretary, John Perry; treasurer, Wm. Gorman.

The first prize of honor for the season will be on Decoration Day, from George's Hill, the birds to be started singly at intervals of five minutes, and to be held up to win prizes by, but to breed up to?

"Our contemporary is quite right, as all who took part in settling those standards know. For years past at different meetings of the society the question of publishing these standards in book form has been discussed, but up to the present nothing has been done in this way.

This is much to be regretted, for these standards were prepared and settled by the principal breeders and exhibitors in this country, gentlemen who will not be likely to lose sight of the slight hope of reward or even recognition of their services."

The remedy for that form of roup in which the breathing is "croaky" is said to be a still composed of the equal parts of quinine, bromide of potash and asafetida of the size of a bean, three times a day. If sore throat results, wash the throat with solution of sulphate of copper.

A red homer came to my loft last Sunday, marked 4 O O B.—Geo. Braun, 303 Tenth street, New York City.

Caught or Shot. Who owns bird B 6397? It came to my loft sometime ago, but I did not notice it hand until one day or two.—Alfred Trusty, 2025 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

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HOMING PIGEON NEWS.

Proven Records. Please give the records of the following homing pigeons—Reg. Nos. 206, XX 69, II 438, H 220.—F. M. Souther, Boston, Mass.

[Reg. 206 and XX 69 belong to the loft of Theo. P. Green, Woodbury, and flew for the first time in 1888. Reg. 296 made the journey from 200 miles twice, then from 320 (same day), and was fourth to be reported from 435 miles.

Reg. XX 69 made 200 miles, following with a journey from 435 miles. Reg. II 438 and H 220 made their records to the loft of C. O. Barrett, Dorchester, Mass. II 438 is the b. c. e. Macbeth and was not down until 1888, when it made 117, 200 and 308 miles without having been out over night, and from 463 miles was found in the loft the second morning after, winning second honors in each journey. II 220 was flown only from Esperance, N. Y., 164 miles, Oct. 8, 1887, winning second honors.—Ed.]

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EGG FOOD FOR CANARIES.

Many June says:—I give my canaries (young birds) what I call egg food; that is, I boil an egg for half an hour, then taking the yolk (no white; it is too indigestible) and in an earthen bowl, with a small round-bottomed potato masher, I mix it with eight spoonfuls of cracker dust. If I cannot get this ready prepared at Washington, D. C., I order it from the "Egg Food" of the grocer's I prepare it myself, by rolling sugar crackers fine with my biscuit roller. This mixture I then run through a coffee mill I keep just for this. This makes a nice granulated food that looks like an egg. I feed it freely. Canaries and other seed birds show a plenty of green stuff, such as water cress, plantain, pepperweed seed or chickweed. I give chickweed for mine all through the winter. I feed it to my canaries, and I find it very good. Canaries and other seed birds show a plenty of green stuff, such as water cress, plantain, pepperweed seed or chickweed. I give chickweed for mine all through the winter. I feed it to my canaries, and I find it very good.

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THE CHAMPION CLUB.

The officers of the Champion Club, Philadelphia, for the ensuing year are:—President, Samuel Simons; vice president, John Shuch; secretary, John Perry; treasurer, Wm. Gorman.

The first prize of honor for the season will be on Decoration Day, from George's Hill, the birds to be started singly at intervals of five minutes, and to be held up to win prizes by, but to breed up to?

"Our contemporary is quite right, as all who took part in settling those standards know. For years past at different meetings of the society the question of publishing these standards in book form has been discussed, but up to the present nothing has been done in this way.

This is much to be regretted, for these standards were prepared and settled by the principal breeders and exhibitors in this country, gentlemen who will not be likely to lose sight of the slight hope of reward or even recognition of their services."

The remedy for that form of roup in which the breathing is "croaky" is said to be a still composed of the equal parts of quinine, bromide of potash and asafetida of the size of a bean, three times a day. If sore throat results, wash the throat with solution of sulphate of copper.

A red homer came to my loft last Sunday, marked 4 O O B.—Geo. Braun, 303 Tenth street, New York City.

Caught or Shot. Who owns bird B 6397? It came to my loft sometime ago, but I did not notice it hand until one day or two.—Alfred Trusty, 2025 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 24, 1889.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. (LIMITED) HOMER CITY, PA. NOTICE THE SHOW ROOM RECORD:

THE NIAGARA Incubator & Brooder. A wonderful success. Will please everybody in price and quality.

PINELAND AND BUCKEYE INCUBATORS. Indoor and Outdoor Brooders. Send stamp for circular.

POULTRY FENCE—GALVANIZED WIRE. Netting, 5/8 square foot. P. DURVEE & CO., 68 Vesey street, New York.

W. A. KIGGINS, 27 E. SCOTT PLACE, Elizabeth, N. J. Offers for sale 25 Homing Pigeons.

D. E. NEWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF CARRIERS AND BARBS. Winner of fourteen firsts and one second prize with an entry of fourteen birds at Baltimore.

ALBRIGHT & PROLK, 422 Columbus St., Cleveland, O. Importers and breeders of Jacobites, and Pouter; will spare a few choice birds, also a few Fantails.

W. F. B. SPANISH, 25 YEARS. Pen score, average 92% at Indianapolis. Eggs, \$2 for 13. John Bennett, RIPLEY CO., IND.

H. M. STEVENS, NEWBURYPORT, MASS. Breeder of Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. At Worcester in 1888 won 1st on best pair; 2d for best hen to the show; 2d for best Cockerel.

W. C. SKINNER, LOCKE, N. Y., OFFERS eggs for hatching from first-class improved White Minorca, some better, at \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 26. Delivered to the express.

TWINING'S POULTRY YARDS, YARDLEY, Pa. Will spare eggs from high class Light Brahmas, White Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. Write for prices.

GEO. H. LEWIS, EDISON, PA., OFFERS White Minorca, some better, at \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 26. Delivered to the express.

FRED BOWERS, No. 70 STAFFORD ROAD, Fall River, Mass., BREEDER AND FLYER OF HOMING PIGEONS. Seamless-Banded Youngsters, \$2 per Pair

—OWLS— To keep down my stock will sell young from Blue, Silver, White, Red, Yellow and Black Owls at \$1.50 per pair.

Laced Wyandottes Eggs for Hatching—\$1.50 per Thirteen. White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes. FIVE YEARS' Successful Experience with them. I breed both the "Frost" and "Dirigo" White Rocks

JOHN R. HUNSBERGER, CHESTNUT CHILL, Pa., to reduce stock offers for sale ten pairs well-bred Homing Pigeons. All A 1 birds, from fine stock.

F. BAILY, ARMORE, PA. SURPLUS of stock pigeons for sale, 50 fine Jacobites, all colors; Blue, White and Silver Owls, Flying Tumblers, Short-faced Turners, Swallows, White Fantails, Fine Antwerp. Breeding pen Wyandottes, 6 hens and cockerel, \$16.00.

MRS. J. M. EDGE, ASHBURNE, PA., offers for sale trio Light Brahmas. They won 1st at Philadelphia, 1st at Trenton, 1st at Mt. Holly. Price \$15.

H. M. STEVENS, NEWBURYPORT, MASS., offers for sale White Fantails, Antwerp and Tumblers, also Rose-comb Brown Leghorns. Birds during 1887 and 1888 mass 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 the best stock in existence.

G. A. FICK, 1306 N. WASHINGTON ST., Baltimore, Md., breeder of White Banded Langhans in all colors, full head, snip and plain wing. DA. WM. CRAWFORD JOHNSON, FREDERICK, Md., furnished this season ("The Fanciers" and others) prize winning Game Bantams as follows:—Black-rose, nine 1sts, four 2ds, five, seven 1sts, three 2ds, Duckwings, six 1sts, seven 2ds.

A. T. DECKETT, SALEM, N. J., AT THE South Jersey Association's Fair at Bridgeton, N. J., 1889, won on Silver-laced Wyandottes, 1st, 2d and 3d on each pen, cock, cockerel and pullet. Eggs from same stock \$2.00 per 15.

JOHN B. CLARK, WASHINGTON, PA., Red Caps. Winners at Crystal Palace, Birmingham, Ipswich, Derby, Bakewell and other best European and American shows. Also Houdans and white Wyandottes.

S. DREWETT, LOWELL, MASS., HAS about two hundred pigeons to sell of the following varieties:—White and Blue African Grey, Black-capped Magpie, Red and Yellow-winged Turtledove, Black-headed, White-checked Pouter, Bald-headed Tumbler, Mottled Trumpeter; also three Dun Trumpeter cocks, White Fantails, booted. Will exchange for Red or Yellow Swallows. Pairs of any Turbits or other birds, also sold Turbits or Tall Turbits or other birds. Only good birds wanted.

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.

H. W. VAHLE, 319 MARKET ST., 46 N. NINTH ST. PHILADELPHIA. SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM. Our new ATLAS, entitled "SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM."

Books for Fanciers SENT BY MAIL FROM THIS OFFICE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Cocker's Manual, by F. H. Gray, \$2.00

GARDINER'S MEDICATED HAMBURG MOSS LITTER. Prepared for the use of poultry. It is most useful in cases of vermin, such as lice, mites, etc.

NEST-EGG GOURD. Packet 5 cents; 12 for 50 cents. POULTRY SUPPLIES. Ground Beef Scraps, fresh and salted, all times.

MEMPHIS RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. We offer the true Sunflower, as long as stock lasts at 12 cents per bushel, 13 cts. per bushel, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia. By mail, large pail, 10 cts. quart, 25 cts.

JOHN GARDINER & CO., 21 North Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Spratts Patent Dog Cakes. The Best and Cheapest Dog Food in the Market.

JAMES McGAUHEY, 1515 RACE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa., breeder of Homing Pigeons. Birds are only proven records. Young birds for sale. Scarcely any better bred.

F. H. PLATT, 69 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK CITY, breeder and fancier of Homing Pigeons only, comprising strains of the highest quality. Correspondence a delight. Prices reasonable.

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

JESSE G. DARLINGTON, 533 AND MEDIA STS., Philadelphia, Pa., breeder of Homing Pigeons, Red and Silver Duckwing Bantams and Race Pigeons.

CALEB BOOGS, CHESWOLD, DEL., Breeder of Light Brahmas, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Black Minorca, Langshans, White-crested Black Polish, Pekin Ducks and Rabbits. Thoroughbred premium stock. Resolves 2-cent stamp for circular.

CHARLES P. KABLE, 232 WEST MARKET STREET, York, Pa., breeder of pure RH Games, Black and Brown-Teds, Blues, Greys and Dominiques. Eggs, \$2 per 15.

J. C. SINGLES, STRICKERSVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY, Pa., breeder of Local and White Wyandottes and White Minorca. Birds and Eggs for sale in season, at reasonable prices, from prize-winning stock. All correspondence cheerfully answered. Write for wants.

THURP. P. GREEN, WOODBURY, N. J., breeder of White and Blue African Grey, Black-capped Magpie, Red and Yellow-winged Turtledove, Black-headed, White-checked Pouter, Bald-headed Tumbler, Mottled Trumpeter; also three Dun Trumpeter cocks, White Fantails, booted. Will exchange for Red or Yellow Swallows. Pairs of any Turbits or other birds, also sold Turbits or Tall Turbits or other birds. Only good birds wanted.

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BY AIR LINE. THE PIGEON FLYING SEASON ALMOST HERE. Rich Prizes in Store—The Rules Under Which to Fly.

It is early yet, still very many have already started their birds, some with good returns, others with heavy losses. While the returns must be accounted as lucky as well as worthy, the outs are by no means to be considered worthless, but rather as poor unfortunate, the victims of a start out of season.

We have delayed giving prominence to pigeon flying, hoping owners would possess themselves in patience and wait until settled weather would prevent the waiting at the liberating stations; would give the promise of similar atmospheric conditions from start to finish and lessened danger from birds of prey.

The prizes offered at our solicitation will be announced in the next issue, and in being under the timer as soon as possible after being relieved from duty at the loft, to either the Race Agent personally, or addressed to that agent and delivered to the mail; but in no case is it to be given into the possession of the owner or any one interested in the result of the race.

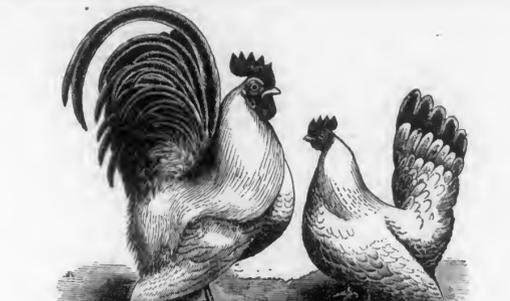
13.—No race, or journey, unless especially so agreed by the competitors, shall be rain or shine. But, in the absence of such specially-named conditions, shall be upon the date named, or the first that is favorable after.

14.—The letter of instruction to the liberator shall be open to all interested in the result, and objections to its conditions are to be entertained for record, shall be upon the date named, or the first that is favorable after.

15.—The name of the liberator shall remain unknown to those interested directly or indirectly in the result, but the Race Agent will have carried out instructions.

16.—The time of start as given by the liberator's telegram shall be considered as advisory only. The time of start from which the calculations for record, shall be taken shall be in writing over the liberator's signature, and to be forwarded by mail.

17.—All birds liberated at the same time to fly in the same direction and to the same vicinity, shall be considered as competing together for record.



JAPANESE BANTAMS.

1.—To C. Adams, Philadelphia, 1 b. c. same as Lexington. 2.—To W. J. Austin, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nos. 330, 340, 342, 343 Mc. 3.—To J. G. Hub, Philadelphia, 332 Mc., from Lady Greenboro. 4.—To Jeremiah Clancy, Providence, R. I., 344 and 354 Mc. 5.—To G. Hub, Philadelphia, Monarch, reg. 5103, and Lady Garfield, reg. 5107, and one pair young of same.

From the loft of Joseph Gavin, Boston, Mass., to Harry Orr, Reading, Pa., ten pair wing turbit. From the loft of W. A. Kiggins, Elizabeth, N. J., to Mr. H. Maxfield, Elizabeth, the reg. homing pigeons 37, 38, 39, 40 W. B. K.

A NEW YORK CITY SHOW. One Hundred Dollars Towards a Guarantee Fund—D. E. Newell Will Exhibit, But Not Compete. New York, April 13.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—During the breeding season I think is the time for fanciers generally to give their views with regard to the exhibitions to occur in the winter. We should have a good exhibition of pigeons in New York City if the connections with a poultry exhibition are well and good; if not, then we should have one without the poultry men. I have canvassed the fancy in my neighborhood somewhat and find all are anxious for an exhibit (if a good one), and all are willing to contribute toward a fund to put it on a strong financial basis, and to this end I will make this proposition:—I will give \$100 towards such a fund and will agree not to enter my birds for competition, but will make a good entry for exhibition only. It is said that many will not exhibit birds in my company, and for that reason I will withdraw my birds from competition at the New York show, and shall hope to see my two specialties well represented by entries from all parts of the country.

Any who are willing to contribute to this fund will please make their views known through the JOURNAL. D. E. NEWELL. Lynn Fanciers' Club. Special FANCYER'S JOURNAL. LYNN, Mass., April 17.—The officers of the Lynn Fanciers' Club for the ensuing year are:—President, H. A. Morton; vice presidents, G. H. Parker, A. J. Purinton, W. P. Goldsmith, C. S. Sanborn, B. G. Newhall, H. White; treasurer, E. Westcott; secretary, C. E. Hunt; auditor, P. M. Sanborn; directors, J. S. Wood, C. W. Paige, F. D. Morrill, E. F. Sperry, S. D. Ruffen, H. A. Fuller. The next exhibition will be Dec. 3 (Tuesday), and continue until Saturday night. Birds from a distance will be cared for over Sunday and shipped for home on Monday.

Transfers of Stock. From the loft of Theo. P. Green, Woodbury, N. J. 1.—To George S. Horu, Soranton, Pa., the reg. birds 56 and 66 T. P. G. 2.—To John E. Holmes, Bridgeton, N. J., reg. birds 69, 70 T. P. G. 3.—To Samuel Simpson, Pittsburgh, Pa., the reg. birds 55, 63 T. P. G. 4.—To W. S. Saylor, Yardley Pa., open bands 136-143, inclusive. 4.—To A. J. Cadwallader, Yardley, reg. birds 62, 63, 64, 67 T. P. G. 5.—To F. M. Southern, Boston, Mass., reg. 298 and XX 69. 6.—To Harry Nelson, Woodbury, N. J., the reg. bird M 126-M 135 inclusive. From the loft of J. McGahey, Philadelphia.

Feeding Cages. Where chicks of different ages are running together and older birds are about the food for the little ones should be thrown under slatted coops into which only one can enter. This will save the youngest and the delicate from being trampled upon and crowded out, and will give them the chance to eat their fill at their leisure. They will soon find out what it means and more often than not will be found waiting in the pens for the food to be thrown to them.

SILVER DORKINGS. WHY THIS NOTABLE BREED IS DECLINING.

Put a dark bird and a light one side by side in pen; the dark one deceives the eye and appears comparatively larger than it is. I quite concede the point that, taking their average size, darks are larger than silvers, though I am certain that I have seen and possessed individual silvers as large as the finest darks. But why so? Because I have reason to think they are less purely Dorkings than the silvers, and we all know how easy it is to infuse size into a strain by crossing. That I may not be thought prejudiced in this matter I may mention that I bred dark Dorkings from 1864 to 1885, and the prize lists during that time will show the origin and purity of silver greys a general Dorking recollection may not be uninteresting to the younger fanciers of the breed. My apology for this digression is that I much doubt whether any other fancier breeding and exhibiting silver greys in 1889 showed them quite so long ago as I did myself.

My memory of Dorkings goes back to my earliest childhood when they were an old established breed on the borders of Middlesex and Surrey at substantial farm houses. They were not very uniform in plumage, but fine, white-footed, square-built birds, the cocks generally like an over-light "colored" bird of the present day, the hens like over-dark silver greys. There was also a distinct breed, generally rose-combed, of rich tawny cocks and beautifully speckled hens. Such birds I possessed quite thirty years ago; later on, when an Eton boy, I began to look out for superior stock with the intention of exhibiting at shows. Admiral Hornby had then a world-wide reputation for his grey Dorkings, "colored" we should now call them, and fanciers were beginning to think not only of the size, but of the plumage of the birds; some selecting their stock for the darker, some for the lighter shades. This, I think, was the origin of silver greys proper. They were first famous in the yards of Lord Hill, at Hawkstone, and were commonly called "Lord Hill's silvers"; but when they so became I cannot accurately trace now. They were not long kept in their original home, for in the autumn of 1874, when I was shown all the interesting live stock of Hawkstone, silver greys were quite forgotten, and a thing of the past.

I have not now by me material to discover the year in which they were first recognized as a distinct breed, but in the spring of 1865 I gave \$5 for a cock, which was called a "silvery" bird, and approached a silver grey in color; he had won second at Birmingham in a general cock class in 1864. This purchase was thought a very improper piece of extravagance in a school-boy, but it paid, in that the stock bred from this cock won much in general Dorking classes. In the year 1868 I obtained a real silver grey cock, and can recollect that his produce figured at Birmingham in the autumn of that year as silver greys, and I believe that was the first year of silver grey classes at Birmingham. To return to the point from which I digressed into their origin. The dark birds were bred for darkness, and as we all know from "The Book of the Breed" were crossed for size with a still darker Indian bird, and lost their purity. In the case of silver greys the slightest impurity shows itself at once, and for many generations, in the loss of essential points of beauty. Hence, as I believe, the breed has been kept much purer than the darks. That, of course, is a matter of opinion, but whatever we may think upon it, there are many of us who delight in the breed, and who will be glad to get more general recognition of its merits.

Caught or Shot. A blue checker homing pigeon bearing band marked X 8049, came to my loft the 3d inst.—Isaac H. Wolstencroft, Frankford, Pa.

We were unwilling to tell who that editor was who would not hereafter publish the awards at shows unless paid to do so, but that most excellent magazine, the Poultry Keeper, puts the matter in a little different light.

But, we can see no necessity for the awards of last winter's shows continuing on "until late next summer."

Other than this one report the JOURNAL has completed this portion of the year's work, scores and all.

The Poultry Keeper says: "Bro. Braden, of the Ohio Poultry Journal, has probably, like us, received more awards than he ever got in a race for the use of his advertising column."

"Bro. Darrah, of the Fancier's Review, saw the above, and became inspired to write as follows: 'That's just what the Review has been claiming for years—well, not exactly that for we are under two years of age yet.'

"That's just what the Review has been claiming for years—well, not exactly that for we are under two years of age yet. But it's all nonsense for every poultry journal in the land to publish every prize winner's award and every poultry show."

"The Buffalo Awards. We lay over the continuation of the Buffalo story until the next issue, hoping to receive the few scores still out, when we will give the list in full.

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not responded to our request for scores of their entry kindly send them as early as possible?

PIGEON FLYING.

While the columns of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will be open to the reports of club secretaries and to personal claims, these must be over the address of those reaching. As records the Journal will recognize only those journeys made under Sporting Life rules, and the rules of the Federation of American Pigeon Fliers.

Table with columns: Distance, Speed per minute, When made. Includes entries for 100 miles, 150 miles, 200 miles, etc.

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A METROPOLITAN SHOW. Pigeon fanciers say if the poultry men will not join them in working up a show for New York City the coming season they will go on alone.

A show in New York City calls for a large outlay, and unless there is careful management loss is sure to follow.

With the experience of the past, Mr. Drevenstedt, as superintendent of poultry, Mr. Geo. E. Peat, in charge of the pigeons, and Spratts Patent back of all three, there is no reason why a metropolitan show should not be a complete success.

SEAMLESS BANDS. Those intending to use seamless bands should not wait to order until the birds that are to wear them are banded.

THE BUFFALO AWARDS. We lay over the continuation of the Buffalo story until the next issue, hoping to receive the few scores still out, when we will give the list in full.

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ROUP.

Indigestion a Frequent Cause—Parasites—The Arcua Nut a Remedy.

Whether in the human subject or the animal an irritation of the mucous membrane (commonly called catarrh or cold) may proceed from entirely different causes which a cold would certainly increase, yet at the same time have nothing whatever to do with it, save the collection of slimy matter in the throat, eyes and nostrils. It may be caused by indigestion, arising from various causes, and one of these especially is the giving of food with irritating matter or ingredients contained therein.

There is one more cause of catarrh that I know of, and that is internal parasites. I have found two or three kinds of worms in chicks and adult birds. One was the ordinary worm found in dogs (of a creamy white in color, and in shape like an ordinary earthworm, but proportionately much thinner, and from 2 to 4 inches long).

Another cause of catarrh is the giving of food with irritating matter or ingredients contained therein. This is a frequent cause of catarrh, and one of these especially is the giving of food with irritating matter or ingredients contained therein.

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ticket, and only enter to deposit an egg, and being on the ground are some distance from the iron. I do not think makers of poultry houses allow enough accommodation for the number of birds the houses are said to hold.

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POULTRY.

PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPING.

Selection—Suiting the Market—Reversion—Various Crosses—Management.

[Extracts from a lecture delivered by Mr. E. C. Conroy before an English audience.]

The first question to be considered is, where is the laying hen to be found? There are only two satisfactory answers to this. You must either buy your laying hen from some one in whom you have confidence, and who has made the breeding of laying hens a specialty, or you must procure your laying hen by the process of artificial selection, just as fanciers attain the various points for which they aim in breeding exhibition stock.

I have very frequently been asked what is the "best breed" of fowls for laying. My answer has always been that there is no "best breed" for laying, but layers are made by observing certain rules in mating for them.

I therefore, on the whole, advise a beginner, if he is able to get a good laying strain of pure-bred, to sacrifice a few more eggs in the first instance, and develop the strain of pure-bred, a good laying strain of pure-bred is of more value than one of cross-bred. If you cannot do this, you must resort to the first cross, and get layers as soon as possible.

There are several rules which may, however, assist in the selection of a good laying strain. The first consideration is, is there a breed of good layers indigenous to your locality? If there be, I recommend you to accept that. In illustration of this, I would refer to the Minorca in the southwest of England, exhibitions not having been numerous in that district, and there are thousands of breeders who do not think of exhibition purposes at all.

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of digestion, and other similar processes, arrive at the conclusion that in order for the human frame to be sustained with the least possible amount of waste in the way of food, the proportion of the various elements necessary to sustain life in an average-sized man is as follows:—

Water 100 parts; flesh formers (as albumen), five parts; heat givers (as starch), twenty-two parts; salts, one part. Now, taking the case of the hen to be analogous to that of the man in certain respects, we have these additions to make.

The hen, if she be laying, in addition to the ordinary work of life has to supply the constituents for the formation of an egg about every third day. These constituents, as you see on the table, are:—Water, 712 parts; albumen, 14 parts; fat, etc., 13 parts; phosphates, etc., 12 parts. The shells we leave for subsequent consideration. It is manifest, then, that in order to supply the hen with the food necessary for her own bodily wants and for the manufacture of eggs a larger proportion of albumen is necessary.

It is not easy to arrive at the precise figure, but we may take it that for an average supply of eggs the proportion of flesh formers to albumen must be increased to one-half, instead of somewhat less than one-fourth the amount necessary merely to keep the body going. The shell of the egg consists of carbonate of lime or hard chalk, and forms about one-tenth part of the weight of the egg. The white forms six-tenths and the yolk three-tenths.

As to the articles of food given to the fowl in raising the best layers, referred to various tables of analysis of the different food.

Buckwheat meal of especial value and used in France in large quantities for fattening. Nitrogen was very important; picking of grass is very important to hens, and also of green service to young chickens. Another point in one of the analyses was the composition of feathers and the necessity of a supply of sulphur.

As to the means of digestion, the formation of the gizzard renders it necessary that a supply of grit should be given. The gizzard is a muscular bag, filled with sharp gravel to grind up the grain, and the proper supply of grit to the hen is as necessary as it is to the human kind to have teeth to masticate the food. The best form of grit is, I believe, broken flint stones, which may easily be crushed in a pestle and mortar.

As to exercise, a certain amount is desirable, but I do not think too much benefits them, unless there be something to be gained by it in the way of insects, slugs, worms, etc., or green food.

There is one other point—preservation of eggs. I know of three methods, all simple and efficacious. The first is butter, which will keep good for months. A friend in the North told me she had kept them thus for a year. The other method is lime water. A simple mixture of lime and water is quite sufficient, as some other ingredients are sometimes added. If you simply layer a solution of lime water you can keep the eggs for six months. Another method is packing in salt. My experience of this is that unless thoroughly done it is not so successful as the others. I have heard it stated they are richer. You get less water, but more nourishment. I prefer the egg as Nature makes it. I do not like a half-epurated egg. I like the egg with all the milk in it.

The Minorca is hardy, bears moderate confinement, and lays a large white egg.

Andalusian.—There is not much difference between this and the Minorca. It is rather delicate, and the chickens especially so, and there is the difficulty of breeding them. There is an establishment in the south of England which does Lehighs for laying largely and gets good laying results, the figures from all sources are high.

Next, as to bitterns. Scotch greys bear moderate confinement, and lay a pink-tinted egg.

The Cornish game is hardy, bears moderate confinement, and lays a good egg, and is said to be a good winter layer.

Langshans are hardy, bear confinement, lay a rich reddish-colored egg of medium size. It is a very nice-looking egg and has the reputation of being of good flavor. The Langshan, if pure, is a good table fowl, some consider them as among the very best.

The Plymouth Rock is hardy, bears confinement, and lays a yellow egg of moderate size; it is also a very good table fowl, but yellow-legged.

As to the matter of confinement, I would advise you to consider them as among the very best. The Plymouth Rock is hardy, bears confinement, and lays a yellow egg of moderate size; it is also a very good table fowl, but yellow-legged.

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bears confinement, they are fairly hardy, and of medium size, the egg being white.

The spangled variety, if not too finely bred, are fairly good layers. French statistics say they are extraordinary layers.

Houdans lay a large white egg. I have not found them as particularly good winter layers. They are hardy, with moderate confinement laying well from March and later on.

Spanish rather delicate, laying a large white egg. Should almost recommend these to those who live in large towns, but they should not be soley bred. In France the Spanish is named the farmer's fowl.

RHEUMATISM. Induced by Dampness—Scrofulous Subjects Predisposed—A Remedy and Suggestions.

During spring and autumn rheumatism vies with roup in claiming its subjects in the poultry yards and especially so where the rains are built upon clay bottoms, and where buckwheat has been developed by it.

The evil may appear in paralysis of the legs, or in the joints becoming inflamed, but with either the cause is the same and the different form is because of constitutional or local difference.

Prof. Woodroffe Hill, the veterinary officer of the English Poultry, gives the name of rheumatoid arthritis to the form which affects the joints by giving them, and especially the hocks, a lumpy, deformed appearance, sometimes knocking forwards as though dislocated. This is due to effusion in the synovial membrane, which are also thickened. At first hot and soft, the enlarged joints ultimately become hard and lumpy, and finally, if scrofulous tendencies have been developed by it, the joints become stiff and unyielding.

In severe cases I prefer the liniment of iodine and belladonna. Medicinally a grain, or in large birds two grains, of iodide of potassium should be given three times a day in a teaspoonful of water. Salicylic acid in two parts or three grain doses is also a useful remedy.

A generous but unstimulating diet must be given in the treatment of disease, and when laid to rest each meal may with advantage be given. A scrofulous taint is not unusually associated with these hock enlargements. In such cases the iodide of potassium is of special service; also phosphoric iron, lime, and soda, and cod liver oil is of considerable value.

The causes that induce constitutional feebleness and functional incapacity are, as a rule, not sufficiently well observed or taken into consideration in the treatment of disease, and when laid to rest each meal may with advantage be given. A scrofulous taint is not unusually associated with these hock enlargements. In such cases the iodide of potassium is of special service; also phosphoric iron, lime, and soda, and cod liver oil is of considerable value.

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THE KENNEL.

PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB.

Seventh Annual Bench Show Held at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, April 16-19, 1886—Prize List.

MASTIFFS (J. Watson).

Challenge—Dogs.

1, Minting; E. H. Moore.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, The Lady Coles; E. H. Moore.

Open—Dogs.

1, Clement; Kensington Kennels.

2, Brother; Kensington Kennels.

3, Pasture; Mrs. C. R. Grubb; Brutus, Monroe Smith.

C. Thane, R. Shoemaker, Jr.; Duke of Bethlehem, Item Kennels; Napoleon, Mrs. G. B. Bryan.

Open—Bitches.

1, Rose; Lady Clara; Kensington Kennels.

2, Mai; R. G. Le Coeur.

3, Lady Canton; D. W. Woodson.

H. C., Countess; E. D. Hays.

C. Juliet; Item Kennels.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Gary; R. G. Le Coeur.

2, Girth; W. D. Dick.

H. C., Leo the Brave; Miss J. C. Foster.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Mai; R. G. Le Coeur.

2, Medley; T. J. Tyrrell.

Open—Dogs.

1, Ben Lomond; E. H. Moore.

2, Otho; Hospice Kennels.

3, Gemma II; Hospice Kennels.

4, Miriam; E. H. Moore.

5, Miss Nan; R. H. Good.

C. Naja; G. C. McNett, M. D.

C. Naja; G. C. McNett, M. D.

English setters (P. C. Ohi).

1, Count Howard; F. Windholz.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Cora of Wetherill; F. Windholz.

Open—Dogs.

1, Sir Tatton; Item Kennels.

2, Lindo; Mt. Washington Kennels.

3, Clipper W.; B. Ridgway.

V. h. c., Wayne Bucklewell, M. M. McMillan; Blue Eagle, W. B. Palmer.

H. C., Rocket II, F. Johnson; Claud, C. P. Fox.

C., Hector II; E. Cobbe.

Open—Bitches.

1, Princess Beatrice; F. Windholz.

2, Zena; Mt. Washington Kennels.

3, Chantiqua Belle; W. B. Peet and W. A. Lyon.

V. h. c., Foreman's Pride, B. Ridgway; Cornelia G., L. Shuster, Jr.

H. C., Countess Eliza, E. Maher.

C. Alphonsine, B. Ridgway.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Don Carlos; Edwin Parker.

2, Glen Bolton; R. W. Brown.

Irish setters (P. C. Ohi).

1, Desmond II; C. F. Thompson.

2, Blarney; E. W. Clark, Jr.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Nellie; T. T. Thompson.

2, Laura B.; Eldred Kennels.

Open—Dogs.

1, Larry S.; E. Maher.

2, Dick Swivel; Pierre Camblos.

3, Judge; T. F. Rose.

V. h. c., Redstone, A. W. Pearsall; Gem, W. W. Kendall.

H. C., Don II, A. W. Pearsall; Lance, B. L. Clements.

C. Jack Malone, A. W. Pearsall; Ulster Chief, T. M. Hilliard, Jr.

Open—Bitches.

1, Chiplet; H. G. Bryant.

2, Beesie Glencho; St. Cloud Kennels.

3, Kate; J. McConna; Cora B., W. C. Hudson.

V. h. c., Jessie, D. O'Connor; Bella Ida, A. W. Pearsall.

H. C., Leda Glencho; A. W. Pearsall.

C. Luray III, Item Kennels; Lady Flora, Samuel Barr.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Cate; E. Shimm.

V. h. c., Prince; C. A. Lane.

H. C., Prince; George Mead.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Oakview Kate D.; Oakview Kennels.

3, Jennie R., Henry Reynolds.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS—(P. C. Ohi).

1, Beantoot; Dr. J. H. Meyer.

2, Little Boy; S. G. Dixon.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Champion Roxie; H. F. Smith.

2, Rose; Tioga Kennels.

Open—Dogs.

1, Dora; Mrs. S. L. Emory.

2, Lady Olivia; Hornell Harmony Kennels.

3, Queen in Black; E. H. Fyott.

V. h. c., Purly; W. F. Thomas.

H. C., Zoey W. B. Growlago.

Puppies.

1, Highland Guard; J. F. Simons.

2, Vanguard; Peter Cochran.

POINTERS (J. H. Phelan).

1, King Item; E. F. Smith.

2, Rex Pilot; B. A. Keardon.

H. C., Marquis de Lafayette, W. C. Towan; Richard II, Prof. L. P. Briske.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Law of Bow; Westminster Kennel Club.

2, King of Kent; E. Dexter.

Large, Open—Dogs.

1, Drake; S. Peutz.

2, Pontiac; E. Dexter.

3, Tory White; F. R. Hitchcock.

V. h. c., Sachem, Chestnut Hill Kennels;

Lebanon, Lebanon Kennels; Dick of Delphos, J. W. M. Cardes; Victor the Blue Stocking, Bryn Mawr Kennels; Bang, Bryn Mawr Kennels.

H. C., Gem Beaufort; H. E. Anderson.

C., Bing Jaag; H. M. Gill.

Large, Open—Bitches.

1, Lady Snow; F. Vail and Geo. L. Wilms.

2, Belle Randolph; Fleet View and Reading Pointer Kennels.

V. h. c., Devonshire Countess, Barnes Bros.; Ruby, S. D. Riddle.

Small, Challenge—Dogs.

1, Nasa of Kippen; Westminster Kennel Club.

Small, Challenge—Bitches.

1, Queen Fan; T. H. Terry.

Small, Open—Dogs.

1, Duke of Hesse; F. R. Hitchcock.

2, Vanderbilt; T. M. Aldrich.

3, Ned B., E. C. Mann; Fashion, J. Peutz.

V. h. c., Spot King, Fountain City Kennels; Bang Loy, E. T. L. Lane; Gambol, Item Kennels.

C. Bruce Beaufort; Myrtlewood Kennel.

Small, Open—Bitches.

1, Lady Tammany; F. G. Lewis.

2, Phiri; F. R. Hitchcock.

3, May Flower; Geo. C. Wilms.

V. h. c., Westminster Luna, Westminster Kennel Club; Carolina, Lebanon Kennels; Alameda II, Item Kennels.

C., Princess Bang, G. H. Tindell, Jr.; Mollie Beaufort, Myrtlewood Kennels.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Tory Tanager; E. Hitchcock.

2, Westminster Oat; Westminster Kennel Club.

3, The Beau; S. D. Riddle.

Puppies—Bitches.

1, Lady Tammany; F. G. Lewis.

2, Lass of Bow; S. D. Riddle.

3, Temptation II; J. N. Lewis.

H. C., Miss Nan; R. H. Good.

C., Naja; G. C. McNett, M. D.

English setters (P. C. Ohi).

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C. Jack Malone, A. W. Pearsall; Ulster Chief, T. M. Hilliard, Jr.

Open—Bitches.

1, Chiplet; H. G. Bryant.

2, Beesie Glencho; St. Cloud Kennels.

3, Kate; J. McConna; Cora B., W. C. Hudson.

V. h. c., Jessie, D. O'Connor; Bella Ida, A. W. Pearsall.

H. C., Leda Glencho; A. W. Pearsall.

C. Luray III, Item Kennels; Lady Flora, Samuel Barr.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Cate; E. Shimm.

V. h. c., Prince; C. A. Lane.

H. C., Prince; George Mead.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Oakview Kate D.; Oakview Kennels.

3, Jennie R., Henry Reynolds.

BLACK AND TAN SETTERS—(P. C. Ohi).

1, Beantoot; Dr. J. H. Meyer.

2, Little Boy; S. G. Dixon.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Champion Roxie; H. F. Smith.

2, Rose; Tioga Kennels.

Open—Dogs.

1, Dora; Mrs. S. L. Emory.

2, Lady Olivia; Hornell Harmony Kennels.

3, Queen in Black; E. H. Fyott.

V. h. c., Purly; W. F. Thomas.

H. C., Zoey W. B. Growlago.

Puppies.

1, Highland Guard; J. F. Simons.

2, Vanguard; Peter Cochran.

POINTERS (J. H. Phelan).

1, King Item; E. F. Smith.

2, Rex Pilot; B. A. Keardon.

H. C., Marquis de Lafayette, W. C. Towan; Richard II, Prof. L. P. Briske.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Law of Bow; Westminster Kennel Club.

2, King of Kent; E. Dexter.

Large, Open—Dogs.

1, Drake; S. Peutz.

2, Pontiac; E. Dexter.

3, Tory White; F. R. Hitchcock.

V. h. c., Sachem, Chestnut Hill Kennels;

V. h. c., Dick; Radnor Hunt.

Open—Bitches.

1, May; O. H. McClure.

2, Fannie; O. H. McClure.

V. h. c., Maud; O. H. McClure.

Puppies—Dogs.

1, Joe; Bradford Hunt.

Puppies—Bitches.

1, Daisy; Bradford Hunt.

2, Nellie Grant; J. C. Thomas.

Irish water spaniels—(S. R. Hemingway).

1, Patsy O'Connor; J. K. Daniels.

2, Dutches III; H. G. Cassidy.

3, Captain Mulloon; Hornell Harmony Kennels.

CLEVER SPANIELS—(S. R. Hemingway).

1, Newcastle; Wilmerding & Kitchell.

FIELD SPANIELS—(S. R. Hemingway).

1, Glencair; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Newton Abbot Laddie; Oldham & Wiley.

Challenge—Dogs.

1, Miss Newton Obo; Oldham & Wiley.

1, Newton Abbot Lord; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Rochester Prince; E. P. B. Southworth.

Open, Bitches—Black.

1, Newton Abbot Lady II; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Miss Obo; Oldham & Wiley.

V. h. c., Lady Stafford; W. H. Smith.

Open, Dogs—Any Other Color.

1, Newton Abbot Skipper; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Bridford Ruby; Bridford Kennels.

2, Bridford Lady; Bridford Kennels.

COCKER SPANIELS—(S. R. Hemingway).

Challenge—Dogs.

1, Doc; American Cocker Kennels.

2, Jersey; Oldham & Wiley.

Challenge—Bitches.

1, Miss Obo II; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Chloe W.; Oldham & Wiley.

Open, Dogs—Black.

1, Dick; Jas. M. Sullender.

2, King Boo; Woodstock Spanish Kennels.

H. C., Black Dan; American Cocker Kennels.

Open, Bitches—Black.

1, Horst; American Cocker Kennels.

2, Bessie W.; Oldham & Wiley.

3, Hornell Martha; Hornell Harmony Kennels.

V. h. c., Smug, C. H. Stouffer; Miss Topsy, R. F. Irwin.

Open, Dogs—Any Other Color.

1, Little Dan; Oldham & Wiley.

2, Robin Hood; G. H. Whitehead.

V. h. c., Hornell Dick, Hornell Harmony Kennels; So-so, Woodstock Spanish Kennels.

King Boo, Woodstock Spanish Kennels.

Open, Dogs—Any Other Color.

1, Hornell Velda; Hornell Harmony Kennels.

2, La Toosa; G. H. Whitehead.

3, Paney W.; Oldham & Wiley

PIGEONS.

The beak of a carrier is one of the most difficult points to breed good. It may be termed the base of a good carrier, because a good beak is almost a sure sign of great stoutness. At full development it is not infrequent to see very fine beak wattle on beaks that are not thick and in this case, although the wattle will always command its full share of admiration from the discerning fancier, yet the beauty of this is so much heightened by a good, thick beak, that the two combined never fail to elicit expressions of admiration. Different types of carriers have different shaped beaks and formation of wattles, and by this a good idea of what a bird will be at full development can be formed.

The flat-skulled, straight-faced type generally carry a beak that, if it does not "spindle," runs off to a thin and sharp point. As a rule this type does not carry large beak wattle, but very large eye wattles are common in it. Sometimes a bird of this type is seen with a stiff beak, but it is rarely accompanied with a wattle of corresponding substance. This is usually wanting in the centre, or arch between the greatest height at the back and the point. It is rare to see a carrier of this type with a very thick and heavy upper mandible. This, however, is common with the type slightly arched in skull, which, as a rule, has better beaks and better shaped wattles; it is in this type the much-coveted "box beak" is generally seen. What is called box beak is a very thick, strong-looking, blunt-pointed beak, apparently as thick throughout in the lower mandible as in the upper. It is very deep through and is straight and close-fitting on the edges of both mandibles. The beak is very highly priced and rarely seen in the longest faced birds. Mr. Fulton declares that he never saw but one with it 1 1/2 inches long in fair London measurement. All things equal long-faced birds are infinitely superior to short-faced birds, and it is comparatively easy to breed good short-faced carriers, but it is extremely difficult to breed them to the measurement quoted above.

The slightly arched-headed type, as a rule, carry better beaks than the straight-headed type, since there are more long-faced birds found in it; more with heavy blunt-pointed beaks. The result of observation is that box-beaked young are thrown most frequently from coops.

Judges and Judging. (Read by Mr. J. Guthrie before the National Columbian Association at Newcastleton, N.Y.) Having been requested by our secretary to read a paper at this meeting I have selected "Judges and Judging" as my subject, hoping the suggestions from my experience would make up for my shortcomings as a writer. The first question, and the one of primary importance is—"What class of fanciers are most likely to produce judges who will give great satisfaction and be most beneficial to the fancy?" I think not the professional or high-class dealer, as he is too deeply interested in the welfare of his own customers; nor yet the specialist, as he is sure to see the most merit in his own special varieties, and will give credit to points not occasionally come across men who, I think, may occasionally be the best of judges, that is those who have so strong a love of the fancy that they will travel miles to gratify their taste, and at the same time they are not owning a single bird. You will often find such men taking an active part in the committees at shows, working with zeal and without any personal ends in view. Such men, would, in my opinion, clear the way for the profession, and from the description given is graven on the minds of the majority of judges, so that when they come across it at any other show, they cannot mistake it. I have known such birds bought for fifty dollars, and for any particular merit that they possessed, but for the reason already stated, and to enable their purchasers' superfluous stock to be sold readily at the end of the season.

Club shows as ours could do much to abolish such practices. To the first place we should recommend all show committees, if possible, to have two judges for the whole show, say one man from a distance, and one belonging to the neighborhood, with very reasonable fees, also if it were a small show to have both poultry and pigeons judged by these two, so that knowledge might be more widely diffused, and men better able to judge would increase daily. Of course I do not say that this would do away with the specialist who, having selected one or two varieties, makes up his mind to "sweep the decks" at every show in which he exhibits. He meets with disappointment, he can run through the history of the bird, tell you every feather it has on or off it, and "where art spots in and nature out," and speaks with an authority of this knowledge that is purely his own, but he judges always with most honest conviction, he has given his awards from an honest conviction, without fear or favor, and regardless of the howls that may be raised. That show lasts longest, and has the best results financially, which keeps itself clear of the chances of any suspicious jobbery.

I would further recommend fanciers to send their birds to show within an easy distance, where they may visit and judge for themselves, unbiased, how the awards have been given, and the hardest words they may say is that the judge has been mistaken, in the absence of any other reason, why the best in their opinion has not been given. I never had any particular desire to act as

the show, any variety, scoring 97 1/2. Mr. Stovell's stock and the stock of others did not win over mine at Buffalo, and the reason was simply that a sudden call, for I only kept a limited number of varieties, and since then (some eight years ago) I will now I have been very busy in request. Those varieties that I was least acquainted with I have taken great pains in studying, and find it easier to select the best.

In conclusion, this is my argument—that a man need not keep great many varieties to be the most successful. It is to a true fancier to a good judge, but would fit himself better by visiting shows, and making observations there, having, of course, a natural love for the fancy.

Classification of Pigeons. CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—Your correspondent, "Wing Turbit," who writes under the above head, has much the same idea, relative to the show question, that I hold, and I believe it is to a true fancier to pass through a show-room and see premium cards on almost every exhibit, while some of the birds back of them have nothing whatever to recommend them, but being differently marked or colored from anything else present, and what an empty honor for the exhibitor to win without any competition.

Curtailed the premium list is the basis to work upon, and, as "Wing Turbit" suggests, massing of the colors seems to be the most satisfactory way, only I would admit as an exception where there were six pairs of one color. In this case, they should form a class of themselves. This I think would be satisfactory to exhibitor and society alike. I think one of the best ways to do much for us in this direction (barring as it does any bird not scoring a given number of points from taking a prize), if we can only get it out; but there seems to be such a lack of energy, or apparent indifference among the majority detailed to do the work, that the few who have got the push about them are unable to produce results, and are consequently very trying to make headway, and will, I am afraid, be interested in the thin and pick up soon, give it up in disgust. Others again don't want a standard, knowing their birds will fall into ill-repute when judged by scoring, but this class are for the most part sucklers in the fancy who are the opportunity of buying out a lot of scrub for 75 cents or 80 cents, and re-sell them piecemeal to young fanciers for \$5 or \$10 per pair. At the shows these parasites make up a big entry in all kinds of imaginary classes, make clean sweep with no competition, win the special for best and largest collection, when perhaps they have not got a single high-class bird in the exhibit. To such as these the theme of a standard is anything but interesting, as it will spoil their lucrative trade; but, what of the other? Surely there are enough of us who have greater ambition and good enough stock to win under the standard rules, to push this thing through against the ill-wishes of the aforementioned class. Then let us be up and doing, and such as have reports to get up, don't wait until the last minute, but push them through; send them for approval and let us at least get the best varieties in pamphlet form to experiment on our next season's shows.

This is not the proposed editor of the standard writing this for his own personal benefit, but a practical fancier who knows just how discouraged and disgusted said editor is with the existing state of affairs. WASHINGTON WING TURBIT.

That Dead Duck. GLOVERVILLE, N. Y., April 7.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—In justice to the Buffalo Society let me say to Mr. H. H. Hewitt, concerning his missing duck, that it died from some cause other than neglect during the exhibition, and it was returned in the coop it came in so Mr. Hewitt would know it was dead and not stolen, and it was the intention to reship it to him. It must have been taken out when the birds were cooped for home by the person who cooped them, as the exhibition did not close till 10 P. M. Monday, and the hall had been cleared of everything by daylight next morning, which anybody will understand meant some "nesting" and everybody interested in the society who could be trusted to compare numbers and coop fowls was set to work and the hall was full of men cooping fowls, taking down cages, carrying lumber and loading coops on the express. The writer one heard of a woman who carried the fine poultry in the spring and bring big prices, but they are very sluggish layers. Asked if he ever used Sheridan's condition powder to make hens lay, he replied that he had tried it and had no experience with it.

At the lowest estimate there are 6000 game cocks killed in battle every winter in and around New York. That represents at least \$500,000, for good, well-trained game cocks of choice strains are worth from \$100 each, and one that is worth betting on at all can hardly be called less than \$50 in value. But say that there are only 6000 chickens fought, worth \$50 each, \$300,000 isn't a financial interest to be sneezed at. It makes business for a great many breeders over in New Jersey, and Long Island, Connecticut, and about Syracuse, and even as far away as Canada, raising game cocks to supply New York in the fighting season.—New York Sun.

Grain and Meal may be fed either in the natural state, dry, or cooked, but never wetted raw. A cake made of cornmeal, middlings and oatmeal, wet with sour milk, seasoned with salt and a trifle of Cayenne, baked in a slow oven for hours, is an excellent form of food for them. It may be crumbled dry, or soaked in milk. It never sours, is always ready, and if given with any care, none of it will be wasted. Or scraps of fresh meat may be soaked and simmered until they are in shreds. And into the soup meal stirred to make a thick mush. This poured into

Food For Chicks. Grain and meal may be fed either in the natural state, dry, or cooked, but never wetted raw. A cake made of cornmeal, middlings and oatmeal, wet with sour milk, seasoned with salt and a trifle of Cayenne, baked in a slow oven for hours, is an excellent form of food for them. It may be crumbled dry, or soaked in milk. It never sours, is always ready, and if given with any care, none of it will be wasted. Or scraps of fresh meat may be soaked and simmered until they are in shreds. And into the soup meal stirred to make a thick mush. This poured into

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well-greased dripping-pan, and baked in a slow oven for hours, is even better than the first. Chicks will thrive if fed only upon broken grain; coarse cornmeal, oatmeal, cracked wheat, broken rice or seeds. The organs of digestion become accustomed very quickly to continued food of any sort. A few give bread or cracker moistened with water. A little soaked in beer, and squeezed dry, is good on a cold or damp morning. Never feed moulded bread, or anything where mould has formed; burn all such, and feed the charred remains. A beef's head, or a lot of old bones, buried until alive with maggots, is of more value than the weight in meat.

Canaries often sit too closely and sweat their young. A remedy for this is to fasten a large, broad-topped screw down through the centre of the nest so its head will be just above the nestling's back. Cover this well about with cotton and hair or fine moss.

THEO. P. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J. Homing Pigeons and Pansails. Only One Quality of Breeding Stock, and that the BEST Money Can Secure.

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BLACK CARRIERS.

THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

Points of the Beak—London Measurement—Flat Skulled Type.

(Continued from No. 14, page 6.)

Moore gives three points to the beak of the carrier; that is, it should be long, straight and thick. But there is every reason to doubt that the method of measurement of a carrier's face in his day is not the same as at present, because nothing we know of on lead us to the belief that the face of the breed has been lengthened in the interval between his day and the present, for we know there are those who have been fanciers of the breed for forty and more years and in their observation the face has not been lengthened in the slightest degree. Also in the last few years there have been breeders of great experience who have paid immense prices for the finest specimens they could procure to improve their strains, yet these have not been able to increase the length of face of their birds beyond that which is well known. At the same time we have proof that different systems of measurement have existed, inasmuch as there are at present two existing. Not long ago the system was that now known as the "London measurement," which is from the point of the beak to the first corner of the eye-ball the measure could touch, which, of course, is in the straight line; and 1 1/2 inches is about the extreme length that the nose of long-faced carriers can be bred to. This is frequently exceeded, but in an infinitesimal proportion to the number beneath it. By-and-by this 1 1/2 inch was not long enough, or perhaps some clever dogged took to measuring their birds differently, one of which might have been to pass off short-faced birds as long ones, or to help off birds that had been operated upon; gradually, therefore, another mode of measurement came up, which consisted in measuring from the point of the beak to the centre of the eye-ball, and this, because it flattered men's vanity in being able to quote a long measurement, and because it offers more facilities for a squarer in length, has held its way. Now it is within the power of every carrier fancier to prove by measuring his stock that the distance between the centre of the eye-ball and the front corner of the beak is nearly every instance 1 1/2 inch, consequently that 1 1/2 inch London measure would be (2) inches by the other measure.

But the beak of a carrier can be made to grow beyond a natural length; that is, the length it would keep if the bird's food was thrown upon the ground or on gravel, or on a floor with great spread over it, as is customary in many lofts. But directly the natural length is passed it begins to spindle, and this is so great a detriment that no man who really knows anything about carriers would allow his birds to grow longer than is natural, and every experienced fancier who knows the advantage there is to the look of a bird in the shape of its beak takes care never to let it exceed its natural length, but keeps it out back to that directly it exceeds it, as in the case of all hopper-fed birds or its equivalent it will do.

There is also a disease of the beak carriers have generally set up from fighting, which causes the beak to grow, and if it is not shortened it will frequently attain an immense length. One bird with this disease had by natural development only 1 1/2 inches, but fed from a pan it increased to 2 1/2 inches, London measure. Those who have such birds usually let the beak grow for the sake of wagering upon and boasting of the length, but such beaks are not fair beaks, since it is really very difficult to reach 1 1/2 inches, and extremely rare to exceed it. To measure, the small steel standard three-line gauge with a steel stop fitted, is the best. This should have the divisions to even thirty-seconds marked upon it.

The new style of measurement offers facilities for a squarer, since it is a farce to talk of marking the centre of the pupil of a bird's eye. Let any one who doubts this take an object of the same diameter to an engineer used to take work, and therefore having it as part of his routine to find centres, and he will see this man make three or four attempts with his dividers before he can do so. How, then, can it be expected that men who know nothing practically of measuring carriers' faces, and less of the nicety of finding the centre of such an object as the pupil of an eye, can tell it? The old system, because it gives an exact point from which to measure, is therefore best, although it being certain is the objection to it by some men.

There can be no doubt that the trip of the bee ball plays 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 seen more prominently than before the entire civilized world. The enterprise, undertaken by a single courageous individual, was so successful that it could not fail to make a marked impression upon Australian and European minds, illustrating, as it did most thoroughly, American pluck and enterprise. My purpose to supplement this great American enterprise with another equally important and novel departure, calculated to show American pluck in another and most notable direction, viz., 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, and the entire edition will be sent to Australia, where the paper will be carefully distributed by our agents at all the usual centers, race fairs and sporting events of all kinds, as well as through the dealers.

This is the largest undertaking ever fettered by a sporting paper, and is unprecedented in its novelty. 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. I 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.

If any amount per inch (1,000,000 copies of advertising for \$5.00. Do not let this opportunity pass.

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THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY AT No. 32 S. Third St., Phila., Pa. MRS. E. S. STARR, Editor. BOX 295.

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ADVERTISING RATES. (Cash In Advance.) \$1.00 PER INCH NON-FARM MEASUREMENT 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.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED RIGHT UP TO THE DAY OF PUBLICATION. All Cheques, Drafts, Postal Orders and Remittances must be made payable to Mrs. E. S. Starr.

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, MAY 8, 1889.

THE BROILER SUPPLY.

The reports of those who have gone into Hammon to spy out that land of broilers and broilers and more a-coming, have been rather discouraging to those who had been thinking of taking this short cut to gold and glory. That is, with such a source of supply the market must be glutted and the opportunity gone for all but those who had seized and now held it. But, the market reports show that all the produce of the miles and miles of brooders of which Hammon boasts, is not enough for New York's breakfast, even of those who can afford the dollar for the pound, and, in truth, only serve to fix the mouth of the taster to call for more.

The Public Ledger only last week said:—There is not enough poultry in the country east of the territories to supply the demand. Hundreds of tons from the Western States now go to California, which the East should have. Again, the winter has been so open that farmers in the West hesitated about killing their stock, fearing that it would not bear transportation to Eastern markets in such weather.

Notwithstanding the very great increase of incubators throughout the country winter chickens, designated as "broilers," are very scarce in the Philadelphia markets, Boston and New York buying them up "right and left." Chickens hatched last fall, and which have been known as "roasting" chickens, are now placed under the head of "fowls," and sell wholesale at 15 and 16 cents. There are, it is said, no freshly killed turkeys in market, those now on sale being of frozen stock, selling at 16 and 18 cents. The demand is so steady for all kinds of poultry that the market is "cleaned up" daily.

THE FANTAILS.

If, as Fantail suggests, the East and the West agree to meet to fix the type of the fantail, it will be bringing their birds to court, and agreeing to accept the decision of a judge. But, who shall be the judge? Who is there to whom all would agree to submit so momentous a question as fixing the type of the fantail? And, who would accept such responsibility? A breeder of fantails would not do, as he would instinctively favor the type to which his efforts had been directed, and one not a breeder would be governed by the opinion most effectively expressed upon him.

One master fantail fancier should take in hand, and that is the classification at shows. Shall every variation of which two pairs can be shown be made a class? Admitting Scotch, English and a be-

twelve as necessary to properly represent the fantail fancy in America, shall each of these have the four divisions of crested, plain, booted, crested, booted plain, and each of the twelve be repeated in all the shades and markings the ingenious color breeder can produce?

If not, then upon what terms shall these types and varieties have place in the show room, and if all must compete together, what type or marking or color takes precedence?

THE OBSOLETE STANDARD.

It was "business" on the part of the American Poultry Association to refuse the discount to the trade upon the standard it made popular in making it obsolete. And it is also "business" for the secretary and treasurer of this "moderately prosperous and dignified body of men" to burden each official communication with his personal advertising. An office with such privileges should not be disposed of at private deals, but fanciers should demand that it be duly advertised and offered in public, and to the highest bidder.

But why in this obsolete standard in the Asiatic profile missing? And, what is the objection to Article 2, of instructions to judges. That profile outline shall be the guide for symmetry so far as the side view is represented, all other defects to be considered under shape of portion where defect is located?

Who can give the inside history of this obsolete edition?

THE WALKING CAGE.

The walking cage for judging pigeons, as advocated by John Waters in another column, was used for nearly all the varieties in the pigeon department of the late Buffalo show, and it is in good part due to the satisfaction Mr. Peet gave as judge. No one who has once seen pigeons thus judged, would ever be satisfied with any other method. We believe Mr. Peet is the first in America to make the walking cage the rule for this department.

THE MODEL CLUB.

Henry Erdmann Offers a Code For Criticism or Adoption.

I.—The object of the club is to advance and encourage the scientific culture of poultry and fancy pigeons; to promote a clear understanding between breeders and judges as to the most desirable type; to form and tabulate an authoritative standard of properties; and to improve classifications at the exhibitions.

II.—The officers to be elected annually, by a show of hands or proxy, the same being eligible for re-election; but no president shall be elected for more than two consecutive years.

III.—The treasurer shall make no disbursement without the sanction of the committee.

IV.—An annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of the general business of the club shall be held in or near the place during the month of November.

V.—Candidates for membership shall be duly proposed and seconded, and admitted by voting papers forwarded by the secretary to all members; a majority of adverse votes against a candidate constituting a refusal of election.

VI.—The terms of membership shall be an annual subscription of the amount named, payable by each member on election and afterwards on the first of October of each year.

VII.—Anyone not paying his subscription by New Year's Day, after having due notice from the secretary, will no longer be considered a member.

VIII.—In the event of any member becoming objectionable to the club it shall be the duty of the secretary, on receipt of a requisition, signed by at least one moiety of the members, to call a special meeting, giving not less than seven days' notice thereof; and, if three-fourths of the voters present at such meeting are in favor of such an objectionable member withdrawing from the club, he shall be requested in writing by the secretary to resign, and on his failing or neglecting to do so shall be excluded from the club, and cease to be a member and have no right, title or interest in the property of the club, from the date of such expulsion from membership.

IX.—Members retiring or expelled, forfeit all privileges of the club, and all interest in its property.

X.—At the annual meeting of a club it shall be competent for any member to propose any alterations in or additions to the rules and regulations.

XI.—The committee shall arrange for meetings of any club, never mind where or when held, when possible, and may at their discretion refer any business of importance to the members, and, if necessary, may appoint extra-

ordinary meetings, of all of which members must receive at least ten days notice thereof.

XII.—On all questions of importance, such as the admission of members, alterations of the rules and regulations, etc., voting papers shall be sent to all members so many days in advance as shall be decided, so as to enable those members who cannot personally attend the meetings to record their vote. Members may grant proxies for other members to vote for them on any question regarding the club, and such proxies shall be forwarded by the secretary.

XIII.—Service of all voting papers and other notices are held to be good if posted by the secretary from any part of the United States so many days before the date of any meeting, as shall be decided.

XIV.—Members shall be requested not to make use of postal cards in corresponding with the honorable secretary.

XV.—All exhibitors must show their birds singly, and members of the club shall see that they are placed in their regular class, taking the variety and color into consideration.

XVI.—All birds shall be judged before an individual is allowed in the rooming which all preliminary cards shall be taken onto the cages, so as to allow visitors to see who has won the prize.

XVII.—Records shall be made and preserved of all the club's transactions, and suitable reports be from time to time forwarded by the secretary to all papers interested therein.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REACHING PERFECTION.

And What is Perfection?—Pertinent Remarks by an Old Breeder.

Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—I have remained silent a long time, as I noted that your columns were well filled. Even now I use a nom de plume, as I don't wish anybody to think I have an axe to grind. To begin with, I am as great a pigeon fancier as ever lived, and though some-thing along in years, I am like a child when watching my birds; my sole recreation away from business is the time spent in my loft.

I am a fantail scank and like others, indulge in the fancy of breeding, and showing, through the columns of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL, as it is well known that the editor of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL has tried for years to benefit the fanciers of this country, more by his own pen, and I think it time to give some other authorities take this view, while others ask whether any one by crossing has succeeded in producing the slate-blue which is characteristic in his personal experience, when he sees that he has seen birds of a slatey-gray, which closely resembled the Andalusian color, and these were produced from a cross between white Spanish and white Cochins. Mr. Harrison also informs me that he has seen slate-blue Dorkings, and he further volunteered information that blue cats were got from black parents. But leaving this out of the question, though the point is important, the name Andalusian implies something of a premium, provided some color is much easier to breed upon than others are, therefore, say, make an allowance for those who wish the most difficult to breed, as many a young and inexperienced fancier might make choice of a color and variety that was very difficult, if he must bring his bird into the competition with others not so difficult, and with no allowance, he might be beaten (as some discouraged), but with a little allowance he stands more of a show to win and to be encouraged to keep on in the fancy.

Again, some want a medium-sized bird and a fat tail, and care nothing for style. I have seen some alleged fine specimens that sit or stand under a fat tail. The tail here is not, however, as we never fully reach perfection, for in no bird do breeders differ so much as in fantails. Some want the English fan with its heavy body, loose feathering, and grand, well-spread tail. Others want the small, close-built Scotch, with its excessive motion and horse-shoe tail. Some claim that the pure Scotch can have a fat tail. I don't think so, for I have not a pure Scotch bird that could stand erect with a fat tail. My cock must have a horse-shoe tail to brace against, or they would fall backward. When the head starts back the tail goes down and the bird holds himself in position by his tail.

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Pigeon Literature.

Boston, Mass., April 22.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—How little we see of the most experienced pigeon breeder's writings on the breeding, mating and general management of fancy pigeons nowadays in the monthlies. Some eight or ten years ago I used to take some delight in watching paper and space on these subjects. I do not know that anyone was benefited by reading them, or that they contained anything which every fancier had not seen in print a dozen times before. After awhile I thought it was best to stop for my own peace of mind, as the proof-reader did not seem to know as much about fancy pigeons and their characteristics as I had hoped. Consequently such wry, bleak and twisted tails that would lead a fancier to imagine the writer was trying to form a standard on rooster-tails, which he had recently came in contact with. I presume some others have been through the same mill, concerning the magnificent accounts we get from the fancy-pigeon breeders. This is only one reason why men of experience do not care to append their names to an article now and then. Another very common reason is the manner in which some miscellaneous writers will try to take your scalp the next month by accusing you of trying to advertise your stock free of charge.

Now, I want to know who is to blame for this mean, miserable feeling of being deceived? I say nobody but the publishers of the journal. They ought to be able to discern the strife and ill-feeling these cranks were attempting to sow.

Now, brother fanciers, I ask you one and all to join hands and give us some of your ideas for the benefit of fancy pigeon breeding, and showing, through the columns of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL, as it is well known that the editor of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL has tried for years to benefit the fanciers of this country, more by his own pen, and I think it time to give some other authorities take this view, while others ask whether any one by crossing has succeeded in producing the slate-blue which is characteristic in his personal experience, when he sees that he has seen birds of a slatey-gray, which closely resembled the Andalusian color, and these were produced from a cross between white Spanish and white Cochins. Mr. Harrison also informs me that he has seen slate-blue Dorkings, and he further volunteered information that blue cats were got from black parents. But leaving this out of the question, though the point is important, the name Andalusian implies something of a premium, provided some color is much easier to breed upon than others are, therefore, say, make an allowance for those who wish the most difficult to breed, as many a young and inexperienced fancier might make choice of a color and variety that was very difficult, if he must bring his bird into the competition with others not so difficult, and with no allowance, he might be beaten (as some discouraged), but with a little allowance he stands more of a show to win and to be encouraged to keep on in the fancy.

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POULTRY.



PAIR PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

THE ANDALUSIAN.

Why the Spanish Must be Accepted as Its Progenitor—Its Valuable Properties—How to Breed For Standard Points.

Upon the origin of the Andalusian there have been differences of opinion; some denying for its association with the white-faced Spanish, but others, probably more correctly giving the Andalusian a Spanish ancestry, but assert that, like the Minorca, is neither more nor less than a sport from the Spanish breed of white-faced fowls. Tegemeyer, Wright, Boisier and other authorities take this view, while others ask whether any one by crossing has succeeded in producing the slate-blue which is characteristic in his personal experience, when he sees that he has seen birds of a slatey-gray, which closely resembled the Andalusian color, and these were produced from a cross between white Spanish and white Cochins. Mr. Harrison also informs me that he has seen slate-blue Dorkings, and he further volunteered information that blue cats were got from black parents. But leaving this out of the question, though the point is important, the name Andalusian implies something of a premium, provided some color is much easier to breed upon than others are, therefore, say, make an allowance for those who wish the most difficult to breed, as many a young and inexperienced fancier might make choice of a color and variety that was very difficult, if he must bring his bird into the competition with others not so difficult, and with no allowance, he might be beaten (as some discouraged), but with a little allowance he stands more of a show to win and to be encouraged to keep on in the fancy.

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POULTRY.



MALAYS.

THE MINORCA.

Precis of Opinions Expressed Through "The Stock-Keeper"—Interesting to Importers of English Prize-Winners. BLACKLEG—The Minorca fowl, until within a few years, was hardly seen out of Devon and Cornwall, has of late become so popular that it often outnumbers better known, if not so old varieties. The cause for this sudden popularity is difficult to account for. In the west of England it was for years bred and kept, because found to be such a marvellous layer of very large eggs. It was also hardy, precocious, very handsome, easy to rear, and the most energetic secretary of any fowl in the case with most other varieties. As these good properties became more widely known, so this bird was more extensively bred throughout the kingdom, and under the fostering care of a club, with a most energetic secretary at its head, it has continued to gain in popularity, and birds which a few years since could be purchased for a few shillings each are now worth many pounds. Hundreds of Minorcas have also been sent to America and the Colonies, where their merits are being fully recognized, and the Minorca bids fair to become as great a favorite abroad as it is at the present time in the United Kingdom.

At most shows where a recognized judge of the variety officiates, the entries are very numerous, the competition is very close, the awards are keenly criticised, and a great deal of opinion is expressed. My object in writing this letter is to set these differences more fully discussed, and, if possible, settled, that we may all know what to breed for and what to avoid, and that the judges' decisions may be more consistent than they have been hitherto. All Minorca fanciers agree that white on the face is most objectionable, some even going so far as to say this should be a disqualification in an exhibition bird. Yet, how many of such birds do we see winning prizes? And, as to the size of the ear? The fashion seems to be to get the ear-lobes as large as possible. Why, I am at a loss to understand; I should much prefer to see these moderate in size, for large ears mean, sooner or later, white on the face. Talking of the face reminds me that one often comes across birds at shows which have had many of the small feathers removed from the face. Now, I do care for a gippy face, or a face almost covered with black feathers, and it is to be hoped that judges will in future, not only pay more attention in looking after white on the face, but disqualify those which have been trimmed, as too large, both in the comb and in the ear. Next, the combs of these birds are far too large, both in the cock and in the hen, and if something is not done to get these smaller I am certain these large combs will ruin the variety. Even as it is, many breeders out of the combs of their breeding stock, as they find the birds do not properly fertilize their eggs. In other cases the cocks' combs have to be supported to keep them erect. When a variety requires this kind of attention it must soon lose popularity, and people who merely keep poultry for the sake of their eggs or to add to the beauty and attractiveness of their homes will not be bothered with birds requiring so much trouble to keep in a presentable condition. In my opinion very big combs and large ear-lobes are not to be encouraged in Minorcas, or any other variety which is to continue a thoroughly popular breed.

Finally, as to the color of the legs. Of late many otherwise excellent specimens have been very light in legs, some even of a blue, stoney color, just the kind of legs which Spanish fanciers like to see on their birds, but which, to my mind, is most objectionable in Minorcas. I much prefer the dark-colored legs, almost black, if you like, but not those pale ones which are becoming so common.

A. G. PIERCE—"Blacklegs" is perfectly right in saying that the Minorca is fast becoming a great favorite abroad as it is in the United Kingdom. It has made wonderful strides during the past two years. Previous to the formation of the Minorca Club it was quite an exception to see a Minorca with a sound red face. Now, I am pleased to say, in the West of England especially, these white-faced specimens are almost extinct, and many of our leading fanciers have splendid birds of the correct type. But a large number breed this beautiful variety with small white speckles under the eyes, and this points necessary to constitute a good specimen; and, I fear, even with those who know a good bird when they see it, failure is too often to be

attributed to the want of knowledge in mating for breeding. White on the face of a Minorca should be a fatal defect in the show pen. As to earlobes, I am decidedly in favor of a medium size. Many have, in my opinion, far too large lobes, which certainly leads, eventually, to white in face. But I have proved with judicious mating it is possible to breed them with large lobes and still retain a sound red face. I have in my yard a cockerel with an immense lobe and one of the soundest and best fowls I ever saw on a Minorca. I may add that such birds as these are most valuable to the breed, and I consider a medium-sized lobe of the proper almond shape, of good quality and fitting closely to the face, adds much to the beautiful appearance of the Minorca. A tight-fitting lobe is a point that ought to be carefully bred for. Many of the best specimens (otherwise) are spoiled by loose, unshapely lobes. "Blacklegs" says that he has often seen birds which have had the small feathers removed from their faces. This is a thing too often done. The judges, I am pleased to see, as a rule pass birds so treated. I certainly do not admire a gippy face, although this is a kind of face that seldom shows white. I always regret that I have not had a pair of these birds, as it invariably becomes white; a coral red is the correct color.

I have always been an advocate of medium-sized combs, especially on the cocks. I consider the hens should have a fair sized comb, but combs should have sufficient substance to be carried off from the face. They should not be thin and flabby, falling loosely over the face and preventing the hen from seeing. In my opinion, the comb when a bird meets with an accident to its comb, which causes it to go over. I have at the present time three cocks in my breeding pens with their combs off (my challenge cup cock being one). The correct color of a Minorca's legs is dark, the darker the better—black if possible. There is also another most important point too often overlooked, viz., size and shape of body. I have seen specimens in the prize lists which are too large, and in some cases the head points could have been the only thing considered necessary by the person who awarded the prizes. A large number of the Minorcas are narrow in chest, short in body, and carry a great deal of tail. The latter is a most prevalent defect, and every endeavor should be made to breed it out. Tail should not be as full and fan-shaped as is often seen, but should be a good bird lacking condition often fails to win, while a bad one in good trim often succeeds. J. PARVACI—Whether a Minorca breeder or not, "Blacklegs" seems to me to have several points he has overlooked, viz., condition, size, color of eye, and plumage. First, white face should certainly mean an absolute disqualification. I do not mean by this to mark the specimen as defective, but to say that a judge should pass the same by without looking to the condition of the points. I am fast coming to the conclusion that not even a commended cock should be placed on a pen possessing such a specimen. Second, I prefer combs as large as possible, provided the general effect pleases the eye and does not for a moment give one the idea of the comb being a deformity or even an inconvenience. If the structure of a cock's comb is correct it never requires support. What I mean by this is that the breadth at the base in a full-grown Minorca cockerel should not be less than one inch and three-quarters. If the breadth is this, there will not be the least necessity for support, nor any possibility of the comb falling except perhaps through injury. As to the color of legs, old birds invariably get light, but those cannot be too dark in yearling birds—the darker the better. Still, if we give five points for a dark leg in a yearling, we may also give five points for a dark slate-colored leg in a hen and be acting justly.

In my opinion a Minorca is not a Minorca until it resembles the Spanish in shape. I would class the Spanish as a sprightly, lanky, leggy fowl, while the correct type of the Minorca is as follows:—Legs of medium length, inclined to the short side, body deep and square, neck of medium length, but hackle very full and flowing, giving a Dorking-like shape at the throat, tail carried well back. Now, the first and the last point mentioned are the two which give the Minorca a very distinct appearance from that of the Spanish. If there is one thing more to be noted, other than I dislike it is a high tail or a Spanish type.

J. HARWOOD.—In hardly any one point is a Spanish like a Minorca. Look at the cheeks, can anything be more different? No other variety is so quickly as do Minorcas; Spanish are quite the reverse. Spanish have smooth combs, blue legs, green lustred plumage, and are altogether more stilly in appearance. Minorcas have rough combs, should be black in leg, black in wing, and more fully furnished in tail and hackle, of a richer and finer quality, and glossy jet black; more compact and Dorking-shaped, shorter on leg, and would be happy and jolly where a Spanish would start and be nervous. Most of those who turn out the mongrels, that are neither Spanish, Andalusian, nor Minorca, which has caused so much difference in opinion of what a true Minorca should be. Like "Blacklegs," I want the comb to be as high as possible, but not to cause any discomfort to the bird. Lobes are decidedly too big; they should not be so large when the bird is four or five years old. What I wish to see is birds in proving with age, and not go all in black in the moult. Most Minorca fanciers are working men, and the close confinement they are compelled to keep them in has a tendency to make the combs and lobes grow larger than

and the black, Spanish comb, style, shape and carriage would be the last thing a Minorca fancier would desire. As regards ear-lobes I have always believed that the fashion of extra large ear-lobes for the Minorca had much to do with introducing white-faced birds. I like a fair-sized lobe, white, without folds or creases, and fitting close to side of head. Size of comb is merely a question of feeding, and many fanciers in their anxiety to get a bird into high show condition give too much stimulating food, with the effect of producing the extra large combs we sometimes see and sometimes to the detriment of the bird's success. "Blacklegs" need not fear the general utility of the Minorca being spoiled in this respect. When Minorcas are kept as ordinary farm-yard stock, not a bird among them is inconvenienced in any way by too large a comb. The legs of Minorcas as cockerels or pullets should be black or nearly so, but Mr. Grant-Govan rightly calls attention to the fact that after the first season the legs become lighter in color, and this fact is not always either known or remembered by all-round judges and others. Mr. Grant-Govan is quite right in insisting upon Minorcas being large in size, and not mere bantams. Anyone can breed pretty and small Minorcas, but to breed a big good one is not so easy, but when achieved with certainty, meet with the reverse under all good judges of the variety. I like a Minorca with a big square body, and something of a Dorking shape, only higher on the legs, in fact, a big substantial-looking fowl. In judging it is not sufficiently remembered that the Minorca is variable in appearance hour by hour, and sometimes judges get blamed wrongfully for this cause, as the exhibitor is apt to overlook the fact that at time of judging his birds are not looking their best, while to another bird, no better in points, condition or size may at time of judging just happen to show itself to the best advantage, and thus gain precedence. In conclusion, I venture to say that although the Minorca has so rapidly come to the front as everybody's bird, yet it seems likely to retain that enviable position for a long time to come.

E. W. GRANT-GOVAN.—To condemn white on the face seems to me to be a little too strict. Surely this point is one and for all settled in this:—That white on the face, in whatever quantity (although perhaps only one speck), should utterly condemn the bird for show purposes, and that a light tinge should pass over all birds so marked. At any rate we have arrived at a length in Scotland, and surely England cannot be behind us in this respect. It simply means that if we give a prize to a bird with white on the face, we encourage the greatest defect, which there can be in the Minorca. In my opinion the pure blood-red face is the making of the Minorca, and nothing blanches the appearance of the bird so much as white on face. As to other points, my idea of a Minorca is, face as free from hairs as possible (trimmed faces always to be passed); eyes dark, lobes large, but of a distinctly almond shape. As to the combs, this is a matter of personal opinion. I prefer combs as large as possible, provided the general effect pleases the eye and does not for a moment give one the idea of the comb being a deformity or even an inconvenience. If the structure of a cock's comb is correct it never requires support. What I mean by this is that the breadth at the base in a full-grown Minorca cockerel should not be less than one inch and three-quarters. If the breadth is this, there will not be the least necessity for support, nor any possibility of the comb falling except perhaps through injury. As to the color of legs, old birds invariably get light, but those cannot be too dark in yearling birds—the darker the better. Still, if we give five points for a dark leg in a yearling, we may also give five points for a dark slate-colored leg in a hen and be acting justly.

otherwise would be the case if the birds had their liberty. A red face is the red standing point. The plumage should be a glossy jet black, even to the quill feathers. Nothing adds more to a Minorca's beauty than a black back, legs and eyes. Old fanciers insisted on toe-nails being of a dark horn color. Minorcas are a difficult bird to judge, as they vary every hour in appearance. Condition is the deciding point. All-round judges are not always to blame, for they often have 400 pens to judge in the time it should take to judge an average lot of Minorcas. Something is wrong when two breeders pass a bird at two different shows, first at a third an all-round judge gives him a white and challenge cup. Light legs and white in flight are much too prevalent; also crooked breast-bone—whether this is caused by going too soon to roost on perch, or whether it is hereditary, is difficult to say. I am inclined to think the latter, should like breeders to pay more attention to bodily structure, as I would like the Minorca not only to look well, but handle well. Minorca fanciers are at all getting more enlightened as to what is the best standard, and I hope they will still be more determined to maintain the purity of our old red-faced Minorca.

PERRY STAFFORD (Secretary Minorca Club).—I am delighted to see that the Minorca has now its proper place, and justly so, as one of the most useful and beautiful fowls we have. It is without the slightest doubt the most popular breed at the present day, and the demand from America has increased to a very large extent, and continues to do so. I think it is not saying too much that it owes its popularity in the main to the Minorca Club, and to the efforts its individual members have made on its behalf. If shows will give separate classes for Minorcas, instead of making them compete against Andalusians, Leghorns, Spanish, etc., there is not the slightest doubt that they will be the largest in the show. Now in answer to "Blacklegs," white in face is a fatal defect, and however good otherwise, such birds ought to be passed. Ear-lobes should be of medium in size, almond-shaped, and fitting close to the head. Large lobed birds will sooner or later be white in face. As to combs, I do not like one that is too large for the bird to carry with comfort. The legs should be black; the darker you can get them the better. The standard of perfection of the Minorca Club is:

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS. Cock. Neck.—Fairly long, but stout. Head.—Long and broad, so as to carry comb quite erect. Comb.—Single, large, evenly serrated, perfectly upright, firmly set on head, straight in front, free from any twist or thumb-mark, reaching well to the back of the head, moderately rough in texture, free from any side sprigs. Wattle.—Long, rounded at the ends. Face.—Fine in quality, as free from feathers or hairs as possible, and not showing any white. Ear-lobe.—Medium in size, almond-shaped, smooth, flat, fitting close to the head. Eye.—Full, bright and expressive. Neck.—Long, nicely arched, with flowing hackles. Body.—Broad at shoulder, square and compact. Back.—Broad and rather long. Wings.—Moderate in length, neat and fitting close to body. Breast.—Full and rounded. Thighs, legs and feet.—Medium length and stout. Tail.—Four. Feet.—Full, sickles long, well arched, and carried well back. Size.—Large. Carriage.—Upright, graceful. Weight.—From 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. Hen. Neck.—Fairly long, but stout. Head.—Long and broad. Comb.—Single, fairly large, evenly serrated, arched, drooping well down over side of face, slightly rough in texture, free from any side sprigs. Wattle.—Long, rounded at the ends. Face.—Fine in quality, as free from feathers or hairs as possible, and not showing any white. Ear-lobe.—Medium in size, almond-shaped, smooth, flat, fitting close to the head, rather more rounded than in cock. Eye.—Full, bright and expressive. Neck.—Long, nicely arched. Body.—Broad at shoulder, square and compact. Back.—Broad and rather long. Wings.—Moderate in length, neat and fitting close to body. Breast.—Full and rounded. Thighs, legs and feet.—Medium length and stout. Tail.—Four. Feet.—Full, neat, carried well back. Size.—Large. Carriage.—Upright, graceful. Weight.—From 5 lbs. to 6 lbs.

COLOR OF BLACK. Cock and Hen. Neck.—Dark horn color. Eye.—Dark. Comb, face and wattles.—Dark blood red. Ear-lobe.—Pure white. Plummage.—Glossy black. COLOR OF WHITES. Cock.—White. Eye.—Red. Comb, face and wattles.—Blood red. Ear-lobe.—Pure white. Legs.—Pinky white. Plummage.—Glossy white.

points in judging. Defects in face—blotched red, coarseness or too hairy. . . . 15 Bad shape, or twisted comb. . . . 15 Want of size. . . . 15 Wrinkled, folded, or stained. . . . 10 Defects in color. . . . 10 Want of condition. . . . 10 Want of style and symmetry. . . . 10 Too light legs, eyes or beak. . . . 8 Crooked breastbone. . . . 7 100

DISQUALIFICATIONS. White in face; wry or squirrel-tailed; feathers on legs; other than single-combed colored plumage, other than black or white in the several varieties; other than four toes; legs other color than black or slate in black Minorcas, or white in white Minorcas. Eggs and the Siting Hen. [From a lecture by Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier before the Royal Horticultural Society, St. Kensington, Royal Hort.

A common result of poultry keeping is to throw the delicate egg-producing mechanism out of gear. Eggs are produced from what is called surplus food; that is, food beyond that needed for the sustenance of the fowl. Some people knowing this overfed their birds, while others kept them barely alive and wonder why they get few eggs. Excess of certain foods causes the ova to be produced too rapidly. In the natural course of events only one ovum should be produced in twenty-four hours and for five or six successive days. If two ova are produced in one day of twenty-four hours various eccentricities result. Sometimes two pass into the oviduct together and a double-yolked egg results. Occasionally two perfect chickens may be hatched from one egg, but usually only one. Sometimes the same ova is possessed of abnormal parts, as a surplus of legs or wings. Another irregularity from the same cause is the production of one egg with two yolks. The oviduct being irritated, contracting in front of the perfectly formed egg instead of behind it, forced it back until it met another yolk, when the two joined company and passed down the oviduct together. SOFT EGGS. Soft eggs result from too fattening food and too little exercise, the ovum passing down the oviduct too rapidly for the secretions to be made. None of these irregularities are to be met with in wild birds, and in others only when kept in confinement and overfed. There are no functions which suffer so much as those pertaining to the production of eggs. A hen that has begun to lay will go on until the whole clutch has been completed, even though the conditions of its existence are so changed as to render it impossible for her to keep in quarters as in city yards will lay one season and then cease. Those who can only afford such accommodations should get pullets just beginning to lay and dispose of them as soon as they are ready to begin to produce. When a hen has laid its first clutch, it is no longer to be regarded as even a second class table bird.

TABLE POULTRY. Birds intended for the table should be those accustomed to flying, as the exercise of the muscles—the breast meat—in flight, causes their development. If a bird never or seldom uses its wings these muscles waste away, both meat and bone of the breast becoming smaller with successive generations. Game fowls fight more with wings than with legs, their spurred legs being thrust inwardly by flapping their wings against them. Fowls not flying develop large legs instead of breasts, the lower part of the breast becoming so fragile as to be easily broken. The same lot which goes to make up the hard, tasteless muscle of the latter would have made the delicate breast meat of the other.

THE HENRY OF S. W. HOLLIS, at South Brantree, Mass., caught fire from the incubator lamp the evening of May 8. The loss in building and birds is estimated at \$500. No insurance.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS. Sent Post Paid on Receipt of Price. ADDRESS: E. S. STARR, (Box 225) Philadelphia, Pa.

Vale's Manual of Poultry Diseases, 98 pp. By W. V. Vale, Lecturer. . . . \$ 50 Poultry for the People, 110 pp., 26 Illustrations. By Alex. Comyn, A. B. Paper. . . . 50 Poultry for the People, 110 pp., 26 Illustrations. By Alex. Comyn, A. B. Paper. . . . 50 Poultry for the People, 110 pp., 26 Illustrations. By Alex. Comyn, A. B. Paper. . . . 50 94 pp. By Jerome. Paper. . . . 50 Theory and Practice of Rational Breeding, by Everett Mitchell. . . . 100 Poultry for the People, 110 pp., 26 Illustrations. By Alex. Comyn, A. B. Paper. . . . 50

WHITE LANGSHANS. The White an Evidence of Purity of Breed—Its Advent Promised. A breeder of Langshans who desires to be named, writes:—Your note and comment upon the white Langshans in the last issue calls to mind certain notes from my reading made years ago when the variation of the Langshan was a subject of discussion among several who knew all about it. I regret that I cannot give more than the authorities and the date, as the notes were gathered from many sources. Dr. GABB, 1884.—I do not think "sports" are always to be referred to ancestral revival, but on the contrary, they are more likely to be result of evolutionary development. Throwing back indicates degradation, or, that the present physical conditions are not favorable to a further development, or permanency of the arrived-at condition. The Langshan appears to be a pure breed, and it is not surprising that in a different climate from that of its natural home, with new influences, variations should arise. I expect we shall have white Langshans of a pure breed after awhile, probably first in the North. C. W. HAMMERS, 1885.—This suggestion that we should seek for an explanation of variation in evolution rather than in reversion, seems to me to be very near the truth. I can from my own experience, if by the way, state that the tendency of the Langshan to develop new features amid new surroundings. Dr. Gabb conjectures that we may have a variety of white Langshans arising in the North. Almost everyone who goes from the ground, and who is a winter on the Scotch moors, also that the common partridge variety or color according as it is found upon a reddish or brown soil. And these instances indicate the well-known natural law that certain forms and uses whose safety depends on their successful evasion of their enemies have the faculty of assimilation in point of color and shade to that hue which prevails in surrounding objects. About five or six years ago, through two winters, the hens lay on the ground with a slight intermission from October to May. During the second I observed that many of my Langshan hens came through the moult with an unusual number of white feathers. In two birds I remember this was very remarkable, one being almost all over white, and the other dappled like a magpie. I did not attach much importance to this variation at that time, and condemned both birds to the pot as faulty; but I have now no doubt that I had in this dappled variation the foundation of a white strain. Another instance illustrating this tendency to variation in the Langshan:—I formerly kept some Langshans during the early breeding season upon an acre of potato land. The soil was a rich brown color. During the second year of their occupation of this range I noticed that very many of the cockerels began to have reddish hackles, shoulder covers and backs. There had been no change in the stock which could account for this innovation. I could not explain it. It did not then strike me that the combination of the soil as shown in the color of the soil over which the hens were ranging might suggest the explanation. I disposed of my stock birds and saved for next season some of my own chickens, including a cockerel, entirely free from the reddish hackles. It so happened that in the following spring the Langshans were transferred to a grass range. The soil was a rich brown color. In the subsequent season I removed the cock which had been bred on the potato ground and substituted one of his cockerels, bred and raised on grass, and from that time the red hackles began to disappear. Now, in this instance, I am aware that the above data are insufficient to establish the inference that there was a cause-and-effect connection between the reddish-brown soil and the red hackles. Not until many similar experiments had been successfully made in different localities would it be safe to affirm that the Langshan was subject to the same law of evolutionary variation as the partridge. It has also to be borne in mind that reddish hackles appear not seldom in male birds of all the black breeds, and the peculiarity was observed by Mr. Croad among some of his earliest importations. But, taking everything into consideration, this inexplicable outbreak of reddish hackles among my Langshans when on reddish-brown soil, and their disappearance when the same birds had been a short time on a grass range, is very significant and worthy of further investigation. I believe that such evolutionary changes would only be likely to take place in a pure breed, and I should expect such changes to be rapid when the birds were brought under new climatic and local influences and amid favorable natural conditions; but if it is once established that the Langshan is highly susceptible to the same natural laws of variation and assimilation as the grouse, etc., the position claimed for it by its supporters will be abundantly vindicated, and this most beautiful and most profitable fowl will take high rank as one of the few really pure breeds which we have. HARRISON WEAIR, 1886.—No fowl we breed, with which I am acquainted, ever had so hard a battle to fight against blind, wilful, spiteful ignorance as the Langshans, and we are deeply indebted to Miss Croad for "never giving in" that its peculiar characteristics has been preserved. From the first I never doubted that it was a pure breed, and I am glad to have been able to give support to so excellent a lady in her endeavor to maintain the Langshan in all its purity. I was told some time ago that black Langshans had thrown several white ones, and this I should expect in true white of any bird. I once bred two pure white Langshans from two pure blacks. I do not think whites would be got from blacks speckled with white, but whole color would only be produced by whole color.

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

VOL. 2, NO. 6. WHOLE NO. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 5, 1889.

{24 NUMBERS, \$1.00. {SINGLE COPIES, 6c.

BY AIR LINE.

THE PRIZES FOR THE SEASON—THE RECORD TO BE BROKEN—CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

The record for birds of any age at the opening of the season of 1889 stands: Distance... Speed per minute... When made...

Best time for over 525 miles, 890 miles in 44 days, July, 1886. Greatest distance by a homing pigeon, 1054 miles, September, 1885.

The prizes for which the lists are now open would seem to be for a different purpose than were those of former years, inasmuch as the winning within the season is dependent upon the breaking of the record.

The prices in which the competition is open to all America are

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL PRIZE. To be awarded in October of the year in which any of the existing records have been broken, and to the bird making the best speed from the distance during that year.

THE INQUIRER'S PRIZE. Offered by the Philadelphia Inquirer. To be held for each journey from 200 miles or over with increased speed, and to be awarded in October of the year in which the existing record for speed to an American loft is broken.

THE GROUND W. CHILDS' PRIZE. Offered by the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia. To be held by each increased distance covered, but not to be awarded until October of the year in which the existing record is broken.

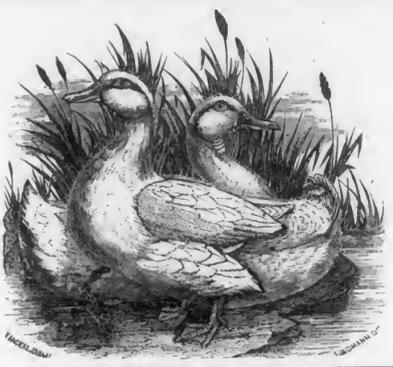
THE CONDITIONS. 1.—Sporting Life Rules to govern. 2.—The season for competition in each year to be from May 30 to Oct. 1, inclusive.

For particulars of Sporting Life rules, registry of birds, stations, etc., address E. S. Starr, Box 295, Philadelphia, Pa.

The first journey for the prize will be by the birds of John Verrier, Jr., Philadelphia, from a station in North Carolina, about 400 miles distant. This was arranged to be flown June 9.

The "Sporting World's" Prize. The Sporting World, New York City, offers \$25 as a prize in a young bird race to be flown from Sheepshead Bay course to its office.

For other Homing Pigeon News see third page.



FRISCO'S PETS.

SECOND ANNUAL BENCH SHOW OF THE PACIFIC KENNEL CLUB—LIST OF AWARDS, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The second annual bench show of the Pacific Kennel Club was held at Mechanics' Pavilion on May 22, and closed on the evening of May 25.

spaniels. Giffie, a black cocker, a winner of several prizes in the Eastern circuit this year, was first in cocker dogs, and Woodstock Belle, from Mr. Laidlaw's kennel, being far ahead of anything in the bitch class.

MASTIFFS. Dogs—1st Dick, Richard Scott; 2d Noble, J. Sennett; 3d Noble, C. B. Polhemus. Bitches—1st Capt. Sennett, Francis Smith; 2d Flora, C. B. Polhemus; 3d Nellie, Jas. E. Watson.

STAGHOUNDS. Dogs—2d Ossen, B. Wertheimer. Puppies—1st Vaughn, C. H. Jount.

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS. Dogs—1st Roy, F. V. Savage; 2d Nip, R. E. Wilson; 3d Music, John Zammett; v. h. c. Manco, A. L. Meas. Bitches—1st Ebo, J. T. McCarthy; 2d Kate, C. Ross; 3d Fleet, J. E. Lucas. Puppies—1st Elsie, W. S. Kittie.

ENGLISH SETTERS. Dogs—1st Rover II, Thomas Higg; 2d Rover I, J. E. Lucas; 3d Rover, H. B. Hoamer; v. h. c. Pilot, J. B. Barber; Dick, P. C. de Long; Hamlet, T. J. Watson; h. c. Dick, Geo. Muller; and Hamlet W. of J. Watson; c. Actor of H. Wiensden, and Ben of Geo. Muller.



Fantail Pigeons; Scotch, English and Peerless Whites. No Other Color Bred. The finest stud of Fans in the entire West or South. No second-class birds. Prices, from \$2.50 to \$25 per pair. Bred for thirty years. FRANK M. GILBERT, Evansville, Ind.

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.

SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM. COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM. Now ready. This contains plans, illustrations, and complete descriptions of 34 New, Beautiful, and Cheap Country Houses, costing from \$300 to \$700.

FRED BOWERS, No. 70 STAFFORD ROAD, Fall River, Mass., BREEDER AND FLYER OF HOMING PIGEONS. Seamless-Banded Youngsters, \$2 per Pair.

OWLS. To keep down my stock will sell young from Blue, Silver and White Owls at \$1.50 per pair.

Laced Wyandottes. Eggs for hatching—\$1.50 per Thirteen.

W. HARRY ORR, READING, PA., HAS a fine lot of pure Solid Yellow, and Black and Red Mottled Blue Performers, very close. Also in red pairs of pure White Jacobins, one pair pure White Harle and two pairs of Black Crested Magpies.

F. BAILEY, ARDMORE, PA. JACOBINS, all colors, from finest imported stock. Short-faced Tumblers, Flying Tumblers, Swallows, White and Blue Owls, Black Magpies, White Fantails, Ant-werps from imported Belgian birds. Pair White, pair Splashed, pair Black Jacobins, \$5.00 per pair.

MRS. J. M. EDGE, ASHBOROUGH, PA., offers for sale two Light Brahmas and one Langshan Cockerel to agree. Write for prices.

H. M. STEVENS, NEWBURYPORT, MASS., offers for sale White razzails, Antwerp and Tumblers; also Rose-comb Brown Leghorns.

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 the best stock in existence.

PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATOR CO. (LIMITED.) HOMER CITY, PA. NOTICE THE SHOW ROOM RECORD: First premium at St. Louis, Oct. 1886; Great St. Louis Poultry Show, Dec. 1886; Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 1887; Tinville, Pa., Dec. 1887; New Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 1887; Atlanta, Jan. 1888; Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1888; Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 1888; Pennsylvania State Fair, Sept. 1888; Indiana, Pa., Oct. 1888; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 1888; Mt. Holly, N. J., Oct. 1888; First and Second Great Incubator Shows, Chicago, 1887; San Antonio, Texas, Fair, 1888; Baltimore, Md., 1888; Frederick, Md., 1889; Great National Poultry Show Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1889.

THE NIAGARA Incubator & Brooder. Will please everybody in price and quality. Send stamps for circular. No. 1—\$5. AMERICAN INVENTORS' ASSOCIATION, Office and Showrooms, Greenock Block, 244 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y., P. O. Box 207.

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

W. A. KIGGINS, 37 E. SCOTT P. LACE Elizabeth, N. J., offers for sale 25 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.

D. E. NEWELL, IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF CARRIERS AND BARBS. Winner of thirteen firsts and one second prize with an entry of fourteen birds at Baltimore. Having selected my breeding stock for the coming year, I have about forty birds for sale at reduced prices. All birds from Mr. Hedley's loft to America are assigned to me.

Foreed Sale of Thoroughbred Fowls! I will sell at about one-half their value the following gilt-edged breeding stock for 1889. An unusual opportunity to acquire a bargain!

ALBRIGHT & PROLK, 422 Columbus St., Cleveland, O. Importers and breeders of Jacobins, and Pouters; will supply a few choice birds, also a few Fantails.

W. F. B. SPANISH 25 YEARS. Pen scores average 93 1/2 at Indianapolis. Eggs, \$2 for 13. John Bennett, SUNMAN, HIPLEY CO., IND.

D. E. NEWELL, Foot West 19th Street, New York City. Importer and Breeder of



Carriers and Barbs

Exhibition Birds and Young Birds likely to make winners always for disposal.

Also consigned to me—White Carriers, all from General Hissard.

Spratts Patent Dog Cakes,

The Best and Cheapest Dog Food in the Market.

Specialties for PUPPIES and LADIES' PETS. Dog Soap, Medicines for all canine disease. "COMMON SENSE OF DOG DOCTORING."

THOS. W. TUGGLE, M. D., Importer and Breeder of High-class Jacobins and Owls, 823 Broad Street, Columbus, Ga.



White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes.

"Frost" and "Dirigo" White Rocks

DI. WM. M. JOHNSON, VETUNGO, Pa. Can supply eggs from pure bred White Javes, White and Black Minorcas at same price.

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

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY

AT No. 32 S. Third St., Phila., Pa.

MRS. E. S. STARR, Editor.

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One insertion 10 cents

Advertisement less than ten lines

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THE KENNEL.



AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.

Official Report of the Quarterly Meeting

of the Executive Committee Held

in New York City, May 23.

Vice President T. H. Terry presiding.

Present—Associates—Dr. J. F. Perry, E. H. Moore, H. W. Huntington.

Beagle Club—A. D. Lewis.

Cincinnati Sportsmen Club—P. C. Obl.

Collie Club—T. H. Terry.

Michigan Kennel Club—Major J. M. Taylor.

New England Kennel Club—F. Blackwood.

New Jersey Kennel Club—A. Clinton Wilmerding.

Philadelphia Kennel Club—J. H. Winslow.

St. Paul Kennel Club—H. F. Schellhas.

Southern Field Trial Club—J. L. Anthony.

Virginia Trial Club—J. S. Wise.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Since the last meeting of this club,

Feb. 21, 1889, the following clubs have

been admitted as active members:

April 29. The Pointer Club of America, New York.

May 2. The German Mastiff, or Great Dane Club, Chicago, Ill.

May 2. The Southern California Kennel Club, Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2. The Long Island Live Stock Association, Hempstead, N. Y.

The above applications, except the Southern California Kennel Club, being in regular and proper form under the rules of this club,

they are eligible to membership and will be submitted to you for action at this meeting.

By direction of the advisory committee, your secretary drew on Mr. T. D. Wilkins, treasurer of the Syracuse Kennel Club, for \$30, this being the amount due the A. K. C. for registration fees.

By direction of the advisory committee, your secretary, under date of April 6, 1889, notified Mr. A. H. M. of the secretary of the Toledo Blade.

When I see a chicken looking droopy I catch it, and if it has the sores I give it a piece of copperas the size of a grain of wheat.

To prevent this disease, give them copperas in some dough once a month.

If you will cut such a chicken open you will find a spot inside the gizzard where the lining has turned dark.

In this spot you will see a worm which has eaten through into the liver.

Copperas is the only thing I ever tried that will kill the worm.

For a Ready Market.

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—A new business for this vicinity was started this week by the organization of the William French Farming Poultry Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The company will take organized fowls in force then on prepared food for quick sales in a ready market.

Venango Show.

VENANGO, Pa., May 29.—The fifth annual exhibition of stock Venango Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in this city, Jan. 21-24, 1890.—J. C. Harris, Secretary.

NOTES.

—At the Pacific Kennel Show II. H. Carlton's homing pigeon Old Sol was shown as a winner from Solidad, 116 miles. Mr. Marsh showed a large collection, all flown from over 40 miles.

The youngest flyer was two months and twenty days from the egg and won special for the journey from San Jose, 40 miles; time, 118 minutes.

—In the Pacific pigeon classes we note the entry of Russian trumpeters by Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., winning two 1sts, one 2d. Also that winners in the Jacobin class owned by Mr. G. F. Marsh were imported from the left of H. V. Crawford, New York City.

The farmer who keeps a flock of twenty-five or thirty hens, with the usual accompaniment of a hundred or more lively chicks, and allows them to share his domain in common with him, will find that the chickens are much more healthy and productive than those of a farmer who keeps a separate pen for each bird.

—Mr. J. G. Jeter, New London, Va., reports a bird owned by Frank Devlin as shot by Mr. B. H. Hicks, a farmer near that town. Mr. Devlin says of the bird it was a blue checker with seven white flights in each wing. It was one of the nine set in Charlottesville.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts from all sources from Jan 11 to date \$4538.43

Expenses for same period 3578.35

Balance on hand \$960.08

Adopted and placed on file.

Mr. Vredenburg, supplementing the above report, stated that no bills for advertising had been sent out yet, and that about \$3000 was due the club. Also no indebtedness and the rent paid up to August.

The report of the advisory committee was read and approved.

The report of the special committee which was appointed to investigate the charges made by the Michigan Kennel Club against the St. Paul and Minnesota Club was presented and is as follows:

MICHIGAN VS. MINNESOTA.

To August Belmont, Jr., president A. K. C.

As the committee, appointed at the last meeting of the A. K. C. to investigate the charges of the Michigan Kennel Club against the St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club, we herewith submit the following report:

1st. The charge made by the Michigan Kennel Club, that the St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club violated the rules of the A. K. C. by employing one Charles Weil as superintendent of their show, held October, 1888, after having been notified by the Michigan Kennel Club of his expulsion from said club, does not appear to be sustained by the facts.

2d. The statement made by the president of the Michigan Kennel Club, in a letter to the St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club, that the action of the Michigan Kennel Club in expelling Charles Weil had been sustained by the American Kennel Club, does not appear to be correct, as your committee fail to find any proof of such action by the American Kennel Club. We would call your attention to Secretary Vredenburg's letter, which is attached, bearing upon the subject, informing the committee that no action was taken in the matter by the A. K. C. on account of its being an expulsion, and not a disqualification.

3d. The charge that the St. Paul and Minnesota Club violated rule 2 of the A. K. C., we find in a measure to be true. The rules were correctly published in their prize list and catalogue, but were not strictly enforced, as in our opinion the A. K. C. intend that they should be. To illustrate—In the catalogue of their show various entries appear which show that the A. K. C. B. This in itself is a plain violation of the A. K. C. rules, and your committee would recommend that some action be taken by the A. K. C. against the St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club, for not complying with the rules under which their show was held, as we think it the duty of the A. K. C. to insist that all their rules should be lived up to by its members.

All papers and correspondence are herewith attached, and the findings of the committee are respectfully submitted.

THOS. B. LEE, C. M. MUNNELL.

On motion of Major Taylor the matter was referred to the advisory committee.

The following clubs were admitted as active members of the A. K. C.:

The Pointer Club of America, New York.

The German Mastiff or Great Dane Club of America, Chicago.

The Long Island Live Stock Association, Hempstead, L. I.

The secretary stated that he had received the application of the Southern California Kennel Club for membership, which was regular in form in that it was not accompanied by dues, constitution or list of officers; that he wrote the club that its application would be accepted if the dues and constitution arrived before the date of this meeting. On the receipt of his letter on May 15 they wired him to make application, constitution and dues to follow by mail; that they were going to hold their inaugural show next month, and the recognition of the A. K. C. would be very desirable.

On motion of Major Taylor, the secretary was instructed to notify the Southern California Kennel Club that no action could be taken on their application on account of the non-arrival of the dues and constitution, but if presented in proper form it was the sense of this meeting that in due time the awards of their coming show will be recognized.

A communication was reported from the London and Canadian Kennel Club, stating to the secretary that they had been instructed to seek recognition of the wins at the show at London, Ont., in 1888, by the American Kennel Club, and that they were not members of the A. K. C. at that time, steps were being taken to that end.

On motion of Mr. Anthony their request was granted.

The secretary reported a communication from Mr. T. O. Hall, bookkeeper for Potts & Potts, Atlanta, Ga., denying the statement that he was treasurer of the National Pet Stock and Poultry Association; he did not attend the meeting, or the show, and requested that the disqualification imposed upon him should be removed.

On motion matter referred to advisory board.

A communication was read from J. E. Leggett, stating as false an advertisement published in the American Field by P. T. Madison, and asking that the matter be laid before the advisory board.

On motion, referred to stud book committee.

To the stud book committee was also referred the matter of the protest by J. Shelly Hudson as to the breeding of the English setter bitch Miss C., and referred to the A. K. C. by the Massachusetts Kennel Club.

A communication was read from W. E. Hagan, of the German Mastiff or Great Dane Club, calling attention to the fact that certain dogs which had been eligible to registration heretofore by A. K. C. were now ineligible owing to certain revised rules, and asking for a modification of said rules.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the secretary was directed to notify the German Mastiff or Great Dane Club, that the American Kennel Club could not change its rules in favor of any other club.

A letter was also received from James Watson appealing from the decision of the Rochester Kennel Club in the matter of his protest against "Methely Surprise" being entered in the challenge class in that show, she having been awarded two first prizes up to 12 o'clock on the day of the closing of the entries.

Mr. Watson stated that the date of closing of entries was announced as March 6, but was further extended to March 13; that although it was alleged the extension had been advertised he did not see it, and the point to be decided was whether a club was authorized to reopen its entries after the date of closing has passed. He had made the same protest at Boston under the same circumstances, and the dog was disqualified from such competitions, but at the Philadelphia show, while I was judging, Dr. Gray was also judging collie, and my dogs were led in by the attendants. When it came to the special for the best American-bred collie, my friend Mr. Curwell, not seeing Clipper in the ring, went to his bench and brought him in, with the result that he won the medal. When Mr. C. told me that he had done I remarked that there was a difference of opinion as to the eligibility of Clipper, I having taken him down to England for service by Gelpie. I fully expected a protest to be made, but none was forthcoming, and not wishing to miss such a good opportunity of getting the point decided by the A. K. C. I made the protest myself, asking the Philadelphia secretary to refer it to the "by consent" to the A. K. C. without the prejudice of a decision either way by them. This the club very kindly did, with the result in full accord with my views, that a person owning a dog should not be allowed to enter it in his choice of a stud dog to constitute the progeny American-bred. Such a case, I take it, is very different from buying a bitch abroad and having her bred before shipment.

Jas. Watson.

Kennel Notes.

While at the A. K. C. meeting at New York we had the pleasure of meeting, among others, Dr. J. Frank Perry, of Boston, president of the dog club members of the A. K. C. "Ashmun" did not take much part in the discussions till it came to that respecting the veterinary surgeon's duties, and what he did say was of too much value to be lost to the public by being out in a matter of fact official report. We all recognize in "Ashmun" an authority on canine diseases and what he says "goes."

It was his opinion that the talk about mange being so contagious was very much exaggerated, and he would be glad to see the outside public should be led to believe that every step to prevent contagion of all sorts was resorted to, and that dogs should be taken, yet he was anxious to know certain things. Sanepic mange, the worst of the several forms of that complaint, was by no means so easy to catch as was supposed, and he doubted very much, indeed, whether it was ever conveyed from one dog to another during the brief period of a show. While he was very decidedly opposed to allowing any laxity on the part of the veterinary surgeon on that account, yet no exhibitor had any necessity to go into paroxysms of fear on account of his animal being in the neighborhood of a mangy dog for a short period. Distemper, on the other hand, he believed to be much more dangerous, but it was also well to note that its effects were more telling on young animals, who are more highly sensitive to contagion than older animals, though none were free from the possibility of contracting distemper.

One or two epizootic attempts have been made to put a stop to puppy classes here on account of the liability of young dogs to catch distemper. Mr. Colin D. Anderson, of New York, has written several letters on the subject, but has not had much success, the reason for which can be readily understood. The remedy is in every exhibitor's hands and does not require the abolition of puppy classes. If you don't wish to run the risk keep the puppies at home.

On this point the *Fancier's Gazette* has something to say. After quoting "Thames Tattler's" remarks in the *Turf, Field and Farm* the editor of the *Gazette* says:

"The secretary with the writer in one way; we entirely disagree in another. We agree with him when he says that puppy classes are the cause of more deaths than any other cause connected with the dog show, and that they are not paid within thirty days, they will be dropped from the roll."

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the secretary called attention to certain letters he had received in regard to standards of committees of the American Kennel Club, and asking for action in the matter.

On motion, laid over until next meeting.

Mr. Winslow called attention to a protest entered by Mr. Watson against his own dog. He said the dog Clipper was entered at their meeting in Philadelphia, and won a special prize as the best collie bred in America. Mr. Watson, who owned the dog, took her to England, and had her bred to Eclipse, brought her back here, and she whelped in this country. The question to be decided is whether the progeny are American or English bred.

The protest was not allowed, and it was decided that a bitch owned in this country, sent to any foreign country to be bred and returned to this country to whelp, the progeny shall be considered as American bred.

Adjourned. A. P. VREDEBURGH, Secretary.

American-Bred Collies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—I notice that no paper, not even the *Kennel Gazette*, gives the exact state of the case with regard to the exhibition of my collie Clipper for the special at the Philadelphia show. I would therefore ask the favor of doing so through your columns.

At the time the Collie Club trophy was offered for the best American-bred collie, I had some correspondence with the club secretary as to the definition of an American-bred collie. He held that both sire and dam must be owned in this country. I did not agree with him, but dropped the matter, as there seemed to be two sides to the question, and if I pressed mine it looked too much like arguing directly in favor of my dogs, the dams of which I had sent abroad to be served. The result was that I withdrew them from such competitions, but at the Philadelphia show, while I was judging, Dr. Gray was also judging collie, and my dogs were led in by the attendants. When it came to the special for the best American-bred collie, my friend Mr. Curwell, not seeing Clipper in the ring, went to his bench and brought him in, with the result that he won the medal. When Mr. C. told me that he had done I remarked that there was a difference of opinion as to the eligibility of Clipper, I having taken him down to England for service by Gelpie. I fully expected a protest to be made, but none was forthcoming, and not wishing to miss such a good opportunity of getting the point decided by the A. K. C. I made the protest myself, asking the Philadelphia secretary to refer it to the "by consent" to the A. K. C. without the prejudice of a decision either way by them. This the club very kindly did, with the result in full accord with my views, that a person owning a dog should not be allowed to enter it in his choice of a stud dog to constitute the progeny American-bred. Such a case, I take it, is very different from buying a bitch abroad and having her bred before shipment.

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POULTRY.

THE NEW BREEDS.

Some Produced by Specific Mating Others by Chance From Sports.

From recent carefully prepared statistics it appears that the poultry product of the United States amounted to \$650,000,000, whilst the daily output was only worth \$48,000,000, wheat crop was only worth \$48,000,000 and the pork output \$25,000,000 per annum. And it may be said that a great deal of this revenue has arisen from breeders of fancy or pure breeds. Within the last five years there have been more than twenty different species of fowls introduced into the fanciers' market, and claiming entrance into the standard of excellence or of the typical points of the large array of different breeds of fowls. Indeed the crossing and originating of improved poultry has become a scientific study in what is termed biology and the origin of species or variation of type by crossing. Now, of the one hundred and twenty or more species of chickens—Leghorns, Bantams, Brahmans, Minoras, etc.—they have had one common ancestor, the Gallus Bankiva, or a jungle fowl, and just the same as the mutton, the hound, the bulldog, the terrier, the pointer, the spaniel, etc., trace back their origin to a single kind. But these variations have not been brought about altogether by internal variation in original type and crossing, but also by external circumstances, such as climate, food and surrounding conditions. Selection and crossing are the primary principles, but types will vary according to locality and feed. Then, physical condition. Why is it that we have by selection and using certain habits of an animal, that these habits can be changed and become a fixity? How is it that by selection we have the antelope in size between a Bantam and a Cochon, and the non-moubling dispositions of a Minorca and Leghorn in contrast with the sitting propensities of the Asiatic? These are points of vital interest, when it is considered that poultry holds such a prominent part in the natural wealth of the country. There is something certain that a fowl by breeding may develop one quality or the other; but one thing is certain the qualities of egg and flesh production cannot take place in the same animal at the same time. There are the large Brahma and Cochins, who diminish your egg supply. But on the principle of egg or meat supply in a fowl this may be directed by breeding. The inherited qualities for sitting or for laying are fixed. Brahma and Cochins may be diverted and a Brahma, for instance, can have the breeding instinct subverted as in the case of the non-incubating class. And how by simply breeding from early-chickens, the provisions of nature who lay in the winter before the incubating tendency develops. Breeding, thus, for easy generations, produces this quality. There has been a great business done in England and America on this new breed of fowl business, and by judicious advertising enormous sums have been amassed. New breeds of poultry is a scientific problem in biology, and as well as producing the most beneficial results with regard to the most nutritious and palatable to our daily food. By this principle of variation and selection great results have been produced, not only in a scientific point of view, but also practically. Whoever has read Darwin, Huxley and the leading scientific men must know that they gathered their leading principles of biology from the variations in pigeons and domestic fowls. It may not be out of place to look into how a few of our breeds have been produced, which stand prominent in breeding circles. Everybody knows historically the great Brahma and Cochins of 1850 in America and England, when eggs sold for a sovereign a piece, and people fairly went crazy on these rarities. The original color of these Cochins was buff or cinnamon, and blue, but these, by crossing and "sporting" developed into black, white and partridge Cochins, and into light and dark Brahmans, and more recently, by crossing with the Langshans, which are evidently only an allied species of this same Asiatic crowd. Our Asiatic friends appear to have as deep an insight into the mysteries of poultry breeding as we have, and there are dozens of sub-families of the galline species in Hindostan, Japan and China that we know nothing about. In fact, new breeds of poultry are produced with the same ease as are different kinds of pears, peaches and apples. There has been an enormous business done in England and the United States in this new breed business and men have made by understanding a few elementary principles of breeding, and by a lot of chance by means of "sporting." Every one knows the Plymouth Rock was brought about by the union of a couple of types, the old black Javas and the Portian speckled Dominique, yet men amassed fortunes on this simple amalgamation. How about the Wyandottes? Why simply a Hamburg and a dark Brahma crossed. What are Redcaps? Hamburgs and brown breasted games intermated probably by a "duke" as the part of some Yorkshire cottager. The present Minoras, which exceed all others as egg producers and for size, are the result of a cross between a common baryard fowl, in the British Islands Minorca and Malines in the Mediterranean. So, and a black Spanish. And so we might ask of the game bantams, of the Hondans, La Fleche, Crevecoeur and other breeds produced by skillful crossing and long-continued selection to fix the type. But crossing requires skill, and the progeny resulting cannot be called anything but

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mongrels until, by continued selection and breeding, the characteristics become fixed, so that they will reproduce themselves; and there is no doubt by manipulating, and uniting the size of the Brahma with the egg-producing quality of the Minoras, and the table qualities of the Dorking, a general fowl, can be produced; but the scientific facts that two elements, flesh-producing and egg-producing cannot be combined in the same anatomy is sufficient evidence that opposite qualities cannot be combined in the same animal. With all the multiplicity of breeds of poultry, every Ontario farmer should look on these great principles in breeding, and that is, opposites are not to be combined in the same fowl; speed and flesh are not combined in the same fowl; speed and weight in the same horse; beef and milk in the same cow.—Toronto Mail.

THE REDCAP FOWL.

The Derbyshire Bird—Unequaled as Egg-Producer and Table Fowl.

The Redcap is one of the oldest of our breeds of poultry, and yet, though it is second to none in useful properties, very little seems to be known about it. There are, however, many more Redcaps kept in England than many people are aware of. In some parts they go by the name of Derbyshire Redcaps, Yorkshire Redcaps, old English Redcaps, crammers, more pheasants, pheasant fowls, etc., but no matter by what name they are known, they are great favorites wherever they are kept. A Yorkshire Redcap need to be noted for Redcaps, and classes were provided for them at many of the poultry shows. Since, however, the Hamburg has gained such a footing in that country the Redcap has been very much neglected, and it is only at two or three little shows held by agricultural societies that there are classes provided for it.

By far the best Redcaps are now to be found in Derbyshire. Classes are provided for them at many shows, and it is a noteworthy fact that whenever there is a class for Redcaps it is generally the best filled in the show. Some people who know very little about the breed look upon the Redcap as nothing better than a mongrel. They have certainly never seen good birds, or they would be of a different opinion. During the last few years it has become a very great favorite with farmers, cottagers, and all others who keep poultry more for profit than for fancy, and it is gradually but surely making its way ahead. From experience I find it breeds as true to points as most fowls.

The cock as bred in Derbyshire is as nearly as possible the same color as the cock of the Redcap of about twenty years ago. The neck hackle is very full, and of much darker red than that of the black-red game of the present day, and showing a little of the black under-color. The saddle hackle is also darker and very long, hanging well over the wings, very large full tail with abundance of side sickles.

The comb is a very large round comb, measuring in good specimens from three to four inches across, and from five to six inches long to end of spike, and standing perfectly erect on the head. Combs larger than this are not desirable, though I have measured them an inch larger each way than the above; ear-lobe red, legs dark slate color; weight from seven to eight pounds.

The ground color of the hen is a darkish buff, brown, from brown and sun lines, and well marked with black half-moon spangling all over the body, almost like the golden-spangled Hamburg hen. The neck hackle is black, well laced with golden red; the rose comb is about two inches broad, well spiked and perfectly erect, earlobes and legs like the cock; weight about six pounds. Combs falling over to either side are a disqualification in either cocks or hens, and so also are white earlobes.

In harness the Redcap is quite equal to the game fowl, and very little, if any, inferior to that bird as a table fowl. It is very plump, and carries a large amount of meat with very little oil. Several hotel proprietors whom I know always choose the Redcap for table weather, ever they have the chance, and they inform me that very few of their guests can tell it from game.

As an egg-producer I have no hesitation in saying that the Redcap is the best you know. Good stock will, on an average, turn out over 200 eggs each in a year, and I have known a single hen to lay upwards of 250 in a year.

Redcaps are very precocious, the pullets often commencing to lay at eighteen weeks of age. It is, however, not advisable to encourage them to lay so early as it stops their growth and the eggs are very small. Well-matured birds lay good-sized eggs, and most of them cease laying in the winter except in the most severe weather. They are non-sitters. The chicks are very easily reared, but the best time for hatching them is February, March, April and May. Later, when the weather gets hot, they do not do so well as in the earlier months of the year.—Thos. Waterborn, in Poultry.

GEESSE.

Better Than Dogs For Watchfulness—Their Value as Farm Stock and as Food.

W. Cook.—Geesse are but little kept in many parts of the country, as the majority of farmers think them unprofitable. They have paid me as well as any other poultry I have ever kept. There is one disadvantage they make so much noise. I may say geese answer the same purpose as the dog; for if there is a stranger about they will let it be known. In this respect they are at times better than dogs, as they are never sleeping in an open shed, they are out at night, they make a very loud noise. A country resident should keep a few, where practicable, as they cannot be enticed to keep still, as dogs frequently are. A fox will not face them; he will holden stop to take anything when he hears their noise. They will run after a fox or dog, especially if it is a moonlight night.

Geesse should be kept more if it were only a protection against thieves. I have known poultry stolen during the winter months at different farm-houses in a district from seven to ten miles round. I have cause to remember it, as at that time I was in a Newfound county, and I did not forget to pay a visit. The plunderers kept this for three or four months. No trace could be found of them or of the hundreds of fowls they stole until an extra force of police were put on, so that two counties were searched for several gentlemen. They were caught in due time and great care was taken of them. I may mention they were a rough set of men who went around with threatening manner, and they were not afraid of dogs. They made friends with most of the dogs and got well acquainted with the best way of entering the poultry houses. On one or two occasions the dogs were poisoned. One gentleman put his dogs in a safe against the house, and the very next night they called for his poultry. They poisoned the dog and got clear away with the fowls. This kind of thing is carried on more than ever, and it is very deplorable to find out if any poultry have been stolen where geese are kept and can only find one instance, and the geese that night happened to be shut in a close place than a hundred yards from the fowl house.

Dogs can occasionally be bribed even if they are sharp, but not so with geese. They ought to be kept and valued more where space is at command, not so as a safeguard against thieves, but for profit and as food for the nation. They are so hardy and but little trouble. The old saying amongst farmers is that no other stock will eat as geese. This is not so. I had not noticed any of the cattle which would not eat after them that is, if there is anything left to eat. It is usually very poor land where they are kept, and there is not an opportunity for cattle to eat. There is one objection usually raised against them, that of not laying many eggs. This is often too true. A cross between the Toulouse and Chinese lay remarkably well, but the Italian geese surpass all breeds, being, in fact, extraordinary layers and should be brought to the front. Mrs. Christie, a lady residing near Windsor, Eng., imported a few of these geese from Italy, and she, finding they were such wonderful layers, and thinking what a boon they would be to the farmers, and also for gentlemen who had the convenience of producing geese for their own table and the very kindly gave their eggs away to farmers and friends in different parts of the country for the purpose of spreading them as an article of food for the poor. The result was that in a few months she had given away her geese for two or three years. Therefore there are a few scattered through the country at the present time.

In 1886 Mrs. Christie sent to Italy for fresh eggs from the same source, and she received twenty eggs each in a year; thirty each is considered very good. Some do not lay more than eight or ten eggs each in the twelve months. Mrs. Christie's Italian geese average sixty-four eggs each. Her poultryman said they were never fed, but only allowed to clear up the corn which the fowls left. That means they had a little corn daily.

He also mentioned to me the drawback was they did not commence to lay till March, but that their place was rather bleak this might account for it. Grass is not much to make eggs during the winter months. I asked him to commence feeding them early in December, the same as the fowls were fed on soft warm food in the morning. The result was they laid early in January—I do not remember the date, but about two months earlier than in previous years. I think they can be worked up to lay quite 100 eggs per annum each bird more. This breed would pay well if only kept laying eggs for eating purposes, as they are a non-sitting breed.

There is difficulty, as a rule, in the fetherless tribes generally, and when they are good layers, they are often different table birds, but it is not so with Italian geese. They are excellent for laying and table combined, so they are worth keeping. The geese are very hardy—quite equal to other breeds in this respect. They grow fast, fether well and mature very quickly. I had a young one sent me last year between three and four months old and weighing nearly thirteen pounds. They are a large variety—very large than the common geese usually seen on commons, but are very close and compact. They are a very pretty-looking bird; eye pale blue, the beak rather small, dark in color, and tipped at the end with orange. The legs which are very dark, can scarcely be called

THE SCRAP BOOK.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and pigeons...

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17, 1899.

THE OUTLOOK.

The difference in the interest in poultry, pigeon and doggy matters here and in England is recognized by all, and yet but few even of those who most realize the fullness of it have come to realize the cause for it to lie in the different character of the publications upon which each depends for its growth and development.

The American press, on the contrary, has been conservative to a degree that is disgusting. The most grievous wrongs and the most unpardonable measures have either been passed unnoticed or have been salvaged over with excuses as weak as the purpose back of them was degraded.

During the past show season only one—besides the FANCIER'S JOURNAL—had a word to say against the grievous wrongs that were perpetrated at every show.

At some of our readers may have heard something about the black pointer Black Joe, owned by Mr. James E. Watson, the secretary of the Pacific Kennel Club.

But the day of other things is at hand. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL, as a weekly newspaper, to be influenced by neither fear nor favor, will have an influence which must result in bringing about another and entirely different state of affairs.

This is no empty promise, as those familiar with its work of the past well know, and it congratulates both itself and those who will serve upon the gifts of the gods which enable it to render the service.

A little brick dust, soft brick shavings with a penknife and made into a pill with a little water, is Mr. James Work's remedy for going light.

THE KENNEL.

KENNEL NOTES.

Without any flourish of trumpets the FANCIER'S JOURNAL started a kennel department by way of seeing how our subscribers liked the innovation upon the vested rights of poultry and pigeons.

As a result of the appreciation of the kennel department, in connection, of course, with the other fields covered by the FANCIER'S JOURNAL, we take pleasure in calling attention to the announcement on the last page.

The FANCIER'S JOURNAL will be in shape for the fall dog shows and we can give our readers a taste of our abilities as a gatherer of news and invite comparison as to its quality.

There is very little about dogs, and as these are dog days with a vengeance, unfortunately it is all heat and no gossip.

Does anybody want to give \$12,500 for a St. Bernard, if he can have Sir Bedivere at the price. This must be a truly grand dog. A friend whose opinion on such a subject we place second to no one's, writes as follows about Sir Bedivere:—You will have heard of the new St. Bernard. I am not often carried away by a newswoman and I had made up my mind to be disappointed with the new wonder.

Mr. Bedivere was at the English St. Bernard Club show held at Windsor two weeks ago and won the challenge class prize and cup. Another offer was made to buy him for Mr. Green, but without result. Better give the story as it is in the Stock-Keeper, which is as follows:—We were standing by Mr. Green when the contest was over, and Mr. Halsey approached, saying to Mr. Green:—'Will you sell Sir Bedivere?' 'No,' replied the happy owner, 'I don't wish to.' Then taking out his check book and offering it, Mr. Halsey said:—'Look here, Mr. Green, fill in a check for anything up to £1500, and keep your dog till you get a better one honored.'

'No, thank you,' replied Mr. Green, and bearing afterwards from Dr. Athill that he thought Mr. Green hesitated in his last refusal, Mr. Halsey begged the doctor to offer him another hundred, £1600! But still Sir Bedivere returns home.

Every owner or keeper of a dog or dogs, as required, by the Laws of Rhode Island, that comes out of the State, into this Town to have them, registered, numbered, Collared with owners name thereon, and licensed, in the Town Clerk's Office, within Thirty days from the time they come into this town, if they want to keep them in the town this summer.

Some five or six weeks ago the Los Angeles County Poultry Association began preparations for a poultry show to be given in June, and several months ago the date was fixed as to his right to compete in the Derby. That show, however, 'Wildfowler,' of the London Sporting Times, saw a notice in the San Francisco Breeder and Sportman respecting the questioned egg, and jumping to the conclusion that Mr. James E. Watson, of California, and Mr. James Watson, of Philadelphia, were one and the same party, proceeded to 'show up' the San Francisco gentlemen. The result of this antipathy is that Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia, has thoroughly exposed two or three of Wildfowler's swindles of American dog buyers previous to his being ruled out of the English Kennel Club. But for that we would never have heard of the pointer Black Joe. Enough of Wildfowler, however, and now for Mr. Pepe, who sold the dog. Of the Newcastle gun-dealer

it is only necessary to give his letter verbatim to show what kind of a man he is, and to act as a warning to persons who wish to buy only from persons who can be held responsible before the kennel club, i. e., exhibitors. The following letter with editorial foot notes appeared in the Breeder and Sportman of June 22 and June 29:—'Edwin Brewer and I have just received a receipt of a letter from W. R. Pape in reference to Old Black Joe as follows:—'36 WESTGATE ROAD, Newcastle, Tyne, May 23, '99.—Dear Sir:—The reason that I cannot give you the pedigree of my black pointers is this—I never show or exhibit them, therefore I have not got their names registered in the Stud Book. The dog I sent, which was mated to the bitch which got lost overboard, is two years and four months old, and the last bitch I sent you is one year and ten months. I shall be most happy to furnish you with any information which lies in my power. I remain, dear sir, Yours faithfully, W. R. Pape.'

This corroborates my statement to Mr. Alender, that so near as I could figure Old Black Joe was pupped in February, 1887, and should be at rest, once and forever, those who know so much about the age of a dog. JAMES E. WATSON, SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1889.

It would seem that Mr. Pape should recall the sire and dam of Old Black Joe as readily as the date of the dog's birth. Registry in the Stud Book cuts no figure in the matter. However, it may be considered settled that the dog was whelped in January, 1887, and was therefore eligible to the Derby in January last.—Ken. En.'

The Editor of the Shooting Times.—Dear Sir: I am on my way to my shooting, to start salmon fishing, and am not very well, having met with a bad accident last year whereby my right hand and hands were badly injured, so cannot write at large. My son writes me that there is a report in the Shooting Times from an American paper that I had lost Mr. Watson some prize (or something of that sort) because I had not sent him the pedigree of the black pup I sent him. Now, sir, before I send the pedigree, I did him that I could give him the history of my pointers, but that I had no records of pedigrees. Therefore, I could not send that. I, however, sent him the correct age of the dog and filled up the printed form he sent me. The dog went to be about two years and two or three months old now. I shot over the same litter last August, and they would be about sixteen to eighteen months old then. I only sent the dog out because I had a large price of £8 for pup about six or seven months old, and it cost me in keep, carriage and searching for ship to take it out fully that sum.

To more pups from me to oblige such people as these agents.

I have sent out four of those pups to America, and two have won first at field trials. I shall not allow another pup to go to America again. W. R. PAPE.

The excerpt is taken from the London Sporting Times, and is as inaccurate and unsatisfactory as need be. It establishes but one fact clearly, viz., that Mr. Pape knows as little of the amenities as he does of dog breeding. The 'history' of my pointers is of slight moment to any but the shrewd trafficker who cannot answer a simple query without exacting recompense from his editor in the way of a free advertisement, vide—I have only sent, etc. American fanciers of the sort who go in for shooting and who sustain field trials, have no use for black pointers, and particularly when bred by Mr. Pape, of whom one who lives in Newcastle, Tyne, says:—'He is quite unknown in Newcastle and is not recognized as a breeder of any quality.' Some consideration may be due the fevered sufferer by reason of his infirmities, and he is dismissed with no other feeling than one of contemptuous disregard.—Ken. En. Breeder and Sportman.'

Forest and Stream is publishing information respecting dog licenses throughout the country. To the collection should be added the following:—Every owner or keeper of a dog or dogs, as required, by the Laws of Rhode Island, that comes out of the State, into this Town to have them, registered, numbered, Collared with owners name thereon, and licensed, in the Town Clerk's Office, within Thirty days from the time they come into this town, if they want to keep them in the town this summer. Jamestown, R. I., June 24th, 1889. JOHN W. PORTER, Dog Constable.

Los Angeles Bench Show. From the Breeder and Sportman, San Francisco, Cal.

Some five or six weeks ago the Los Angeles County Poultry Association began preparations for a poultry show to be given in June, and several months ago the date was fixed as to his right to compete in the Derby. That show, however, 'Wildfowler,' of the London Sporting Times, saw a notice in the San Francisco Breeder and Sportman respecting the questioned egg, and jumping to the conclusion that Mr. James E. Watson, of California, and Mr. James Watson, of Philadelphia, were one and the same party, proceeded to 'show up' the San Francisco gentlemen. The result of this antipathy is that Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia, has thoroughly exposed two or three of Wildfowler's swindles of American dog buyers previous to his being ruled out of the English Kennel Club. But for that we would never have heard of the pointer Black Joe. Enough of Wildfowler, however, and now for Mr. Pepe, who sold the dog. Of the Newcastle gun-dealer

ation of a kennel club. The idea 'ought on,' and the Southern California Kennel Club was the result. The club was organized with the following officers:—H. T. Payne, president; J. J. Haasford, secretary; E. B. Taft, superintendent; show committees, H. H. Gray, W. H. Wilson, J. E. Preston, J. J. Haasford, Los Angeles; 2d, Royal Sport, Los Angeles; 3d, Trifer, E. Unger, Los Angeles; 4th, h. c., res. Jack, E. E. White, Los Angeles; 5th, I. E. B. Tutts, Los Angeles; 6th, Signet, C. E. Ford, Los Angeles. Bitches—1st, Princess Claude, H. T. Payne, Los Angeles; 2d, Daisy, A. C. Ruchhaupt, Brooklyn Heights, Los Angeles; 3d, Los Angeles, H. T. Payne, Los Angeles. Puppy—1st, Peerless, Sam A. Watson, San Francisco.

Irish Setters.—Dogs—1st, Mike T., A. B. Truman, San Francisco; 2d, Duke Alois, E. B. Taft, Los Angeles. Bitch—1st, Lady Echo T., A. B. Truman, San Francisco.

Gordon Setters.—Dogs—1st, Duke, B. A. Baskley, Jr., Los Angeles; 2d, Colonel, A. E. Dixon, Los Angeles; 3d, Duke, Mr. Katz, Los Angeles. Bitches—1st, Lady Lufton (imported), J. B. Proctor, Santa Monica; 2d, Burton Lass (imported), J. B. Proctor; 3d, Nun, John Ma. Wilson, Santa Monica; v. h. c., Queen, Mr. Katz, Los Angeles.

Water Spaniels.—Dogs—2d, Zip, T. C. Mark, Los Angeles. Bitch—2d, Queen, B. A. Heineman, Los Angeles. Puppy—3d, Venice, good looking, Los Angeles.

Boxhounds.—Dogs—1st, Jack, C. S. Campbell-Johnson, Garvanas; 2d, Venus, with litter, Chas. Haskell, Los Angeles. Puppies—1st, Strogoft, W. Beach, Los Angeles.

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pies—1st, Sport, Mr. Hamersway, Los Angeles. Postmans (under 55lbs.)—Dog—1st, Kan Koo, B. K. Benschly, Los Angeles. Bitch (under 55lbs.)—1st, Patti Crosteb, A. B. Truman, San Francisco; 2d, Nell, Frank Handley, Los Angeles.

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diseases which come under the class known as distemper, and without for the moment entering into the pathological side of the question, I can affirm from my own knowledge of the subject which any competent veterinary surgeon will bear witness to, that distemper, as we call it, is due to a peculiar poison, which having once found entrance into the system of the dog, causes by its action a specific fever.

Were the fever to run its normal course we should not have to record the enormous death-rate which arises from it. Unhappily, it brings in its train a series of complications, to one or more of which death is generally the result. I have given a poison as the exciting cause. I will now call it by its better known name of a "virus," and in doing so I will call your attention to a fact which the non-professional mind seems unable to grasp—namely, that such a virus cannot spontaneously arise in a living body. For this reason all so-called nostrums which pretend to render immunity to the disease are totally unable to attain that which is desired, for the virus is not destroyed, but it is denied that when the disease does make its appearance they tend to assuage its ill.

I therefore ask you to believe the professional statement regarding the impossibility of spontaneity on the part of the disease, and to accept of my statement for the well-founded one—to sweep your mind is the possibility of distemper arising from such causes as fear, excitement or bad feeding, causes which I admit may lay the victim open to its attack if the disease be in the vicinity.

Distemper can only result from a living animal being brought into the presence of the disease for the virus of which I have spoken is nothing less than a living micro-organism, that of an animal or a vegetable nature. It is seen in diseased animals, and reaped in those in whom it would find a suitable soil for its cultivation. So exhausting does this first crop appear to the ground on which it is reared, that very seldom do we find a second, and it is for this reason that we rarely meet with the second attack of distemper after the first.

Results of Showing One Suffering or Recovering from the Disease.—You are aware that if a child who is suffering from measles, or who is recovering from the same, be sent to a school, in that school there arises an epidemic, and it has to be closed. Distemper stands in the same position to the ground on which it is reared as the measles does to a school. If you expose a puppy suffering from this disease or recovering, you cause an outbreak at once in those who are for the time being living and breathing in the same atmosphere. Why, therefore, is it so hardy that the disease is given forth by the suffering animal—they first in the air—they are speedily inhaled again by the previously healthy, in whose air-passages, etc., the germs find a suitable soil for their development, and as they do so at such an incredibly rapid rate that we soon have from the original germs inhaled blossoming plants, more puppies down with distemper, and fresh victims in the future. This is far from a difficult study to follow, placed as I show it, yet people will not understand it. We must remember that the showing of a puppy with very mild distemper, which frequently passes for a cold, or one that shows no symptoms after the disease has seemingly passed away, is a matter which at times must be left to the exhibitor's honor, but at the same time we must not forget that the temptation is always at hand to show a winning puppy that can pass muster, and in this state of fear that the risks that it must bring to others and honor itself would likely be forgotten.

Still Mr. Sydney Turner's rule is a salutary one, and a step in the right direction, and I for one most firmly approve of it. I firmly believe that it would result in an immense amount of good, and act certainly as a check to its importation into the show bench.

Other means of Disseminating the Disease.—For these reasons I cannot admit that Mr. Sydney Turner's rule would offer absolute safety to exhibitors of puppies. I will now point to another, and in my opinion a stronger, cause for the enormous increase of distemper cases after shows, which does not necessitate the presence of a show of an animal suffering, or which has recently suffered from distemper at the show in which puppies become infected.

Breeding and Feeding Troubles.—When first we show puppies in the year 1874 up to 1880, I showed with impunity. Now I cannot show a puppy without its being struck down. One instance I give. Last year, at Ranelagh, I showed two, one of which died, and the other was so severely ill that it was obliged to be put down. The fourteen which had never been to the show were kennel two miles from those that had been, and the infection was carried to them by the feeder on his back. But as it is in the power, puppy masses to obtain this knowledge, it remains to non gentlemen as Mr. Sydney Turner to bring forward a rule which he knows from human analogy is correct, and for which he will probably be called a faddist.

Distemper is nothing less than one of those



LOP-EARED RABBIT.

RABBIT KEEPING.

An Inexpensive Hutch For Out of Doors.—Rules For the Rabbitry.

Like all other animals, rabbits in domestication require to be very carefully housed, without which they will not give satisfaction to the keeper. There are many varieties of hutches, but as a rule the simplest and warmest are the best. Some use the only houses provided are tubs or barrels turned on one side and short planks nailed across the bottom to make a level floor. As they bulge out in the centre and go smaller at the ends they make very suitable hutches for single rabbits, but do not answer generally for breeding, although some of the harder varieties, especially the common gray, will breed very well in them. The mode of construction is very simple. Instead of nailing in the floor it is best to have the planks loose and fitted in a groove. If a space of half an inch between each be left the cleaning process will be much facilitated, as the boards can be removed and the bottoms washed.

For the front a square frame should be made about the size of the bottom square, the interstices being plankled over. This will give both air and retirement, and will be very satisfactory. The frame should consist of wooden shafts called oars, placed at right angles to the bottom square, and one inch apart. If the rabbits grow the bars, as they sometimes do, their mischief can be stopped by fixing a piece of copper wire near each edge. If preferred the bars may be nailed over, but this is a trifling loss for an outdoor hutch. Perhaps the best of all are iron hoop bars, which may be nailed on as the wooden ones. They cannot be gnawed; and they tend to strengthen the frame of the hutch. The wire should be covered with felt to keep the wet out, and it will be found economical to tar or paint this, as otherwise it would soon rot and want renewing. It need not be nailed down, but it is better laid on loose, so that it can be shaken occasionally and thus kept free from vermin. For about six inches of the top, and which is much the same for all outdoor hutches, should be very strongly made. Four pieces of wood the proper size nailed together will do, and set for every time, but the proper way is to dovetail the pieces together, using glue and a screw at each junction. The wood should be at least three-quarter-inch or it will not be sufficiently strong. The iron bars should be put on evenly and upright. If you are short of tools take the books to a blacksmith, who will cut them to any length—and the lengths are easily measured and chalked—and will moreover make the kind in each for the nails by which they are to be affixed to the solid frame. For about six inches this can be done, and it will save much trouble. If the hoops are broken to the desired lengths, the edges will be rough and never look well. If it be desired to do matters extra well, and so to be very durable, the bars should be screwed on. Great care should be used not to split the frame, and if a little red lead be put in the screw holes it will be well. Of course, one screw each end will be enough. The preferred method is to put a bar between two pieces of board for the frame, and the two pieces screwed together. There is some difficulty in putting them together like this, but they will last a very long time if once well done, and the waste of space is enormous, and necessary. Barrels are sometimes merely stood on end under an shed and used as hutches. This form is very useful for a day or two on a sudden addition being made to the rabbitry, but the strength of the hutches, but it is not to be recommended for several reasons. Not only does it look untidy and unlovely, but it also places a great temptation in the way of cats. Besides this, there can be but little comfort for the rabbit and the waste of space is enormous, and the height being so much more than on the necessary. Still, as previously remarked, there can be no objection to a temporary hutch being formed in this way.

A good strong packing box will make an excellent outdoor breeding hutch, and a very inexpensive one into the bargain. Let the length be from 2ft. 9in. to 3ft. 6in., the depth from 1ft. 6in. upwards, and the height a foot or upwards. It is best to nail a slab over any holes. If the wood is thick this course will be quite sufficient; if, however, the thickness is only half an inch, it is advisable to nail a thin slab along each joint, and also a strip of lead or iron wire to be divided the hutch into two parts, one of which should be at least double the size of the other. The partition should be of thick boards, say an inch or 1 1/2 inch; this will be a great strengthening to the hutch itself, and will keep the cats out in its place, otherwise it will be a little liable to

fall in, in which case the front will not open well. There will have to be a hole for the rabbits to get through, a diameter of one about five inches in diameter. The edges should be rounded and tinned to prevent gnawing. The frame will have to be the exact size of the outside portion, the door for the smaller being made small for the purpose of increased warmth and privacy. The floor should be raised as much as possible to facilitate cleaning, and the harder the wood the better will be the result. A small rack should be put up at the corner farthest from the sleeping compartment to hold hay and green stuff. This will keep it clean and dry and save a great deal of waste, as the rabbits do not care about food after it has been trampled upon. The roof should be protected to keep the wet out, or perhaps a little wider than the front. This can be let down at night or in wet weather, and if a padlock be used will be some protection against biped and quadruped nocturnal marauders. The whole of the outside of the hutch should be well painted with two coats of good brown or buff paint, and the inside should be whitewashed. Both should be renewed every spring, and the hutch will be found to last longer if the matter be well attended to.

In selecting a place for an outdoor hutch a high fence or wall should be preferred, as by that means both wind and rain will be kept off. A corner at the junction of two high walls is very good.

Rayson's Rabbitry Rules. 1. Never allow anyone to rush into the rabbitry. 2. Exclude all strange dogs. 3. When entering the rabbitry about mid-day, because at that time the inmates are generally asleep, and prefer quiet. 4. Be as regular as possible in the times of feeding. 5. Be equally so for the days for thorough cleaning. 6. When any offensive smell is perceived in any hutch, find out the cause and apply a remedy. 7. Never allow any complaints or diseases to be neglected before restoratives are applied, for all ailments are more easily cured when treated at once. 8. Separate diseased rabbits from the others as soon as discovered. 9. Do not hesitate to frequently look over your stock yourself. 10. Examine the noses, eyes, roots of ears, also the internal ear, to detect any appearance of snuff, mucus or ear gum, to which rabbits are liable in ill-ventilated hutches. 11. Let the air of hutches be renewed as frequently as possible, to ensure the health of inmates. 12. Keep the temperature of the rabbitry as genial and equable as possible. 13. Always allow food to be seen in the feeding dish of suckling does; remember that they require more nourishment at that time. 14. In proportion to the number of rabbits the doe has been suckling, so should the time be regulated to her parting again. 15. If the litters are too frequent the stock will be weak. Quality and quantity are both important, but one must be subservient to the other. 16. Avoid handling young rabbits, especially when in the nest. 17. Exclude all mice from the hutches or rabbitry if possible; one mouse may cause the loss of many valuable young ones. 18. Never leave the rabbits to the care of inexperienced attendants; one day's ignorance as to their wants may injure the stock, requiring many days of restoratives. 19. If rabbits are to be improved in condition, use little or no green food. 20. Never give any green food wet. 21. Cheap (so-called), food is more expensive than more nutritious and apparently drier; the most wholesome saves both the pocket and the rabbit, as six months trial will prove. 22. Use as few artificial means as possible in the rearing and management of your rabbits. 23. Protect from a damp and foggy atmosphere as much as possible, as such is more injurious than a cold one. 24. Make a study of your rabbits as to their habits and requirements, and experience will be gained in a few months which will enable you to become a successful 'fancier'; never forget that the rabbits are not the objectionable creatures some persons would have you believe. In a well-arranged rabbitry, where health and comfort of both rabbits and your friends are studied, you and they will be convinced that with proper care and attention a large amount of pleasure may result from the hobby.

PIGEONS.

PIGEON KEEPING.

Mr. O. E. Cresswell Tells How to Make the Beginning and How to Continue On.

I advise a beginner to buy adult birds—not young ones—and where to look for them I can best answer in a few personal experiences.

My first pigeons were pure breeds, but, allowed to pair according to their own fancy, the collection soon came to be a somewhat mongrel one.

So great was my love and interest in them as birds, apart from all ideas of their fancy properties, that I spent hours every day in observing their every action. I knew their hours of dressing their feathers, for amassing themselves, for going to the fields, for the cock and hen to relieve each other in their domestic and parental duties.

I learn their manners in youth and adolescence, and because an adept at distinguishing their sex at an early age. Time went on and my lot of pigeons had its vicissitudes, yet it was years before I ever bought anything like fancy pigeons.

It was a great advantage to me, then, when I first did, to have to a certain extent in-tered the habits and manners of ordinary pigeons. But all people have not the time and patience to do this to any degree, so I will at once relate the history of my earlier purchases.

Day by day there appeared in the newspaper most tempting advertisements of pigeons, long catalogues of soft colors and soft sounding names, with which I was only partially acquainted.

It was then that the great public schools, and thence I answered the advertisement which offered nearest to what I was looking for. An Eion boy doubtless seemed promising prey for a Brounion dealer, and he certainly treated me to a volume of interesting and ever-varying lists of innumerable varieties, some one pair of which cost him far more than, in his liberality, he asked for the whole lot.

At last I sent a post office order for several pounds and directed the beautiful collection of six pairs which were to procure to be dispatched immediately to my home address.

Day by day I longed to hear of the great arrival, but no tidings came. At last a single pair of black birds turned up. After some months another indifferent pair were extracted by dint of incessant application, but I had paid for and learnt my first lesson, viz., not to buy on trust from entirely unknown and unheard of people.

Then I went to London, and passing down St. Martin's Lane saw in a corner shop a brilliant pair of archangels in a cage. I asked their price—10s.

"But they are two cocks and eight!" I said, with an air of penetration and superior knowledge. "Nonsense," said the vendor, "the cock is driving his hen to nest and she will lay to-morrow."

I bought them at my own risk, and to my regret. For a time they went on in a strange manner, made nests and sat on them, and forever tantalized my expectations, for the very day that the supposed hen seemed on the point of laying, to judge from the redness of her nest, there was a domestic broil, the nest was upset and scattered to the winds, and a regular separation took place. Strange to say, when denied access, two cocks will assume themselves in this way, and may for a time deceive even those tolerably acquainted with the manners of pigeons. They were two cocks. Lesson No. 2 was learnt—not to buy at chance shops.

Ever long I tried a celebrated auction room not far from the Strand. Here I invested in a pair of trumpeters. After my experience in the archangel I was a little suspicious about the bird's sex; however, I was soon relieved to find an egg one fine morning in the nest. A second followed. They sat well; but then, strange to say, a third and a fourth egg appeared in the nest. A fact once before observed among my common birds, which I hold to be a holy relic to my memory—viz., that two hens unprovided with mates will in this way pair, lay four eggs between them, and duly incubate them to no purpose. Another lesson I learned, viz., not to buy chance pairs at sales by auction.

How in the world are reliable birds to be got? Well, I went to Mount Street, and there selected some black tricolors at Mr. Bailey's. Needless to say, they proved cock and hen, and productive too, and some of their produce were worth many times as much as I had given for their parents. Then came the days of extended advertisement, when reliable people, known as fanciers, saw no shame in advertising their surplus stock. From such I made many and cheap purchases, generally with the stipulation beforehand that, if not approved, the birds might be returned. Pigeons bought in this way became the precursors of by no means despicable strains. If only a young fancier will throw himself on the honor of some fancier, not assume to have superior knowledge, and state his or her requirements plainly, and the sum to be invested, I believe that in nine cases out of ten they will get a good and fair start, and very likely much additional assistance and many valuable hints. Too often, I fancy, the ignorant pretend to be knowing (a pretense which takes nobody in), and get treated as if they really were knowing—I mean that vendors send birds with manifest faults and leave them to find them out. They don't succeed in doing, are disappointed and indignant when someone more practiced eyes hereafter detects them; whereas, had they at once acknowledged their ignorance, an honorable seller would have pointed out the shortcomings as well as the excellencies of his birds. Best of all, perhaps, is it to get a fancier friend to take

one as a beginner round a show, to point out the beauties of various breeds, and the relative difficulty of obtaining them.

We will suppose the first pigeons bought, brought home and set loose in the house destined for them. The floor should be well covered beforehand with coarse sand or grit, a lamp of rock salt, a lump of moose, and a drinking fountain with clean spring water put in an accessible place, and some food either thrown down or put in a feeding bopper.

Here two great questions arise. The one—What is the food to be? And the other—Is it generally to be thrown on the ground or put in feeding boxes? To answer both briefly:

1. As a staple food we have found nothing better than or so good as brown peas. They must be really clean, sound, and thoroughly dry, other grain will come in for a change—wheat, rye, dahl, millet, and hemp.

2. Contrary to the custom and advice of many fanciers I usually feed my own pigeons on the ground, but experience and knowledge are necessary to prevent this plan being wasteful—so I recommend a beginner to invest in a simple bopper, and at least as long as the pigeons are confined to their house, to put the grain in it. Of course common sense will dictate watchfulness that the birds quite understand it, and are not too shy to eat out of it. Occasionally those which have down at liberty will starve before they venture to peck out of a suspicious looking bopper.

Once at large in their house, of whatever kind it may be, pigeons will soon show the characteristic traits of their race. Pouters or fantails will quietly strut about with pride in their new abode; carriers, dragons, or homers will fly from floor to perch, perch to floor, and look anxiously for an exit; swallows or archangels will flutter restlessly into the remotest corners, while the sons of the little toy will, as once seen as much at home as if they had been hatched and bred there.

If a single pair are to be all the original stock matters are easily arranged; they are mated and mated in the house, and can settle in just as they please. If, however, two or three pairs are to be the first colonists, they should all be put in at once; otherwise the first arrivals will take possession of the whole place, however spacious it be, and drive any newcomers subsequently introduced. When two or three pairs, all strange to the place, are let loose at once, they are generally shy of each other and quietly take possession of different corners. Even a little management is often necessary to prevent squabbles, for certainly pigeons are among the most quarrelsome birds (always excepting ringdoves) with which I have had to do. Now and then a pair must be confined by a piece of wire netting or other temporary barrier to their own proper part of the house till they have settled down to nest, for some pigeons are extremely interfering. To prevent battles and disastrous consequences therefore, it is well to only keep together breeds which are fairly alike in size and form. Pigeons fight with their wings and beak, and little short-beaked jacobins, turbits or tumblers have but a sorry chance against the powerful beaks of carriers, dragons or even archangels.

Pigeons which have always been used to fly at large will take some time to get reconciled to their new abode, and may require to be kept in entirely till they have their first nest; previous accustomed to confinement and tamed by occasional petting will very soon consider themselves at home. We will now explain the use of the external wired enclosure which we recommend for every pigeon house, whether on the largest or smallest scale. From it the pigeons can see the surroundings and become used to them, and when they are let loose there is nothing strange and unexpected to alarm them.

The young pigeons are hatched; what is the best way to rear them? Simply, and as required beyond keeping the parents well supplied with proper food. This is a great advantage to a beginner, especially to one much occupied. There are hundreds who must on this account make pigeon raising their choice as a hobby in preference to poultry. The preparation of various foods for chickens, the care needed in moving them from place to place, in turning their coops towards the sun, and protecting them from sudden showers, make them unsuited to those who are occupied all day and can only attend to their birds in early morning and late evening. Not so with pigeons; provided they are not crowded in their houses, in which case they require management to prevent them disturbing each other's nests and attacking young ones, they need very little supervision. A quarter of an hour's attention in the morning to give fresh food and water, and to do the necessary cleaning of the house, and a glance at night to see that all is right will suffice. On the other hand, pigeons are none the worse for more frequent visits. Those who have plenty of time may go in and out of the pigeon house as often as they like, at least unless there are fresh or very wild birds among the flock. The pigeons will be very tame; this is much for their good. We can then attend to their nests and to any little casual ailments without a disturbance. It is a pleasure to see them around, trustful and untroubled, and if exhibition be the aim, it is a great benefit to a show pigeon to be tame and accustomed to handling. Such birds do themselves justice, sometimes more than justice, in the show pen. But to return to the newly-hatched nestlings, "squabs" they are called. A few hours before, or at the time of their hatching, the parent cock will again be seen in quest of material for the nest. If the pigeons are confined these must be supplied—sticks and cut straw as for the original nest. Nature seems to dictate to the parents to provide a nest dry and well-soiled for their offspring, and so they regulate it on the eve of their hatching. A few

hours after they have emerged from the egg their crops will be found distended with soft food. This is a milk-like secretion from the parents' crops. The mode in which all birds of the pigeon tribe feed their young seems to those unacquainted with their habits a most curious one. The feeder, which ever parent it be, for both feel alike, gulps the whole beak of the "squab" into its mouth, and with a pump-like motion ejects food into its crop. Directly the young are hatched the milk secretion is found in the crops of both parents. It is not always present there, but comes equally in the male and female after the due time of incubation.

Here it is necessary to give a special warning to those who wish to transfer eggs from one pair of pigeons to another. It may be that the parent birds are wanted for show, or are not well, or have not proved careful parents; however this may be, if eggs are moved they must be given to a pair which began to sit as early as possible at the same time, otherwise the foster-parents may desert the eggs or starve the newly hatched nestlings. Suppose eggs on the point of hatching are given to a pair which have not begun sitting, it will be found that they cannot be trusted, I also find that the hatching of young ones under them hastens the secretion of soft food a little, and that the sitters will usually be able to feed them, for they will be unprovided with the milk-like food; on the other hand, if eggs later will be given to a pair which have begun sitting, some time, they will about the twenty-second day of incubation get tired of their work and abandon it. As a rule, I find that they will sit about four days over the usual and due time, for longer they cannot be trusted. I also find that the hatching of young ones under them hastens the secretion of soft food a little, and that the sitters will usually be able to feed them, for they will be unprovided with the milk-like food; on the other hand, if eggs later will be given to a pair which have begun sitting, some time, they will about the twenty-second day of incubation get tired of their work and abandon it.

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NONE BUT PRIZE-WINNERS KEPT. A few aptitudinal Cockerels for sale. MRS. J. M. EDGE, Ashbourne, Pa.

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FRED BOWERS, No. 70 STAFFORD ROAD, Fall River, Mass., BRE

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

NEXT MONTH

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL

Will be Permanently Enlarged to a

16-PAGE WEEKLY

And Will be Issued on Saturday Morning.

THE SUCCESS which has been attained during the first year of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL has been of such a character as to demand this change, a change alike gratifying to ourselves as it must be to our subscribers.

THE FIELD of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will be that covered by it at present, and include Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock, and the several departments will be under the editorial management of experts who have earned a world-wide reputation in their respective fields.

THE IMPROVEMENT in the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will not stop at its enlargement and increased editorial staff. It includes new type and a better quality of paper, so that we can have illustrations up to the very highest art standard of the present day. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL will attract by its appearance as well as by its literary merits and as a purveyor of news.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER for poultry and pigeon fanciers is the need of the day, the present style of journals in those departments being literary publications, and not newspapers. Most of our subscribers are aware how dog shows are now treated—prompt reports and full prize lists. That will be carried out in all departments of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL. A crusade has been started on the part of a number of poultry journals to suppress mention of non-advertisers in connection with shows. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL is not with them. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL will publish every item of news it considers useful to its readers. The more news, the more subscribers; the more subscribers, the more advertisers. Circulation is the pole that reaches the persimmon of the advertiser, which a policy of coercion and blackmail will fall far short of.

WE WILL have space in the FANCIER'S JOURNAL for articles of interest to owners of dogs, poultry and pigeons. For such articles as may be accepted we will pay. If they are worth using, they are worth paying for.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS!

IN ORDER to let all fanciers have an opportunity of seeing the FANCIER'S JOURNAL in its new dress, a special edition will be printed and mailed to 15,000 persons in addition to our present subscription list. This is an opportunity which should not be lost sight of by advertisers.

LOS ANGELES.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—THE LIST OF THE AWARDS.

By E. C. Clapp, Pasadena, in the Pacific Rural Press.

The show, though the first ever held in this part of the State, and at a hard time in the year for good looks in fowls, was by no means a failure; in fact, the Los Angeles County Poultry Association has started out with a good name for giving a good show, and is also several hundred dollars in pocket after paying all bills—a good nest egg for another show.

One class failed to compete, namely, the Kickers. No premiums awarded.

Several breeders from San Francisco, Oakland, St. Helena and San Jose tried conclusions with us, and looking at the premium list we should judge that the birds were happy over their good work. It is hoped that their owners, Messrs. George E. Marsh, H. H. Carlton, Fred E. and Walter Magee, John McFarling, H. G. Keeling and James Mitchell will come along with their birds to the next show. At the same time let the two California incubators get eggs enough together to hatch out a few chicks.

The awards were:

BRAMMAS—Light: Chicks 1st, 2d; hen 3d, W. H. H. Jones, Pasadena. Cook 1st, 2d; hen 3d, John McFarling, Oakland.

Coccyzus—Buff: Cook 1st, J. McFarling, 2d, E. P. Ganahl, Los Angeles. Pen 1st, W. Niles, Los Angeles. Partridge: Cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, H. G. Keeling, San Jose. Pen 1st, Niles, Hen 1st, Jane Wainley, Orange. Cook 1st, 2d; hen 3d, Dowler & Tyler, Los Angeles.

LARGES—White: Cook 1st, hen 1st, 2d, H. G. Wilschre, Fullerton. Black: Pen 1st, Berdon & Eley, Los Angeles. Cook 3d, A. M. Crothers, Los Angeles. Cook 2d, I. Keen, Pasadena. Hen 1st, 2d, E. Schwab, Los Angeles. Chicks 1st, 2d, 3d, B. H. Shaw, Los Angeles. Cockerel 1st, J. Wainley. Cook 1st, hen 3d, Wilschre.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barrad: Pullet 1st, cock 1st, 2d, A. C. Ruchhaupt, Los Angeles. Hen 1st, pullet 2d, Paul & Guyot, Los Angeles. White: Cook 1st, Crothers. Cockerel 2d, hen 1st, 2d, Niles.

WRANGLES—Silver: Cook 1st, McFarling. Cook 2d, 3d; hen 1st, 2d, J. Mitchell, St. Helena. Cook 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, G. A. Swartwout, Pasadena. Hen 3d, pullet 3d, chicks 1st, 2d, Wm. Tyler, Pasadena. Golden: Cockerel 2d, pullet 2d, Keeling. Cook 1st, hen 1st, Swartwout. Cockerel 1st, hen 1st, 2d, Mrs. S. Tyler, Pasadena. White: Cook 1st, hen 1st, 2d, Dowler & Tyler. Cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, 2d, Swartwout.

LEBORDS—Brown: Cook 1st, Niles. Hen 2d, Gashl. Cook 2d, hen 1st, Ruchhaupt. White: Cockerel 1st, pullet 1st, Schwab. Chicks 1st, Keen. Black: Pullet 1st, 2d, Wainley.

POLISH—Golden: Hen 1st, Niles. W. C. Black: Hen 1st, McFarling. White: Cook 1st, E. N. Prettymann, Los Angeles.

GAMES—Pit: Cook 1st, hen 1st, 2d, Rural California. Cook 3d, H. Gray, Los Angeles; 2d, E. P. Ganahl, Hen 3d, E. Williams, Los Angeles. Black-red: Pen 1st, cock 1st, 2d; hen 1st, 2d, 3d, Paul & Guyot, Los Angeles. Red-pile: Cook 1st, hen 1st, 2d, Rural Californian. Cook 2d, hen 3d, J. Wainley.

BANTAMS—Black-red: Pen 1st, cock 1st, hen 1st, 2d, C. A. Sumner, Los Angeles. Brown-red: Chicks 1st, R. B. Parsons. Red-pile: Cook 1st, hen 1st, Ruchhaupt. White-footed: Hen 1st, Ruchhaupt. Game: Cook 1st, E. Cawston, Norwalk. Golden sbrights: Pen 1st, Ruchhaupt.

ORGER VARIETIES—Black Spanish: Chicks 1st, 2d, A. Stout, Los Angeles. Hen 1st, 2d, Ruchhaupt. Howard: Cook 3d, hen 2d, Niles. Cook 2d, Ruchhaupt. Cook, chicks and hen each 1st, hen 3d, Stout. Red caps: Cook 1st, hen 1st, McFarling.

TURKEYS—Bronze: Tom 1st, Niles. Chicks 1st, Wilschre.

DUCES—Muscovy: 1st, D. Cummings, Los Angeles. Pekin: 1st, 2d, 3d for chicks, A. M. Crothers; 1st for pair, B. H. Shaw, Los Angeles; 1st for brood, F. J. Beuter. Crested white: 1st, C. Rhodes, Los Angeles.

GRESE—Toulouse: 1st for trio, W. Niles.

RABBITS—Angora: 1st for each, old and young, G. Bacon. Spanish: 1st for each, old and young, A. P. Janney.

ORNAMENTAL—White guinea: 1st, Wilschre. Quail: 1st, A. P. Janney, Pasadena. Peafowl: 1st, March Bros, Los Angeles.

MIXED—Guinea pig: 1st, F. M. Tyler, Los Angeles; 2d, A. P. Janney. Pacific cat: 1st, Janney. Ferret: 1st, Mrs. S. Tyler. Coyote: 1st, Los Angeles Poultry Association. Ostrich: 1st for chicks, E. Cawston.

PIGEONS.

PUTTERS—Black: 1st, 2d for each cock and hen, G. T. Marsh, San Francisco.

FANCIERS—White: Cook 1st, hen 2d, Marsh. Cook 2d, hen 1st, H. H. Carlton, San Francisco. Black: Cook 1st, hen 1st, Carlton.

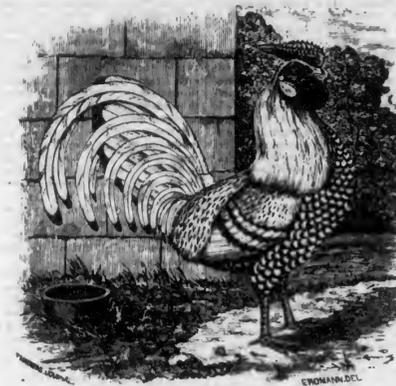
FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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

VOL. 2, NO. 9. }
WHOLE NO. 21. }

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31, 1889.

{24 NUMBERS, \$1.00.
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GOLD SPANGLED HAMBURG COCK.

JACOBI—Black: All to Marsh. Red: Cook 1st, Marsh; 2d, Mrs. Tyler. Yellow: hen 1st, Marsh.

TURKITS—Shell-crested white: Hen 1st, Walter Magee, San Francisco.

HOMING PIGEONS—Blue: 1st Dowler & Tyler. Black checkers: 1st Magee, 2d Dowler & Tyler. Blue checkers: 1st Dowler & Tyler; 2d Magee.

Best display of pigeons, highest scoring birds (black pointers), and best pair, largest entry in the class, all to Marsh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Incubators: 1st, 2d, to the Prairie State, of Homer City, Pa. Brooders: 1st, same. Best display poultry literature: California Cocker Co. Silkweaver: 1st to C. Fikes, Los Angeles. Patent nest: 1st, R. Watson, Compton.

Fanciers, Attention!

The superintendents of the poultry and pigeon departments of the New England Fair, to be held in Worcester, Mass., send the following call to those interested:

"The New England Society has joined hands with the Worcester Agricultural Society and intend making the show of the coming autumn the largest and best in the East. We offer liberal premiums—\$2 for first, \$1 for second, and provide classes for each old and young. There is no entry fee, and each man may show in his own coop if he chooses, or can hire of the society for twenty-five cents a coop. All are to be shown in pairs. We have engaged an honest judge—one you cannot buy or sell. The poultry will be under the direct care of C. A. Ballou and J. B. Bowker. The birds will receive the best of care, proper food and water, and be promptly returned to their owners. Come, boys, and help this to be the best show ever held in Massachusetts. Fraternally yours, BALLOU AND BOWKER."

Homing Pigeon Notes.

The City of Rome, which left New York the 24th inst., carried Scripps' League expedition and six homing pigeons owned by Charles E. Doan, of Elizabeth, N. J., to report progress. The first message arrived the morning of the 28th, bringing the following:—"All good omens have attended the Scripps expedition thus far. Warm, perfect weather, a summer sea and a clear sunset last evening. Our members paced the deck, sat in the steamer chairs, made acquaintance with one another, and chatted about the situation and prospects. All are in capital spirits, and anticipate a successful and interesting journey. Every one was present at dinner, and there have been no symptoms of seasickness. If we go on as we have begun there will be nothing left to wish for. Aureoior to America—JULIAN HAWTHORNE." The bird was liberated about 350 miles out.

It is a singular coincidence that the Verrinder prize offered by Wm. Verrinder, Jr., for the best speed for 200 miles or over under Confederate rules, should have been won by birds flown to the Wm. Verrinder, Jr., lot by Wm. Verrinder, Jr., credited, however, to J. K. Huson, president of the Confederates. The speed was 1481.3 yards per minute. Conrad Mahr, in the same competition, made 1665 yards, but his claim was ruled out.

A correspondent of the American Stock-keeper says of sending messages by pigeon post:—"It was formerly the custom to enclose the desired message inside a short quill, which was tied about the neck of the bird, but the fashion now is to write finely upon light tissue paper, and, after folding closely, to tie it upon the two centre tail feathers close to the wing. This method has proved very satisfactory, and few

messages are lost." The question is how they manage it.

R. H. Daly, Dallas, Texas, says:—I have an elegant lot of forty homers. They are bred from five pairs purchased from E. H. Conover, two pairs from Dr. Johnson, and four pairs from W. Veey.

Mr. John Fisher returns thanks to the Messrs. Charles Adams, Philadelphia, and H. O. Hile, Washington, for the care of and return to him of his stray pigeons.

Transfers of Stock.

From the lot of T. P. Green, Woodbury, N. J., to Thos. Mulken, Woburn, Mass., Nos. 128, 129, 132, 133 T. P. G.

From the lot of C. U. Barrett, Dorchester, Mass. 1.—Pioneer and Styvis (the mother of Oneida) his mate, Reg. 220 and MC 221. 2.—Volunteer reg. H 215, Pathfinder H 435, sons of Silver Chief and Lady Florence, own brothers to Ned Damon. 3.—Loelle P. reg. 237, record as youngster 542 miles; Mrs. Griggs reg. 225, Othello reg. Mo 49 and Oneida reg. 226.

To Dr. Edward Moore, Albany, N. Y., from the Henry Wagner loft, Roslindale, Mass., the young homers 258, 266* (Edwards and 72); 266* (Hoscoe and Benny stocks); 268* (Syracuse and 61).

Caught or Shot.

C. E. Godfrey, Salem, N. J., has pigeon banded 802, which came on board steamer Mary at Wilmington, Del., June 21, at 4:30 P. M.

T. F. Head, Brooklyn, N. Y., reports #295 and L. W. Spangol, his neighbor, has #266. Both were sold by Henry Wagner, Roslindale, Mass., to F. H. Oughitree, Brooklyn, who lost them in trying to settle them. The birds are young, of the hen "Dr. Beeson," caught in the snow when returning from London, one three years ago, and Young Bessie with record of 704 miles.

Mr. Fred Bowers, Providence, R. I., wishes to recognize the courtesy of Mr. John Allen, East Greenwich, R. I., in entertaining and forwarding the return of his disabled 49 E. B.

Names Claimed.

C. H. Gale, Detroit, Mich., claims the name of Crusader for C O B 158; Pilgrim for C O B 156; Grand Chief for C O B 155; Little One for C H G 8; Sir Knight for CH G 7, and Day Dream for CH G 8.

Continental Kennel Club.

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

DENVER, Col., July 22.—A very enthusiastic lot of doggy men met this evening in the Cattle Growers' rooms in the Chamber of Commerce resulting in the organization of the Continental Kennel Club. The officers are:—President, J. M. Norman; vice president, Fred Trimmer; secretary, Claud King; treasurer, Charles Raymond; executive committee, Arthur Weston, M. Hewitt, V. H. Kennicott, W. Rand and H. Bostwick. The club is not to be local, but will cover the field lying between the lines of the Chicago and San Francisco associations. The membership, however, is limited to one hundred, the entry fee being fixed at ten dollars.

The work laid out for the next meeting is to arrange for a bench show.

Mr. T. S. GADDES, Baltimore, says:—My FANCIER'S is more satisfactory to me than any fancier's paper on this side. The full and unbiased reports of shows, always fresh from the scene, is what is wanted in these progressive times!

PROVEN RECORD.

HUNSBERGER HOLDS THE GEO. W. CHILDS CUP, BUT BLOOD KEEPS FAST THE "INQUIRER'S" PRIZE.

The third journey for the birds of John R. Hunsberger, Chestnut Hill, was from Charlotte, N. C. The entry was ten birds. From Amherst, Va., by Mr. M. P. Pegram, at 5:35 A. M., July 17. The returns were Sarano, Trumps, Doubtful, Laggard and Rumor, at 6:40 P. M. The air line distance is 447.4 miles. Average speed, 1002.5 yards per minute. Other returns were Merit the second day after and Thistle the 23d inst. Frolic still remains in Charlotte. This journey being the greatest distance in the day this season, and in fact since Queen and McGrew made the journey from Springfield, O., to Keyport, N. J., 502 miles in the day, in 1886, holds the Childs cup until the figures are exceeded.

The next journey for the birds is to be from Clifton, S. C., 500 miles, when the weather will permit of the start, the birds having been waiting there since the 29th. The entry for this is Trumps, Sarano, Doubtful, Laggard and Rumor.

The second attempt of the season to win the George W. Childs Cup was by the birds of the Suburban Club, Fall River. The entry was:—Joseph Stafford's F B 24, F B 37 and F B 25; F. Bower's M 43. The start was from Amherst, Va., at 5:05 A. M., July 23. The first returns were F B 24 and 37 at 6 A. M., the 25th; F B 25 at 8 o'clock and M 43 found in the loft at 4 P. M. As the two last named always travel together it is safe to suppose in this instance that they arrived together. This gives all started at home. The weather over the course was favorable up to New York City, but from there on an East wind prevailed with a thunderstorm over Fall River in the afternoon.

The birds of the Hub Club, Boston, were liberated in their third journey from Akron, N. Y. The entry was:—H. Wagner, 9; George Gould, 2; John Hicks, 7. The start was at 5 A. M. The distance about 371 miles. There were no returns at evening. Mr. Wagner has reported all of his entry, six arriving next morning. How many of the Hicks and Gould entries are at home is not known since firing for same day record, next morning's birds are not counted.

The birds for the first journey for record of the season to Woodbury, N. J., lots were shipped to Orange, Va., to be started Aug. 3. The entry was 49 birds; owned, B. W. Andrews 13, Theo. P. Green 36. The last previous journey was from the Treasury building, Washington, D. C. The air line distance is about 195 miles.

The Crescon Club sent its second lot of birds for the Inquirer prize, expecting the start to be the 23d inst., but from the day of the birds' arrival in Orange to date there has not been an early morning fit for the start. The entry for this race is by the Messrs. Blood, Diggle, Hackman, Horoberger, Hunter, Wuriz and Work; in all, twenty-four birds. With the lot are two birds owned by J. A. Boustelle, So. Providence, R. I. Their distance to home is about 450 miles. The last journey for these birds was from this city.

Six birds owned by C. H. Gale, Detroit, Mich., will, weather permitting, make their first journey for record Aug. 3, from Butler, Ind., about 100 miles. Mr. Gale began training with the six, three bought from the Barrett loft as youngsters last year and three raised in his own loft. From 4, 11, 15 and 36 miles the birds returned together, the last journey being in 92 minutes. July 12, flown from 60 miles, the first return was about three hours, the second was found in the loft next morning. The last of the six was found at home the morning of the 14th, his broken tail feathers and missing flights telling the story for the rest, of being scattered and driven into hiding by a hawk—this one caught, but escaping.

The schedule called for the 200 miles journey July 20, but a stay was made to permit the last return to grow new flights, and deferring the 100 miles fly to Aug. 3. This is the first journey for record to a Detroit loft. Mr. Gale is to be congratulated upon having made the training journeys without loss, and ascribes his good fortune not more to good birds than to the excellent care given them by his friends on the Wabash having the birds in charge.

*If the hens are kept free from lice, fed so as to keep in a good thrifty condition and made comfortable, there is little difficulty in having a good supply of eggs. More eggs will be laid if the roosters are kept away from the hens than if they are allowed to run together. If obliged to keep the hens confined it will pay to let them take a run for an hour every evening! They will soon learn to drive.

POULTRY.

THE GAME OF THE PIT.

The Knight Among Birds—Morality and Mercy—Mr. Mahoney Tries to Improve Their Morals.

If anyone has been nursing the idea that the cock's propensity for fighting is the outcome of man's depravity he has been grossly deceived. It is an instinct given to the bird by an all-wise Creator.

In speaking of the bird Guillemin quaintly says:—"As some account the eagle the queen, and the swallow or wagtail the lady, so may I term this the knight among birds, being both of noble courage and also prepared evermore to battle, having his comb for a helmet, his sharp and crooked bill for a fisticuff to slash and wound his enemies, and as a complete soldier armed cap-a-pie, he has his legs armed with spurs, giving example to the valiant soldier to expel danger by fight and not by flight.

The ancient Gauls wore the figure of a cock as an emblem on their helmets and after the revolution it was placed on the flag and ensigns of France. The game cock is not, as is generally supposed, the offspring of the domestic fowl and pheasant. Its origin is referred to the wild cock of India, where he is occasionally found in his wild state in the woods and in the Isles of St. Iago, Bulacoandro, Timor, Philippine and Molloca Islands, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Timian and the Isles of the South Seas.

Chalons and Sobos were famous for their sport bred cocks, and the Romans were the first to introduce cock fighting in England, though the bird was there before Caesar's arrival. Henry VIII. greatly encouraged the sport and founded the national cock pit at Westminster, which was afterwards renewed by Charles II.

In his greatest perfection, according to present ideas, a cock has eyes sparkling with fire, boldness in his demeanor and freedom in his actions, and displays all his propensities. Ed James, the great expert, says that the general outline of the finest cock, taken as a whole, approaches that of a lengthened cone or egg-shaped shape, excluding the legs and tail, and the apex of the cone being the head, and the base the vent and belly. Under such external form may exist the best properties of the cock. The head is small, beak strong and pointed, the neck long and strong, the girth of the shoulders, chest and body broad, the thighs and legs long and strong and rather long than short, with broad, thin feet and very long claws, a stately walk and an upright, easy carriage.

Four game hen eggs weigh more than five from dunghill fowls; this alone shows the high importance of game cock breeding. There used to be a good deal of cock fighting in Rochester, and Mr. Mahoney, who knows all about it, informed the reporter that in training a cock the first thing to do is to eat off his tail and keep short, put him in the pen and keep him without food the first day. Next day he is given cream of tartar mixed with fresh butter and rubbed on his neck. He is made to spar with another cock until fatigued. If his mouth gets pecked, it is rubbed with vinegar and brandy to prevent cankering. Then he is again peoned and given a good meal of bread and rock candy. If he is kept warm and comfortable. His food is changed to a highly nourishing diet and certain rules are followed out for his physical benefit, day by day, until the eighth or fighting day. But before he fights he must be trimmed by having his neck feathers cut off close as possible. The ends of his wings are cut, then the tail is shorn of its plumage leaving only the vane or fan. All the feathers round the vent are cut off very close under the tail. His spurs are cut off with a thin saw, leaving about a quarter of an inch on the leg on which is fixed the steel spur.

Millions of noble men and women argue against the sport from the high standpoint of morality and mercy. But so long as cock fighting is patronized—as it is, particularly by a depraved and ignorant class, but by those in the higher and highest walks of life, it will be difficult to put a stop to it entirely. It would be a great surprise to most of our readers were the names given of distinguished men who have been patrons of the sport, and those who still breed game cocks for fighting purposes, and maintain private cock pits for the entertainment of themselves and friends.

It must not be imagined that all who breed game cocks breed them for fighting purposes. Many people breed them for domestic use and to maintain a high quality of poultry.

Some of the finest cocks in America have been bred in Rochester, and Dennis Mahoney has been one of the most successful breeders. He raised 100 some years ago for cock pits in Ireland, and has imported many splendid cocks during the past twenty-five years, from which he has maintained the breeding of the finest birds. In reply to a question as to whether game cocks would ever improve in their

morals and quit fighting, Mr. Mahoney said he was afraid they would not. He tried to make them behave, but had about given it up in despair. He said there was a great demand for game cocks and hens of a high class among poultrymen, and he raised them for that purpose. It was a great pity they were so fond of fighting.

In battle the cock is valiant and persistent in his conduct to an astonishing degree. He goes into the fight with as much gusto as a hungry man goes to his dinner. He is a sad rascal, and if he was made to "point a moral" to man it is hard to see what it can be if it is not to encourage combative propensities. Like others of the two-legged species, puffed up with success, he has overstepped the bounds of decency in crowing over his vanquished enemies. The game cock has got into disgrace, and—reluctantly perhaps—legislators have made it illegal to fight any more. But just here that backey question often put in regard to any other evil being extremely pertinent in regard to cock fighting—Does prohibition prohibit?—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

The Tendency of It.

From the National Stockman and Farmer. There is a decided tendency to reduce the per capita consumption of some of the staples. This can hardly be said of wheat, as the individual consumption of this grain is a fixed quantity as is anything in the list of foods. But it is true of what have been regarded as the staple meats, in the aggregate. Beef began some time ago to supplant pork as a meat for the general public, and for some years its per capita consumption undoubtedly grew apace. The limit seems to have been reached, however, and we are inclined to think it is again falling off—in fact there can be but little doubt that such is the case.

This brings us to note the nature of the substitutes which are in a measure supplanting the old-time staples. And, first among these, poultry and eggs command attention. He who breeds has not observed that these products have displaced immense quantities of other fowls in the last few years. They have not so much added to the bill of fare as taken the place of substantial items upon it. Statistics are not available to show the quantities of these things now consumed, but it is certain that the increase has been several times as rapid as that of population.

The people of the cities are coming to regard as the necessities many things which were once set down as luxuries—that is, small fruits, vegetables out of season, and various small products of the farm, garden, orchard, dairy, etc. These are now probably enjoyed by ten families where only one family of these products were formerly consumed. The farmer is preparing to meet this change in popular wants, and many are doing so to decided popular advantage.

It is to this American agriculture is drifting. We must become a nation of smaller farmers, which means better and more successful farmers. There are now many men—and their number is rapidly increasing—who on farms of fifty acres or less are making excellent profits whose incomes are decidedly larger than those derived from 200 acre farms. This is demonstrable, and it is also easily shown that the number of these men must be multiplied many fold if the growing public appetite for their products is to be satisfied.

The Southern Market.

The South should be the source of the poultry supply and would be if the value of the product, its adaptability to both climate and conditions, and the manner of growing it for profit were understood. But, so far from being so it is doubtful if any other of the Southern States than Tennessee and Kentucky produce sufficient for the home market. The Tennessee Farmer of recent date, says:

At the express office in this city (Nashville), recently, we learned that there is a regularly established business of considerable magnitude in market chickens between several towns in this State and the more Southern cities of Augusta, Savannah, Atlanta, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Charleston and other points in that latitude.

From the towns of Wartrace, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Columbia, Murfreesboro, Fayetteville and McMinnville, large quantities of young spring chickens for the market in the cities named are shipped twice a week and sometimes daily.

Most of these chickens pass through Nashville, and are handled by the expressmen here, who say that it is really surprising what a large amount of poultry is shipped from Tennessee, South. In addition to the shipments by express, a great many fowls are sent by freight, frequently a car load at a time.

A car load of live chickens for the New York market is also a very common shipment from different points in this State. It is said that the demand for South for Tennessee chickens, at good prices, too, is so great that the Nashville poultry marketers and dealers have to send their representatives directly to the seller in order to secure chickens for the home demand. Indeed, there is every inducement for poultry raising for profit in this State. The chicken crop, when properly handled, is a crop that seldom fails, and for which there is always a good demand at fair prices.

"When you discover a hen pulling feathers out of the others it is best to chop her head off. It is a bad habit, and if permitted to keep on she will soon teach the rest."

French Breeds.

S. W. Thomas in Fancier's Gazette.

The two principal breeds of French fowls in this country, Houdans and Creves, occur, with steady improving from a single point of view, do not, unfortunately, increase in numbers and popularity as they ought to.

Houdans, without doubt, are now exhibited at a far higher level of excellence than at any past period that I can call to mind. At the late Crystal Palace show this fact came home to me with great force. Quite half the birds in the cock, cockerel, and pullet class were good enough to have won easily at this show in years gone by. In stating this, I, of course, except two or three remarkable birds that have now and again cropped up. There is a great improvement in evenness and correctness of type in head points, always the most difficult points to obtain. Size (in spite of all we sometimes see written to the contrary) has been fully maintained, perhaps even improved, and a fairly uniform dark color has been attained. They hold their own fairly well in numbers, but the classes at the late fall show were always like those well as they did ten or twelve years since. Nor do I think they are so generally popular as they were at that time. This may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that they are really difficult to breed good; few breeds more so.

Creves are also improved without doubt to what they were four or five years since, though there is much less improvement apparent in the Houdans, as in the very thing one. After much easier to breed to exhibition standard. In numbers they seem not to increase. That they are not more extensively kept is, to my mind, one of the most extraordinary things in the poultry fancy. A truly handsome and healthy bird, very distinctive type, wonderfully early maturity, rivaling even the Minorca in that respect, a magnificent table fowl and layer (mine are laying now, in spite of snow and the bleakest of winds, which I have not an egg from my Houdans), easy to breed, comparatively, and, so far as my experience goes, easy to rear, and my runs are on a cold, clay soil, and very exposed. They are, besides, a fowl that will stand confinement in poultry that one can easily understand why dropped birds are more often seen of this kind; and in this I may add, through the persistent system of in-and-in breeding, scrofula has rapidly increased, and the liver being its favorite local expression, the conclusion alluded to in my past column investigations.

For the first ten days four times a day is not too often to feed bantam chickens, as their appetites are in a very thing one. After about three weeks the eggs and grouts may be discontinued, and barley meal and curds substituted. A sod of fresh grass should be put inside the little wire-over-run in front of the coop, as this affords amusement and health to the chickens. It should be renewed twice a week, and if the old sod is replaced in the earth it will soon grow up again, and prevent the unsightly appearance on the turf which would otherwise occur by the getting being unfilled. In towns, of course, this would not signify, as the turf sod might be procured by the roadside during a country walk and conveyed home in a basket.

The Nankin bantam matures very quickly, and is full grown at four months old. The cockerels are very pugnacious, and if not disposed of at three months or thereabouts may be fattened for table on barleymeal, hemp, maize meal and bread and milk, with scraps from the kitchen. A perch should be provided in a warily situated lodging, well secured from cats, which are great enemies to these confiding and interesting little birds. The weight of the full-grown cocks varies from 15 to 17 lbs.; the hens are usually 12 to 14 lbs. Some hens that are more classed for Nankins were made at leading shows, and this valuable breed deserves greater encouragement from fanciers than it at present receives, as when exhibited it is usually in the "day vanes" class, and under judges who professing "not to understand the sort," overlook these beautiful little pets in favor of some fantastic, vulture-hooked little monster, or fragile, unproductive sebrights, or moderate game bantams shown out of their proper classes.

The eggs should be merely placed in a basin of boiling water for about two minutes; not boiled in a saucepan over the fire, as in cooking larger eggs.

Nankins should be well fed twice daily, as if neglected, they are liable to atrophy. Nor should they be compelled to rest at night on the ground. A perch should be provided in a warily situated lodging, well secured from cats, which are great enemies to these confiding and interesting little birds. The weight of the full-grown cocks varies from 15 to 17 lbs.; the hens are usually 12 to 14 lbs. Some hens that are more classed for Nankins were made at leading shows, and this valuable breed deserves greater encouragement from fanciers than it at present receives, as when exhibited it is usually in the "day vanes" class, and under judges who professing "not to understand the sort," overlook these beautiful little pets in favor of some fantastic, vulture-hooked little monster, or fragile, unproductive sebrights, or moderate game bantams shown out of their proper classes.

ground, and if pain be taken to tame them they will eat out of the owner's hands with the utmost confidence. Nankins are among the oldest breeds of bantams known, but for some years they are only seen in old-fashioned residences and gamekeepers' lodges, where they are in great request as foster mothers for partridges and pheasants, as they are first-rate sitters and plucky little nurses.

In color the cocks are of a dark buff, almost of a light ginger hue. The hens are generally lighter in color. Both sexes have dark-rimmed hackles and black tails, the cock's being long and flowing, the hen's full with strong feathers. The legs are from light slaty blue to a darker shade of the same. Single and rose combs are to be met with, but the latter are by far the most admired, and should terminate at the back in a spike or point slightly raised.

The comb of the hen are small in proportion to those of the cocks, but should be of the same character. The eyes are hazel, the beak strong and dark-colored. For the first fortnight or three weeks the diet of the chicks should consist of eggs boiled hard, chopped fine with bread crumbs, grouts, canna and millet seed, and if the weather is very cold, a very little hopped may be added sparingly. A ball of berley meal and wheat mixed may be given to the hen at the time when the chicks are fed, or the will eat up all the dainty morsels intended for her progeny.

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July 31.

THE SCRAP BOOK.

Worth Remembering—Broken Leg—The Droopy, and What to Do For It—Soft Messing—The Tumbler, and Weather For It.

Memo.—The droopy and what to do for it. Prof. Woodford Hill says:—A abdominal droopy may arise from structural disease of the liver, tumour, especially scrofulous and enlarged glands. But I think I may safely draw the conclusion from my post mortem investigations that the diseased effusion is more frequently connected with scrofulous deposit in the liver than any other condition. That it occasionally becomes complicated with kidney disease or affections of the heart and lungs is undoubtedly true, nevertheless such cases are exceptions; but a liver loaded with tubercle, which obstructs the portal circulation, is unquestionably more influential in producing abdominal effusion than are the other conditions named.

In many instances the accumulation is so great that the abdomen touches the ground, being sore with friction and causing the bird to walk with a straddling and waddling gait. This is also continually squatting down. Very recently I removed nearly two quarts of effusion from the abdomen of a Minorca hen. Such an operation in poultry is generally successful, for, unlike other creatures, secondary effusion seldom occurs, and the bird recovers rapidly. Very improvement in condition is most marked. Of course, with an attendant tuberculous liver a normal state of health is impossible to attain, and no good can accrue from keeping such a bird for stock purposes, but in these cases acting long from dependent on subdued peritonitis inflammation, the offspring of cock, injury, or irritation, recovery is pretty frequent.

These cases are usually attended with thirst, loss of appetite, impaired general health, weakness, emaciation and exhaustion. In the earlier stages of the disease there are seldom any severe constitutional symptoms. Morbid states of the liver and spleen are now general in poultry that one can easily understand why dropped birds are more often seen of this kind; and in this I may add, through the persistent system of in-and-in breeding, scrofula has rapidly increased, and the liver being its favorite local expression, the conclusion alluded to in my past column investigations.

Treatment.—The medicinal agents most serviceable are purgatives and diuretics—aloes and calomel for the former, and canjuba, nitrate of potash and nitrous ether or spirits of juniper for the latter. But as an alternative and resolvent the iodide of potassium is of the greatest service, and this may be followed or accompanied with ferrous tonic.

In excessive accumulations, however, tapping should be resorted to. The operation is very simple. The bird being placed on its back and held properly by an attendant, a trocar-similar to that used for hydrocele is inserted near the center of the abdomen, obliquely forward, to the depth of about half an inch. The attle is then withdrawn, leaving its sheath or canula behind, through which the water flows.

It is advisable not to quite evacuate the fluid at the first tapping, in order to avoid excessive shock and exhaustion. The bird should then be placed on soft straw in a basket and kept quiet for a few days. After the operation a stimulant may with advantage be administered in the form of half a teaspoonful of brandy in a dessert spoonful of milk, and warm, soft food should be given for two or three days.

Memo.—K. N. for canaries. W. H. says:—In giving the results of feeding soft food, many persons will differ with me when I affirm that from practical tests I am quite convinced that poultry, to be healthy, must have hard food. I have fed soft food in every possible form; with pepper of all kinds and without, with hot liquor and without, with grease and without. I have begun feeding it suddenly and gradually; I have fed it in all weathers. I have carefully noted the general results, and these are uniformly unfavorable beyond a doubt. I have lost more of my best stock from diarrhoea, caused by such food, and had more sickness by its use than from all other causes. Of course I do not mean that the soft food will be a strong digestive apparatus which fowls have, every part made use of. The time goes to make the shells, but if the bones have been only cooked and not burned they are full of material from which the egg itself is made. The only advantage from burning bones is to make them break up more easily. The fowls certainly do not like them as well, nor are they so good for them as when broken up without burning.

The hens will now begin to molt. Keep the hens in good order, as they will lay in winter. Late pullets will seldom lay before next spring, but pullets hatched not later than April should lay in November.

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 25.—The South Carolina Poultry and Pet Stock Association have already begun active preparations for the annual exhibition next January. Messrs. R. A. Smith and Dr. Benjamin McInnes have been appointed a special committee to get up the premium list, and are now at work on it. Their success so far has been quite encouraging. Fine as was the exhibition last spring the coming show promises to be far ahead of it, both in extent and the number and value of the prizes. There will be offered cash premiums for the best collections and specimens of the different breeds. A number of special premiums have also been offered by some of the most noted poultry breeders in the North and West. The influence of the last show upon the poultry interests throughout the State has been so marked that those interested feel the general good warrants them making their best efforts.

Laying hens are very fond of broken bones. They help to digest other food when they cannot get it, and with the strong digestive apparatus which fowls have, every part made use of. The time goes to make the shells, but if the bones have been only cooked and not burned they are full of material from which the egg itself is made. The only advantage from burning bones is to make them break up more easily. The fowls certainly do not like them as well, nor are they so good for them as when broken up without burning.

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the same marked effect on the bulb. The quantity used sixteen bushels to the acre, spread on the ground in rainy weather, after the onions had been thinned. The abuse of the quantity is more fatal than in any other manure.

H. F. W. says:—Make a box of hard wood, eighteen inches long, eight inches high and eight inches wide. On the back of the box nail a piece of strong wire cloth, and cover the front with a piece of board, with a hole cut in it three inches square. In this hole place strong bolting wire that will open inward; now cut a hole in your loft, from the floor up, into which this box will fit exactly, covering the edges of the hole so the rats cannot gnaw between the box and the partition of the loft. Place the box in the hole, with the end as entrance. Outside the other, place a nest pan, covered with a box open towards the trap, so the eggs or young birds can be seen from the entrance. The rat will enter through the bolting wire, but jumping upon them to escape, only closes them the more firmly. The box, closed on every side, of course allows of no chance for escape. I would not be without it in any case, but especially in those of least fifty young birds, and not one alone.

Memo.—Pigeons must have salt. J. C. L. says:—From my experiments and the experience of others I have found when salt has been given to young pigeons they are freed more from disease, and the greater portion of their young died before maturity. The avidity with which they devour salt when they get a supply after a long want of it shows it to be very necessary, but in such a case both old and young suffer from an overdose. I have noticed when it was given in the form of rock salt, and when the lump had disappeared by melting and the birds eating it, that they greedily ate of the salt until where it had been until they made quite a depression in the ground. As pigeons in confinement require lime not only for the formation of the shells of their eggs, but for medicinal purposes, it is best to supply this in conjunction with salt and small gravel, the latter aiding in the digestion of the food. This can be done by gathering a quantity of old lime from a building in course of demolition. This is generally composed of one part of lime to three or four of sand. Take of this rubbish two parts of gritty sand one part of fish-bone meal (the more clayey the better) one part. Beat all together and pass through a one-quarter inch sieve. Add to this one-eighth as much coarse kitchen salt, and mix the whole about the lot in boxes. As old Moore would have said, "you'll find an account in it." As the stock becomes exhausted, and it will quickly replenish.

Memo.—The tumbler and the weather to fly in. Claude says:—My ideal bird is powerful and athletic looking; moderately thick in beak; the prominent eye set nearer to the gap than to the back of the head; the head oval, with plenty of brain cavity both above and behind the eyes. The neck should be strong, thick and broad at the base so as to cover as much of the bird as possible; the breast moderately prominent. The wing-buds should be in bold relief and have a muscular appearance, and the wings themselves should curve both sides of the bird, leaving only the thighs visible; the flights to be broad and laid closely on the top of the tail, they should not be crossed, but should reach to the end of the tail or thereabouts. The legs should be red, short and strong, and a dull one, and set as set as to have the appearance of exactly balancing the body. The back should be level on top, and with the flights and tail form the shape of a wedge.

The bird should then be placed on soft straw in a basket and kept quiet for a few days. After the operation a stimulant may with advantage be administered in the form of half a teaspoonful of brandy in a dessert spoonful of milk, and warm, soft food should be given for two or three days.

Memo.—Moulting canaries. J. says:—The best food for canaries during moulting is canary and linseed only, with a little white maw twice a week. Do not give hemp or rape while moulting is in progress, nor any green food—except marigold flowers—to birds that are being colored. Birds in natural moulting may have green food twice a week.

Why Not? "In the jungles of India," said Mr. Harmon W. Babcock, of Providence, R. I., to the State Board of Agriculture of Rhode Island, "there has been discovered a wild species of fowl to which the scientific name of Gallus Bankia has been given, and, as incredible as it may seem at first thought, all the hundred or more varieties of fowls, from the Bantam, sometimes weighing fifteen or more pounds, to the Bantam, weighing scarcely so many ounces, varying as these varieties do in shape, color, marking, and other characteristics—irrespective of it may seem, I say, all these varieties are believed to be descended from this wild fowl. The Gallus Bankia is also midway between a Game and a Game Bantam, and in general appearance, marking, and other characteristics, quite closely to the black-beneted red game with which you are all familiar. To elaborate the reasons which would lead to this remarkable conclusion would demand too much space, but they are as follows:—These may be given. The Gallus Bankia is believed to be the ancestor of our domestic fowls, because of its close resemblance to the

game fowls because it possesses the arrangement of color which is so common in the poultry-yard—red upper and black under parts; because of its general structure and voice; because it uses the same language—that is, crows, cackles and cills in the same manner; because, so far as has been ascertained, it produces fertile offspring when crossed with the domestic fowl because it has shown a possibility of being domesticated; because, even in its wild state, it shows a tendency to vary, and because it has a wide range of habitat, thus rendering its acclimatization possible throughout the globe. The full force of these arguments cannot be given in a mere statement of them, and more than that it is impossible for me to undertake. They are, however, of such weight as to convince the most careful investigators—and that ought to be sufficient for us."

What has been done may be. Why not put this to the test, Mr. Babcock, and from the Gallus Bankia evolve the Bantam or the buff Cocker, or that very latest of the Asiatics, the white Langshan.

One fowl will thrive on a much less quantity than another. So far as possible feed each sufficient to keep in good thrifty condition. Change the dirt-bed at least every week use road dirt. Add about one-ounce good dry wood ashes, or add a small quantity of carbolic acid.

Ireland, with 5,000,000 inhabitants, is stocked with 14,000,000 fowls, while England, Scotland and Wales, with 27,000,000 inhabitants, have but 10,000,000 fowls.

Entries for the New England fair's poultry class already booked are five pairs and breeding pairs of Plymouth Rock fowls, by C. W. and J. B. Bowker, Worcester; 10 coops Wyandott fowls and chicks by M. L. Henry, Auburn, Mass.

Dr. Byers, of Wisconsin, recommends sponging fowls of the feather-sitting propensities with a solution of zinc vomica and carbolic acid. He says the most inveterate feather-sitters will forego his fancy if flavored with such a potent compound.

The board of directors of the Mutual Live Stock Association of Ontario, held its first meeting July 6, in Seaforth. The officers chosen were:—John McMillan, South Huron, president; D. D. Wilson, Seaforth, vice president; J. B. Bowker, Worcester; 10 coops Wyandott fowls and chicks by M. L. Henry, Auburn, Mass.

It is said that the Chinese have a process by which eggs are kept sound for forty years, and that the older the more valuable they are. The Chinese vender often attempts to palm off upon his customers fresh eggs instead of those that are forty years old, the following process practiced by the American grower.

As the hens can find a large share of their food at this season, they must be fed very sparingly, or they will not lay. This season grass has been plentiful in some quarters, and it makes excellent food for poultry, either for those that range in that way, or for those that in the case of fowls confined to yards, that grass should be chopped into short lengths before being fed to the hens.

For jannies, Dr. Hunter says, there is no remedy equal to the yolk of egg. When the gall is too weak or does not flow into the intestines, the food, which consists of water and oily matter, cannot unite. The yolk of an egg unites the water and oil into a uniform substance, thereby supplying the deficiency of natural bile. It is also well spoken of in the cure of dysentery and diarrhoea.

Mr. A. A. Halliday, secretary of the American Langshan Club, has blank applications for dues and certificates for the following conditions to be fully answered by applicants:—1—How long have you bred Langshans? 2—Of whom did you procure your stock? 3—Of whom have you since purchased stock? 4—Have you any reason for thinking, or knowing, that there is any other than pure Langshan blood in any bird you call a Langshan?

G. W. Fry, Dunlap, Mo., would have the readers of the Poultry Record believe that Mr. P. H. Jacobs has made a mistake in ordering out the Douglas mixture. He says, "I have used the mixture with good results. When we have a good remedy let us hold on to it till a better is found. When some sage makes an assertion, no matter how wild, the brethren say, 'Amen!' without considering whether there is any reason for this sort of."

There are some breeds in which excellence may soon be gained, and that at no great cost; others in which a considerable original outlay is necessary if any but the slowest progress is to be made in working up the variety; others which are so much in the hands of a few, and those very scientific breeders, that to start them in the most uphill work imaginable. This, of course, is taking for granted that the beginner is ambitious of success in the exhibition pen.

See that the yards have shade as well as sunshine, the dust bath is not neglected, no corn is fed, that the fowls do not get too fat. See that the houses are properly ventilated, but allow no drafts. See that the supply of green food is kept up. See that the manure is removed as fast as it accumulates, and that the earth is kept dry, so that foul smells are not perceptible. See that kerosene and white wash are not

THE FANCIER'S JOURNAL.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

Correspondence on the subjects of poultry and pteases that will be of interest to fanciers is solicited. Communications should be brief and precise and must invariably be written on one side of the paper.

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER. COPYRIGHTED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1889.

THE ENLARGEMENT.

The prospects now are that the enlargement of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will take place with its issue of Aug. 24. We are bending every energy and effort to this, but so much has yet to be done that it would not be well to make this announcement definitely and then find at the last minute that it can not be accomplished.

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—E. O. Greenwell says:—Let me strongly urge the beginner from purchasing very inferior birds with the expectation of being able by ordinary care and patience to breed up to a winning standard.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Games at Buffalo.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 20.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL:—I notice in the JOURNAL of April 24th a reply of Mr. Spaulding to my notice in the issue preceding, but have failed to see anything from him in answer to my letter in the issue of May 23.

"I note Mr. E. R. Spaulding's letter in your issue of April 24, and in reply would say it looks as if, in his capacity of judge, he must have looked over the large B. B. game classes on the first or second day of the show.

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THE KENNEL.

KENNEL NOTES.

The Elmira premium list has made its appearance and Mr. Fellows is going to give exhibitors something in the way of prizes far above general expectations.

At that same show there were two American entries. The Chestnut Hill Kennel sent over Dublin Sout, but he failed to beat Caracatus for the challenge prize.

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held last month in London. He is a son of Ilford Gaulton.

The mastiff Benaford, which was bought by Mr. W. K. Tasson for an American exhibitor, remains in Mr. Tasson's hands, and was shown in the name of the above named show, being entered, not for competition, in the challenge class.

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de Clifford won first prize at the late English Kennel Club show, had a collar worth about \$100.

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Mont. Pasteur, whom he denounces, is right. We shall be glad to have an explanation from him."

Meers, Hill and Ashton, whose names became prominent in connection with the Meersbrook-Malden case, are setting out to close their partnership.

The death is announced of the celebrated Irish setter Champion Loo VII. and of the rough-coated St. Bernard Champion Sava.

Dr. Gordon Stables has got out a new and handsomely illustrated edition of "Our Friend, the Dog."

In a Chicago journal, which devotes some attention to dogs, we are constantly reminded that news must be forwarded to it ahead of its contemporary, as it will not publish what has appeared elsewhere, that it is a live newspaper.

In its issue of July 19, it placed immediately beneath the above standing notice the announcement of the death one month before, of one of Mr. Heath's pointers, which was the latest possible news.

DISTEMPER AT SHOWS.

Spratt's Patent Reply to Mr. Millais—Mr. Millais' Defence.

(Continued from page 5, No. 20.)

The reason that distemper following shows was so slight years ago was because show committees looked up their own benches, which, after the show, were broken up and not used again.

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"There is yet another matter, and that is the veterinary inspection of dogs entering a show.

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that the benching is in an infected condition. They admit distemper on to the benches.

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TORONTO DOG SHOW.

A Good Commencement Made in Securing Specials For the Crack Exhibits.

TORONTO, July 30. [SPECIAL].—The official programme of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is now being prepared, and will be in the press in a few days.

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PIGEONS.



PAIR OF NUNS.

PIGEON KEEPING.

The Second Nest—Nurses—The Plaque of the Loft, Canker—Its Treatment.

(Continued from page 6, No. 20.)

Long before the first pair of "squakers," as the nestlings are called when they begin to squeak for food, can feed themselves, the old birds will begin to prepare for another family. In early spring we usually find about forty days elapse between successive batches, that is in the case of the birds being good breeders, as the weather becomes warm they breed faster, and often pair succeeds pair in from thirty to thirty-five days. At any rate, when the young birds are still in the nest their mother will lay again. A double nest box with two separate apartments for the two families is absolutely necessary where many pigeons are kept together, for if the second pair of eggs be laid in the nest with the half-grown young ones they are almost sure to be spoiled; and, if they are laid in a place accessible to and in sight of the young ones, the latter will leave their nest and run to the mother. It is therefore absolutely necessary for every breeding pair of pigeons to have two separate and distinct nesting places. When one or two pairs alone occupy a good sized house they will usually of their own accord make their second nest well away from the first, and then return to the first for their third family, and so on in turn. When writing of incubation I forgot to say that the shells of pigeons' eggs are far more transparent than those of fowls' or ducks' eggs, and that consequently it is easy to see an early date to see whether the contents are clear and fertile or contain the germ of a bird. Simply hold up a pigeon's egg to the light when it has been set on six days, and the most inexperienced eye will see whether it is opaque and dark or clear and white. In the latter case it must be thrown away, for incubation is waste of time. Now and then a hen pigeon may be weak and out of sorts; if so let her sit her full time, even on clear eggs; the rest may restore her.

A hen pigeon when the care of a second nest has begun, by degrees ceases to feed her squakers; not so the cock, who generally continues to do so long after the troublesome unfortunate little creatures could support themselves, and often up to the very day on which the next pair of eggs hatch. It is a strange provision of nature that a bird should be able to give crude grain from its crop to another pair of young, and then for another suddenly to provide the delicate milk-like diet which the newly-hatched nestlings require.

A beginner may naturally inquire, at what age can young pigeons feed themselves? As a rule I should say at four weeks. Birds, however, which have been reared on the ground, and have constantly watched the feeding of the old ones, will often begin to peck when three weeks old, especially if the parents are not very good feeders. On the other hand, those which have been reared in out-of-the-way coverts, and are consequently shy, are very slow about coming down to feed, and will often, I believe, go days without food when first their parents desert them, and then only come down when pressed with hunger, and hurriedly snatch a grain or two now and then. I have already expressed my opinion that feeding hoppers should only be used with care, my reason being that such young pigeons as I have described do not find them out, and not infrequently die of starvation or its results.

NURSES.

I have presupposed that all has gone well with the nest, that the parent birds have diligently performed their parental duties, and fed both their offspring well. With hardy breeds, living a natural life, in five cases out of six all will thus go well; but when pigeons are much confined, so they cannot get all the natural food to digestion, or where the family has been much in-bred, and so has become constitutionally weak, it is a common thing for only one of the squabs to be reared. Perhaps, from the very day of their birth, one is weaker than the other, or ahead of the other till it is double its size. It monopolizes the parents' food till the weaker bird dies. Nothing can be done in this case, unless there happen to be a bird which has hatched but one squab a day or two younger than the pair; if so, the weaker one may often with advantage be transferred to her. I have before spoken of barren hens, which incubate continually, and never lay. I have often noticed that the affection for the nest by giving them any delicacies or weakly bird from two to seven days

old. If such a hen have been sitting some time, she will seldom fail to feed it with soft food in time to save its life, and will turn out an exemplary foster mother. At other times one of the pair at a very early age will crawl out of the nest and die. I have never, after many long years of pigeon experience, been able to discover why this happens—whether the parents, finding two more than they can conveniently provide for, reject it, or whether the blind (for pigeons do not see till they are several days old), rejected little creature creeps out in quest of better care, I do not pretend to say. Certainly it is a fact that sometimes one little squab is found dead, or writhing and cold outside the nest. I have for years had a pair of ring-necks with which this invariably happens. They breed all the year round, and nearly always hatch a pair, but have never reared more than one.

If a young pigeon is found apparently lifeless, hold it at once in a warm hand, or carry it near a fire. Life is often not really extinct when every sign of animation is gone. My first discovery of this fact was somewhat amusing. One I had found two or three apparently lifeless little corpses and gave them to a poultry boy to bury. After an hour or two he brought them all back warm and lively. He had put them into his pocket until such time as he suited him to insert them, and there they all came to life.

I have saved many a young bird by a little attention, sometimes by giving it for a few hours to a treated mother to warm up with her own (all pigeon mothers and fathers will not do this, but you will soon know those which can be trusted), and then returning it to the nest with its twin occasionally by a short warm-through in the egg-drawer of the incubator, or in a flame by a fire. Often, when the parents have seemed partial to one of a pair, have I removed it at feeding time till the crop of the ill-treated one has been well filled. But the relation of all these minute situations will frighten my young fancier friends. I do not recollect them as being generally or often necessary. It is only, as a rule, in the case, as I have said, of confined and highly-bred birds that such interference with their natural domestic arrangements is necessary, or, indeed, advisable. Fanciers there are who have plenty of time, and make their birds their constant source of amusement. It is for them that I relate how daily, almost hourly, attention to their lofts will often be well repaid.

CANKER.

As the excellence of the stock progresses, so do the cares of the pigeon fancier increase. For years I kept, as I have related, commoner birds; at least those which I had of distinctive breeds were allowed to select partners according to their types doubtless gave vigor to their progeny. All, too, flew at large in warm weather, and a hardy flock, indeed, they were. Disease was almost unknown. As, however, I by degrees improved the flight, the fact dawned upon me that there are maladies to which nesting pigeons are subject, and that there is one malady far worse, far more frequent, and troublesome than any other, called "canker." The first visible sign of it generally is ruffled plumage and panting. A practiced hand will find the young bird thinner and lighter than it should be for its size and age, and a close examination of its mouth and throat will reveal little white specks or ulcers here and there. These rapidly extend, and a foul growth of yellowish white matter by degrees fills mouth, throat and wind-pipe till the bird dies emaciated and in pain. I once thought canker incurable in young pigeons, but during late years I have cured numbers, and believe that if the complaint be sharply watched for and taken in time nearly all affected by it may be cured. When first began to realize the existence and trouble of this complaint I consulted various authorities on the subject, and followed out a somewhat painful and rarely successful system. The throat was to be burnt with caustic till often the feathers outside came off. The disagreeable matter was to be scraped off till the part bled profusely, which was considered to be a relief. My own experience is that caustic is seldom necessary, and that bleeding should be as much avoided as possible. The blood is poisoned, and where it trickles fresh canker grows. My nostrum is solution of perchloride of iron. Dip a camel's hair brush in this and gently paint all the parts affected. Some of the cankerous matter will generally come off at once; at the end of twelve hours it will be found much reduced, and every twelve hours the operation should be repeated till all has disappeared. It must not be forgotten that this disease reduces the system to the lowest ebb, and that it leaves the throat intensely tender. The pigeon must be kept up, and still will be averse to feeding, feed it as it were, force be fed by hand. Nurses are only baffled by a pigeon that declines to be fed, simply because they do not handle it in a sufficiently decisive way. A practiced hand can feed a pigeon with great rapidity in almost any position. We should advise one who has never before performed the operation to do it thus—Take the bird gently but tightly in the left hand, the palm of the hand being across its back. Stand it on a table, and rest the arm on the table. With the forefinger and thumb, one being on each side of the head, hold open the beak, and then with the right hand put soaked peas into the gullet, and smooth down the throat till they enter the crop. This may sound a difficult operation, but with a very little practice it is soon found easy.

If very young pigeons are attacked with canker, my advice is kill them at once, my reason being that if the parents continue to feed them they are almost certain to carry on the infection to the next pair they feed. On the other hand, if we take them away from the parents, we are unable to supply them with the soft food they require. I have heard of fanciers who have reared young pigeons by hand from their earliest days, feeding them by gullet or mouth with pap-like stuff made of meal. Such people are greater enthusiasts than I can expect our young fanciers to be. If, however, the squabs be to have a fortnight, I should take them from their parents, put them in a clean straw in a basket in a warm place, and feed them in the way described three times a day. Peas are the easiest food for feeding by hand. They should be soaked twelve hours in water.

When a pair of squakers have had canker—I say a pair, for if one of a pair has it the other is certain to be infected—always examine the parents. The probability is that they have it in a very modified form. Treat them in the same way as the squakers, and do not let them again feed young ones for at least two months. I cannot explain the reason, but have only observed the fact that when birds have suffered from canker the latent remains for some time to be dormant in the system, and to reappear actively directly they feed nestlings again. Their next pair of eggs, or two pairs of eggs, should be destroyed just before they hatch, or, if valuable, be transferred to other birds. Indeed, it is often best to separate the old pair altogether, and to stop their breeding for a couple of months.

Recovery from canker is a matter of time, as slow progress in pigeons, as in recovery from diphtheria in human beings. I do not pretend to be scientific, but am inclined to believe canker to be almost the same complaint as the diphtheria, which has been making such ravages among gallinaceous birds both in Asia and Europe. More than this, I have reason to think poultry may be infected by pigeons.

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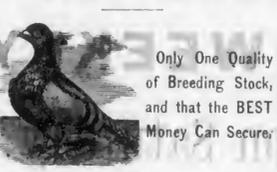
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16-PAGE WEEKLY

And Will be Issued on Saturday Morning.

THE SUCCESS which has been attained during the first year of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL has been of such a character as to demand this change, a change alike gratifying to ourselves as it must be to our subscribers.

THE FIELD of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will be that covered by it at present, and include Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock, and the several departments will be under the editorial management of experts who have earned a world-wide reputation in their respective fields.

THE IMPROVEMENT in the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will not stop at its enlargement and increased editorial staff. It includes new type and a better quality of paper, so that we can have illustrations up to the very highest art standard of the present day. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL will attract by its appearance as well as by its literary merits and as a purveyor of news.

A LIVE NEWSPAPER for poultry and pigeon fanciers is the need of the day, the present style of journals in those departments being literary publications, and not newspapers. Most of our subscribers are aware how dog shows are now treated—prompt reports and full prize lists. That will be carried out in all departments of the FANCIER'S JOURNAL. A crusade has been started on the part of a number of poultry journals to suppress mention of non-advertisers in connection with shows. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL is not with them. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL will publish every item of news it considers useful to its readers. The more news, the more subscribers; the more subscribers, the more advertisers. Circulation is the pole that reaches the persimmon of the advertiser, which a policy of coercion and blackmail will fall far short of.

WE WILL have space in the FANCIER'S JOURNAL for articles of interest to owners of dogs, poultry and pigeons. For such articles as may be accepted we will pay. If they are worth using, they are worth paying for.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS!

IN ORDER to let all fanciers have an opportunity of seeing the FANCIER'S JOURNAL in its new dress, a special edition will be printed and mailed to 15,000 persons in addition to our present subscription list. This is an opportunity which should not be lost sight of by advertisers.

FANCIER'S JOURNAL

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

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 14, 1889.

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A GREAT JUMP.

THE GEORGE W. CHILDS CUP HELD AT 515 MILES IN 1:17. 25M., AND BY FIVE BIRDS—TRUMPS AND LAGGARD FOR DISTANCE.

The birds of the Hub Club did not return from Akron, N. Y., 371 miles, in the day, a journey which some of the lot had made without difficulty as youngsters. Whether it was weather or a retrograde in quality might have been a question with outsiders, but not so the owners. They would not even try from 475 miles and a bold upon the Childs cup. "Give us weather and a station at 500 and we will provide the birds," said one of them.

The station selected for the start was King's Mill, Ont., just 500 miles to the nearest of those competing; Springfield and St. Thomas being the only others available, the one 494 miles, the other 515 miles. The birds were consigned to the agent of the American Express, with the understanding that they were to be forwarded from Springfield by stage and liberated by the postmaster, the agent at Springfield, the stopping off place for King's Mill, being so advised. The instructions and countermarking bands were sent to the post office at King's Mill. St. Thomas was without knowing that all express matter for King's Mill went to St. Thomas—without a word even in passing to the agent at Springfield. At St. Thomas the agent, Mr. S. O. Perry, having acted as Sporting Life's liberator a year ago, and later for all Canadian flyers in his vicinity, and not knowing that St. Thomas had been discarded as entirely too far, instead of sending the birds on to King's Mill, sent to the postmaster there for the instructions and countermarking bands, and acted instead of the agent.

The entry was Henry Wagner 9, John Hicks 1, George Gould 1. The birds were shipped from Boston Wednesday afternoon, arriving in St. Thomas Friday afternoon. The start was to have been Saturday, but that day being unfavorable Mr. Perry held them, sending a night message to us (as advised to do upon arrival of the birds) on Saturday, saying they had arrived, and, weather permitting, would be liberated tomorrow. This message, sent by the Postal Telegraph Company for delivery on Sunday, was not delivered until Monday morning, and then in company with the message of the start sent Sunday morning. So that on Sunday, the day the birds were let, go and arrived at home, no one interested knew they were flying.

On the afternoon of Sunday Mr. Wagner went driving to see some chickens he had sold. Returning and after putting his horse up, he went to his loft and found five at home—two on their nests, three on nest boxes. He thought, from their appearance, that they had come in from a start the day previous. Still, to be sure, he hurried the report to the Forest Hills station, where it was certified at five o'clock. Immediately upon receipt in Philadelphia a dispatch was sent to the operator at King's Mill—"Five birds are at home. When were they started?" The answer came after the St. Thomas messages were received next morning—"Don't know. Birds were held at St. Thomas and all correspondence forwarded to agent American Express there."

The method of countermarking is to send by mail metal leg bands, of peculiar material and marking of which no duplicates exist, to the liberator with a list of the birds he is to receive by express, asking him to place a band upon the leg of each bird and to mark the number on the band against the number of the bird in the list; and to do this just before the birds are to be let go, and not to mail such list to the race agent until after the birds are liberated. The number of bands is in excess of the number of birds—in this instance twenty bands for marking the eleven birds—so that he may have a choice. The race agent keeping a list of the bands sent and verifying the return until the liberator's report is received by finding the reported band in the list of those sent.

Another rule requires the band on the bird to be forwarded by mail the mail after they are taken off the bird, the post mark in both date and station showing that the birds had carried these bands to home.

On Sunday night immediately upon receipt of the telegram giving the number and bands, a duplicate report bearing the Philadelphia postmark for the night was forwarded to the postmaster at King's Mill, and copies were sent to the Public Ledger, Press and Inquirer, Philadelphia; Sun, of New York, and the Herald, Globe and Journal of Boston, that publicly posting the proof before the word had been received from the liberators. On Monday at noon a filled tinners' blank covering the bands themselves was received by mail in Philadelphia and opened in the presence of witnesses and immediately forwarded to the liberators at St. Thomas for verification.

On Wednesday morning the list of countermarks sent by mail by Mr. S. O. Perry, the liberator, on Sunday, was received in Philadelphia, showing the report rendered by Mr. Wagner to be correct. Later in the week a second



letter received accepted both Mr. Wagner's report and the bands, returning both with the liberator's endorsement.

Sunday evening, while Mr. Wagner was absent mailing his letter covering the bands, Mr. John Hicks called at his residence and left the band countermarking his H 41, his part of the entry. The bell of the loft rang at 4:20 p. m., and although Mr. Hicks knew that only the Canadian could have done it, he thought it was let go the day previous and second day record was all he would get anyway, so there was no hurry. And it was feeding time, about five o'clock, before he caught the bird. He showed the band to two gentlemen, both of whom will affirm to having seen it at 5:30 p. m., then bled up and drove over the eight miles to Mr. Wagner's, delivering the band there for forwarding. Mr. Gould was "tired" and a second day return was well enough reported next morning. So, although his loft bell rang shortly after four o'clock, he did not catch the bird until late evening. A Boston correspondent describes Mr. Gould as "at himself with both feet that he hasn't some one else to blame for lack of attention to his interests."

Map measurement gives St. Thomas as 526 miles to the Wagner loft, but by mathematical calculation the distance is some ten miles less—just what we cannot at present say, as the official figures of location were lost in a late error and must be replaced before we can enter upon the calculation. The start in St. Thomas was at 5:15 a. m., Aug. 4, by Mr. S. O. Perry, agent of the American Express, who, according to the Canadian papers, supposed he was liberating birds owned by E. S. Starr and to home in Philadelphia. The returns were five found in the Wagner loft at 4:40 p. m. of that day and reported in Philadelphia before eight o'clock that evening. One Hicks reported to Mr. Wagner at evening; one Gould reported by mail Monday morning. An eighth bird, H 458, was reported from the Wagner loft by mail Aug. 12.

The returns in the race having one day record are: *169 (63), St. Thomas; J 11 16, The Public Ledger; H 470, S. O. Perry; H 478, Young Henry; H 198, The Smelt, owned by Henry Wagner; H 41, The Dickens, by John Hicks. Both St. Thomas and The Public Ledger wear the Autumn bands of 1888, one having been hatched Aug. 3, the other Sept. 2.

A full history of the Wagner birds, with their portraits, will appear in the next issue. The five birds of John R. Hunsberger, Chestnut Hill, Pa., making the journey from Charlotte, N. C., in the day, and for the time being thereby holding the George W. Childs cup for greatest distance in the day, were sent to Clifton, S. C., on Saturday, July 27, the distance just 500 miles. Being still at the station Aug. 5, and by their long wait being in no condition to make the journey in the day they were forwarded to Greenville, S. C., to give them greater distance. The start for this was early the morning of Aug. 7. The first returns were from the Public Ledger, reported by mail covering countermarking bands the evening of the 9th. The air line distance covered is 529 1/2 miles, the greatest distance of the season.

"Ingratitude of Princes."

A number of members have left the Kings County Homing Club and will in the near future form an independent organization. The reason for the split in the club is the alleged unfairness with which one of the most prominent fanciers in this well-known Brooklyn association is said to have been treated. The club used to hold its monthly meetings at a centrally located house in the City of Churches, only a few blocks from the City Hall, and conveniently accessible from all parts of Brooklyn. The birds were received there for shipment, the baskets profusely provided with food and water and taken from there to the express office in New York, not a cent

having ever been charged either for rent or services rendered.

No valid reason was ever advanced why a change should be made, but a few dissatisfied members, who had ends of their own in view, put their heads together and sprung a motion on the few members who attended a special meeting for the purpose of making racing arrangements to have the meeting place changed. The motion was carried, and the club now meets somewhere in Williamsburg. A number of members who had no special reason to attend the meeting, as they had no birds entered for the next race, but who would have made strenuous objections to a change, were dumfounded when they were informed of the results of the meeting. The consequence was that a few of the members resigned, not because the change had been made, but because they wished to protest against it what they consider the underhand manner in which the change had been accomplished.—New York Sun Aug. 2.

D80.

Special to FANCIER'S JOURNAL. New York, Aug. 13.—The homing pigeon D80, liberated from the S. S. "City of Rome," on her second day out, and which alighted on the English S. S. "Gibello," in an exhausted condition, and was brought into New York by it, is not yet at the home it tried so hard to reach. The owner, Mr. Charles E. Doane, Plainfield, N. J., seeing the notice of the find sent for the bird, but it would not be given up unless some \$10 or \$15 was paid to the boatswain, who had cared for it. This Mr. Doane very properly refused to offer, and the bird has likely gone out with the steamer to England.

How unlike this was the conduct of the first officer of the S. S. Servia toward the little Brooklyn bird which came on board off Long Island, not only taking care of it through the round trip, but making it a welcomed guest at his home in England during his week's stay there, and returning it safe and sound with thanks to the owner for the entertainment which his company had been to him. English fanciers might tell us what they think of this their boy's affair.

Caught or Shot.

M 590 is reported by Mr. Louis H. Ritter, Glen Roy, Pa., caught by his two years old son in the garden. The bird was unable to fly. It is owned by Mr. Twining, Yardley, and was part of his entry in the race from Orange, Va.

Mr. J. L. Weaver, Norwalk, Ct., writes to the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.: "A pigeon came to one of our citizens one week ago yesterday, with a band upon one of its legs with 18 H. G. 1889 upon it, and nesting in the New London Telegram of Aug. 7 that three pigeons had been sent from Lowell, Mass., on Sunday (4th) to you, and that two had arrived safely and that one was not heard from, I thought possibly this might be one of the number and that it might be a kindness to you to inform you in regard to the matter."

The bird is owned by the South Providence Club and is doubtless in training for the race for the young bird cup, to be flown the 26th.

Transfers of Stock.

The transfer from the C. O. Barrett loft referred to in the last issue should read:—To the loft of J. M. Hackett, Easton, Pa. From the C. O. Barrett loft, Boston, Mass. 1.—Posenator and Sylvia (the mother of Onida), his mate, Reg. 220 and MG 221. 2.—Volunteer reg. H 215, Pathfinder H 433, sons of Silver Chief and Lady Florence, own brothers to Ned Damon. 3.—Leslie P. 237, record as youngster 542 miles; Mrs. Griggs reg. 225, Othello reg. Me 49 and Onida reg. 226.

From the loft of C. O. Barrett, Boston, Mass., to D. A. Ruff, New Philadelphia, O., b. c. H 250, b. ch. 58 C O B, s. o. 127 C O B

THE SPEED TEST.

NO CHANGE MADE IN THE RECORD FOR THE INQUIRER CUP FOR BEST AVERAGE SPEED FROM OVER 200 MILES.

The birds of the Cresson Club after their long wait for the sun to rise clear upon Orange, Va., were let go at 5 o'clock the morning of Aug. 4. The returns reported were:

Table with columns: In loft, Distance, Speed. Blood 10:15 2002 1121 yards. Work 10:23 2001 1095 "

The first return to the Diggle loft was certified at 10:31 a. m. It was not seen to drop and was in the loft while its owner was watching for the blood return to go in and was not discovered until the messenger had gone with the blood report to the office. Mr. Diggle says:—"I had to take the dispatch to the office myself which accounts for the long time it took, as I can't run." Mr. Hackman reported his returns at evening; one found in the loft at noon, one later.

The Woodbury birds, owned Theodore P. Green 19, B. W. Andrews 13, were liberated in their first journey for record and for the Inquirer's prize at 6:37 a. m., Aug. 2. The first to be reported was a Green at 1:30 p. m.; distance, 194 1/2 miles; average speed, 1234 yards. The first to the Andrews loft was at 2:05 p. m.; distance, 19 1/2 miles; average speed, 1,099 yards per minute.

The next journey was to have been from Danville, Va., Aug. 10, but the birds were detained for one cause and another until the morning of the 15th, when, although the conditions at the start were favorable, at home they were otherwise. The air-line distance is about 315 miles.

The first journey for record to a Detroit loft was made Aug. 6. Had it been flown three days earlier, as intended, the speed for 100 miles would undoubtedly have come close to the figures marking the best, as yet, by American birds. The entry was the six birds of Mr. C. H. Gale. The start, after a wait of four days in the basket, was from Butler, Ind., at 1:14 p. m. The returns were five at 4:02 p. m.; one later. The air line distance, 110 miles. Average speed, 1153 yards per minute. Mr. Gale has the six birds from this distance with which he began training.

For Club Record.

The first young bird race of the Kings County Homing Club was flown on Aug. 11, from Burlington, N. J. The entries were 167 birds, owned as follows:—T. Fred Goldman, 10; Dr. F. A. Aten, 35; John Cadeo, 13; P. Boesch, 10; Henry Dick, 6; Henry Watjen, 8; P. J. Maguire, 14; L. W. Spanghel, 29; Fred Cappel, 13; Chas. Tonak, 8; Geo. E. Smith, 9; T. J. Clarke, 12. The start was at 8:50 a. m. Wind fresh from the northwest, which prevailed over the entire course, rendering the journey a trying one for young birds, and the speed made was naturally slow. The returns, however, were very flattering, and but few birds were out at dusk. The flying done by the Aten and Spanghel lofts deserves special mention, their returns being very full.

The result of the race, showing position of each loft engaged, is:

Table with columns: Owner, In loft, Miles, Av. speed per min. Yards. Dr. Aten 10:35 61.90 871.5. L. W. Spanghel, 10:41 63.55 850.5. John Cadeo, 10:49 64.65 816.6. Fred Goldman 10:52 63.70 789.5. P. J. Maguire 10:52 63.50 787.0. George E. Smith, 10:55 63.66 772.7. H. Watjen, 10:58 63.90 758.2. H. Dick, 10:59 63.53 750.2. Fred Cappel 11:01 63.40 739.0. Thomas Clarke, 11:04 63.60 738.8. Fred Boesch, 11:08 61.45 684.5.

The next fly will be from Wilmington, Del.; air line distance, 105 miles, Aug. 18.—N. Y. Sun.

Council Called.

Mr. John Hicks, Allston, Mass., asks his brother fanciers to answer why, and how to prevent it. His young homers "do well until four or five weeks old, then seem to get a cough, but no running at the nostrils. Many of them breathe hard, open and shut the mouth and gradually get worse and die. I have taken the seventeenth band off to-day and every bird but two or three was at least four weeks old. I have tried all kinds of root cure, but nothing avails. My coops are not in draughts and are thoroughly cleaned once a week."

We should call it a case of pigeon gripes and look for worms in the throat. The remedy for this would be similar to that for chicks under like conditions. A help, however, would be to give each squab a strong dose of salt and water, or a pellet of table salt. Will Mr. Hicks please examine the throat and lungs of a dead squab and report?

We are now enabled to announce that the FANCIER'S JOURNAL will appear as a sixteen page weekly with its issue of Aug. 24. Correspondence on general topics should reach us not later than Wednesday morning. News items will be received up to Thursday afternoon, and only matter of importance can be accepted on Friday morning, as it is imperative that we go to press at noon in order to catch the evening mails. By following this plan the large bulk of our subscribers will receive their paper by mail on Saturday. Advertisements will be accepted for the current issue if received on Thursday.

To our subscribers who have received cards respecting advertisements in the classified department we would state that it will place us under great obligations if they will respond as early as possible. The first week of our new issue entails upon us a great deal of extra work, and they will materially assist us by sending in their advertisements as per instructions, together with any and all items of news.

That State Af-fair.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—It looks very much now as if the Pennsylvania and Jersey fanciers will be unable to have the proposed great show at Camden this winter. Bayley A. Fox, of Camden, N. J., who seemed to be heart and soul in the work, has just accepted a lucrative position as superintendent of one of the largest fancy poultry plants in the State of Michigan, and, as his new charge required his immediate attention, he had to leave his work undone. All preparations were about completed to have a meeting in Camden to adopt measures, and every indication pointed towards an early start. As Mr. Fox's successful shows ever held, as Mr. Fox seemed to be the only man that would shoulder the work, there is a big void in the matter. The fanciers now must rely either upon the work of Franklin Dye, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, or the Bridgeton, N. J., boys, and it would not be at all surprising if the matter did not fall through. REV. O.

Entries at Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 10.—The entry as booked for the poultry classes at the coming fair is owned by T. J. Capen, L. A. Peters, C. E. Carr, C. C. Paine, H. H. Muzz, P. Moore, C. H. Moore, F. A. Cook, J. H. Bronk, B. W. Smith, H. B. Durfee, H. A. Jones, J. B. Bowker, Chas. Carlen, Mr. W. Hayes enters peafowl and Mr. Willard Davis rabbits.

Chronologically Correct.

"In the Poultry Keeper for May is begun the reports of last winter's shows. The stories of the deluge and the creation will follow in their order."—FANCIER'S JOURNAL. "Let us see—"The deluge and the creation? Was that the order?"—Ohio Poultry Journal. "Well, yes; if we follow up the Poultry Keeper's trail."

THE KENNEL.

KENNEL NOTES.

Last week reference was made to the recognition of the Canadian shows and Secretary Vredenburg's reply to our letter of enquiry. Not having been present at the meeting, we write only our impression of the general understanding of those who were at the K. C. meeting. Since then we have referred to the official report of the A. K. C. meeting, and find it can be construed in the manner given by Mr. Vredenburg, although there is ample room for our opinion being sustained.

The official report is as follows:—"The matter of the admission of the Canadian Kennel Club, was that brought up and Mr. Robert McEwen, a member of that club said: 'Our rules, I think, in spirit, are the same as yours, the only exception being to Rule 2. Our object is to obtain the recognition of the American Kennel Club. We wish to act in sympathy with you, and we are endeavoring to stir up the interest of Canada to have a number of shows.' A movement was made last September in that direction, which was very successful. We would like to have you recognized by you, and we will, of course, recognize your rules, and we will also recognize your disqualifications and suspensions and do everything we can to forward the interests of the American Kennel Club."

The sentence in italics in Mr. McEwen's statement to our mind covers the ground, including all shows held under Canadian Kennel Club rules, of which Toronto is one.

We refer to the matter again, not with a view of taking issue with Mr. Vredenburg, but on behalf of the exhibitors who are in doubt, as we were, respecting the rule on the subject. We are convinced that no one need hesitate about exhibiting at the Toronto show, which is to be held under the following rules and regulations held "under the following rules and regulations of the Canadian Kennel Club." The A. K. C. cannot pass upon the question until the Toronto show is a thing of the past, but there can be no question as to Toronto being recognized if ever the question is brought before the A. K. C.

The Toronto and Toledo catalogues have been received since our last issue. Taking the latter first as being of earlier date, we note it is to be held on Sept. 10 to 12, at the premises of the exhibitors, on Monday, Aug. 23. Don't forget the latter date, for it is now a case of the club being expelled if a late entry is accepted. The entries for the Toronto show are in the hands of the judges and Mr. John Davidson and Mr. H. W. Lacy. The latter has never officiated in the ring before at least in this country—but there are few better known dog men than the side of the Mississippi, and few more competent to fill the office. Mr. Davidson is of course unnecessary to introduce to our readers. The Toledo secretary is Mr. Charles E. Rowland, P. O. Box 423, Toledo, O.

Toronto dates are Sept. 19 to 19, and entries close on Sept. 4. Mr. Davidson, judge, and Mr. C. H. Mason, secretary, are to be the judges, and Mr. C. H. Mason the president of the Ontario Collie Club. It may be some gratification to Mr. J. K. Felch to learn that Captain Harston spells the word "colley." The premium list is very liberal and the intending exhibitors will be able to obtain it upon application to the superintendent, Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto.

If the members of the A. K. C. committee will refer to the rules of the Canadian Kennel Club, as found in the Toronto list, they will see that rule 15 is an obstacle to uniformity of awards by the two clubs, and that Toronto has tried to correct things by providing challenge classes and referring to rules 15, 16 and 17 as governing them, which rules refer only to the now obsolete "champion" classes.

Such exhibitors from the Philadelphia district as purpose visiting Toledo, London or Toronto shows, and who went to Buffalo last fall, will not likely select any route other than the Philadelphia and Reading and Lehigh Valley to Philadelphia. We formed a fraction of the delegation on that occasion and can testify that it was the unanimous opinion that on no other lines had equally courteous treatment been received in the removing of obstacles to the conveyance of dogs accompanied by their owners or Goshawk takers. There is a wonderful difference in the respect between many railroads, and it is only right that we should let fanciers know who are their friends, so that they can refer to the Lehigh Valley scenery, for there are so many dog stories to swap on route that even the "Switzerland of America" is apt to be passed through without a thought as to its wonderful beauty.

We have the pleasure of stating that having drawn the attention of Secretary F. H. Brown, of the Wilmington fair, to the objections dog owners have to an exhibition of more than three or four days—the premium list called for six days—we received a day or two ago the following satisfactory reply:—"We have concluded that Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, should be the dog show days; they then could get their exhibits to the fair on Tuesday and take them away Saturday, or get them there Wednesday morning and take them away Saturday."

Mr. J. Otis Felton, superintendent of the Elmira show, Sept. 17 to 20, writes as follows: "We will give owners of fast foxhounds a chance to win fame and cash. Every evening after the races a live fox will be led around the course; all the hounds will be started together, the first to get \$10, second \$5, third \$2.50. No entry fee for the races, but all dogs must be entered in their regular classes. Will also have beagles work on fox or rabbit trail."

The slips in the Elmira premium list to which we drew attention last week have been corrected by the issuing of the following notice: "In the champion classes no second premium will be given, except where three or more are entered as provided for on page 14, last paragraph. In the fox terrier and Yorkshire terrier classes read 'Challenge' for 'Champion.'"

The Westminster Kennel Club's champion pointer bitch Lass of Bow, has successfully raised all of her ten pups by Naso of Kipping. They are now all weaned.

The Brooklyn Kennel Club premium list has just come to hand. We regret to see that the show is to open on Sunday, Sept. 8. This being the case we can only direct the attention of the advisory committee of the American Kennel Club to the matter of taking immediate action there in view of the Brooklyn Club being an applicant for admission to the American Kennel Club.

In our opinion the American Kennel Club cannot afford to entertain a request for support to such an unworthy desecration of the dog show day as the holding of a dog show. Besides which no self-respecting exhibitor will see a profit in such a show, and we expect to learn that the judges who are used in connection with the affair and who consented to act, doubtless under the impression that it was a regular week show, have withdrawn.

The London premium list has been sent out, and our copy arrives rather late to give any extended notice. The show is to be held on Sept. 10 to 13, and entries close Sept. 5. There are 79 classes provided for 29 separate breeds. Dogs and bitches are lumped in all challenge classes except English setters. Spaniel Club classification No. 2 has been adopted, and while the classification is quite so far as at most shows in the States, the prizes are substantial. A \$2 entry, \$10 challenge, \$15 in open and \$10 in puppy classes being the standard for all except the minor breeds, for which the prizes are \$7 and \$3. London has always been a popular resort for dog men, as the evenings can be spent in social enjoyment in the town, and the Canadians are the most hospitable of hosts.

The Canadian Kennel Club rules, as given in the London premium list, differ materially from those printed by the Toronto people to which reference is made above. Toronto has gotten to a large extent, and London has amended their list. The annual meeting of the C. K. C. will be held at the office of the London Kennel Club, on the fair grounds, on Thursday, Sept. 12. All interested are invited to attend.

Quite "Sass" Enough.

HELVON, Pa., Aug. 6.—Editor FANCIER'S JOURNAL.—A little bird whispered in my ear that the enlarged Journal was going to be very high-toned, and all irreverence and personal attacks were to be rigidly excluded, and that if I wanted to get back at J. W. I must do it before the earliest idea of sending a United States geography to the editor of the London Poultry and Fancier's Gazette. Doubtless most of us know that London, Edinburgh and Dublin are not in Wales, and many know that Birmingham is not located in the county of Northampton, and that the county of Brum is situated in it. And I know I have seen at jaw-breaking names of places that I suppose must be in Wales and found to my surprise that they were not there. So any of us who might easily be misled, as I was, by the Fancier's Gazette did. Furthermore, I don't propose to send the Fancier's Gazette any more mastiff pedigrees, but am arranging and re-arranging a pastoral scene in which J. W., Mr. W. W. Thomson and the collic Marcus figure. I have Marcus sketched in to my satisfaction. Every hair is as smooth as a mill pond on a still night, and an air of sovereign satisfaction beams from his gentle eyes. I have Mr. Thomson done out to the Queen's taste, with an astonished look of "What have I done?" in his face, but I am a bit stuck as to whether I shall depict J. W. as flourishing a tomahawk and scalp knife with blood in his eyes, or to paint him as Mr. Thomson's "going back" on him, re the adoresd Marcus, I rather think the tomahawk and scalper will be the more fitting delineation.

Now, J. W., I have nothing to do with you and Mr. Maybaw as to your views, but look here, Don't you know that neither Ilford Chancellor nor Hotspur were ever within miles of Beaufort? If you know that, you came in at the tail end of the hunt when Beaufort was in the process were to the fore? Don't you know that even Albert Victor has beaten one or both of them? And don't you know that Minting beat Beaufort, and that on one occasion? Don't you know that Hotspur is practically a cripple behind? No, my dear sir, don't quote anyone as saying that either of these dogs could beat Minting, and then rally the same support to your own "household name." Now after "assessing" you, I will give you a bit of news.

I have it straight from England that Beaufort will be over here this month. My informant writes "whether Mr. Moore buys him or not." I infer that Mr. Moore is in a treaty for the dog. Beaufort's career on the show bench must be about ended, as he is almost blind. But I understand he is only coming for stud services, in which he has been the greatest success since Crown Prince, and is very much to my taste, as Beaufort does not get crippled. Ilford Chancellor is said to be "one-legged to pieces," but I fancy Mr. Moore will show us another story after he gets the dog.

Yours truly, W. W. Paine. P. S.—There! Is that "sass" enough?—W.

The Spaniel Club executive committee meets in New York next week. The call was issued for Aug. 20, but one out of town member asked to have it changed to August 21, with what result we have not ascertained.

Mr. Wade is just "in time," as the auctioneer says, by his "sassy" letter. The FANCIER'S JOURNAL, in its new "dress" will be a better thing than it has ever been at all otherwise. A man when he gets into his dress suit feels it a matter of necessity to be the gentleman. We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Wade, for your kind and friendly letter, and we are eminently happy in having the last word. Will Mr. Wade kindly oblige the readers of the Journal, with something in the line of that excellent article he wrote on "Mantality on Dogs."

"Scottish" Bailie arrived in the steamship State of Wisconsin on Wednesday. He brought with him the pointer bitch Woolton Game, by Gough out of Lakspur, for Mr. Frank Hiltchcock, of New York. Woolton Game won first at the recent Olympia show, where she was claimed by Mr. Hitchcock's agent at the catalogue price of £150. He also brought over for the same gentleman two young black and white pointers by Law, out of Kent Romp, a black and tan terrier dog for Mr. Blake, of Detroit; two wire-haired fox terriers for Mr. Hendrie, of Detroit, and a skye terrier for Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia. The latter is the bitch, "Princess Louise," which he took abroad, is still there to be bred to Sir Belvedere.

Mr. Chas. Marshall's mastiff bitch, the Lady Orin (formerly Poppy, imported in 1876), by champion Orlando, out of Countess of Woodlands, died on August 3, of bowel trouble.

We learn from an outside source that Mr. N. L. Hooker, of South Norwalk, Ct., has a litter of pointer puppies by Tony, out of the bitch Lady Pearl (by Duke of Henshaw), which are an extraordinary good lot and give promise of being heard from later.

Mr. E. H. Moore, as a dog buyer, does nothing by halves. When Minting and Ilford Chancellor died he at once sent a commission for a stud dog to the other side and purchased Ilford Chancellor, Ilford Caution's best son, and now has captured the prize by purchasing the celebrated mastiff bitch Cambrian Princess, the dam of the great Minting.

Stud Book Committee's Official Report. Registered July 19, 1880, order to order at 2:30 p. m., with Thomas H. Terry, chairman of the committee, in the chair. All the members were present. An application was made by Dr. H. T. Foote for the registration of two black and tan terriers, named Meerbrook Maiden, and Meerbrook Girl, was submitted. The owner, through ignorance of the identity of the two dogs when imported, showed Meerbrook Maiden under the name of Meerbrook Maiden, and won first prize at Philadelphia, in 1879; and showed Meerbrook Girl under the name of Meerbrook Maiden, and won second prize at New York, first prize at Utica, and first prize at Rochester in 1880. Said owner believed the dogs to be correctly named and entered in the several shows at which said prizes were awarded, until July 1, 1880, when he received satisfactory proofs of the error, which were handed to the committee, with the application for registry. On motion the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this committee be satisfied that an unintentional mistake has been made in the identity of the two dogs in question, and is hereby ordered that they shall be registered in accordance with the proofs now in its possession.

Resolved, That this committee declines to recognize all awards received by these dogs

while shown under their wrong names, under the provisions of rule 5.

The protest of Mr. J. Shelby Hudson against the breeding of the English setter bitch Milias C. catalogued as by Sportman-Gathill, shown at the Mascot Kennel Club show at Chicago, Ill., April 1880, was submitted, together with the minutes of the bench show committee of said club relating to the protest; letters from Mr. J. I. Case, Jr., who sold Milias C. to Mr. George W. Ewing, the present owner and exhibitor; letters from Major J. W. Murray, the owner of Sportman, and letters from Mr. J. A. Ellison, the owner of Gathill. The evidence proved that Major J. M. Taylor, the owner of Lt. bred her to Gath, and disposed of two bitch puppies, one to Mr. J. Shelby Hudson and one to Mr. J. A. Ellison. Both bitches were named Gathill and both bred to Sportman. The puppies of Mr. Hudson's Gathill all died while in his possession, the bitch protested, Milias C. being one of the litter by Sportman, the owner of Ellison's Gathill. On motion the protest was not allowed, the committee being fully satisfied that the breeding of Milias C. given by Mr. George W. Ewing in the Mascot catalogue as by Sportman, out of Gathill, is correct.

Mr. J. E. Isregg's charges against Mr. P. T. Madison, together with Mr. Madison's defense, were submitted. The first charge, that Madison advertises the English setter dog Rush Gladstone as a champion, he having no right to advertise him as such, is fraudulent and calculated to deceive. Mr. Madison, under date of June 9, 1880, states that he has never shown the dog under American Kennel Club rules, and denies his right to interfere with his private affairs. He, however, furnishes information that his dog won championship honors twice in small shows not held by members of the American Kennel Club, nor under its rules. The committee adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That notice is hereby given that the advertisement of Mr. P. T. Madison which states, "The English setter Champion Rush Gladstone (A. K. S. B. 3522), unbeaten on the bench," is misleading, and that the committee that it has no power in the premises to do the publication of the fact that the dog did not win the championship under the American Kennel Club rules.

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Other returns before evening were H 103, 478 and 105.

Barrett, H204 and 210 alighted at 4:09 p. m. and entered the loft at 4:13. Distance, 373.1 miles. Average speed, 1059.9. Other returns followed until at 5:14 p. m., there were seventeen at home. Said Mr. Darby, the timer, "I had enough to do." To make assurance sure the list of the countermarks and bands were forwarded the same afternoon by special delivery mail and received by the race secretary before the list from the countermarker was at hand, this arriving by first regular mail after. The timer's report from the Barrett loft is the prettiest ever rendered. There were just enough birds at home to take up every line. Every space was filled in Mr. Darby's neat and regular chirography, and in addition to required signatures the report was witnessed.

The returns will be sent again, but whether a whole to beat the distance record, or a part for each this and for 510 miles in the day, is not yet decided.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD. The Wagner entry in the distance of the day-race of beaten by the Barrett, both in proportion of returns and in going in time, means speed. But, is it change of feed hopper that did it? We think yes, and Mr. Edwards is the man. Just before the Schenectady journey, Mr. Edwards sent a palace car of a basket, as a present to Mr. Wagner. Whether the birds could not take time from admiring it, to eat and to drink is not known, but they were not in condition thereafter.

Of the sorcerer's Barrett's bone at evening, ten and including the first two, are pure Wagner, two are pure Hansene, two are Wagner-Hansene and three are Wagner-Damon. The D-o-b, Oeclin, H226, is daughter of Posenar 85, and H473, hatched June 9. "A squaker when he was first sent," is 90 (Benny) 40.

THE WAGNER LOFT. The Wagner loft, in the upper story of a stable and 14x15 feet. Several of the delegates to the summer meeting of the Congress went to Roseland to see it, and one asked to see the best bird in it. Mr. Wagner's reply was—"Shut your eyes and catch it. One is as good as another."

We know that long ago Mr. Wagner purchased birds selected for him by Mr. I. B. Welch, from the best importations, and later, that the entire Welsh stock, as owned by Mr. E. J. Braubach, was turned over to him. In the list were the parents of Isaac, Lillie Mae and Roscoe, the birds with 500 miles record to the Welsh loft.

Mr. Wagner says—"I have about twenty-one pairs of breeders, and among them the red checker cock and black hen with 375 miles for record, from the loft of Kennis, the red checker hen from Van Dunk, and the prize of honor Suerle. The birds as mated for 1887 are:

Loft No. 20, b.c.c.—, from Welsh's 1 and 286. Loft No. 21, b.b.—, Isaac stock. Loft No. 26, b.c.c.—, 515 miles, from 57 and 40. Loft No. 102, r.c.b.—, from 69 and 1. Loft No. 37, b.c.c.—, 500 and 536 miles in '86; from 57 and 40. Loft No. 217, b.c.—, Imported. Loft No. 50, r.c.b.—, from 60 and 61. Loft No. 42, b.c.h.—, Charlotte's Sister, from 74 and 23.

Loft No. 43, r.c.c.—, Lazy, 575 miles in '86; from 74 and 27.

PIGEONS.



FLYING TUMBLER STANDARD.

Dr. Creswell Descants Upon Self-colors, Rose-wings, Mottles, and White-sides.

These four sub-varieties are found both muffed and clean-legged, and are, with three exceptions, all interchangeable and necessary to each other for their several productions.

From the French of Dr. F. Chapin. It is well known that the sole nourishment of the young bird in its first days is a liquid secreted by the glands of the crop.

Blue and silver are most commonly muffed, though I believe in Scotland there are some specimens of clean-legged ones, and I have seen at least one specimen.

At present there are no blue rose-wings, but I cannot help thinking that they could be produced in three or four years of patient and skillful crossing with black mottles of a bad bluish-black color.

that the pinion marking could be fixed, and of course I need not say that the experimentalist's endeavors in this direction would be most favored by his starting with as many original pairs of blue and black as possible.

The Hard Crop. From the French of Dr. F. Chapin.

It is well known that the sole nourishment of the young bird in its first days is a liquid secreted by the glands of the crop.

Blue and silver are most commonly muffed, though I believe in Scotland there are some specimens of clean-legged ones, and I have seen at least one specimen.

At present there are no blue rose-wings, but I cannot help thinking that they could be produced in three or four years of patient and skillful crossing with black mottles of a bad bluish-black color.

doubtedly the cross of the English bird and the native Antwerp. Many keep these birds solely as nurses for the young of their valued pairs.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

JESSE G. DARLINGTON, 53D AND MEDIA STS., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES LEINHARD, 438 W. COURT ST., Cincinnati, O.

A. H. CRAIG, RANDOLPH AND JEFFERSON STS., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. G. BROWN, 1610 GOUGH ST., BALTIMORE, Md.

WILL MUENCH, 15 EAST EIGHTH ST., Cincinnati, O.

GRAND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL BENCH SHOW OF DOGS.

Under the auspices of the Dominion of Canada Kennel Club and the ONTARIO COLLIE CLUB.

London Kennel Club.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Bench Show of Dogs

In connection with the GREAT PROVINCIAL FAIR,

September 10, 11, 12, 13.

Entries Close Sept. 7.

For Premium List address GEO. M. ROBINSON, Secretary, Egham, N. Y., or J. O'NEILL FELLOWES, Superintendent, Bortolucchi, N. Y.

Bench Show of Dogs

To be held in connection with the great INTER-STATE FAIR, ELMIRA, N. Y.

September 17--20.

\$2,000 IN PRIZES.

Judges—JOHN DAVIDSON and H. W. LACEY.

Entries Close Sept. 7.

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